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EDITORIAL.

The Short Courses at Guelph.

Farmers and farmers' sons who can manage to leave home for a couple of weeks in January to attend the short courses at the Ontario Agricultural College in judging live stock and seeds, will find these courses exceedingly helpful in their business, and well worth the cost. These courses for 1907 will commence on the 8th of January, and last two weeks. No tuition fee is charged, and the only expense involved to students is their railway fare and board and lodging, the latter being available in the City of Guelph at three to three and a half dollars per week. A portion of each day will be devoted to lectures and discussions on seed selection and judging grain, grass and clover seeds, and the identification of weed seeds commonly found in grass and clover seed. Practical work in judging cattle, horses, sheep and swine for breeding purposes, is engaged in each day, together with lectures and addresses by Professors in the College and practical breeders and feeders who have been successful in their business. Fat cattle, sheep and bacon hogs will be judged alive by the class and by recognized experts. The same animals are then slaughtered, and the carcasses brought before the class to be judged and cut up, to illustrate the relative values of the different parts. This, in the past, has been regarded by the class as one of the most instructive features of the course. A course has also been provided for poultry-raisers and those contemplating taking up that industry, either as a specialty or as a branch of regular farm work, instruction and practical demonstrations and experience being afforded those who enter that course, in order that they may become familiar with the characteristics of the various breeds, the planning of poultry houses, the feeding, care and management of poultry, the working of incubators, and the killing, dressing and preparation of the birds for the market.

The training afforded by these short courses cannot fail to be distinctly helpful to those who avail themselves of the opportunity of attending them. The instruction received will increase a young man's interest in his business and give him pleasure in his work, from the fact that he has gained a more intelligent understanding of the principles of advanced stock-rearing and management, and will prove an active stimulus to the adoption of improved methods in his work.

A special course for instruction in dairying is also provided at the College, lasting from the first to the sixth of April, at which lectures, experiments and practical demonstrations in dairy work will be given, and for which no fee is charged.

These short courses will be found to be valuable, not only as a preparation for improved practical work on the farm, but will serve to prepare students for taking an intelligent part in the discussions provided for in the programme of Farmers' Institutes and Clubs during the winter season, or at whatever time they may be held in the various sections of the country.

These courses have been largely attended in the last two or three years, not only by young men, but also by farmers well on in years, and the dairy and poultry classes have been attended by a considerable number of women; but there is room for more in each class, and we heartily commend to our readers the useful and helpful instruction afforded by the short-course system.

The salvation of the wood lot is in keeping out stock.

Now for Woodland-exemption By-laws.

At the last session of the Ontario Legislature an Act was passed giving township councils the power to exempt from taxation farm woodland to the extent of one acre in ten of the farm's area, though not more than twenty-five acres under a single ownership. The conditions are that the land so exempted shall contain trees in sufficient numbers of the varieties named in the act. Grazing is absolutely prohibited. Unless the conditions are complied with and the wood-lot properly looked after, the owner is liable to have all back taxes charged against him. Application for exemption must be made in writing to the township clerk on or before the first day of February of the year in which it is desired that the exemption shall take effect, whereupon it becomes the duty of the assessor to examine the lot and determine whether it comes within the meaning of the act.

In principle and aims, this is one of the most beneficent pieces of legislation that could be devised, but in order that it may be operative, action must be taken by the township councils. The way is now open for public-spirited councillors to confer a lasting boon upon their respective municipalities by agitating this matter and getting the necessary by-law through.

We believe it should not require exemption from taxation to induce the owners of woodland to fence it and keep out their stock. The advancing price of fuel, the rapidly-increasing value of timber—especially hardwood timber—and the valuable shelter afforded by a thick piece of bush, all point to the wisdom of each farmer maintaining a wood-lot of ten or twenty acres. Such would, in time, by its yearly harvest of fuel and lumber, provide good interest on the value of the land and favorably affect the productiveness of the cleared portion of the farm. In these days, when there is such general complaint of labor scarcity, what temptation is there to clear more land? Far better to work the remainder of the farm well, and preserve the existing wood-lot zealously.

But there is another and stronger argument for woodland preservation, and this is the general effect on climate. We all know of some road on the south or east side of a good thick bush which is always a joy and a relief to reach on a wintry day. The effect is perceptible for sometimes nearly a mile. How fine it would be to have more such wind-breaks, and how bleak with none at all! Not only is the forest a comfort, but expert opinion declares and experience affirms that it is a benefit to health. And besides all the foregoing, is the argument of landscape adornment. Plainly, the preservation of the remaining forest is one of the most pressing duties of our old-settled communities, and there will be no more appreciated legacy we can leave to our children than some good thick belts of wood.

It therefore behooves not merely councillors, but everyone who has the interest and prosperity of the country at heart to agitate this subject and get a by-law passed in every township in Old Ontario. Those who have wood-lots of which they are taking good care should be the first to bestir themselves, for they can have the serene consciousness that they are not merely promoting their own interest, but what is unmistakably for the public weal.

It may be thought that many of our wood-lots are too far gone to do anything with. Such is not the case. Even those which are dying and in which the grass has formed a stiff sward will renew themselves if only stock are kept out. Last winter we presented some pictures showing how a thick growth of vigorous saplings had sprung up

in a lot where twenty-eight years before there were only a few scattered trees growing amidst the grass. We could show many other instances equally as striking, and it will be the same wherever the bush is given a chance to reseed and the seedlings to get a start. Once the saplings get the better of the grass and hold the autumn leaves, the old trees pick up and produce much greater annual growth.

Councillors would do well to read this article at the council meeting; and if it so happens that the subject has escaped the attention of the local municipal legislators, private citizens might make it a point to be present and urge the matter upon their attention. Now is the time to act.

Convection vs. Conduction.

In this issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" we present several contributions to the discussion opened by our editorial, "Is the Basement Stable a Success?" The topic is worthy of a great deal of space, and inasmuch as there is often virtue in repetition, we take occasion to set forth again the focal point of our previous argument.

As one of our correspondents truly observes, the problem is one of ventilation. An all-sided consideration of the topic of ventilation involves the other points. How? In this wise: As we stated before, there are two ways in which heat may be lost from a stable. One is by convection, viz., exchange of inside with outside air. The other is conduction, which is a technical term signifying that the heat is lost by passing through some substance—a wall, for instance—without any exchange of air. Ventilation is nothing more nor less than convection, which seeks to admit and distribute fresh air without causing uncomfortable or injurious drafts.

In the winter season ventilation invariably lowers stable temperature, unless some means is devised to warm the fresh air before it is diffused. This may be accomplished to some degree by conducting the air through underground tile.

Since ordinary ventilation lowers temperature, it is plain that if we were to secure perfect ventilation we would have the temperature of the inside air approaching that of the outside atmosphere. Few of us care to do this, especially those who feed succulent feed, or who water from troughs in the stable. In such cases it is considered necessary to keep the temperature above freezing-point. To do this, we have to content ourselves at times with somewhat less ventilation than is desirable, for it is plain that the more heat we lose by conduction the less we can spare by ventilation. Hence the great importance of:

(1) Having walls that lose very little heat by conduction.

(2) Tempering the ventilation current before admission into the stable.

The stone wall wastes much heat by conduction. Concrete is somewhat better, and brick, we should judge, better still, though not as strong or durable. The best kind of masonry wall is one with a good dead-air space in the center. The wooden wall of several plies will lose probably less heat by conduction than the stone wall, and but little by convection. An imperfect wooden wall will lose considerable heat by convection, but as this means so much additional ventilation it is not an unmixed evil.

There is a third and more or less independent consideration which must not pass without note, and that is the difficulty, in practice, however it may seem in theory, of providing a regular and

follow that they are hereditary. In my short experience, I have known of a mare with four ringbones, two spavins and two curbs, being bred year after year, and to a different horse almost every year, and never dropping an unsound colt, and all with speed.

I could go on enumerating horse after horse of show-ring quality, with pedigree to the king's taste, and whose get were a curse to the country, some of them hardly worth the service fee. Now, what use would the license fee or inspection be in a case of this kind? And there are many such.

In my own case, I have a weanling as well bred as any man's from a Canadian standpoint, but he is not eligible for registration; at the same time a good individual and prospect. Why should I be deprived of keeping him for stud purposes if I so desire, and why should my neighbor, who knows exactly how he is bred, be kept from breeding to him and forced to breed to something that he knows not of, simply because some importer says he is so and so, produces a pedigree, and if the pedigree and horse were closely inspected, even the teeth and the pedigree might differ materially. Then, again, does it not often occur that where a mare produces an exceptionally good one that thereafter nearly all her get are horse colts. How is it?

In conclusion, I wish to say that I am thoroughly convinced that if the Government of the day had taken the money which this Commission has cost and distributed it among the agricultural societies in the shape of prize money for good stallions, more good would have been accomplished. Some of the appointments (Commission) remind me very much of an appointment made by the late Government of fruit-growers to teach the farmers how to raise hogs. If the present administration are looking for trouble, they are going about it in a good way.

A CANDID FRIEND.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

[Note.—What do our importers say to this?—Editor.]

License Act of Some Value, Lien Un-necessary.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am of the opinion that a Government inspection and a nominal license fee, not to exceed \$20.00, every two years, would be a good thing. The requirements should be that every stallion should have a registered certificate in one of our Canadian Studbooks of the breed he belongs to, if he is kept for breeding purposes, whether he travels or stands at owner's stable. No inferior or non-registered stallion should get a license, as our country is overrun with them, and some are mere rubbish, and there are few very good ones in the lot. Their service fees range from \$4 to \$6 for a foal, and we find many farmers patronizing those horses because they come to their stables and the service fee is small. They tell you their mare is not good enough to go to a pure-bred horse and have to pay ten or twelve dollars for a foal. But I have no doubt but some of these men, if they had to take their mares away from home, would likely breed to a pure-bred stallion, and no doubt would improve their horses; and a law of this nature would be a mutual benefit to owners of pure-bred stallions and to parties breeding to them. In a few years there would be a vast improvement in our horses.

As for the lien act, I think it is unnecessary in our county, as the percentage lost in that way is very small. I have handled from one to three stallions every season for thirty years, and know whereof I speak.

I would suggest that one-half or two-thirds of the money collected for licenses would be given to agricultural society shows held in the county or township, to be given in prizes for pure-bred stallions and mares. There would be \$300 or \$400 collected in this section for licenses. I hope to hear the opinions of other horsemen on this very important subject.

Glengarry, Ont.

J. J. ANDERSON.

Halter-pulling Cure.

I saw a question asked about halter pullers in "The Farmer's Advocate," with which I have had some experience. Take a rope and put it around the horse's girth, between the front legs and through the halter head to keep it from under his feet; tie to the manger and let him pull. It will not last long. It has been a sure cure with me and many others hereabouts. I tried the plow-line; it was a cure, but it left the horse with a sore tail and was a lot of bother, but the one around the middle is simple and conquers every time, and the horse doesn't know what does it.

AMATEUR.

The stallioner has troubles of his own. Try to make them lighter by having the service fee ready for him when he happens around about the first of the year.

Strongly Favors License Law.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I read an article over the signature of Mr. Edwath H. De Gex in your valuable paper of Nov. 22nd. As I am interested in the horse business, I, for another, would like to see a general discussion of both farmers and horsemen, as I think it would be helpful to the Government in coming to a wise conclusion as to what would be the best method to improve the horse-breeding industry of the country. I think there are too many of our Canadian farmers who part with their good mares and do too much cross-breeding. I also think there ought to be an inspection, a lien and license act, and that all horses considered unworthy or unsuitable for service be prohibited from collecting fees, the Government to pay the inspectors, and the license to cost a nominal fee of five or ten dollars; this money collected for license to be given to the Agricultural Society of the district or township, the Society or the Government to duplicate the amount and give it as first and second prizes to the best stallion and five of his progeny in each township or county, and to be changed around and given to the different societies, one each year. In this way the money collected for license would go back to the farmers and stallion owners, and induce them to breed and keep the good ones. Mr. De Gex says he has owned stallions for the last sixteen years, and thinks the fee should not exceed \$10. I would like to hear from this gentleman again, telling us his scheme and how much money he had made with his \$10 horse. I would like to know how to make some money in the horse business at a \$10 fee. We will put the cost of the stallion, keeping and travelling, and all other expenses, at the very lowest rate, and see how he will come out with his \$10 horse. In

all, and would also make the farmers return them regularly, as it is by the old, inferior mares and the ones that are not returned regularly that the stallion owner suffers the most loss. If the stallion owner was sure of a fee of this kind, it would encourage him to buy the good horse and keep him. In conclusion, I would say that I would like to see the Government go still farther—prohibiting the use of unregistered bulls, rams and boars, or for collecting any fee for unregistered sires of any kind. I have been in the auction business, and a close observer, for the last fifteen years, and I have always found that where one had well-bred horses, good cattle and good sheep or hogs to sell, it was like getting money from home, as you can always find buyers for well-bred stock. I also would like to hear the views of other horsemen and farmers who can find time to write.

Grey Co., Ont.

J. A. MYLES.

Misdirected Effort.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Being somewhat interested in the discussion on the projected scheme re lien and license act on stallions, I was quite pleased to hear from our friend in the issue of Nov. 22nd. I quite agree with him, as I don't think licensing is quite necessary in our locality, either. But I might add a little to it. In the first place, I was struck by the rapidity with which those officiating horsemen travelled through the country in their visiting tour. Secondly, if such law comes into force, who is to inspect those horses? As a rule, we have men in every locality who know a horse as well as some of those experts, and a horse doesn't go very far before he is well criticised. Again, we have to work within our means, and

I think putting on a \$25 license fee would be quite out of reason. Counting all the horses do, we are paying enough now. Those who want the good horses will get them, and get their pedigrees, too. Those who want cheaper ones, should have a perfect right to do so. Every man who expects to breed successfully should be able to select a sire to suit his own particular scheme. If our Government would give us uniform width and wider gauge for our sleighs, as I understand has been attempted twice, it would be more to the purpose. As it is now, we can scarcely manage two draft horses as a team, but in some cases we have to put in a pony if the snow is any depth, and we are deprived from using a good team. And for the summer, give us a solid protection from autos. I think then we could attend to the rest of the business very nicely.

Huron Co., Ont.

J. F. DAVIDSON.

Even if the colts have had heavy-draft parents, they cannot develop into 1600-pound horses if left to rough it on straw and water.

It's impossible to develop a colt in two directions. You cannot make him a "tough" horse and a ton horse at the same time. It requires different systems of feeding.

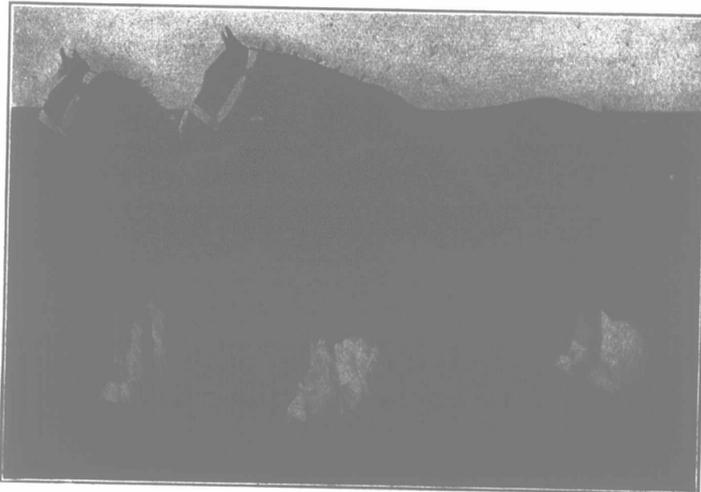
It requires considerable discrimination to decide where the line falls between judicious outdoor exercise for colts and injurious exposure to cold and hunger.

After horses have had their growth they can endure much more cold and roughing without injury than can a growing colt.

Exercising and liberal feeding of brood mares now means healthy, active foals in the spring. Don't make the mistake of giving the mare too much kindness.

A Whole Year's Pleasure.

If you want to do some friend a good turn, that will help and please him all the year round, present him with a year's subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," including the magnificent Christmas Number. The price remains as before, at the low rate of \$1.50 per year.



Shire Mare, Argent, and Foal.

By Buscat Harold; one of the best Shire mares in England. Winner of many prizes and gold medals. Owned by Sir Alex. Henderson.

LIVE STOCK.

The Cow of the Future: What Shall She Be?

In estimating the profits of beef-raising, as compared with other lines of farming, there is a tendency on the part of many to slur over one very important fact, viz., the cost of maintaining the cow that drops the calf. We believe in the dual-purpose cow for certain sections, because it is quite feasible to have a cow of a type that will raise a good beef calf, and at the same time give nearly as good an average yield of milk and butter, taking one year with another, as the special-purpose dairy cow; but the udder end must be looked to first.

There has been a great deal of twaddle talked and written about the alleged incompatibility of beef and dairy functions. While we believe the cow bred for the express purpose of milk production is likely to excel somewhat in that regard, and is to be recommended for the man anxious to make the most possible out of his cows, her superiority over the genuine dual-purpose type—now unfortunately fast becoming extinct—is not so great as many would have us believe. Indeed, we go so far as to say that the extreme type of dairy cow is not the most profitable, even for purely dairy work. She lacks the necessary foundation of constitution, and, while individual representatives of her race may make phenomenal records, the average is often disappointing. There are many weeds in all the breeds—many cows with defective udders and teats, weakness of vital organs, lack of staying qualities, and other deficiencies. Now, we would not seek to discourage the dairyman from breeding for increased production, but in doing so, we caution him against the emaciated bag-of-bones type, and abjure him to look for constitution and a degree of substance as a foundation, if he would produce the largest possible number of profitable milkers. The number of superior dairy herds that have been built up by using a bull of some dairy breed on grade Shorthorn females, attests the soundness of this doctrine. In fact, the ideal type of dairy cow is, in our mind, not such a great way from the dual-purpose type, and the latter need only selection, with the use of scales and the Babcock test, to develop into very profitable dairy strains. The reason there are not more good milkers, of this type is because very few breeders of pure-breeds have had such an ideal in view. Most of those who were breeding for milk have been misled by extreme teaching, and those who have not been breeding for milk have let their herds run to beef. Hence, good pure-bred dual-purpose sires have become scarce, and dairymen have been unable to build up or even maintain real dual-purpose herds,

so that we find, where a dairy-bred bull has not been introduced, the milking function has gradually diminished. This is deplorable, for the Shorthorn breed has exhibited a marvellously persistent milking habit, considering how little attention has been given by breeders to the cultivation of that propensity, and only requires judicious handling to restore this function.

We believe the remedy lies in more attention to substance on the part of those handling dairy breeds, and more attention to milk on the part of those breeding Shorthorn sires. In fact, without this, the Shorthorn men in this country will find their field rapidly narrowing, and will have only themselves to blame. The Advanced-registry appendix cannot be too soon introduced into the Shorthorn herdbook, for some such systematic action is necessary to stem the beefward drift. That any breed of cattle can be profitable under ordinary Ontario farm conditions, whose cows merely nurse their calves, we gravely doubt, unless fancy prices are obtained on the basis of fashionable pedigree. There may be limited areas of cheap lands where such a practice might be permissible, but even in most of these cases are there not more profitable ways of utilizing the pasture and feed produced? And if this is true to-day, far more emphatically true will it be when our land rises considerably in value, as it is bound to do in the next few decades. Everything points to the unwisdom of adhering to purely beef breeds. The two kinds of cows that will be demanded in our future agriculture are the special dairy cow (bred as indicated above) and the dual-purpose cow which acquires herself well at the pail and raises a good calf as a side line. Both types are entirely feasible, and both will have their place, but the breeders of the latter must take care not to sacrifice a dollar's worth of milk for a quarter's worth of beef.

We have all heard a good deal of talk about the cow which will raise a steer calf that will sell for \$60 or \$70 at two and a half or three years of age. As if it took no feed to raise that steer! How much profit was there in raising that calf, allowing nothing for its value at birth? To put it in another way, how much could the farmer have paid for that calf at a week old, and made any profit in raising it? We must get down from the clouds and go into a final analysis of this problem; and when we do this, it will be found that, allowing all the incidental advantages which may reasonably be claimed in favor of the dual-purpose cow, her owner cannot afford to content himself with five dollars' worth less of milk than the dairy cow gives, if he would make as good a showing from his farm at the end of the year as his special dairy neighbor does. Is a good beef-bred calf worth five dollars at birth? We have asked many beef champions this question, but their answer is ever evasive.

COST OF GROWING A CALF ON \$100 LAND.

Prof. H. W. Mumford, of the University of Illinois, who is doing particularly valuable work in solving problems of beef production, makes an estimate of the cost of growing calves up to six months old, giving them the full use of the cows, on land worth \$100 an acre.

He estimates that calves having a high percentage of beef blood should weigh, at six months, from 400 to 450 pounds; that the calf crop each year should be 85 per cent. of the number of cows; that such cows are worth about \$40, and that a suitable bull would cost approximately \$150 to serve twenty-five cows. On this basis he gives the following itemized statement:

Five per cent. interest on investment in two acres of \$100 land and accompanying equipment	\$10.00
Seven per cent. interest on investment in 1.18 cows, at \$40	3.90
Seven per cent. interest on investment of 1-25th of a \$150 bull	.42
Cost of production of winter feed and pasture, exclusive of above charges	4.00
Taxes and insurance on land and cattle, including necessary fencing repairs	3.00
Annual depreciation on 1.18 cows, at \$2.00	2.36
Pro rata depreciation on herd bull	.80
Four per cent. mortality on valuation of the stock and herd bull	2.13
Total cost	\$26.61

While Prof. Mumford's calculations might be bettered somewhat by a thrifty husbandman, the average man hardly equals them, and average results are what we have to reckon with. Plainly, the raising of beef cattle with special-purpose beef cows kept on \$100 land does not prove very remunerative in Illinois. It would take a better feeder than we have ever known to make a profit feeding those \$26.61 six-months-old calves into export steers at ruling market prices for feed and beef, unless, indeed, the feeder purchased them for less than they cost to raise, as is almost invariably the case. If the calves were reared on cheaper land, the showing would be more favorable. We commend these figures to the consideration of our readers, and will present something further on this subject at a later date. Meanwhile, lest we be misunderstood, let us reiterate our conviction that the special-purpose beef cow has small place in modern Ontario agriculture, and will have less place in the future than she has to-day. We believe some beef-raising can be carried on to excellent advantage, but the calves must be dropped by cows that acquit themselves with a good average performance at the pail. We need more of such cows.

The Maritime Winter Fair a Decided Success.

The Maritime Winter Fair, held at Amherst, Nova Scotia, December 3rd to 6th, was a decided success in every particular, except attendance. On Monday there was a very fair crowd for the opening day, but toward night a heavy drifting snowstorm came on, which interfered with the evening audience, and by Tuesday the roads in every direction were blocked, and the storm continued until noon; Wednesday the attendance was about half that of last year, and by Thursday the roads had been fairly well broken, and the attendance was good.

The exhibit of beef cattle, though not quite up to last year in numbers, was, as a whole, superior in quality to any previous show. Perhaps the best steers were hardly so good as the best of some former shows, but there were fewer poor ones, and only two or three animals in the show that would not be a credit to any farmer's stable or feed lot.

The dairy stables were better filled than ever before, there being thirty-one cows of all breeds and grades, including six Holsteins, eight Ayrshires, seven Jerseys, three Shorthorns and seven grades.

The sheep exhibit was of very superior quality, and though not quite up to last year in numbers, was the best that has ever been put up in quality.

Hogs were probably not quite up to last year, either in numbers or in quality, viewed from the bacon standpoint. Though there were some Yorkshires and Tamworths of very good bacon type, most of the hogs were rather thick and fat to suit the English bacon trade. It should be borne in mind, however, that the Maritime Provinces are not yet a pork-exporting country. In fact, they do not nearly supply their own towns and cities with pork and lard, so that the necessity of producing the Wiltshire side has not appealed to farmers here as it has to those of Ontario.

The poultry show was the largest ever put up in the Maritime Provinces, there being over twelve hundred birds in the building. The utility classes were especially creditable, the White Plymouth Rocks and the Barred Rocks being even better than those shown at the Provincial and other shows of Ontario.

The apiary exhibit was smaller than last year. B. W. Baker, of Amherst, had a pretty display of honey in jars and comb sections.

Apples were a good show, and demonstrated the fact that apples can be successfully grown in almost any county in the Maritime Provinces. A prize is given for the best collection of ten varieties from each county, and then a sweepstake for the best collection in the show.

Dressed poultry was of fairly good quality, but there were very few entries.

One of the most useful departments of the fair is the seed show. There were some splendid samples of wheat, barley and oats, and also of potatoes, and a few good samples of peas. Special mention should be made of the exhibit of Donald Innes, of Tobique River, N.B., both of threshed grain and grain in sheaf, hand-selected heads. Mr. Innes won the silver medal for the best showing made by a member of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association.

The addresses in the show-ring and in the auditorium were of a very high order, and were on several occasions listened to by large audiences, though sometimes one could not help but feel that such excellent addresses as were given by D. Drummond, on "Cow testing in its relation to herd improvement," and Prof. J. H. Grisdale, on "Breeding, feeding and marketing of sheep," were largely wasted on an audience, more than half of which was composed of Amherst ladies, who knew little and cared less about farm stock.

The fair was formally opened on Monday evening, Mayor Silliker, of Amherst, and Hon. W. T. Pipes, for the County of Cumberland, extending a welcome to the visitors, which was eloquently replied to by A. B. Copp, M.P.P., of Sackville, N.B. Hon. D. C. Frazer, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, formally opened the sixth Maritime Winter Fair, in an earnest, eloquent and patriotic address, in which he urged the young men of the Maritime Provinces, in view of what these provinces can produce, as shown by the exhibits in the building, to remain in these provinces and help to develop their wonderful agricultural and other resources.

Hon. L. P. Ferris, Commissioner of Agriculture for New Brunswick, spoke of the development of agriculture in his Province, and of the benefit accruing from the Farmers' Institute system.

Hon. G. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, spoke of the advantages of co-operation of the Maritimes

Provinces in the work of agricultural education, by means of the Winter Fair and the Agricultural College.

Hon. Justice Longley eloquently pointed out that the Provincial exhibitions are largely entertaining, while the Winter Fair is an educational institution of a very high order, and of special value. He pointed out the necessity of developing the productiveness of the farm, and by so doing encourage the young men to stay on the farm, instead of drifting into the towns or over the border into the United States.

On Tuesday evening Staff-Captain McGilvray, of the Immigration Agency of the Salvation Army, said that the Salvation Army last year brought out between twelve and thirteen thousand immigrants, and expect next year to bring out more than thirty thousand. He said great care is being exercised in selecting these immigrants. Last year more than a hundred thousand had applied to the Army for passage to Canada, while only twelve or thirteen thousand had been accepted. He advised those in the Maritime Provinces requiring help either on the farm or as domestics to write to Staff-Captain Jennings, Halifax, N.S.

Prof. J. A. Ruddle, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, said that the Maritime Provinces are especially adapted to the dairy industry, and urged the encouragement and general use of the butter factory, especially so as the increased amount of butter made from a given amount of milk at the factory, as compared with the average home dairy, will more than pay the expense of making the butter at the factory. He also spoke of cold storage for fruit and butter, and of the market ready for us in the West Indies, which, perhaps, was hardly necessary for him to mention, as the Maritime Province farmers do not need to go hunting for a market, as they do not nearly supply their own markets.

Duncan Anderson spoke of the possibilities of the Maritimes Provinces in sheep-raising. He was sorry to notice that there are 92,000 fewer sheep in Nova Scotia than there were twenty years ago, and said that it would be a loss of well on to half a million dollars a year to the treasury of the Province. In seeking a remedy for this decrease he found that some objected that the sheep destroyed the sheep, and he wanted to ask if the sheep in the Province are worth half a million dollars. He believed that capital invested in cheap

farms, good sheep, and cheap but suitable buildings for sheep, would pay better dividends than that invested in some of the holes in the ground called mines.

J. W. Clark spoke on poultry-raising, and gave some very practical suggestions. He advised changing the poultry runs every year or two, as poultry do not do well on the same ground every year, and said that an orchard is an excellent place to keep chickens. He advocated the crate method of fattening. He recommended the Rocks, Wyandottes or Orpingtons. Hens should never be kept older than two years of age.

J. H. Grisdale's address on sheep-raising was short and to the point. He advocated keeping more sheep, as sheep will produce more meat for a given amount of feed, and generally consume a cheaper class of feed than cattle.

Prof. Cumming, Principal of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, gave an excellent address on agricultural education, and advocated first a good English education for every boy in the country, and, if possible, a course at the agricultural college for every boy who intended to farm.

Mr. Wm. Elliott, of Galt, Ont., gave a practical address on hog-raising. He advocated raising the bacon type and feeding so as to keep pigs always growing, and advised feeding more roots than are usually fed to hogs.

D. Drummond's address on the dairy cow, on Thursday afternoon, was one of the most practical of the fair, and as he illustrated points by the living animal, his address was the more interesting and instructive. Mr. Drummond's address on Thursday evening, when he spoke of the value of cow-testing in its relation to pedigree, was listened to by a large audience, and was practical and to the point.

W. W. Black, of Amherst, was again the largest exhibitor in the beef classes, and his show of 31 head, comprising 13 Herefords, 2 Shorthorns and 16 Grade Herefords, all brought out in the pink of condition, was certainly something that any breeder might feel proud of. Mr. Black won the lion's share of the prizes in Grade and Hereford classes.

C. R. H. Starr & Son, of Port Williams, showed four Shorthorns, one of which is the noted "Marr Beauty," of which a cut appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" of November 22nd, winner of championship as best Shorthorn female, any age, at the show. Mr. Anderson said in the ring that this heifer was fit to show in any company. Messrs. Starr also had the second-prize Shorthorn cow, and got first on yearling heifer, Clara, and third on two-year-old heifer. The condition and general fit of these cattle is a credit to the Messrs. Starr as stockmen.

C. A. Archibald, of Truro, N.S., showed twelve Shorthorns and one Ayrshire, the Ayrshire being a heifer in the dairy test, which won second in heifer class. Mr. Archibald won third and fifth in cows three years and over; first and second in two-year-old heifers; second, third and fourth in yearling heifers; first and second in Shorthorn steers under six months, and second on Shorthorn steer any age; second on Shorthorn female any age.

E. R. Congdon, of Waterville, N.S., showed eight Aberdeen-Angus of good type, and in good condition, also two grade three-year-old steers.

Among the new exhibitors this year should be mentioned Edwin Forrest, Amherst Point, who showed an excellent yearling steer, by the Shorthorn bull, Lord Kitchener, from the herd of C. A. Archibald, a son of that grand old stock bull, Robert the Bruce. Mr. Forrest's steer won first for steer over one year and under two; special for best steer, any breed or grade, over one year and under two; special for best steer or heifer under two years, and the Giles cup, the most coveted trophy of the show, for best beef animal, any breed or grade, under two years. This cup has to be won three times to become the property of the exhibitor. And what is a tribute both to the steer and to Mr. Anderson as a judge, this steer won first prize in the block test.

C. W. Pugsley, Barronsfield, N.S., is another new exhibitor, and has the honor of showing the heaviest animal in the show, a three-year-old steer, weighing over nineteen hundred pounds, a smooth, even-fleshed Shorthorn grade, of great size and fair quality.

Other new exhibitors are: Nathan T. Blakeney, Fort Lawrence; Geo. M. Holmes, Amherst; Thos. J. Etter, Westmoreland Point, N.S.

THE DAIRY COWS.

The exhibitors in the dairy test were Logan Bros., Amherst Point, who showed three Holstein cows and three Holstein heifers, and won first, second and third on the cows, and first, second and third on the heifers. They had the two highest-scoring cows and the highest-scoring heifer in the show. The highest score was by Clothilde Dorinda, with 120.4 points. This cow was officially tested last month, and in seven days yielded 16.5 lbs. of butter-fat, equal to over 20 lbs. of butter.

In Ayrshire cows, Fred S. Black, Amherst, won first; McIntyre Bros., Sussex, N.B., second and third. In Ayrshire heifers, McIntyre Bros. won first; C. A. Archibald, Truro, second; and Fred S. Black, third.

In Jerseys, Jas. E. Baker, Barronsfield, won first on Saybrook 2nd 199418, A.J.C.C.; score, 104.5 points; weight of milk in two days, 80.3 pounds; test, 4% fat. H. S. Pipes & Son, Amherst, won second and third on Jersey cows, and first and second on Jersey heifer under three years.

In Shorthorns, F. T. Holmes was first, Donald Mc-

Intyre, Fort Lawrence, second, and Jas. B. Etter, Westmoreland Point, third.

In grade cows, J. R. Semple, Brule, N.S., won first on the Guernsey grade, Milkey 2nd; score, 99.9 points; amount of milk in two days, 68.5 lbs.; test, 5.2 fat. McIntyre Bros. won second, and Donald McIntyre third. In grade heifers, W. N. Boomer, West Amherst, won first and second, and McIntyre Bros. third.

Roper Bros., of Charlottetown, P. E. I., are the largest prizewinners in Yorkshires, Tamworths, and in the special bacon classes and block test.

J. R. Semple showed six Berkshires of good type, and in good breeding condition. Mr. Semple has just imported a young Berkshire boar from the herd of Snell & Lyons, Snelgrove, Ont., to head his herd. This boar is a smooth, lengthy animal, and should prove a valuable addition to the stock of the Maritime Provinces.

The annual meeting of the Maritime Poultry Association was held in the Board Room of the Winter Fair building on Wednesday afternoon, December 5th, President, Rev. Father Burke, of Alberton, P.E.I., presiding. Some suggestions regarding changes in the prize-list were offered. The following officers were elected:— President, H. L. Fenerty, Halifax; Vice-President for N. S., J. Landry, Truro; Vice-President for N. B., J. E. Roach; Vice-President for P. E. I., Rev. A. E. Burke. Directors: For Nova Scotia—L. C. Craig, Amherst; C. W. Holmes, Amherst; B. A. Walker, Halifax. For New Brunswick—J. P. Howe, St. John; J. V. Jackson, Moncton; E. J. Ayer, Sackville. For P. E. I., Albert Boswell, Jr.; Thos. Ross, Commissioner of Agriculture. Secretary, E. B. Elderkin.

Our Scottish Letter.

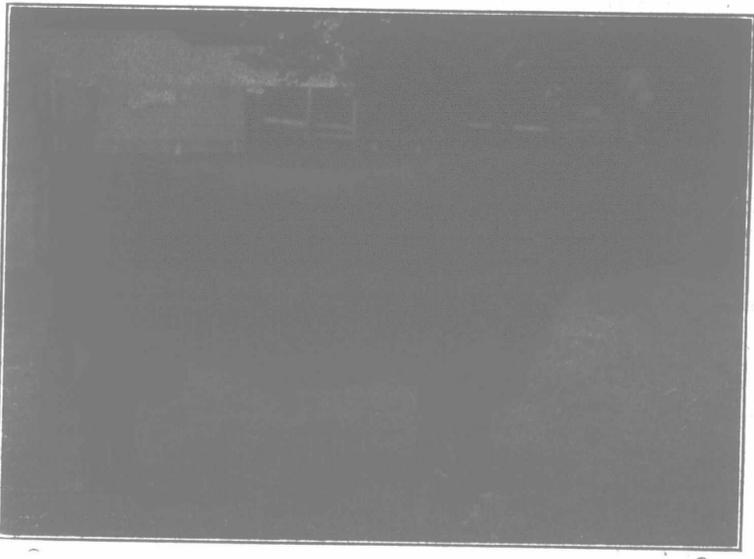
November is usually a busy month among farmers. The "fitting" term occurs towards the close of the month, and in the unsettled condition of the labor market farmers have generally to be careful that they have sufficient reserves or they may be left in the lurch. Both male and female farm servants have become very migratory in their habits, and many seem to take delight in changing every six months. Recently, in a competition in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright for the longest period of service on a farm, first prize was easily won by Mr. William Gilchrist, who for very many years has been chief on the farms of Netherhall and Threave Mains, tenanted by Mr. Andrew Montgomery. Many Canadians know William Gilchrist. He has been often in Canada, in charge of shipments for the clients of Messrs. Montgomery, and a very fine specimen of the agricultural workman he is. He is an all-round handy man, and his zeal and fidelity merit the handsome recognition they so lately received. Few employees can show a service record so long and so honorable.

Discussions on the Land Reform proposals of the Government hold the field here. Scarcely anything else is being discussed at farmers' clubs, and the variety of opinions entertained is amazing. It must be admitted that the Government proposals do not err on the side of modesty. One of their bills, called the Land Tenure Bill, is a comparatively harmless document. It proposes

to cheapen arbitrations between landlord and tenant; to give the tenant a statutory title to compensation for damages by game which he has not the right to kill; to confer upon the tenant a statutory right to crop the land as he pleases, provided he does not damage the letting value of the land; to create a statutory right to compensation if disturbed unreasonably in his tenancy; and to permit the tenant to improve the land, and to claim compensation for his improvements, whether the landlord consents to the improvements or not. The essential principle of this bill is that a tenant should have a free hand in making the best possible out of the land

he rents. If he increases the value of the land he should be compensated; if by his policy the land is deteriorated he is to be penalized. To the Canadian mind all this will doubtless seem the A, B, C of fair play, but there are men in the House of Commons who do not think so. They opposed these proposals by every possible Parliamentary tactic; they denounced the bill as the worst ever introduced, and they sat up all night talking against time, in order to prevent the measure becoming law. It has now emerged from the ordeal of the House of Commons, and no doubt will have a rough passage through the House of Lords. My own impression is that its proposals are in the main so reasonable that it will safely weather the storm.

The other bill promoted by the Government is a more complex affair. It is called the Small Landholders Bill, and it proposes to increase the population engaged in rural pursuits by taking away from the owners of land their right of absolute ownership. If a certain number of persons resident in a rural area declare their desire to become occupiers of small holdings within these areas, it will be the duty of the Land Commission to examine the credentials of the applicants, and confer with all parties regarding the means to be adopted, so that the land hunger of the applicants may be appeased. Should a landlord object to have his property cut up into small holdings, paying less than £50 per annum of rent, he can be set aside by the Land Commission, and his land divided up in spite of his protests. He is to get no compensation, and the rents he is to receive are to be fixed for him by the Land Commission. In fact, he is to cease to be a landlord in the best sense of the term, and become simply a receiver of rents. The large farmer whose land is to be taken is to be put in almost an equally bad plight. He may see the labors of a lifetime and the capital of a lifetime appropriated for the benefit of others, and he will only



Aberdeen-Angus Bull

First at Royal Counties Show, England, 1906.

If He Wants Red Cattle.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am pleased with your remarks on page 1897 of your issue of December 6th, re Durham or Shorthorn. Although robbed of their right and proper name, these cattle are nothing more or less than Durhams, pure and simple. How, why or wherefore they are deprived of their right and proper name, I am not going to say, but that they originated in that County in their present state of perfection is not a question of doubt, and were brought to their present prominent position by two breeders, viz., Booth and Bates.

How they came by the name of Scotch Shorthorns, I leave for those better acquainted with the facts than the writer to say. We hear today the term Scotch Shorthorns. Now, I should fancy that cattle coming under such a title would be of Scotch origin and descent, say a cross of Ayrshire and Polled Angus, or Ayrshire and Galloway. One thing I would say, if W. H. M. thinks so much of red color, he had better stock his farm with North Devons. Of one thing he may be quite sure, viz., the Devons breed true to color and he will have neither roans nor whites in his herd; and one thing more I will say, he will find the Devons hardy and thrifty, and their flesh of as good quality as any other breed of cattle in the world.

CONSTANT READER.

Wellington Co., Ont.

"It's All Right"

I received the premium knife all right. Am very much pleased with same. Like "The Farmer's Advocate." It's all right. I do not hesitate to recommend your valuable paper, and will try and send some more new subscribers soon.

WALTER J. SALISBURY.
Hastings Co., Ont.

get such compensation as the Land Commission are pleased to think he is entitled to. The worst feature about this scheme is that the Land Commission are to fill the impossible dual offices of being parties to the suit and judges in the cause. Your readers will hardly be surprised to learn that both proprietors and large farmers are kicking against these proposals. No one can blame them. They would be more than human if they acted otherwise.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Care of Brood Sow and Pigs in Winter.

The winter months are already here—the season that tries both man and beast. The farmer who intends rearing pigs from sows which will be farrowing during March or April, should prepare for the changeable and severe weather now at hand. Two things especially deserve notice. The first is the sanitary surroundings of our brood sows. When perfect sanitation is secured, much has been done toward insured healthiness of the mothers and the offspring. It is a deplorable condition to see a sow wading about in mud and filth to her knees as she hunts for a pool of stagnant water from which to quench her thirst. Can any thoughtful hog-raiser fail to see the unprofitableness of such a method. The sow buries herself in damp, musty straw, breathes in the foul odors coming therefrom, and is expected to come out in prime condition for motherhood. What else but disappointment can reasonably be expected. This kind of a bed is the louse's paradise, and he is always around ready for business. Surely no farmer will be so shiftless as to allow these enemies to suck life from his hogs and dollars from his pockets, when, by simply sprinkling the sows and their sleeping quarters with crude oil, or, if that is not available, a mixture of common coal oil and skim milk, the vermin may be exterminated, and only a few minutes are required for the operation, while dollars and cents would be put in the owner's pocket. Do away with the old-time method of allowing the sow to sleep in a straw pile; provide clean, dry quarters for her. She will appreciate it, and will give you her best when farrowing time comes. Make her quarters secure from drafts, but still provide good ventilation. These precautions, though they may seem simple, are violated every year by hundreds of farmers, and few ever know why they are so unsuccessful.

Are we feeding our sows a ration that is conducive to the best results? A matter of prime importance is that the food consumed be of a growing nature, rather than fattening. Many farmers throw out one bushel of corn after another to their sows, and this is all they get except the water they drink. It is well known that corn is fattening, and yet hundreds persist in feeding it when they know results exactly contrary from what is desired are the only logical outcome. How often we have read the statements of scientific men telling us a balanced ration must be fed to all animals, if the best results are to be obtained. A sow fed on corn, and nothing but corn, is being, in a sense, starved. It is not fattening material that the unborn pigs need, but bone-and-muscle-producing material. Of course, we cannot condemn the use of corn in its proper place, but something must be fed with it that will balance against it. For this, I know of nothing better than good bran and middlings made into a thick slop, with an occasional mixture of succulent roots. The objection may be raised that it costs a lot to raise young pigs. My experience has been that I can keep a good sow in perfect condition the year round for \$15, estimating the meal at one cent a pound, including cost of pasture, and allowing so much for cost of building and everything else, barring the labor, which is not included. From the average sow we may anticipate eight pigs; if she gives only one litter, that reduces the cost of the young pigs below \$2 each; if she gives two litters, it costs somewhere around \$1 per pig. As soon as the pigs are large enough to drink, which will be at about the age of two weeks, arrange a trough in an enclosure apart from the sow, in which feed warm milk, and, as they get older, a little shelled corn will do no harm. Pigs that are thus treated can be weaned at six weeks of age; but if the sow is keeping up well in flesh, and there is no hurry to breed her again, it is better to leave them with her until eight weeks old. It is almost a necessity to confine the pigs to a small enclosure at this time, to keep them apart from dam and prevent a roving disposition. I prefer to confine them at this time to a pen that can be well ventilated and is a good protection from summer sun and winter cold. If possible, let them have free access to a yard in which is running water. Continue to feed the same as before weaning for a time, increasing the quantity gradually; but be careful not to overfeed at this time. If any food should be left in the trough from one feed to the next, clean it out and give fresh feed. Continue to feed middlings, or some food rich in protein, for that is what makes bone, blood and muscle. If pigs have access to water, bran, middlings, chop, feed and such like can be

fed dry in the trough. As the pigs increase in size and age, the corn can be increased, but I would continue the millfeed until the pigs are ready for the butcher, which should be at from six to eight months of age. A pig should make an average gain of at least one pound per day of its entire life. Whenever it ceases to do that, send it to the market. If you would feed profitably, bear in mind that they must be fed regularly and on foods that will promote growth and good health, and that they must be pushed from start to finish.

J. P. FLETCHER.

Fulton-Co., N. Y.

Dryness and Ventilation vs. Temperature

Does anyone know of an expensive pigpen or henhouse that has proved a success? Are the two-thousand-dollar or three-thousand-dollar barns on hundred-acre farms paying dividends on the investment, fulfilling the expectations of their owners, or bidding fair to recoup them for the cost of construction? While we would certainly not counsel a return to the old-fashioned barns, we question whether the effort to provide stables where water and manure will not freeze is calculated to improve the health or enhance the profits from our herds. A significant incident was related in "The Farmer's Advocate" office a short time since. A farmer, who has been a very successful steer-feeder, had put in his usual bunch of feeders, and then, having a few more than the main barn would accommodate, he penned these off in a rather cold shed, expecting they would probably hold their own. To his surprise, the cattle in the shed did better than the others, and later, when some of the animals in the warm stable got stiff, they were brought around by putting them into the shed—all of which goes to show that if cattle have dry quarters, plenty of fresh air and chance to exercise somewhat, they will stand a good deal of cold, growing long coats of hair that afford necessary protection. While one would not feel like subjecting dairy cows to the same rigorous treatment as he would steers, we believe that even for them dryness and fresh air are more important than high temperature.

Is not the era of more economical and more suitable farm buildings at hand?

Sweet Milk Not Good for Young Pigs.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Sweet milk is not a wholesome food for young pigs. We raised three last year, and had a great deal of trouble with them trying to raise them on sweet milk. We tried putting a little copperas in the milk, but it did not do, so I tried sour milk. We found buttermilk best, with a little bread soaked in it, for them; on this they did all right. We raised six this year with little trouble, feeding them nice buttermilk, with a little tallow scraped into it occasionally, and the bread when they were large enough to take it. We also fed a little flaxseed meal, boiled. We have cooked a little third-grade flour and milk. They are three months old, or a little better, and weigh about sixty pounds.

J. S. F.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

Another Brood-sow Record.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having noticed an item in your paper asking for records of brood sows, I submit a record of one I bought from D. C. Platt & Son, Millgrove, in April, 1903. She was farrowed on August 10th, 1902. She farrowed 15 pigs on September 1st, 1903; on March 2nd, 1904, 17; on September 11th, 1904, 16; on March 6th, 1905, 17; on September 8th, 1905, 17; on March 3rd, 1906, 17; on August 29th, 1906, 18. And out of this number she raised 90 pigs, the half of which I sold for breeding purposes. She is a pure-bred Yorkshire sow, and has always been bred to a pure-bred Yorkshire boar. You will see that this sow has had 52 pigs within the last year.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Lambton Co., Ont.

In driving through a certain part of New England where a number of writers have bought farms and made summer homes, writes Miss Jeanette L. Gilder, of Putnam's Monthly, I remarked to a farmer's wife who lived in their midst that there seemed to be a good many literary people in that neighborhood. "Yes," she replied, with a certain air of resignation, "there are quite a few, but we don't mind them." I wish that I could quote the tone of voice in which this remark was made. It was that more than the words, though the words are amusing enough, particularly as Mark Twain was one of the literary people to whom she alluded.

The best and highest thing a man can do in a day is to sow seed, whether it be a seed of wheat or an acorn—[John Boyle O'Reilly.]

THE FARM.

How is Your Stable Ventilated?

What are the dimensions (including height of ceiling) of your basement stable, and how many head of stock does it house?

Have you a system of ventilation? Does it work satisfactorily? If not, why? If it does, describe it briefly, telling us how you get rid of the foul air and secure a fresh supply.

Stockmen and farmers will be aiding in the solution of a serious problem by giving us the benefit of their experience in reply to the above questions.

Ventilation the Great Need.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reference to your editorial of Nov. 29th, "Is the Basement Stable a Success?" would say at the beginning that I agree with most of the arguments you present. There is one point, however, which does not coincide with my observations. In this locality we have quite a number of wooden basements, and I am sure I never saw more hoarfrost upon the walls than was on the walls of one of these same wooden basements. This was due entirely to lack of ventilation. On the other hand, I was in a wooden basement, ventilated with air brought through tile several rods from a ravine, and the walls and atmosphere were dry and comfortable.

Taking the two cases cited, we might say it was a proof of the need of ventilation. But such an important subject needs more proof to enable us to reach a proper conclusion. Last winter I was in a basement with a stone wall 2 feet thick. There was no ventilation, except some broken panes of glass, and the owner told me it was a rare thing to see frost upon the wall or feel the air moist. Now, the secret of this is that the wall is not solid masonry. In the center is a space of 3 or 4 inches, filled with stone chips thrown in loosely.

This brings us to the modern method of building a wall with a dead-air space, such as hollow bricks or hollow concrete blocks. Such a wall, with very little ventilation, maintains the temperature, and with less moisture than any other kind of wall.

I believe, however, that the economical construction of stabling should be considered. For instance, if a man has an old-fashioned barn, with a shed at one corner, he could make comfortable stabling in the shed, with far less expense than to put the barn upon any kind of a wall, and have the stable under the barn. Then, with a silo at the end of shed and hay mow in the barn, feeding can be done very easily. In building a new barn, my idea would be to put it upon a basement enclosed by some kind of hollow wall. If these observations are of any help to readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," I shall feel glad. I hope to see a good discussion of the problem.

Elgin Co., Ont.

S. M. PEARCE.

Cement-floor Construction.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of Nov. 29th you ask for experience in laying stable floors. Cement floors are something that I am more or less interested in, so I will try to give you my idea of them, particularly in regard to your correspondent, G. S., of the aforesaid issue. In laying a cement floor for a cow stable—or, in fact, any stable—the first thing is to be sure to have a good foundation. Dig out all clay and debris to about 9 to 11 inches below the level of the floor, then fill in with small stone or brick-bats about 4 to 6 inches, then level up with gravel or cinders within about 3½ to 4 inches of the top of your floor; soak this with water and tamp down well, so there will be no settling. After this, mix rough gravel and cement. In mixing, it is not wise to have any stone more than about two inches in diameter, and be sure to have sand enough to bind the gravel and cement together. About one-third sand will do it nicely. Then lay this, and also tamp it down well within about one inch of the top of your floor; then put on a finishing coat, which, of course, will be one inch thick. This is better if about half pea gravel and half sand. After mixing, this should be put down very carefully, and with a straightedge, so as to give it an even surface to finish. After this is on, dust evenly with a mixture of one-third grit sand and two-thirds cement, this to be rubbed in with a wooden float or the surface will be rubbed full of hollows. I also think it is much better to groove it behind the cattle in blocks about 8 inches by 4 inches, and also run some grooves straight up and down the stable block, set in scantling, lay them on edge and run the blocks in between them. This will give a good grip. After floor has set so that it will stand a load and scantlings very

carefully away, so as not to break the edge off the cement. Then you can put in the gutter with cement; mix same as finishing coat, leaving it any shape and depth you desire.

As for mangers, have foundation something the same as for floors; the only difference is that about two inches of cement, finished smoothly, are all that is necessary, but I think it wise to have them up about two or three inches above the floor.

J. V.

Favors the Two-story Frame Barn.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In various section of our Province farmers are "up against" the stable-building and remodeling problem. In some cases the old stable, built a generation ago, has outlived its usefulness, is perchance somewhat "used up" or out-of-date, and not in keeping with the present needs of stock-rearing or dairying. And we hear the question asked on every hand, "What material shall we use in constructing our stables, consistent with economy in construction, and comfort of our animals, while having a view to permanency?" In this age of high prices of lumber, we find many still building the stone basement, putting in more windows than formerly, or are using what seems a popular building material to-day, cement. But, after all, is the stone or concrete wall the best for a stable in a country like our, where we have a variable climate? Much may be said in their favor, as they can be built very close and tight; but is that an advantage, taking the health of our animals into consideration, where we practically keep them housed seven months of the year? The stone and concrete wall being a ready conductor of heat and cold, we find the temperature of these stables varies, the air is more moist unless the system of ventilation is perfect, and even then there is always a deadness and chilliness about the atmosphere which we very rarely find in a wooden stable, ventilation or no ventilation. And is it not a fact that where tuberculosis in our herds is most rife, we find, in eight cases out of ten, they have been housed in the stone stable? Again, many build the stone or concrete wall with a view to permanency. It is true that to-day the concrete wall, in most places, can be built as cheaply as one of lumber, but is it the best policy to build our farm buildings too permanent? In the course of events we see many changes in a generation. The buildings, even of a substantial character, built by our fathers are not the style required for our modern methods of farming, and on every hand we see them remodelled and rebuilt to suit the conditions of to-day; and will the same not occur a generation hence? We see to-day in European countries permanent stables built several generations ago, still in use. Nothing can be said in their favor except that they are durable and permanent; for handiness and convenience, they are "not in it."

We will presume that a two-story building is required (stable underneath and storage of fodder overhead). We will place this building on a stone or concrete foundation, and build all the walls of wood. I believe it can be built more cheaply, and we have a stable that, because of its being built of a non-conducting material, is therefore easier to regulate the temperature; the air is always drier, and, therefore, it must be more comfortable and healthful, not only for our animals, but for the attendants also.

This is the conclusion to which I have come after using wooden stables for many years, and

also from observation not only in our own Province, but in the other Eastern Provinces, as well as New York State. The wooden stable, too, may be made very attractive with a coat or two of paint, if one wishes to go to the expense of using matched lumber; if rough lumber is used, the coat of lime whitewash (both out and in) is cheap, economical and healthful to the animals when used inside, and is sure death to all vermin. While the two-story stable and barn is no doubt very popular to-day, and there is very much to be said in its favor, as we get so much space under one roof, which is an advantage in that we have a more compact building and less roofing, which is a matter of economy, still, is it not possible that the cheap storage barn, with the stable as an annex, and the concrete silo, may be more economical and convenient and suit the purpose, at less cost than the two-story barn. And we find some among our foremost thinkers are adopting this style. The silo, the cutting box and the feed carrier have changed the aspect of things very materially in regard to the handling of feed in our stables, while the concrete floor and the manure carrier have revolutionized the other end of the business, saving labor and manure.

Personally, I am in favor of the wooden two-story barn and stable, with concrete floor, built at a moderate expense, and in keeping with the line of farming which we desire to carry out, believing this to be the stable best suited to the conditions of our changeable climate and the health of our stock.

W. F. STEPHEN.

Huntingdon Co., Que.

Stone Basements Not Favored in Glengarry.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Basement stables have not been built to any great extent in these parts; that is, if we are to understand by the term, "basement stables," those built of stone, brick or concrete. A great many have what might be termed the wooden basement under their barns, and I have never heard one word of dissatisfaction coming from the owners. These stables are, as a rule, well lighted, dry and airy, where any system of ventilation is used. On the contrary, those who have had experience with the stone basement seem, as a rule, to have great difficulty with the ventilation. The stable is, as a rule, too hot, and, without exception, damp. One farmer in this district has attempted, with partial success, to ventilate his stable by connecting it with the roof by a pipe, on the top of which is a revolving cap which swings with the wind, making it possible to secure the greatest amount of ventilation at all times, consistent with size and length of pipe, etc. The general opinion, however, does not seem to be favorable to this class of stable. One farmer attributes the loss of all his cows in a single winter to the fact that they were housed in the above manner. We do not second this opinion, but it serves to show with what disfavor some regard the stone stable. Right here we would like to ask the question, what are the difficulties in the way of using hollow concrete blocks, which are being employed so extensively in building operations at the present time. We have had no experience whatever with them, but think that it is quite possible they might be used to advantage in this way. We should be glad to get the opinion of any one who has had experience in this matter.

J. E. M.

Glengarry Co., Ont.

One-story Annex for Stabling.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Live stock is the sheet-anchor of agriculture; therefore, anything which tends to promote the health, comfort, convenience and economy in caring for our domestic animals during our long winters is of the utmost importance.

Viewing this question from its various aspects, I think it will be conceded that, in order to obtain the best results, it is absolutely necessary that our stock should be well housed. Assuming this, your editorial on this subject, in your issue of Nov. 29th, suggests some very pertinent questions.

About ten years ago we had occasion to build a barn on the College Farm. As we had the construction of this barn in our mind for some time before it was erected, we took every opportunity to observe the construction of stables which were visited during those years, and were forced to conclude that the so-called basement barns, with stone or concrete walls, were more or less cold, dark and damp. At that time we could not get altogether away from the idea of a basement stable, so we decided to try some improvements. With this object in view, we made our basement story ten feet wider than our main barn. This extra ten feet was covered with a low lean-to roof. The south side and one end of this story were made of wood. This had the advantage of affording an opportunity of ventilating through the lean-to roof, and also of allowing for more effective windows. I am satisfied that this is a decided improvement over the entirely stone or concrete basement stables.

Having need of enlarging our stables a few years ago, we decided on another innovation. We made an excavation, and moved one end wall out twelve feet, and covered with a shed roof, the eaves of which were not more than a foot from the ground. This made it impossible to have windows in the wall, so we put them in the roof. The result has been that our most sanguine expectations have been more than realized. Roof windows not only admit light and heat under the most favorable conditions possible, but have the advantage of being less liable to become broken.

To sum the matter up, from my experience and close observation, my ideal of a stock barn, at the present time, is a two-story building, with stables running off from the basement. Would have the annex constructed with low posts, and just wide enough to accommodate two rows of cattle, and would give the cattle the entire structure for air space; that is, do not scaffold over the animals. Give them all the space to the ridge-pole for air. As you suggest, such stables would require a very light frame, and, consequently, would be cheaply constructed and easily ventilated. These stables would have another advantage for anyone keeping both beef and dairy breeds of cattle. Both of these breeds cannot be kept in the same stable under favorable conditions. Either the long-haired, thick-fleshed beef animals will be too warm, or the short-haired, thin-skinned dairy cows will suffer from cold. Under the annex system you could have a separate stable for each breed, without any unnecessary inconvenience or expense.

I will not take more of your valuable space, except to say that I have recently superintended the construction of one such stable, and, if I were building again, for myself, the only change I would make would be to light it through the roof.

F. L. FULLER.

N. S. Agricultural College.



Scene on a Western Canada Sheep Ranch.

The Returns from the Wood-lot.

It is reliably estimated that an acre of un-pastured hardwood land will produce annual growth of between one and two cords. Valuing the standing fuel at \$3.00 per cord, this would mean 6 per cent. interest on a valuation of \$50 per acre. If the crop were suitable for lumber, the return would be much greater, and besides there is the annual increment in value per cord or thousand feet. On the above basis, supposing the land to be exempted from taxation, as we hope it may be in all localities soon, woodland is a fair investment for arable land, while for rough, broken lands it is perhaps the most profitable crop that can be grown. The returns are slow, but it is a good way to bank money.

THE DAIRY.

Testing Ayrshires for Advanced Registration.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to your communication, I may say we have ten cows (Ayrshires) entered for the Advanced Registry. Several of them have been on record since about the beginning of April, 1906. The test is conducted by weighing each cow's milk night and morning, as taken from the cow. A spring scale, bought for the purpose, hangs in a window behind the cows. When you are through milking a cow you simply place your pail upon the scale, which tells you at a glance how many pounds of milk you have. The weight is then marked on a slate beside the scale. After milking is all done the weight of each cow's milk is transferred to entry papers supplied by the Live-stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The Dominion official calls on you at least four times a year. He stays two days, sees the cows milked, takes samples and weight, and tests each cow's milk. We also have a man employed to take samples and test each cow every month during the year. Some time ago it occurred to us that there was a great injustice being done to the breed by the sale of inferior bulls; also cows palmed off on unwary buyers because they could be bought cheap, when they should have gone to the butcher. Hence the idea of advanced registration, as the man who wants a good dairy bull will know where to get him and pay reasonably for him, because he knows what he is getting.

We have not the full weights made out yet, but according to our last computation several of them must be nearing the 8,500 pounds milk. Last year they ran from 8,000 to 10,800. Below are the tests of the different cows at the last testing: Scottie, 4.2; Jessie Blois Stewart, 6.2; Barbara Allen, 5.2; Scotch Lassie Jean 2nd, 4.; Brownie of Menie, 6.8; Brownie of Menie 2nd, 6.8; Lady Colborne, 4.; Moss Rose, 6.8; Bessie of Warkworth, 4.6; White Rose, 5.6; Scotch Lassie Jean 3rd, 3.80. Mixed sample of whole herd, 4.40.

As far as our experience goes, we are perfectly satisfied with the present system of testing and Advanced Registration. With more experience of the matter we shall be better able to dictate.

WM. STEWART & SON

Northumberland Co., Ont.

Testing Strength of Acid.

Prof. E. H. Farrington writes in Hoard's Dairyman: A fairly accurate method of estimating the specific gravity of the acid used in testing milk is to weigh a given quantity of it. I presume you have a scale for weighing cream for testing, and that this is fairly sensitive. You can test the specific gravity of the acid with these scales by weighing an exact measured quantity of the acid and comparing this weight with the same exact quantity of water, then dividing the weight of the acid by the weight of the same quantity of water, and the quotient will be the specific gravity of the acid.

A very good way to determine whether or not your acid is of the proper strength is to notice the color of the fat separated in the test bottles when the acid is used for testing in the usual way. If the fat is light-colored and contains some white specks in it, the acid is too weak. If the fat is dark and contains black specks, the acid is too strong. Unless you have repeated indications of defective acid by these tests, I would not attempt to change its specific gravity, as the way in which the acid acts is a sufficient indication of its usefulness in testing.

It has been decided to reinstitute milking tests for cows at the Highland and Agricultural Society show next July, the object being to judge the Ayrshire on utilitarian lines.

Perils of the Butter Business.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The season of 1906 has been a very satisfactory one to the dairy farmer, so far as prices are concerned. Butter prices have not been as high for a number of years, but the production per cow was not so high as last year.

The western portion of Ontario, especially, suffered from drouth during July and August, which, coupled with the extreme heat and the tormenting flies all over the country, caused a heavy falling off in the milk supply during the latter half of July and August, and there was not only a falling off in quantity, but in the quality of the milk also, as there was not so much fat in the milk as there was during the same period in 1905. It is many years since the cows suffered as much discomfort as they did during the past season, and but few farmers realize the effect such discomfort has upon the milk supply. The only way to counteract this is to have a soiling crop and keep the cows in during the day. This, however, entails extra labor, and farm help being so scarce in most localities, but few farmers will take the trouble to soil their cows in the stable unless they are making a special business of dairying. The increase in prices during the last three or four months over 1905 will more than offset the decreased production of milk, and the dairy farmer will look back over the season of 1906 as a very satisfactory one from a financial point of view. The increase in prices has not, however, been due to an increased demand from Great Britain for Canadian butter, as recent advices go to show that the demand for Canadian butter has not been brisk of late. There has been a scarcity of the better grades of butter on our own markets for some months, which has had the effect of forcing prices up, and the poorer grades always follow in sympathy.

A large amount of blended dairy butter is now being shipped to the British market in creamery boxes which is usually of poor grade and which, if properly branded, might not injure Canadian creamery; but where no brand is displayed it is apt to work injury to regular Canadian creamery butter, which does not need anything to detract from its merits, as there is no doubt that our Canadian creamery butter does not hold the place it once did on account of so much gathered-cream butter going onto the British market. Siberian butter is becoming a formidable competitor of our butter on the British market, and the supplies from that quarter are largely on the increase. During the month of October alone no less than 5,000,000 pounds were received in Great Britain from Siberia, and, while the quality is not quite equal to ours, it is favorably looked upon by the British grocer on account of its extreme dryness, which quality the grocer likes when cutting the butter upon his counter.

Complaints still come about the quality of our boxes and the linings used, a good many of our boxes being too light and badly made. A very bad fault is often found in the covers being too large, say, one-eighth of an inch all round. When handling such boxes and dropping them close to the others, this projection is very apt to catch on the box next to it, and the cover is very liable to be split. Manufacturers are apt to make their covers large, as it gives the fasteners a little more timber to support them; but it is a mistake, and the attention of the maker of such boxes should be drawn to this defect. The paper linings are usually too light, which do not sufficiently protect the butter. Dealers are often responsible for this, as they quote prices by the thousand, regardless of quality. One half of the linings should be 13 inches wide, which allows one-half an inch to go around each corner, thus insuring a tighter corner. The part of the paper which laps over the top should be cut the proper width, by taking a half inch off each side; otherwise, it looks very unsightly to see a paper too wide, just lapped in in any shape on top of the butter. The cutting can be quickly done by having a templet made out of a piece of thin board the proper size, and laying it on a half-dozen sheets and cutting them all at once, one end at a time. A couple of spring clothespins are a good thing to hold the paper together while cutting it. It is often difficult to get paper 13 inches wide unless specially ordered, but it is very necessary to insure a tight corner, for it is at the corners where the greatest precaution is needed, as the boxes are seldom made airtight in the joints.

The keeping quality in butter is what we must look after in that which is made for export, and keeping quality can only be secured by the utmost care from the cow to the finished article. There is no question but that the creamery which is operated on the factory-separator system has a decided advantage in this respect over the cream-gathering system, as the maker has a much better control over his cream where he takes it from the milk himself while it is practically fresh and sweet. The farmers of the country, however, control the situation, and they have emphatically pronounced in many localities in favor of hand separators and sending only the cream to the

creamery, and if our butter suffers in consequence, on them falls the loss, and loss there undoubtedly is; but as the old adage runs, "What the eye does not see the heart does not grieve for."

Ideal conditions, however, are not reached even in separator creameries, for patrons who are careless with their cream are also careless with their milk, and the only difference is that the milk is taken out of their hands every day during the summer season, and has not the same chance of contamination. On the other hand, the sooner the cream is taken out of such milk, the better; and when it is separated immediately after milking the greater part of the filth is left in the slime of the separator bowl. The separator itself is undoubtedly a prolific source of contamination to cream when in the hands of a careless person, and the practice of cleaning it only once a day cannot be too strongly condemned, especially where the separator is kept in the stable atmosphere. Stable odors are the worst that we have to contend with in the winter season, and in the case of gathered cream the trouble is aggravated by holding the cream too long before gathering and churning. This will also apply to milk if delivered to the creamery only once or twice a week. Those accustomed to handling milk in the winter season well know the disagreeable and sickening odor of old milk which has been kept cold enough for days to prevent souring and kept above freezing by adding the warm new milk at each milking.

In the poorer grades of our winter dairy butter that odor is always present, as it will develop in cream just as readily as in milk if it is held long enough, and as many farms get only a small amount of milk during the winter months, churning is often delayed until the first gathering of cream is ten days old or more. Cellars are usually cold enough in winter to prevent souring, and preventing cream too long from souring is a mistake, as it will be sure to develop a very undesirable and bitter flavor. It is better to add a cup of good sour milk or cream to the first lot of cream and let it gradually sour, if it is to be churned at home.

J. STONEHOUSE.
Ontario Co., Ont.

Dairying in Wisconsin, Iowa and Oregon.

The amount of butter manufactured in Wisconsin creameries has increased 60 per cent. in the last five years, the figures being 55,000,000 lbs. in 1900, and 88,500,000 in 1905. In the same time the output of dairy butter has increased from 25,000,000 to 34,500,000 pounds. The creamery product is thus outstripping the dairy make.

In Iowa, the dairy commissioner's report shows that the make of butter in the past season increased ten per cent. over the year before, totaling 91,202,354 pounds, notwithstanding that over 350 creameries have been closed up within the last four years. Iowa dairymen have found that economy of manufacture demands a make of more than 150,000 pounds per creamery, and the average production has increased from 97,000 pounds in 1903 to 118,000 in 1905. Wages of buttermakers have increased \$225 per year in the past five years.

The State of Oregon made about \$28,000,000 worth of butter in 1905, and the output is optimistically estimated to be 40 per cent. better in 1906. The creameries made 7,000,000 pounds of butter, and about 3,000,000 pounds were produced on farms.

POULTRY.

Successful Incubation in March.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Perhaps an account of my farm poultry may interest some of your readers. I remember hearing, when very young, that March chicks were the great thing to have, so resolved to have some this year, if possible. My small flock of 48 pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rocks were laying a good number of eggs all winter, and on the 1st of March I set my incubator. On the 15th of March I had 77 nice strong little chicks. I placed my brooder in an unused south bedroom, close to a south window. I covered the brooder floor with fine sand, and warmed it and moved my chickens in. At the same time I found I had two hens that were just thinking of sitting, so I brought them in and put them in baskets near the brooder, and kept them closely covered. One soon settled down quietly, and at night I put a chick under her. In a few days I found I could keep her in the brooder with all the chicks in the day time. At about 10 I put her back in the basket with a few others. I find it is a great mistake to keep a brooder too warm. From the day I did not see the brooder lamp going all day, but in the afternoon, and after the brooder was in the morning, and up all day, I found it burn the brooder at night, and it was out about ten minutes a short time in

the morning. At first I fed the chicks hard-boiled eggs and breadcrumbs, and bread soaked in milk and squeezed as dry as possible, and rolled oats and rolled wheat. When the chicks were two weeks old I put them in a coop out of doors, in a sheltered corner. When the sun was shining they ran about the dooryard. I lost none from sickness, but five were smothered one night when I trusted the hen with the whole brood, so after that for a time I allowed the hen to have only as many as she could cover at night, and the rest I took in the house and kept them in a basket, with a cloth thrown over to keep them warm, and gave them all to the hen during the day. After they were two weeks old I began gradually to feed them small wheat. I cooked the wheat for a short time to soften it, and I never had chicks grow better than these March chicks did. Some days in April they were running out after a slight snowfall. Several of these pullets began to lay the first week in September. I had a second incubator hatch out about the first of May, but they did not do as well as the first hatch. I have had a 120-egg incubator for five years, and it did as good work last spring as it did the first season, and it has never cost me sixpence for repairs. I have tried turkey eggs in the incubator, but failed to hatch more than seven turkeys from about seventy eggs. Last April I tried to hatch ducks in the incubator, but failed with those also. I should be quite happy if I could be sure of a good hatch of ducks with the incubator. Perhaps some of your readers who have hatched ducks in an incubator will kindly give me their method. I have heard people say that they did not like pure-bred fowls because they were so delicate. I have not found it so, and have had pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rocks for years, and at one time we had pure Black Minorcas; they were all equally healthy. I think any one who has once kept pure-bred fowls would never care to go back to a mixed breed. The finer your birds are of any pure breed, so much more is your pleasure in looking upon them. I cannot say there is so much more profit in fine birds, when people come to buy and expect to get choice birds at mongrel prices. We who know can only pity them for their ignorance.

WRINKLES.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Annual Meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union.

The 28th annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union was opened at the O. A. C., Guelph, on Monday afternoon, December 10th. In his opening address the President, Mr. Geo. Robertson, of St. Catharines, sketched the growth of the Union from its inception to the present time.

BEE STINGS AND OTHER THINGS.

Mr. R. F. Holtermann was called upon for some remarks upon the production of honey. He had noticed that sometimes bee stings were much more painful than others, and had had a couple of samples of buckwheat and clover honey analyzed, to find that the former contained double the percentage of formic acid as did the latter. From this result Mr. Holtermann thinks it possible to adduce information that would be valuable in the care and management of bees through the winter months. To this end he moved a resolution to appoint a committee, whose duty it would be to have samples of honey collected throughout the season, of different kinds and from different localities, to determine the variation of the product under different conditions and at different times of the year.

A brief discussion was held regarding the advisability of extending the work of the Exp. Union to include tests of the most important vegetables grown in the Province. Professor Hutt thought it would be well to wait a year or so until they would be in a position to start in a proper way, and thus do thorough work. The feeling of the meeting was to begin at once, and the matter was referred to a committee.

The report of the Secretary, Mr. Buchanan, showed that the number of experimenters had been ever on the increase, until this year no less than 3,700 were operating, horticultural, chemical and poultry departments being added during the recent years.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. J. M. McCallum touched on the importance of the ex-students of the college meeting together in this way from year to year. He would go a step further, and thought it would be of great benefit if a period of two or three weeks could be arranged for advanced work, instead of as many days. Many problems were confronting the farmer, and only by means of such meetings as these could satisfactory solutions be found.

Mr. Graham submitted a report of his investigations regarding the evaporation of moisture in the incubator as compared with the natural process of hatching, and from what he had been able to gather he would conclude that the evaporation of the moisture within the shell, whether great or small, did not materially effect

the number of chicks produced. He showed, also, that fertile eggs are not necessarily "hatchable" eggs. Often eggs are found of high percentage of fertility, in which the percentage of hatchable eggs is very, very small.

The following results of co-operative experiments with potatoes, field beans, sweet corn, fodder crops, etc., were submitted by Mr. Buchanan:

EXPERIMENTS WITH POTATOES.

	Comparative Value.	Percentage Rotten.	Percentage Small Tubers.	Mealiness.	Bushels Per Acre.
Late Varieties—					
Empire State.....	100	1	11	86	174.7
Dempsey's Seedling	100	2	11	100	168.5
American Wonder.	78	1	11	78	165.8
Medium Varieties—					
Rose of the North..	100	2	12	100	164.4
Burpee's Ex. Early	82	2	12	97	150.2
Seedling No. 230..	68	2	11	72	147.6
Early Varieties—					
Early Dawn.....	100	1	9	100	173.2
Early Fortune.....	97	1	14	76	168.4
Early Andes.....	97	3	14	79	143.6
Early Pinkeye.....	69	0	15	52	133.9

EXPERIMENTS WITH ROOTS AND FODDER CROPS.

	Comparative value.	Yield per acre.
		Tons.
Mangels—		
Yellow Levian than	100	42.66
Sutton's Mammoth Long Red.....	62	39.97
Steele-Briggs' Giant Yellow Globe	69	36.93
Sugar Beets—		
Giant White Feeding'	100	39.13
Royal Giant	62	32.62
Swede Turnips—		
Sutton's Magnum Bonum	100	20.83
Hartley's Bronze Top	82	19.76
Kangaroo	55	18.43
Carrots and Parsnips—		
Mastodon's White Intermediate.....	73	18.26
Bruce's Mammoth Intermediate....	100	17.30
Buckle's New Sugar Parsnip.....	45	14.79
Fodder Corn—		
Henderson's Eureka	51	16.75
Leaming	90	14.64
Whitecap Yellow Dent	100	14.30
Millet—		
Japanese Barnyard	100	12.03
Japanese Panic	85	11.01
Hungarian	46	7.87
Sorghum—		
Kafir Corn	100	11.80
Early Minnesota Sugar-cane.....	67	9.34
Early Orange Sugar-cane	33	6.00
Grass, Peas and Vetches—		
Hairy Vetches	86	7.87
Grass Peas	100	7.31
Common Vetches	100	6.75
Rye—		
Dwarf Bonanza	100	25.48
Dwarf Essex	50	22.72

GRAIN CROPS.

	Comparative Value.	Straw, tons.	Yield per Acre.	
			Grain, lbs.	Grain, bush.
Oats—				
Siberian	100	1.44	1740	51.2
Imported No. 534.....	81	1.41	1716	50.5
Daubeny	70	1.39	1605	47.2
Six-rowed Barley—				
Mandscheuri	99	1.14	1822	38.0
No. 21	100	1.12	1801	37.5
Oderbrucker	79	1.14	1733	36.1
Two-rowed Barley—				
Two-rowed Canadian	100	1.04	1146	23.9
French Cavalier	50	1.20	906	18.9
Hullless Barley—				
Guy Mayle	100	1.33	1331	22.2
Black Hullless	80	1.25	1320	22.0
Spring Wheat—				
Wild Goose	100	1.87	1451	24.2
Red Fife	94	1.50	1264	21.1
Emmer and Spelt—				
Common Emmer	100	1.23	1578	39.5
Red Spelt	59	1.00	1106	27.6
Buckwheat—				
Japanese	100	1.71	1334	27.8
Silver Hull	50	1.72	934	19.5
Field Peas—				
Early Britain	96	1.55	1427	23.8
New Canadian Beauty	100	1.74	1422	23.7
Field Beans—				
White Wonder	100	.80	1203	20.1
Marrowfat	97	.37	1204	20.1
New Prizewinner	100	.80	1196	19.9
Soy Beans—				
Early Yellow	100	1.27	980	16.3
Medium Green.....	50	1.75	580	9.7
Corn for Grain—				
Compton's Early	100	14.26	3369	60.2
Salzer's N. Dakota..	91	14.32	3278	58.5
King Philip	91	13.60	3217	57.4

FARM HOME READING.

Reading in the farm home was the subject of a very interesting and instructive address by Prof. J. B. Reynolds. He discussed the question from the standpoints of the business, political and social interests of the farmer. To the first he attached most importance. The question ever before the farmer was what to read. Books the Professor regarded as not of first importance. Agricultural papers, from a business standpoint, were far more necessary to the farmer than books. They contained information that was up-to-date. Their contributors were usually the best-informed men and men of wide experience, while the text-book is more or less the literature of the past. Agriculture, he said, is a progressive business. The methods of five years ago are not the methods of to-day. Therefore, in order to keep abreast of the times, a farmer must read the periodicals from week to week, and from month to month, and make use of the text-book more as a reference library than as consecutive reading. Then a farmer must not be merely a farmer, he must be a man of public spirit, and must study to become acquainted with public questions. While every farmer should read a couple of newspapers, he should not allow himself to become addicted to the habit of too strongly patronizing the yellow journalism side of newspapers, the sporting columns, the scandals and sensational reports. The editorials were the most valuable part of the paper. They were written, for the most part, by men of sober judgment, of experience and wisdom. Literature for the wives and daughters of the home should also be provided. The child should early be instructed into the use of the proper kinds of reading. The imagination should be first appealed to rather than the intellect, for the development of mind in the child is similar to the development of mind in the race. The child of to-day is the father of the future. What Wordsworth said was wonderfully true, "the child is father of the man."

CONCENTRATED FEEDING STUFFS.

The pernicious practice of vendors engaged in the feed business, of placing adulterated feeds upon the market, was outlined by Mr. W. P. Gamble, who proposed the following resolution:

In view of these facts, and in view of the further fact that the committee appointed to deal with this does not deem it practicable to establish limits of variation, I beg to offer the following resolution:

Whereas, on three previous occasions the subject of commercial feeding stuffs has been before this association, and two separate petitions have been presented to the Government, asking that some means be devised whereby the purchasers of mill by-products might be able to judge of their nutritive value; and whereas the Government has complied with these requests in so far as to order a collection and analysis of most of the by-products of the mill; and whereas the analyses show that the composition of wheat bran, shorts, the whole grains, or meal obtained by grinding any single grain, is fairly constant, but that the composition of other commercial feeds varies widely; and whereas bran and shorts constitute the sole output in the way of by-products of many small mill owners throughout the country, and there being no purpose to be served in requiring these mills either to employ a chemist or to have analyses made of these by-products of constant composition; and whereas the adulteration of these by-products is fully covered by the Adulteration Foods Act, R. S. V., Chapter 24 and 26; and whereas the committee do not deem it practicable to establish standards or limits of variation for by-products; therefore, be it resolved: first, that the term bran should be legally defined; second, that it is not advisable to require any formula for the composition of wheat bran, shorts, the whole grains or meal obtained by grinding any single grain; third, that in the case of other feeding stuffs, each manufacturer or vendor should be required to label each bag or package with the percentage of protein and fat, or, if sold in bulk, that the manufacturer or vendor shall be compelled, on demand, to give a written guarantee of the percentage of protein and fat; fourth, that the Government be urged, in the interests of feeders of live stock, to take such action as indicated in (3); fifth, that a copy of this resolution be submitted at Farmers' Institute meetings for the signatures of members, and when these signatures are secured this resolution be construed to the Government for the action outlined in No. (3); sixth, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Minister of Inland Revenue forthwith, and that the signatures be forwarded as soon as obtained.—Carried.

A very pleasant evening was spent at the home of President and Mrs. Creelman, at which the ex-students of the college were the honored guests.

THE NEW OFFICERS.

The election of officers for the ensuing season took place early Tuesday morning, when the following men were chosen for the coming year's work: President, J. M. McCallum; Vice-President, Dr. A. E. Shuttleworth. Directors—Hon. Nelson Monteith, Pres. G. C. Creelman, G. A. Brodie, G. A. Putnam, J. O. Laird, L. A. Bows.

PLANT AND ANIMAL IMPROVEMENT.

A very able address was delivered by Professor W. M. Hays, Asst. Secretary of Agriculture for the United States, on the "Improvement of Plants and Animals." Animal breeding, said Professor Hays, had occupied the center of the stage for a century, but in late years the

POOR COPY

improving of plants by breeding was being brought more and more into prominence, as the animal breeder's philosophy was being practiced. DeVries' theory had done much to establish new varieties, by starting investigators on a scientific hunt for mutants. By carefully worked-out figures the lecturer showed how infinitesimally small the cost of carrying on experiments is when compared with the enormity of the results obtained. He showed that the subject demanded the attention of our greatest statesmen and most potent organizers. Professor Hays urged the importance of successful officers having long terms of office, and showed how baneful was the practice of changing officials in the middle of their work. He illustrated many of the processes of plant selection, methods of planting and harvesting with a series of moving pictures. This was seen to be a very graphic way of presenting to the minds of the audience the exact methods followed, and it would seem that a great deal of good work might be done at institutes and other such meetings by use of such a machine. Bread testing, gluten testing, and hybridization were some of the operations illustrated in this way.

The Hon. John Dryden made a few very interesting remarks in discussing Professor Hays' address. He showed how from small beginnings the Experimental Union had grown to what it is to-day, a great and powerful institution. The enormous increase in traffic carried by railroads, the enormous increase in the banks, are direct outcomes of the improved methods in plants and animals. Experimentation, said Mr. Dryden, pays fabulously. He would most strongly urge the young men to stand by it.

SMALL-FRUIT CULTURE.

In presenting his report on small fruits, Professor

Hutt gave particulars regarding the cultural directions sent out with the plants, and mentioned the varieties



Mr. J. M. McCallum.

Newly-elected President Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union.

which had proved most satisfactory with the experimenters in various parts of the Province.

Strawberries have been favorite fruits with the experimenters, and, altogether, 1,415 lots, consisting of a dozen plants of each of four of the leading varieties had been distributed for co-operative testing. Clyde and Tennessee have been the heaviest yielders, while Splendid is one of the best early varieties.

Among the raspberries the favorite varieties have been Marlboro for early and Cuthbert for main crop; while Golden Queen is one of the best yellow varieties, and Columbian the best purple-fruited variety. In pruning raspberries it was recommended to cut out all the old canes after they have fruited, and thin out the new canes to five or six of the strongest. Currants, blackberries and gooseberries were also discussed, and the finest varieties mentioned and best methods of culture indicated. Grapes and apples were sent out last spring for co-operative testing for the first time. The varieties of apples distributed for Northern Ontario were Transparent, Duchess, Wealthy, McIntosh, Scott's Winter and Hyslop Crab. The varieties selected for Southern Ontario were Primate, Gravenstein, McIntosh, Blenheim, Rhode Island Greening and Northern Spy. Most of the experimenters had reported good results with their apple planting.

The annual banquet for the students, ex-students and the faculty was the closing session of the Union.

A pleasing event of this year's Union was the presentation and unveiling of an oil portrait of Hon. John Dryden, ex-Minister of Agriculture for Ontario. It is a life-size portrait, showing Mr. Dryden seated, and was executed by E. Wylie Grier, R.C.A. The expense is made up by contributions of ex-students, who have presented it to the Government to be hung upon the College walls.

The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair.

Canada's greatest fat stock, dairy and poultry show held its 23rd annual meeting in the Royal City of Guelph last week, and scored the greatest success of the whole series of its shows. Never before were so many high-class animals forward, never so large an attendance of visitors, and never so much enthusiasm evidenced by officers, exhibitors and spectators. The most serious question confronting the management now is the urgent need of extended building accommodation, in order to afford a satisfactory display of the increasing exhibits, and an opportunity for the growing crowds of visitors to view the animals in the judging ring, where alone they may be seen to best advantage. A more spacious judging arena for the cattle classes must be provided, and more room for judging other classes, before the arrangements can be considered complete or satisfactory.

Entries broke the records. In poultry they reached nearly 4,000, making the best and greatest poultry exhibition ever held in Canada. The poultrymen are calling for more room, so that the single-coop system may be adopted, thus giving more light on the birds, and providing a more effective display. At present the coops are stacked up two rows deep. Two and a half or three times as much floor space as now allotted is desired for feathered stock alone.

Then there is a feeling in many quarters for the addition of a horse department, as at the Chicago International. While the winter fair is not primarily designed as an exhibition of breeding stock, there is no question but that a good display of geldings, fillies and stallions would be quite in place, and prove a fine drawing card. This department, however, cannot be added without considerable extension of present quarters.

The exhibit in the seed department was good. A feature worthy of note was the exhibits of the members of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, competing for its special prizes for the produce of selected seed. The general exhibit of corn was also excellent, showing improvement over last year in type and uniform merit. While the exhibit in the Seed Department was not greater than last year, we are promised by those who have it in charge that next year it will be considerably larger and better, various new men having signified their intention of entering the lists. Here again the lusty institution is straining its buckles.

The lecture room was packed at almost every session, and in many cases there were yet others who would have been glad of access. It is astonishing and most encouraging indeed, how the people come here year after year and sit through long sessions, listening intently to the lectures, and to the discussion of vital agricultural topics, such as the hog question, the practicability of the milking machine, the sheep industry, and so on. It is a tribute to those who prepare the programme, to those who participate, and to the audience, which manifests such wholesome thirst for knowledge, and intelligent interest in general questions. As Hon. Nelson Monteith well put it, the Ontario Winter Fair is the crowning agricultural event of the year, and the annual parliament of the lecture room is not the least important feature of the occasion.

An excellent idea put in practice this year was the erection of two partitions on the lower floor, each dividing a side aisle from the seating space. The partitions extended from the door half way to the rear of the room, and served to carry the crowd back, thus distributing it more evenly throughout the room, and preventing the crowding at the doorway, which often used to give passers-by the impression that the room was full, while there were still vacant seats at the back. It also very much lessened the noise that used to disturb the meetings. A further precaution towards the same end was the laying of strips of matting in passageways and under seats.

But a larger room is necessary if the maximum number of people are to derive benefit from the lectures. It is the growing time.

In fact, taking all needs into consideration, the directors of the show have a good case to present to the Minister of Agriculture and the council of the City of Guelph, for the necessary provision for the better housing of this great institution, by odds the most valuable and important of all our agricultural exhibitions, being at once a popular school of animal husbandry, and a means of stimulating enthusiasm in the principal and most important industry in the Province. Too much praise can scarcely be accorded the officers and manager, for the systematic and commendable conduct of the show with the limited accommodation afforded, but with more suitable facilities much better arrangements could well be effected, and steps for securing this should be taken without delay.

The Ontario Winter Fair is a unique institution. While, compared to Chicago International, it is as yet small in stature, it possesses many educational features—such as lectures, carcass and milking competitions—all of which are of great interest and considerable value. One respect, however, in which we were reminded of the larger rival was the weather prevailing. While during the first of the week the days were pleasant and the temperature right, towards the close the sky darkened and the fair concluded on a day of rain and mist and smoke, of the approved Chicago brand.

Demands on our columns by the review of the stock, by the report of the Ontario Experimental Union, which met at the College during Monday and Tuesday of the show week, by the report of the Maritime Winter Fair, and by many contributions on various topics (of which we have been obliged to hold back all but a few of the earliest), prevent a review in this issue of the absorbing sessions of the lecture-room, but the many rich nuggets of information are being reserved for later use.

THE BEEF CATTLE CLASS.

Of the beef cattle classes at this year's show, it may truthfully be said that the best of the exhibits were never excelled, if equalled, at Guelph, and that more uniformity of the approved and desirable type was in evidence than at any former show here, and yet it must be acknowledged that the best are yet too few, and that too much mediocre stuff is in evidence, and the average of quality being far from as high as could reasonably be expected in a Province where pure-bred herds are so numerous, and pure-bred sires of the approved type so readily available for the improvement of the general stock.

"The Farmer's Advocate" has repeatedly registered

its protest against the offering of prizes at this show for cows over three years, a class which from year to year has been largely filled with breeding stock from the local district, not of the first-class, not equal to the average of the breeding stock shown at the fall fairs. The excuse given for this, namely, that but for this class the display of cattle would be too limited, would soon have no ground were more classes, more prizes and more liberal prizes provided for steers and maiden heifers, and especially for young steers, in which department much greater competition might readily be secured by providing senior and junior classes, for it is evident that the younger animals in nearly every section are handicapped by having to compete with others many months older. There should certainly be provision made for more nearly evening the ages, especially in the younger sections, which are the most important and most worthy of encouragement, and which if proper encouragement were given would soon fill the space more acceptably than do old cows that have outlived their usefulness. And the change would be a more sensible use of the funds of the association. Only the principal winners are mentioned in these notes; the prize-list, published elsewhere in this issue, tells of the rating in detail.

SIORTHORNS.—The entries in the pure-bred class, while not as numerous as could be desired, were headed in each of the sections for steers by exceptionally superior animals; the winner in the first section, that for steers over two and under three years, a red, shown by Joseph Stone, of Saintfield, and aptly named Champion, being an extraordinarily good one, and the favorite with many of the ring-side talent for the championship of his class. He was bred and fed by the exhibitor, who was freely congratulated on his work in bringing out so worthy an animal, a model of breed character and type, combining great substance with quality, his weight being 1,940 lbs., and his flesh evenly distributed on all his parts. He was got by a Dryden-bred bull, a son of Imp. Collynie Archer, and is a credit to his sire. John Brown & Sons, Galt, were second, with a massive white steer, and Jas. Rennie & Sons third, with the smooth, straight, well-finished Crimson Prince, one of the most profitable classes in the show, from a consumer's point of view, as well as showing fine breed character.

In the yearling steer section, of six entries, was found an outstanding first in King Edward, a roan, shown by I. & A. Groff, Alma, bred by W. R. Elliot & Sons, Guelph, and sired by Imp. Lucerne. He is a steer of beautiful type and character, true and level in his lines, and evenly covered with good flesh. The contest for pure-bred champion lay between this steer and the first-prize two-year-old, and while many favored the latter for the place, the judges preferred the younger steer, owing to his compactness and development at so young an age, his weight being stated at 1,610 lbs. The call for steers under a year brought out a capital class of six, five of which were white, and here also a clear winner was found in Allison, shown by Harry Smith, Exeter, a son of Royal Stewart, of fine quality, very smooth and true in his make-up, and promising material for a champion next year if well done for. A good second was White Ribbon, shown by Alex. McKinnon, Conroy, while W. R. Elliot & Sons, Guelph, were third with a good son of Wanderer's Star.

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tions for females in this class, though some of the heifers were quite creditable.

HEREFORDS AND ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—These two breeds, by the terms of the prize-list at Guelph, show together, and the rating varied in the different sections, sometimes one breed and sometimes the other furnishing the first winner. In the section for two-year-old steer or heifer, the blacks had the best of it, James Bowman, of Guelph, winning first award with a typical heifer named Rosebud, a daughter of Imp. Prince of Benton, blocky, smoothly turned, well fleshed; an ideal butcher's beast for profit. In the yearling class of seven entries, Pansy, an equally typical Hereford heifer, shown by John A. Govenlock, Forest, headed the list, and also won the championship as best beast in the class. She is exceedingly level, thick-fleshed and smooth, and would rank high in the best company anywhere.

In the section for steer or heifer under a year, Mr. Bowman won out with Elm Park Beauty 3rd, a charming young thing of fine form and quality. For the best cow or heifer of either breed, three years or over, the F. W. Stone Co., Guelph, had out a clear winner in their capital cow Sweet Bar, and Bowman was second with an excellent Angus cow.

GALLOWAYS AND DEVONS.—In this class nothing of striking character was forward, though the Galloway heifers shown by Col. D. McCrae, Guelph, and Robert Shaw, Brantford, were typical of the breed, and, indeed, of first-class rank, but evidently intended for breeding purposes, and not fitted for a fat-stock show, though in fine keeping condition. C. C. Rudd, of Eden Mills, showed Devons, and got first award for his two-year-old steer, while Mr. Shaw's twins, a steer and a heifer, were first and second in the yearling section, and he was also first and second in the calf class.

GRADES AND CROSS-BREDS.—As is usual at this show, the grades put up the strongest show of steers, the great majority being Shorthorn grades, and this year the veteran breeder and feeder of fat stock, James Leask, of Greenbank, South Ontario, who has so often carried off the championship trophies here, was to the fore with a number of grandly-proportioned and well-finished heaves, winning first, second and third in the two-year-old steer class, with a trio that were a remarkable achievement of the art of feeding, and of breeding as well, all three having been bred by the exhibitor, as well as their sire and dams. The first award went to Barnie, a red steer of wonderful substance, with quality to match, and character of the highest class; the second to Money-maker, a roan with less depth, but equal, if not superior, levelness, and fine handling quality.

The yearling grade section furnished the grand champion as the best beef animal in the show. He is Victor's Favorite, a rich roan, bred and fed by the exhibitors, Israel and Andrew Groff, of Alma, sired by the Cargill-bred bull, Victor's Roan Duke, a son of the Duthie-bred Golden Drop Victor (imp.). This is a remarkable steer in conformation, quality and character, with wonderful spring of ribs, a strong back, thickly covered over every inch of it with the best quality of flesh, while his handsome head and crest, his full and prominent brisket, great heart girth and grand coat of mossy hair all go to make him what is by common consent considered the best steer of his age ever shown in Canada, a credit to his country, his breeder and his feeder, Andrew Groff, whose judgment and skill in bringing him out is worthy of the highest admiration, proclaiming him an artist in his line of work. In the class for steers under a year, James Leask had a strong winner in Gloster's 1st, a roan of fine type and promise, closely followed by Rennie & Son's Royal Duke, that may make it even more interesting another year. Of the females shown in this class, an exceptionally good one was the first-prize yearling heifer, Red Rose, shown by Wm. G. Gerrie, of Belwood, Wellington County; sired by Imp. Marconi 4th, a model of the modern Scotch type, and full of substance and quality.

EXPORT STEERS.—Special interest centred in the competition for the liberal prizes offered for the best three export steers, of which five trios were forward, the best and most uniform showing yet seen here in this class, the first award going to John Brown & Sons, Galt, for a representative lot of good size and substance, the best of which was an Aberdeen-Angus grade; second to Jas. Leask; third to Jos. Stone, and fourth to James McCallum, Amulree.

The special prize, a silver cup valued at \$150, for the best export steer, was awarded to James Leask, Greenbank, for a red yearling steer of excellent type and even covering of flesh. A number of other specials offered for competition by amateur feeders brought large entries and many excellent animals well fitted, and is a commendable policy, tending to encourage young men to enter the field of feeding for competition.

The judges, Messrs. John Gosling, of Kansas City, Missouri, and John T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont., did excellent work, giving general satisfaction, and Mr. Gosling's reasons for their decisions in each case were given with much clearness and ability.

THE DAIRY COWS.—The milking test at this show fails to bring out as strong competition as could be desired, but each year one or more exceptionally good producing cows are forward, and this year the highest honors fell to Mr. H. Bollert, Cassel, whose five-year-old Holstein cow, Tidy Pauline De Kol, a cow of fine form and function, only a week or two after calving,

and not at her best, made the very creditable record shown in the report of the test appearing elsewhere in this paper, while her daughter won first in the heifer class, and promises to surpass her dam in producing capacity, as she does in general appearance, being a model of dairy conformation and udder development.

SHEEP.

The sheep division of the Guelph show is always interesting, and this year was, on the whole, better than ever before, the pure-breeds being all well represented, while the cross-bred classes were exceptionally strong, and unusual interest was evidenced by visitors in this department of the show, in sympathy with the improved demand and prices for sheep prevailing, many sales being effected during the show.

COTSWOLDS.—Three firms exhibited in this class, namely, Rawlings & Bailey, Forest; E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown, and Snell & Lyons, Norval; the type and quality of the exhibits being up to a high standard, the first named winning the first awards in the ewe sections, and Brien & Son the first prizes in the wether sections, also second for ewe lamb and three ewes under a year, and the sweepstakes for best wether any age, with an exceptionally good sheep. Snell & Lyons were second for wether lamb, and third for three ewe lambs and for three wethers under a year.

LINCOLNS were strongly shown by John T. Gibson, Denfield, and L. Parkinson, Eramosa; Gibson winning first in all sections save one, and championship for best long-wool wether; Parkinson securing first for pure-bred yearling wether.

LEICESTERS made an excellent showing in the hands of John Kelly, Shakespeare; Hastings Bros., Crosshill; Frank Kelly, Aylmer; Oliver Turnbull, Walton; A. & W. Whitlaw, Guelph, and G. & W. Parkinson, Eramosa, the prizes being well distributed, Hastings Bros. having first-prize pen of three wether lambs

and a capital sheep in quality and finish. John Campbell was first in the other two sections, and W. E. Wright second for three wether lambs.

SWINE.

The swine exhibit was away ahead of any former year in point of numbers, there being the grand total of 395 entries of what was probably the choicest lot of ideal bacon hogs ever seen together at any one show in America.

YORKSHIRES, as usual, were out in greatest number, and in most of the classes the competition was exceptionally keen, and with the exception of a couple of cases, in which the judges ruled out some entries for being, in their opinion, over age, the awards as handed out gave general satisfaction. The principal exhibitors were James Wilson & Sons, Fergus, from their noted Monkland herd; J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville, from their well-known Pine Grove herd; Charles Currie, Morriston; R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit; J. E. Brethour, Burford; H. Koella, Glen Allan, and H. S. McDiarmid, Fingal, a young breeder out for the first time with a lot of exceptionally well-fitted stuff that won the distinction of first prize in the dressed bacon carcass class. In the class of barrow, six months and under nine, first, second and sixth went to R. F. Duck & Son; third and fourth to J. Featherston & Son, and fifth to Chas. Currie. Barrow under six months, first and third to J. E. Brethour, second to Duck & Son, fourth to J. Wilson & Son, and fifth and sixth to Featherston & Son. Sow, nine months and under fifteen—First, Wilson & Sons; second, H. S. McDiarmid; third, fourth and fifth, Featherston & Son; sixth, Duck & Son. Sow, six months and under nine—First, McDiarmid; second and fifth, Featherston & Son; third and sixth, Duck & Son; fourth, Wilson & Son. Sow under six months—First and sixth, Duck & Son; second, H. Koella; third, Wilson & Son; fourth and

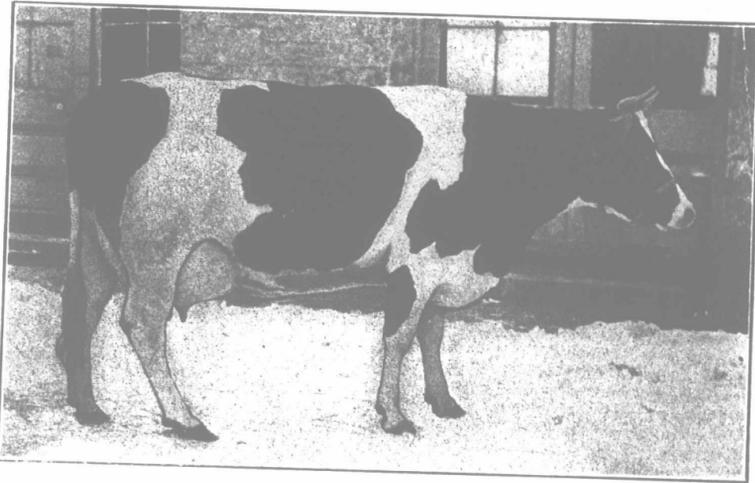
fifth, Featherston & Son. Three, the offspring of one sow, bred by exhibitor—First, Wilson & Son; second, Duck & Son; third, Featherston & Son.

TAMWORTH S.

There was a decided improvement in the Tamworth class this year over last in the quality of the animals shown. The well-known breeders, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, were out with a number of choice representatives; Chas. Currie, Morriston, also showed a number that were a credit to the breed; A. C. Hallman, Breslau, had his noted herd represented, and Wm. Elliott, Galt, completed the exhibitors in this class. Barrow, six months and under nine—First and

second, Douglas & Son; third, Elliott; fourth and fifth, Currie. Barrow under six months—First, fourth and fifth, Douglas & Sons; second and third, Currie; sixth, Elliott. Sow nine months and under fifteen—First, second and fifth, Douglas & Sons; third and sixth, Currie; fourth, Elliott. Sow six months and under nine—First, second and third, Douglas & Sons; fourth and sixth, Currie; fifth, Elliott. Sow under six months—First and fourth, Douglas & Sons; second and fifth, Currie; third, Elliott. Three pigs the offspring of one sow, bred by exhibitor—First and second, Douglas; third, Currie.

BERKSHIRES.—This was the Berkshires banner year at Guelph; never before were they out in such large numbers, and never before was the standard of excellence so high. Several new exhibitors were out for the first time with a class of animals reflecting great credit on them as fitters of show stuff. The principal exhibitors were J. Boyes, Jr., Churchill; W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove; John S. Cowan, Donegal; John Kelly, Shakespeare; E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown; Snell & Lyons, Norval; Robert Hyslop, Brantford; C. C. Rudd, Eden Mills, and Joshua Lawrence, Oxford Centre. Mr. Lawrence was unfortunate in not having his certificates of registration on hand, having sent them to Ottawa some time ago and they not being returned, which, by the way, seems to be about the order of things at the registration office at Ottawa—a little too slow. Mr. Lawrence had a lot of extra choice things out, but could not exhibit, on account of not having his certificates. Barrow, six months and under nine—First and third, Kelly; second and fourth, Brien & Son; fifth and sixth, Brownridge. Barrow under six months—First and fifth, Cowan; second, Brownridge; third, Brien & Son; fourth, Boyes; fifth, Kelly. Sow, nine months and under fifteen—First, Boyes; second, Cowan; third and fourth, Brien & Son. Sow, six months and under nine—First and second, Boyes; third and fourth, Cowan; fifth and sixth, Hyslop. Sow under six months—First, Cowan; second, third and sixth, Brownridge; fourth and fifth, Boyes. Three pigs the



Tidy Pauline De Kol.

Holstein cow. Champion in the dairy test at Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, 1906. Bred and owned by H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont.

and the champion wether, a sheep of superior quality and finish; John Kelly winning with single wether and ewe under a year.

OXFORD DOWNS.—A good showing in this class was made by J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe; W. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown; W. E. Wright, Glanworth, and A. Stevenson, Atwood; Lee & Sons winning first and second on ewe lamb and three ewe lambs; Wright first on yearling wether and wether lamb and champion for best wether any age; Stevenson being first for three wether lambs.

SHROPSHIREs were strongly shown by John Campbell, Woodville; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; Lloyd Jones, Burford; Abram Rudell, Hespeler; W. D. Monkman, Bond Head; W. E. Wright, Glanworth, and A. G. H. Luxton, Milton; the first-named securing the most of the first prizes. Beattie was first for three ewes under a year, and Lloyd-Jones Bros. second in several sections.

SOUTHDOWNS.—This class was well filled with exhibits by Sir Geo. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que.; Telfer Bros., Paris, and John Jackson, Abingdon; the first awards going in all sections to the Beaconsfield flock, including the championship of the breed; Telfer Bros. being second in most sections.

DORSETS were shown by R. H. Harding, Thorn-dale, and Hastings Bros., Crosshill, the former winning all first prizes and the championship.

HAMPSHIREs were well shown by Telfer Bros., Paris, and John Kelly, Shakespeare, the prizes being pretty well divided, the championship going to Telfer Bros.

GRADES AND CROSSES—LONG-WOOLS.—Wether, one year and under two, J. T. Gibson was first and second, and had also first wether lamb and champion wether, the reserve grand champion at Chicago, an extraordinary sheep in all his make-up, with a grand, firm back and full twist, a model of his kind. Parkinson was second in two sections.

SHORT-WOOL GRADES.—Abram Rudell was first in the yearling wether section, and this was the cham-

offspring of one sow, bred by exhibitor—First, Boyes; second, Cowan; third and fourth, Brownridge.

CHESTER WHITES.—This grand old, easy-feeding breed were out in considerably larger numbers than usual, from the fact that Mr. George Bennett, of Charing Cross, probably the most extensive Chester-White breeder in Canada, was out. The other exhibitors were W. E. Wright, the well-known breeder, of Glanworth, and D. DeCoursey, of Bornholm. Barrow, six months and under nine—First and second, Bennett; third and fourth, DeCoursey; fifth, Wright. Barrow under six months—First and second, DeCoursey; third and fourth, Bennett; fifth, Wright. Sow, nine months and under fifteen—First, Wright; second and fourth, DeCoursey; third, Bennett. Sow, six months and under nine—First and fourth, DeCoursey; second and third, Bennett; fifth, Wright. Sow under six months—First and fourth, DeCoursey; second and third, Bennett; fifth, Wright. Three pigs the offspring of one sow, bred by exhibitor—First, DeCoursey; second, Bennett; third, Wright. Just how this award was made was difficult to understand, as the individual showing of them was: One first and two seconds for Bennett's three, and one first, one second and nothing for the other of DeCoursey's three.

EXPORT BACON HOGS, two pure-breds.—This class brought out no less than 31 pairs. All of the eleven prizes, with the exception of eighth, went to Yorkshires, that going to Tamworths. First and second went to R. F. Duck & Son; third, fourth and ninth, J. E. Brethour; fifth and tenth, J. Wilson & Sons; sixth, H. Koelln; seventh, J. Featherston & Son; eighth, D. Douglas & Sons; eleventh, H. Stuart. Two grades or crosses—First, Chas. Currie, York and Tam. cross; second, J. Featherston & Son, York and Essex cross; third, R. F. Duck & Son; fourth, D. Douglas & Son; fifth, E. Brien & Son; sixth, H. Koelln; seventh, A. E. Houlet.

The judges in the different classes were: Yorkshires and Tamworths, Prof. G. E. Day and D. C. Flatt; Berkshires, Peter McEwen, Kertch; Chester Whites, G. B. Hood, Guelph; bacon hogs, Prof. G. E. Day, Wm. Jones, Mt. Elgin, and R. J. Garbut, Belleville.

THE DAIRY TEST.

Although not a record-breaker, the milking trial at the 1906 Ontario Provincial Winter Fair was a successful one. W. W. Ballantyne supervised the department this year, and did all he could for the competitors. An improvement this year was in requiring all the cows to be graded according to breed and age. That is to say, all the aged Ayrshires were grouped, all the aged Holsteins, all the three-year-old Ayrshires, the three-year-old Holsteins, etc. The dairymen requested that each exhibitor be allowed to keep his entries together till the milking test was over, believing the cows would do better beside stable mates than in strange company. This was conceded, but after the test was concluded the rearrangement was very wisely made for the sake of appearance and the convenience of visitors. The prizes are awarded on the following basis: The test extends over 48 hours. The cows must be milked three times a day. The milk is weighed and the percentage of fat ascertained by using the Babcock test. The lactometer test is the means of estimating the percentage of solids not fat. Points are allowed according to the following scale:

	For a first prize.	For other prize.
	Points.	Points.
Cow 48 months or over must score...	95	85
Cow 36 months and under 48 months must score...	85	75
Heifer under 36 months must score...	75	65

The standards used to be a minimum of 70 points for cows over 36 months, and 55 points for heifers under 36 months. Under the new standard quite a few entries failed to qualify.

Taking the test as a whole, it was an Ayrshire year, this breed being much the most numerously represented, and excelling in performance even more than in numbers.

The junior sweepstakes was an Ayrshire heifer named Belle, bred by H. & J. McKee, Norwich, Ont., but exhibited by Alfred E. Hulet, of Norwich. She gave in the two days 77.20 pounds milk, testing 4.6% fat, the total score being 101.96 points. The champion of the whole show was Tidy Pauline De Kol, owned and exhibited by H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont. She gave 131.06 pounds milk, testing 3.4% fat; total score being 139.23 points.

The Jerseys shown were too far advanced in lactation to do themselves justice, and in this connection we feel like remarking that it is up to the Jersey breed-

RESULTS OF THE DAIRY TEST AT THE ONTARIO WINTER FAIR.
SHORTHORNS—CLASS 45.

Name of animal and owner.	Lbs. Milk.	Per Cent. Fat.	Lbs. Fat.	Lbs. S. N. F.	Days' Milking.	Points.	General Standing.	Prize.
Sec. 1—Cows over 48 months—								
Kentucky Queen—Jas. Brown, Norval.....	93.07	3.4	3.16	9.15	17	99.8	10th	1st
Juliet—H. K. Fairbairn, Thedford.....	49.88	4.0	2.00	4.84	263	69.36	26th	
Ruby Hillsdale—L. D. Currie, Osprings.....	54.13	3.7	2.00	5.05	43	61.5	29th	
Sec. 2—Cows over 36 and under 48 months—								
D. of Bonnie Doone—L. D. Currie.....	79.44	2.8	2.22	7.47	45	75.78	23rd	2nd
Jessie—H. K. Fairbairn.....	44.45	3.4	1.51	4.33	59	50.42	35th	
Sec. 3—Heifers under 36 months—								
Rose of Kentucky 34th—Jas. Brown.....	69.39	3.4	2.36	6.30	88	78.2	19th	1st
Lady Beatrice 2nd—H. K. Fairbairn.....	47.07	3.4	1.60	4.59	50	52.36	34th	

AYRSHIRES—CLASS 46.

Sec. 1—Cows over 48 months—								
Sarah 2nd—H. & J. McKee, Norwich.....	100.87	4.2	4.24	9.46	25	122.64	2nd	1st
Jean Armour—H. & J. McKee.....	99.00	4.2	4.16	9.41	34	121.24	3rd	2nd
Primrose of H. H.—N. Dymont, Clappison.....	91.75	4.4	4.04	9.40	4	118.4	4th	3rd
Annie Laurie 2nd—H. & J. McKee.....	95.69	3.8	3.64	8.99	41	109.86	6th	4th
Annie Laurie of Norwich—H. & J. McKee.....	94.07	3.9	3.67	8.49	36	107.96	7th	5th
Nellie G. of H. H.—N. Dymont.....	91.83	3.8	3.49	8.54	35	104.46	8th	
Eugene B.—W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont.....	69.25	5.2	3.60	6.85	27	99.52	11th	
Sec. 2—Over 36 and under 48 months—								
Bonnie Jessie—W. M. Smith, Scotland.....	76.93	4.2	3.23	7.29	64	97.16	12th	1st
Scotch Lassie—W. M. Smith.....	65.06	4.0	2.60	6.15	56	79.2	18th	2nd
Beauty (sick)—N. Dymont.....	58.32	3.4	1.98	5.39	11	61.16	30th	
Sec. 3—Under 36 months—								
Belle—Alfred E. Hulet, Norwich.....	77.20	4.5	3.55	7.74	10	101.96	9th	1st
Old Ada's Last—H. & J. McKee.....	67.13	3.8	2.55	6.55	36	77.8	20th	2nd
Rosalie—N. Dymont.....	68.45	3.8	2.60	6.33	24	77.32	21st	3rd
Spottie—H. & J. McKee.....	63.44	3.8	2.41	6.27	16	76.28	22nd	4th
Jubilee of H. H.—N. Dymont.....	65.62	3.7	2.43	5.99	50	74.56	24th	5th
Bonnie Jean—W. M. Smith.....	50.32	4.2	2.11	4.86	55	64.14	27th	
Jean—W. M. Smith.....	52.51	3.8	2.00	4.94	56	62.36	28th	

HOLSTEINS—CLASS 47.

Sec. 1—Cows over 48 months—								
Tidy Pauline De Kol—H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont.....	131.06	3.4	4.46	12.52	8	139.28	1st	1st
Iosco De Kol—Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg.....	96.88	2.8	2.71	8.77		89.28	15th	2nd
Sec. 2—Cows over 36 and under 48 months—								
Madam B. 4th—Alfred E. Hulet.....	106.88	3.4	3.63	9.44	14	110.36	5th	1st
Sec. 3—Cows under 36 months—								
Tidy Pauline De Kol 2nd—H. Bollert.....	73.36	4.0	2.93	6.90	267	96.2	13th	1st
Starlight Calamity Countess—Geo. Rice.....	87.85	3.2	2.81	8.26	30	89.24	16th	2nd
Daisy Texal Posch—Geo. Rice.....	95.93	2.6	2.49	8.33	19	83.12	17th	3rd

JERSEYS—CLASS 48.

Sec. 1—Cows over 48 months—								
July Jessie—J. Lawrence, Oxford Centre.....	54.69	4.	2.19	5.2	110	72.6	25th	
Jenny Lind—J. Lawrence.....	33.88	5.2	1.76	3.33	190	58.52	31st	

GRADES—CLASS 50.

Sec. 1—Cows over 48 months—								
Black Dinah (Grade Holstein)—Geo. Rice.....	87.07	3.4	2.96	8.23	13	92.12	14th	2nd
Mary Ann (Grade Jersey)—J. Lawrence.....	32.63	5.4	1.76	3.25	237	58.2	32nd	
Sec. 3—Cows under 36 months—								
Daisy—J. Lawrence.....	39.75	3.9	1.55	3.81	115	54.74	33rd	

ers to take a little more interest in this exhibition if they wish to advertise their breed creditably before Canadian farmers. The best Shorthorn was Jas. Brown's Kentucky Queen; yield, 93.07 pounds milk; test, 3.4%; total points, 99.8; general standing, tenth.

Fuller particulars appear in the accompanying table.

THE POULTRY EXHIBIT.

In order that a person grasp the magnitude of the poultry exhibit which is held in connection with the Winter Fair at Guelph, it is almost necessary for him to attend. The entries this year numbered something near four thousand, which is over four hundred more than last year, when it was thought the show had just about reached its limit.

The necessity for more accommodation for the birds cannot be too strongly emphasized. The building in which the show was held was built to accommodate two thousand birds, and when almost four thousand are crowded into it, it does not require a very strong imagination to picture the state of affairs. A large proportion of the fowls were in darkness during the show, which is far from being an ideal condition. The need of further accommodation is imperative, if the present high standard is to be maintained.

The quality of the birds exhibited this year was high. The majority of the winners in all classes were of excellent type, wearing fine feathers, and the judges rarely looked at a specimen inferior in type, as there were so many birds of good type and feather that it was unnecessary to consider any but the best.

The prize for the best pen of utility fowl was won this year by F. W. Krouse, of Guelph. Just here we may say that the method of giving but one prize for all breeds is entirely unsatisfactory to the exhibitors. What is wanted is a competition among pens of same breeds. Instead of one class for pen of utility breeds, it would be much more satisfactory having a class each for Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, and any other variety, and then a sweepstakes prize for the best pen of them all. This would simplify matters very materially, from a judge's point

of view, and, incidentally, increase the value of the prize and arouse more competition among the breeders.

The majority of the prizes in the Plymouth Rock classes were won this year by well-known breeders. In Whites, Geo. Robertson, St. Catharines, and W. A. Munro, Forest, Ont., cleaned up almost everything, while in the Barred and Buff classes, I. K. Millard & Son, Dundas; Newton Cosh, Port Dover; Mr. Pringle, Mr. Wallis and Mr. Boyce, all of London, stood well up in the money. Mr. Cosh won the cup given for the best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, while Millard & Son won special for pen of best six cockerels.

In Wyandottes, John Martin, Port Dover; Mrs. Dawson, Niagara-on-the-Lake; Harry Ross, Guelph; Charles Massey, Port Hope, and L. H. Baldwin, of Deer Park, were heavy exhibitors and winners in the various classes. The competition in the different classes of Orpingtons was keen, John Clark winning the most prizes and silver cup, while Colin Blythe, Marden, Ont.; Mr. Barnes, Toronto, and Mr. Hoffman, Ridgetown, were present and carried off quite a number of premier honors. The Rhode Island Reds are a comparatively new breed, but seem to be gaining in popularity, if the number of entries is any indication. W. A. McMaster, Guelph, won first on cocks and hens, while Mr. Smiley, of St. Thomas, won a number with his pullets. These two were the largest exhibitors in this class, but there were a number more, both local and visiting exhibitors. In all the other classes the entry list was heavy and competition keen. The interest being taken in this feature of the Winter Fair is increasing much more rapidly than any other part of the show.

In the dressed poultry department quite a marked falling off in the number of entries was noticed. The cause of this is quite apparent. What is needed is more money for prizes in the different classes. The entry list is not so long in these classes is not sufficient to warrant some of our best feeders getting out and competing against one another. The number of entries, however, was slightly in advance of last year, and quite a few new ones were noticed.

excellent quality were absent. The sweepstakes prize for the best pair of dressed birds was this year given to a pair of Plymouth Rock pullets, while the runners up were a pair of cockerels of the same breed, all owned by Adam Armstrong, of Fergus, Ont. The winning birds were of proper size, excellent color, and first-class quality, and in the opinion of the judges it is doubtful if a better pair have ever been shown. It is a noteworthy fact that never in the history of this show, since amalgamation with the Fat Stock Show, has this prize been won by other than the Plymouth Rock breed, and but once by an exhibitor living outside the County of Wellington.

The annual meeting of the Western Ontario Poultry Association was held in the City Hall, Guelph, on Wednesday, December 13th. The present lack of accommodation was dwelt upon by the President, Mr. Wm. McNeil, London, Ont., and it was decided to ask the Government for a substantial increase of space, in order that there be not a recurrence of the state of affairs of this year. The following officers were elected: Hon. Pres., Dr. A. W. Bell, Winnipeg; President, Wm. McNeil, London; First Vice-Pres., A. Bogue, London; Sec.-Treas., A. P. Westervelt, Toronto; Auditor, J. M. Duff, Guelph. Directors—A. W. Tyson, Guelph; J. N. Baldwin, London; G. G. Henderson, Hamilton; T. H. Scott, St. Thomas; P. Green, Owen Sound; R. Oke, London; A. K. Cornwall, Thamesville; C. H. Wilson, Hawkesville. The judges for next year are as follows: Wyandottes—Mr. Luckner, Michigan. Leghorns and Orpingtons—R. Oke, London. Plymouth Rocks—Mr. Schwab, Rochester. Black Minorcas—Newton Cosh. French Varieties and Dorkings—L. G. Jarvis, Montreal. Asiatics and Hamburgs—Wm. McNeil, London. Games and Bantams—Sharp Butterfield. Pigeons—Mr. Wagner. Ornamentals—Wm. Barber, Toronto. Turkeys and Water Fowl—John Thompson. Dressed Poultry—To be selected.

The Manitoba Winter Fair and Stallion Show will be held at Brandon on February 19th to 21st. There will be classes for stallions of all breeds, in addition to seed grain and the various educational features, such as distinguish the Ontario Winter Fair at Guelph.

Ontario Winter Fair Prize List. (Continued from page 2042.)

Grade or Cross.—Wether, 1 year and under 2, sired by a ram of a short-wooled breed—1 and 3, A. Rudell, Hespeler; 2, Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford. Wether under 1 year—1, John Campbell, Woodville; 2, A. G. H. Luxton, Milton West; 3, W. E. Wright, Glanworth; 4 and 5, A. Rudell, Hespeler.

Special Prize.

Special prize for best pair of swine carcasses in pure-bred section was won by H. S. McDiarmid, Fingal, Ontario. Owing to delay of the railway company, these pigs did not arrive in time to be judged alive, consequently were debarred by the rules from receiving a prize in the carcass test. However, as they scored first when dressed, the management generously donated Mr. McDiarmid a special prize.

GOSSIP.

PINE GROVE SHORTHORN SALE.

The half-page advertisement, in this issue, of the third annual auction sale of the year's increase of young bulls and heifers of the noted Pine Grove Shorthorn herd of W. C. Edwards & Co., of Rockland, Ont., near Ottawa, is a reminder to breeders and farmers throughout the Dominion that at this sale will be offered the produce of many of the best-bred Scotch Shorthorns obtainable. A glance through the catalogue will satisfy anyone conversant with Shorthorn pedigrees that the best blood lines of the breed are richly represented in this offering. It is safe to say that no other herd in America contains so many high-class scions of the best breeding Cruickshank and Marr families of Shorthorns, imported or bred direct from imported sires and dams. And the young stock included in this sale will satisfy those who see them that they are as good individually as is their breeding. They are the get of such grandly-bred sires as the following: Missie Champion, son of the \$6,000 Marr-bred Missie 153rd, who, with this son and her daughter, Missie of Pine Grove, won the first prize for the best cow and two of her produce at the Dominion Exhibition, at Toronto, in 1903; Marquis of Zenda (imp.), bred by Mr. Duthie, a Missie bull, full brother to

the \$6,000 cow, and the sire of many prizewinners; Village Champion, bred by Mr. Duthie, of the noted Village family, sired by the Marr-bred Scottish Champion, used successfully by Mr. Duthie, and of the same family as the great sires, Field Marshal and Athabasca; Prince of Fashion (imp.) =36080=, by Prince of the Vale =32084=, out of White Feather 3rd (imp.). Among the noted Scotch families represented by the dams of these young bulls and heifers are the following: Cruickshank Brawith Bud, Lancaster, Clipper, Nonpareil, Orange Blossom and Duchess of Gloster; Marr Missie, Emma, and Goldie; Campbell Mina, Jealousy, Jilt and Rosebud; Bruce Rosewood and others, whose pedigrees show that the best-bred bulls of the breed have been used in their breeding. And the young bulls and heifers in this sale do credit to their breeding, being true to the best type, thickly-fleshed, vigorous and carrying a wealth of the best quality of hair, such as is seldom seen. If these young bulls were in the Aberdeenshire sales, with their breeding, type and quality, they would bring many times the money they may be expected to sell for on January 9th. And they may be secured without the expenses and risks of importation. It is a rare opportunity to secure the most desirable class of sires to head herds, and no one need be deterred from attending from fear that prices will rule high. Such has not been the case at former annual sales, and there is no reason to expect they will this year. And the matter of distance need not deter anyone in Ontario, at least from attending, as, by leaving Toronto at ten the evening before, one can be in Ottawa at 6.30 next morning, reaching the farm in good time for the sale, and get back to Toronto by 7.30 next morning. The place that is out of the way, and difficult to reach, has doubtless kept many from attending these sales; but there is really very little foundation for this fear, and when one gets there, he is in for a treat, as here is seen the greatest breeding establishment in Canada, and a herd second to none in America. And visitors may be assured of the most hearty welcome and generous treatment. Space will not admit of individual reference to the offering in this issue, but we advise all interested to send for the catalogue, and watch these columns for further reference next week. Senator Edwards has invested a very large amount of money in establishing this herd, and he is not looking for large profits, but purposes letting the people have the year's produce at their own prices in public competition, as none have

The Chambers Shire Sale.

A consignment of imported Shire horses, from Messrs. Chambers & Sons, Holdenby, Northampton, England, were disposed of by auction at the Canadian Horse Exchange, Toronto, Tuesday, Dec. 11th. Thirty lots were offered, and although a few showed signs of rough usage on the voyage, excepting one or two, all were sold. They were, undoubtedly, the best lot the firm have exported to Canada, and, being of good breeding, are bound to leave a beneficial impression in the districts in which they may find themselves. Mr. D. Smith, of Gladstone, Man., made one or two purchases that he will not regret. W. G. Trethewey, of Cobalt fame, bought a three-year-old and a two-year-old mare at reasonable prices; but the principal buyer was W. J. Church, of Arthur, Ont., who picked up a couple of mares and the grand black stallion, Roxwell Saxon Harold, five years, for which he paid the top price of the sale, \$750. He also paid \$450 for Holdenby Flash Girl, a cracking good two-year-old filly, with exceptionally good bone, fine quarters, a well-rounded, well-coupled middle, and capital head, neck and shoulders, tracing close up to the great Harold. Another buyer was William Laking, of Hamilton, who secured three mares at a decent price, that should prove profitable, whether to resell or to keep. James Gardhouse, Weston, bought the four-year-old mare, Raund's Belle, a real beauty, good enough to win anywhere, and whose sire was twice champion of England. William Pearson, of West Flamboro, was the highest bidder at \$400 for Holdenby Brownie, a three-year-old with excellent points, and J. Braken, of Appleby, was fortunate in having Darby II., a promising two-year-old roan, knocked down to him for \$350. Mossom Boyd, Bobcaygeon, had a bit of a run for the yearling stallion, Rickford Blagdon, but at \$460 got good value for the youngster, who is a horse of splendid promise. Another good purchase was that of John M. Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, who paid \$305 for Holdenby Nicausis, a two-year-old filly, bred by the consignors, and a good 'un, surveyed from anywhere. One Hackney mare was put up, a four-year-old filly, the quality of which is best exemplified by the fact that Mr. Thomas

Graham, of Claremont, made a special trip to the exchange to bid on her, and got her for the moderate sum of \$325. She is a dark chestnut, by Wrayton Lord Roberts; dam Cambrian Star, by Excelsior VIII., with plenty of quality. Altogether 25 Shires were sold, for an average per head of \$340.

Western Fruit Market.

Mr. Philp, Dominion Fruit Inspector in Manitoba, reports that the stocks of winter apples held by merchants in the outlying towns and cities are very low. This is another indication that the market for apples in the Northwest is increasing much more rapidly than even the dealers anticipated. Mr. Philp also says that the merchants generally speak very highly of this year's grading and packing. While not yet perfect, the improvement has been so great that the merchants are fairly well satisfied. The inspector for Saskatchewan and Alberta also reports a shortage in winter stock. To make matters worse, much of the fruit was received too late, and shows signs of having been touched by frost. Excellent warehouses are being constructed at Regina, Moose Jaw, Lethbridge, Edmonton and Calgary. No doubt, shippers in the future will make allowance for the closing in of the season somewhat earlier in the West, and will not suffer this unfortunate loss by frost. A. McNEILL.

To the Farmers About Threshing.

The farmer is always on the lookout for ways of having things in good shape when the thresher comes around. That is all right; but I think that most farmers are in too big a hurry about hauling in their grain. There is usually plenty of fine weather after crops are all in. I can always judge of the condition of the grain by looking at the wood pile. The man that has his grain in good condition has also good wood. On the other hand, wet grain and poor wood go together. How can a thresher do a big day's work when these two conditions exist? Whether fed by hand or self-feeder, progress will be slow. I would suggest that wood be got up the year before and covered, and that a few hundred of coal be added. It would pay twice over. Try it. X. Y. Z.

COL. MACGILLIVRAY'S SHORTHORN SALE.

The dispersion sale, on December 14th, of the Shorthorn herd belonging to Col. J. A. Macgillivray, at Bedford Park, near Toronto, was very largely attended by breeders. The cattle were in good condition, the bidding brisk, Auctioneer Silver-sides in good form, prices fairly satisfactory, and the animals disposed of in record time. Following is the list of animals sold for \$100 and upwards: Missie 150th (imp.); 1898; R. Miller, Stouffville \$240 Missie of Avondale 2nd; '98; T. Baker, Solina 160 Broadhooks Missie; '03; A. Howden, Columbus 130 Dum-na-glass Missie; '05; W. D. Flatt, Hamilton 230 Broadhooks Missie 2nd; '05; A. E. Meyer, Guelph 170 Bedford Missie; '06; Miller Bros., Brougham 210 Dalmeny Nonpareil 6th (imp.); W. D. Flatt 240 Dum-na-glass Nonpareil (imp.); '03; R. Miller 285 Dum-na-glass Nonpareil 2nd (imp.); '03; W. Doyle, Owen Sound 160 Dum-na-glass Nonpareil 3rd; '04; D. Gunn & Son, Beaverton 230 Dum-na-glass Nonpareil 4th; '05; John Dryden & Son, Brooklin 125 Dum-na-glass Nonpareil 5th; '05; R. Miller 130 Miss Mary (imp.); '95; W. J. Shean, Owen Sound 105 Miss Mary 3rd; '01; Geo. Prout, Zephyr 145 Dum-na-glass Miss Mary; '05; A. Howden 140 Beautiful Bell (imp.); '02; Mr. Forsyth, Claremont 165 Chief's Rose (imp.); '63; W. D. Flatt 200 Mary Gray 2nd (imp.); '02; F. Trent, Bedford Park 285 Crimson Maud 3rd; '03; A. Howden 100 Miss Ramsden; '02; F. Trent 100 Trout Creek Belle 2nd (imp.); '04; W. D. Flatt 340

Bull.

Butterfly King (imp.); '03; Mr. Bell, Arthur 260

Lorne Foster, Superintendent of the Glenhodson Company, Myrtle Station, Ont., writes: "Trade has been fairly good during the fall, and stock is in good shape for winter and spring trade. At present, we have on hand a particularly good boar, farrowed in February, to part with."

been sold by private treaty. Under the care of Manager James Smith, late with Mr. W. D. Flatt, the Pine Grove herd was never in better condition, notwithstanding the destruction by fire in September of all the Shorthorn stables, which are being rapidly rebuilt on even a more liberal scale than before.

MR. ED. ROBINSON'S SHORTHORN SALE.

The attention of breeders and farmers generally is called to the advertisement of the dispersion sale to take place on January 10th, 1907, of the entire herd of 41 head of Scotch Shorthorns belonging to Mr. Ed. Robinson, of Markham, Ont. This herd is made up entirely of imported animals, and their produce, and is headed by the imported bull, Royal Champion, many of the young things being sired by him, and most of the females of breeding age have been bred to him, or have calves at foot, a number of which will be sold with the dams. Markham is convenient of access by G. T. R. and C. P. R. from east and west, Locust Hill being the station on the latter road, some four miles distant, while the farm adjoins the village of Markham. See the advertisement, and send for the catalogue.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Dec. 20th.—J. B. Hogate, Weston, Ont., imported Clydesdale fillies. Dec. 27th.—M. Richardson & Son, Caledonia, Ont., 65 Holstein-Friesians. Jan. 8th.—G. A. Brodie, Bethesda, Ont., imported Clydesdale fillies. Jan. 9th.—W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., Shorthorns, annual sale. Jan. 15th.—W. Doherty, Clinton, Ont., dispersion sale of Shorthorns. Jan. 16th.—A. H. Jacobs, Blyth, Ont., dispersion sale of Shorthorns.

SALE DATES CHANGED.

We are instructed to announce that the dispersion sale of the Shorthorn herds of Mr. W. Doherty, of Clinton, and Mr. A. H. Jacobs, of Blyth, Ont., will be held at their own stables, respectively, Mr. Doherty's sale on Tuesday, January 15th, and Mr. Jacobs' sale on Wednesday, January 16th. This change is made owing to Mr. Jacobs being under the necessity of leaving for California as soon as possible after the 15th of January. Stockmen interested will please make a note of the dates, and look out for fuller particulars of these herds in the next issue of "The Farmer's Advocate."

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock during the past week at the City and Junction markets have been large. The quality of fat cattle was the best of many weeks, owing to the fact that there were many loads of Christmas cattle among them. Trade was brisk at each market, as prime cattle are none too plentiful.

Exporters.—Trade in shipping cattle has been dull, owing to dealers having little space, and prices low on the British markets. Prices ranged from \$4.30 to \$4.90, the bulk selling at \$4.50 to \$4.60. Bulls sold at \$3.50 to \$4.25, with a few prime-quality animals at \$4.50 per cwt.

Butchers.—Christmas cattle of prime quality sold at \$4.80 to \$5.50 per cwt., only a few lots bringing the latter price, the bulk selling at \$5.00 to \$5.25 per cwt., by the car lot. Urban Schmidt, of Mildmay, topped the market with a three-year-old steer, 1,500 lbs., at \$6.50 per cwt. Loads of good butchers' sold at \$4 to \$4.25; medium butchers', \$3.60 to \$3.90; common, \$3.25 to \$3.50; cows, \$2.25 to \$3.75 per cwt.; canners, \$1 to \$2 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—Deliveries moderate; quality medium, with prices ranging from \$30 to \$55 each, only one or two bringing the latter price.

Feeders and Stockers.—A limited supply met a moderate demand. Steers, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs. each, sold at \$3.50 to \$3.85; feeding bulls at \$2.25 to \$2.85; stockers, \$2.25 to \$3 per cwt.

Veal Calves.—Good to choice vealers are in demand at firm prices, but the inferior sell at low quotations. Prices range from \$2.50 to \$7 per cwt., several new-milk-fed calves selling readily at the latter price.

Sheep and Lambs.—Deliveries moderate; market strong, at firmer prices for lambs. Export sheep sold at \$4.75 per cwt.; culls and rams, \$3 to \$3.50; lambs, \$5.75 to \$6.25 per cwt., with a few extra lots at \$6.30 per cwt.

Hogs.—Deliveries moderate. Prices unchanged at \$6.40 per cwt. for selects, and \$6.15 for lights and fats; sows, \$4 to \$5; stags, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per cwt. All these quotations are on the fed-and-watered basis.

Horses.—Considering the season of the year, there was a fair trade in horses this week, although the dealers say that prices are not quite as good as at this time last year. There is a fair demand for good heavy-draft horses, as well as expressers and good carriage horses. The sales held at the Exchange and Repository were well attended by dealers from all over the Province. Burns & Sheppard report prices as follows: Single roadsters, \$125 to \$160; single cobs and carriage horses, \$135 to \$165; matched pairs of carriage horses, \$300 to \$500; delivery horses, \$130 to \$165; general-purpose and express horses, \$150 to \$175; draft horses, \$160 to \$185; second-hand workers, \$60 to \$75; second-hand drivers, \$60 to \$80.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts fair. Good to choice quality firm at steady prices; common to medium grades slow of sale at easy prices. Creamery prints, 27c. to 29c.; creamery boxes, 25c. to 26c.; dairy pound rolls, 25c. to 26c.; tub, 23c. to 24c.; bakers' tub, 17c. to 18c.

Cheese.—Market steady. Large, 13c. to 14c.; twins, 14c. to 14c.

Honey.—Receipts light; prices firm at 11c. to 12c. per lb. for strained; comb, \$1.75 to \$2.60 per dozen sections.

Eggs.—New-laid, 30c. to 35c. per doz.; cold-storage, 22c.

Poultry.—It looks as though every family would be able to have turkey for Christmas this season, as heavy receipts have caused lower prices. Turkeys, 11c. to 13c.; geese, 9c. to 10c.; ducks, 9c. to 10c.; chickens, 9c. to 10c.; old fowl, 7c. to 8c. Inferior lots sell 1c. to 2c. lower than these quotations.

Potatoes.—Prices easier. J. J. Ryan, wholesale dealer, reports New Brunswick Delawares as selling at 75c. to 80c. per bag, car lots, on track, at Toronto. Ontario potatoes, per car lot, at 65c. to 70c. per bag, per car lot, on track.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

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

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

FARMERS' BANKING

Every facility afforded Farmers for their banking business. Sales Notes cashed or taken for collection.

BANKING BY MAIL.—Deposits may be made or withdrawn by mail. Out-of-town accounts receive every attention.

Hay.—Baled hay scarce, on account of car shortage. No. 1 timothy, \$11 to \$12 per ton; No. 2 timothy, \$9 to \$10 per ton, per car lots, on track, at Toronto.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, on track, at Toronto, at \$6 to \$7 per ton. Bran.—Prices firm at \$17 to \$17.50, at city mills, at Toronto; shorts, \$20.

BREADSTUFFS.

Grain.—Wheat—Red and white winter, 69c.; No. 2, mixed, 69c.; Goose, No. 2, 65c. Manitoba, No. 1 Hard, no quotations; No. 1 Northern, 80c.; No. 3, 77c.

Barley.—No. 2, 51c.; No. 3X, 49c.; No. 3, 46c.

Rye.—70c. bid; sellers, 71c.

Oats.—No. 2, white, 36c.; No. 2, mixed, sellers asking 38c., at Toronto.

Peas.—No. 2, 81c. bid, sellers, 82c.

Corn.—No. 3, yellow, sellers, 51c., at Toronto.

Flour.—Manitoba patent, \$3.75, track, Toronto; Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, \$2.70 bid for export; Manitoba special brands, \$4.50; strong bakers', \$4.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front St., Toronto, have been paying the following prices: Inspected hides, No. 1 steers and cows, 11c.; inspected hides, No. 2 steers and cows, 10c.; country hides, cured, 10c. to 10c.; country hides, green, 9c. to 9c.; calf skins, No. 1 city, 12c.; calf skins, No. 1, country, 11c.; lamb skins, each, \$1 to \$1.10; horse hides, \$3.50 to \$3.75; horse hair, No. 1, per lb., 30c.; tallow, per lb., 5c.

SEEDS.

The William Rennie & Sons report the clover-seed market quiet, with prices steady at the following quotations: Alsike, fancy, \$6.30 to \$6.60; alsike, No. 1, \$6 to \$6.20; alsike, No. 2, \$5.25 to \$5.40; alsike, No. 3, \$4.50 to \$4.80; red clover, new, \$7.25 to \$7.50; red clover, old, \$6.50 to \$6.90; timothy, No. 1, \$1.50 to \$1.80; timothy, No. 2, \$1.20 to \$1.40.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

Wheat.—Fall, 72c.; Goose, 68c.

Rye.—76c.

Barley.—54c. to 55c.

Peas.—81c. to 82c.

Oats.—38c. to 40c.

Hay.—Timothy, \$14 to \$16 per ton; mixed hay, \$10 to \$11 per ton.

Straw.—Loads of bundled or sheaf oat straw, \$16 per ton; loads of loose straw, \$7 to \$8 per ton.

Apples.—Fall apples, \$2 to \$2.50 per bbl.; winter apples, \$2.50 to \$3.50, the latter price being for choice Spies.

Potatoes.—Farmers' loads, 70c. to 75c. per bag.

Dressed Hogs.—Prices steady at \$8.25 to \$8.85 per cwt., the latter price being for choice, light huts, on track.

Butter.—Baskets of choice dairy rolls sell at 28c. to 29c. per lb.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs, not more than a week old, 50c. per doz.; eggs held for two to three weeks, 40c. to 45c. per doz.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Canadian cattle in the British markets are quoted at 9c. to 12c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8c. to 8c. per lb.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Shipments of stock are now taking place via St. John, N. B., and Portland, Me., 3,168 cattle and 161 sheep having left by the former port since the closing of navigation, and 2,035 cattle and 1,326 sheep by the latter. The market for cattle in Montreal was rather stronger. Receipts light, particularly choice stock. Choice, 4c. to 4c.; good, 3c. to 4c., and medium, 3c. to 3c. Of the entire receipts, however, it is claimed, the bulk consisted of common stock, which sold between 1c. and 2c. or 2c. per pound. Market for lambs firm, receipts having been light of late, and demand good. Lambs, 5c. to 6c. per lb. Sheep in good demand at 3c. to 4c. Calves scarce, 2c. to 3c. for common, and 4c. to 5c. for fine. Fair quality of hogs offering, but prices held steady, and all the select stock was absorbed at a range of 6c. to 6c. per pound.

Horses.—There has been some call lately for a rather low grade of horse, possibly from those who intend to use them for carting the heavy snow which has covered the streets. Lumbermen are also calling for a few fine large horses. On the whole, however, there is no actual activity, though a fair trade has been passing. Heavy-draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. each, \$250 to \$300 each; light-draft or coal-carters, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs. each, \$200 to \$250 each; express horses, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., \$150 to \$260; common drivers, \$100 to \$150 each; old, broken-down horses, \$50 to \$100, and choice saddle and carriage horses, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs, Provisions, etc.—Dressed hogs are in excellent demand. They are not offering very freely, yet there is no scarcity. Country dressed, 8c. to 8c., according to quality. The fresh-killed abattoir hogs, being unfrozen, are wanted for the choicest trade, and prices range from 5c. to 9c. per lb. Poultry.—The market for poultry has increased interest this week, owing to the approach of Christmas and New Years. The market is beginning to show strength, and, doubtless, before long somewhat higher prices will be experienced. Fine to finest turkeys, 13c. to 14c. per lb., in a large way, while choice chickens sell at 10c., and even 10c., when extra good. Old fowl are bringing hands in considerable quantities at 7c. to 8c.; mixed fowl and chickens, 6c. to 9c. per lb. There has been hardly anything doing in ducks, and merchants seem to have different ideas of their value. It would seem that 12c. is for best ducks, some quoting below this figure and some rather higher. Very little has yet been done in geese, but prices range from 9c. to 10c., and perhaps a fraction more in some cases.

Hides, Tallow and Wool.—Market conditions and prices throughout these markets remain the same as stated in last report.

Cheese.—There seems to be some inquiry from the other side, but dealers claim that it is at too low a figure to lead to any business. However, the trade is encouraged to have any communication at all at this time of year. Nothing is being done in the better grades of cheese. November Easterns are quoted at 11c. to 11c., Westerns 11c.

12c. to 12c. October cheese 1c. more than these figures.

Butter.—The market for butter is active and firm. Shipments are being constantly made to outside points, and quite a quantity of creamery has been shipped both to Winnipeg and Vancouver. Meantime, the production in the country is falling off rapidly, and there is evidence that the make during the coming winter will be smaller than usual. The season is starting with small stocks, so that everything points to a strong market. Prices are about 25c. to 25c. for good to fine Townships creamery, and 25c. to 26c. for choicest, the latter being for fancy.

Eggs.—There is always a very fair demand for eggs at this period, and this activity is being experienced at the present moment. Yet prices do not advance. Some think that this is due to a feeling that somewhere or other there is a very considerable quantity of eggs laid by, the receipts having been so heavy and the shipments so light. Of course, the supply may have gone into consumption. Meantime, cold-storage stock ranges from 20c. to 23c. per doz., and selects made from these range from 24c. to 27c. Pickled stock sells at 20c. to 21c. Some dealers talk of fresh eggs being obtained at 30c. per doz., but these are not the choice, fresh-laid stock for which all kinds of prices are paid.

Potatoes.—Market very firm, owing to the extra expense incurred in the heating of the cars in order to keep the stock from freezing. It is said there is a carload here now, which is practically all frozen, and that it has been offered at \$100, the ordinary price being around \$350 per car. Quebec stock is quotable at around 65c. to 70c. per 90 lbs., carloads, on track, and is being sold in a jobbing way at 80c. to 85c. per bag of 90 lbs., delivered into store. Green Mountains range from 75c. to 78c. for choicest, on track, and are being sold in a jobbing way at 85c. to 90c. per bag of 90 lbs., delivered.

Milled.—Market for bran and shorts very active, and prices for bran have advanced \$1 per ton, being quoted at \$21, in bulk. Shorts, \$22.

Grain.—The market is dull on all lines, although the movement in oats continues steady. In store, No. 1 oats are quoted at 42c.; No. 2, 41c. to 42c., and No. 3, 40c. to 41c. There is very little doing in peas, and prices are 9c. per bush, store. Manitoba wheat is now on an all-rail basis, and is quoted at 87c. per bush, for No. 1 Northern. Ontario white winter is 80c.

Hay.—There are many stories going around regarding the value of hay, some saying that very high prices have been paid in the country. Dealers quote No. 1 timothy, \$15; No. 2, \$14, and clover, \$13. Ottawa is buying from St. John's, Que., at \$13 and \$14, f. o. b.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Common to prime steers, \$4 to \$7.40; cows, \$2.65 to \$4.75; heifers, \$2.60 to \$5; bulls, \$2.40 to \$4.50; calves, \$2.75 to \$8; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.50.

Hogs.—Choice heavy, \$6.20 to \$6.25; light butchers', \$6.15 to \$6.25; choice light, \$6.10 to \$6.15; light, mixed, \$6.10 to \$6.15; packing, \$5.90 to \$6.15; pigs, \$6 to \$6.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$3 to \$6.25; yearlings, \$4.70 to \$6.25; lambs, \$5.75 to \$7.75.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$5.75 to \$6.35; shipping, \$4.85 to \$5.65; butchers', \$4.25 to \$5.25.

Veals.—\$4.50 to \$9.50.

Hogs.—Heavy and mixed, \$6.35 to \$6.40; pigs, \$6.50; roughs, \$5.50 to \$5.75; stags, \$4.50 to \$5.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$8; ewes, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Canada lambs, \$7.50 to \$7.75.

We call attention of our readers to a new advertisement in this issue of Messrs. Campbell & Argue, Plantagenet, Ont., expert well-drillers, and dealers in pumps, piping and pump fittings. We advise those whose wants are in this line to look up the advertisement.



HOME MAGAZINE

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.]

Our Literary Society.

Quite as much enthusiasm has been shown in the study of "Break, Break, Break," as in our former most successful test on the "Three Fishers." To-day we have only one regret, that within the space allotted to the L. L. & E. we cannot make extended comments on the work of many whose efforts merit especial commendation. We trust our members will understand the reason for this. Our Society is growing very rapidly, and although every paper sent in is carefully examined, it is impossible to find space for the publication of more than two or three "best"—or, it may be, most representative "best"—answers to each question. However, since our students are continually writing us that they have been already amply repaid for their trouble by the pleasure and profit derived from the study itself, we trust this will deter no one from entering upon the work of the Society.

We trust, too, that those busy folk who have no time, and, perhaps, no inclination to write out the answers to the questions, will, nevertheless, "think" them out, and when the results of the tests are published compare their preconceived ideas with those given by our active members. So may the Literary Society become what we wish it to be, a pleasure and a mental stimulus to every reader of "The Farmer's Advocate."

Study III.

BREAK, BREAK, BREAK!

Break, break, break,
On thy cold, gray stones, O Sea!
And I would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that arise in me.

O well for the fisherman's boy,
That he shouts with his sister at play!
O well for the sailor lad,
That he sings in his boat on the bay!

And the stately ships go on
To their haven under the hill;
But O for the touch of a vanish'd hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still!

Break, break, break,
At the foot of thy crags, O Sea!
But the tender grace of a day that is
Dead
Will never come back to me.

—Tennyson.

1. State in a single sentence the central idea in this poem.
2. Describe what the poet's mood likely was when he wrote it.
3. What effect is produced by the bringing in of the boy "shouting," and the sailor lad "singing" in his boat on the bay?
4. What connection of thought is there between lines 3-4, 11-12, 15-16, and those immediately preceding?
5. Does the poet's language seem to you to express his feelings? If

so, explain how he has accomplished this harmony between the emotion and the language used to express it.

6. Can you quote lines from any other poet embodying thoughts in any way similar to those contained in lines 3-4, 15-16?

7. Why is the word "Sea" written throughout with a capital letter?

8. Comment on the form, rhyme, rhythm, etc., of this poem.

9. Write a critical essay on the poem as a whole, explaining, especially, wherein its charm consists.

Selected Answers to Questions

1. Answered correctly by the majority of our students. The following answers, though worded differently, are representative of those submitted by a great many:

"The central idea in the poem is deep grief for the death of a friend."—Margaret.

"The central thought in this poem is one which many of us have realized in all its bitterness; one which Lowell had expressed when he says, 'All round us is an overplus of life, And yet the one dear heart is cold and still.'"—Miss A. McDiarmid.

2. The following, taken collectively, perhaps, describe very accurately the probable state of feeling of the poet when he wrote these stanzas:

"The poet's mood was one of mournful reminiscence."—D. Patton.

"The poet's mood was sad and lonely. He was feeling keenly the loss of his friend, and life without that friend seemed as dreary as the beating of the sea on the cold, gray stones."—L. E. Hamer.

"A mood of quiet, reminiscent sadness. The longing he feels for his friend is intensified by the perfect natural surroundings, until it shadows his spirit like a great wave of homesickness."—Marie Agneau.

"He appears to be in a pensive yet meditative mood, and attracted, as in deep sorrow we often are, by trivial objects."—Mrs. Banks.

Mrs. W. E. Hopkins observes that his mood was "very sombre and fatalistic." That "Break, Break, Break," seems fatalistic is true. There is in it no triumphant ring, no serene hopefulness, as in the latter part of "In Memoriam," or in the closing of "Crossing the Bar":

"For though from out our bourne of
Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have cross'd the bar."

The whole poem, rather, reads like a low moan of sorrow.

3. Nearly all observed how the effect of the main idea in the poem, the poet's aching sorrow, is heightened by the contrast brought in here. As "Son of Erin" notes, the poet thus causes us to contrast, "unconsciously," the exuberant mirth of the young people with his own deep sadness. Yet Tennyson evidently did not plan the comparison for any effect that it might have. He wrote the words, we may surmise, because that comparison was also suggested to him "unconsciously"—perhaps "subconsciously"—would be a better word. When we are sad, after the first great blow has passed, we look on half-angrily, half-wonderingly at the happiness of others. Just one

more quotation: "The shouting and singing of the boys shows the contrast between their light-hearted gayety and the enforced silence of the poet's great sorrow. Tennyson envied the children their power to give vent so naturally to their feelings."—M. E. W.

4. Reading the different opinions expressed on this question has been most interesting. In regard to lines 3-4, M. McMartin, Eula, Mrs. Parlow and "A Friend" all have the same thought. We quote Mrs. Parlow: "The sea beating on the shore, like some great thought struggling for expression, is connected with the impotent desire of the poet to express the thoughts that surge in his own breast."

S. W. Switzer and S. E. Oill get the idea that the sea seems to be actually giving expression to its mood; the poet, who cannot express what he feels, therefore envying it. "The sea apparently gives vent to itself by breaking over the stones. This the poet would gladly do, could he express in words his thoughts."—S. W. Switzer.

"Topsy's" attention is directed rather to the stones: "As the stones are of no avail in keeping back the sea, so words are of no avail to express his intense sadness."

J. D. Taylor is impressed by the "freedom" of the sea in contrast with the care-bound soul. "The poet draws a picture of the free, rolling sea, utterly free from care and human emotion, and the ships going on their way in absolute indifference; and then, in comparison, gives us a glimpse into his own troubled soul."

Mrs. Earle thinks "The sad thoughts that arise, unexpressed, in his mind, are like the waves breaking over the 'cold, gray stones,' accomplishing nothing."

Yet a different interpretation of the connection has been reached by the following, who agree in thinking that the poet feels, in the monotonous, dreary beating of the waves on the rocks, a sort of resemblance to his own dreary, monotonous musings.

"The water breaking on the cold, gray stones seems to respond to his deep, unutterable emotion."—G. B. Augustine.

"The sound of the waves breaking ineffectually on the stones seems to be a sympathetic response to his own deep, unutterable emotion."—Carol.

"The poet is likening his own thoughts to the mournful sound of the waves breaking on the cold, gray stones."—J. H. Burns.

"This very cheerlessness of Nature seems to Tennyson to be in keeping with the dull ache at his heart."—Margaret.

"The water dashing on the stones seems to him to express sorrow, but his tongue is not able to express so well the thoughts within him."—Marion.

In all literary questions of this nature each is, of course, entitled to his own opinion. What one "feels" most must, of necessity, be right to him. Personally, we sympathize with the opinion of this last group in regard to Question 4 (a).

(b) Lines 11-12 with preceding. In answering this, L. Hamer, A Friend, S. W. Switzer, G. B. August-

tine, Topsy, Carol and J. H. Burns agree in thinking that the ships passing to their haven reminded the poet of the "vanished hand," of the friend who had gone to his haven of rest. Katharine McMhurich, D. Patton, Mrs. Banks, M. McMartin, Eula, Mrs. Parlow, J. Savage, Mrs. Earle and Margaret interpret the connection in this way: "The poet sees the ships passing on to their desired haven, and feels the bitter contrast, that his desire—the desire to see his friend—cannot be satisfied. Marion, W. J. Way and S. E. Oill think, rather, that the connection lies in the fact that it seems almost strange to the poet that things should go on just as usual, while to him things have changed so sadly. "The world goes on just the same, but we miss the voice of the departed and alone bear the sorrow."—S. E. Oill. Probably a combination of the last two ideas would come very near expressing the poet's own association of thought in writing these lines.

(c) Lines 15-16 with preceding. "There were many opinions in regard to this. Katharine McMhurich writes: "The sea has the rocks; it is not alone, but the poet is utterly alone in the world." S. E. Oill says: "The sea seems to care for its wind-blown waves, but Tennyson never was the same after the blow of Arthur Hallam's death." Marion, D. Patton and Mrs. Parlow incline to the idea as expressed by the last-named. "The sea keeps on breaking at the foot of the crags, and life goes on as before, but for him life can never again be what it once was." M. E. W. thinks the emphasis lies on the monotony of the breakers dashing on the rocks, and its similarity to the cheerless, daily routine of his now empty life. James Savage says: "Lines 15-16 show that the things of the past can never be recalled while the sea beats at the foot of the crags." Marie Agneau, Farmer John, Miss Jessie Lynes, A Friend, Topsy, L. Hamer, G. B. Augustine, Carol, Mrs. Earle, Eula, M. McMartin and Margaret agree in thinking that the lines indicate how utterly futile is the passionate wish of the poet that the old days might return.

A close study of the stanza will show that all of these opinions are right. To express much thought in few words is often an especial quality of the best poetry.

5. This question was well answered by James Savage, Miss Lynes, J. H. Burns, Topsy, L. Hamer, Mrs. Earle, D. Lock, Mrs. Banks, Mrs. Hopkins, Margaret, G. B. Augustine, D. Patton, R. Harris, Mrs. Parlow, M. McMartin, W. J. Way, A Friend and Carol. Probably the following answers (only a part of each answer is given) are the most representative, and must be taken collectively to fully answer the question:

"The opening words, 'Break, break, break,' are dirgelike. The repetition of this long monosyllable (break) conveys a despairing moan that can be better felt than described."—A Friend.

"The repetition of the word 'O' is very expressive of his unsatisfied longings. He was not in the mood to speak dispassionately of his loss, and thus use the assertive mood; but he makes use of the exclamative, which

is much more expressive of keen feeling."—Carol.

"Still further, that one word, 'but,' in the third stanza, shows what an intense longing the poet has for his friend."—M. McMartin.

"The development of the idea is simple and continuous. The peculiar mood depicted here cannot be expressed in plain terms, but must be implied, and this is done by the short, exclamatory sentences. The deepest emotion admits of few words, but these are from the heart, and each word of the poem breathes heartfelt emotion. It is a mood that cannot be defined, but Tennyson does not attempt to define it, and therein consists the art of its expression."—Mrs. Parlow.

Mr. Patton very truly says: "The poet's language is very tenderly and insistently expressive, and yet without any explanation of full particulars, or any attempt at subtlety art by which the poet accomplished the harmony, I could be a poet myself." The fact that you recognize this, Mr. Patton, shows that you have at least the faculty of fully appreciating a poet's thought.

"The poet expresses his emotions by means of the strongly onomatopoeic quality of his language."—W. J. Way.

R. H. remarks: "The poem is made very musical by the use of many anapaests, which suggest calm resignation." The first statement is true; the second may be open to question. In "Young Lochinvar," which is decidedly anapaestic, calm resignation is not a particular feature, is it?

Several other note the especial dreariness implied in "cold, gray stones."

6. In setting this question, we had in mind, in answer to (a) lines 3-4, Byron's words:

"And feel,
What I can ne'er express, yet cannot all
conceal."

and for (b) lines 15-16, Wordsworth's

"It is not now as it hath been of yore;
Turn whereso'er I may
By night or day,
The things which I have seen, I now
can see no more."

And again:

"But yet I know, where'er I go,
That there hath passed away a glory
from the earth."

Our students have, however, sent in numbers of beautiful selections, many of which are omitted because they referred more especially to the sentiment of the whole poem than to the lines specified. Among the most pertinent selections are the following:

I.

(a)—
"Voice only fails, else how distinct, they
say,
Grieve not, my child, chase all thy
fears away!"

—Cowper.

Sent by Topsy.

II.

(a)—
Quotation from Byron given above.
(b)—
"She dipt and left to me
This heath, this calm and quiet
scene,
The memory of what has been
And never more will be."

—Wordsworth.

Sent by L. Hamer.

III.

(a)—
"Give sorrow words, the grief that does
not speak,
Whispers the o'er-fraught heart and
bids it break."

—Shakespeare, in *Macbeth*.

(b)—
"But O! the heavy change, now thou
art gone,
Now thou art gone and never must
return."

—Milton, in *Lycidas*.

Sent by Mrs. Earle (a); also by
Mrs. Parlow.

IV.

Mrs. Hopkins quotes from Moore's
well-known "Oft in the Stilly
Night."

V.

(b)—
"Westward ho! Far away to the East
is a cottage that looks to the
shore,—

Though each drop in the sea were a
tear, as it was, I can see it no
more;

For the heart of its pride with the
flowers of the 'Vale of the Shadow'
reclines,

And, hush'd is the song of the sea,
and hoarse is the moan of the
pines."

—John Reade, in *Thalatta! Thalatta!*
Sent by Margaret.

VI.

(a)—
Quotation from Byron.

(b)—
"Enjoy the spring of Life and Youth,
To some good angel leave the rest,
For time will teach thee soon the
truth,
There are no birds in last year's nest."

—Longfellow.

Sent by Carol.

VII.

(b)—
"Communion in spirit? Forgive me,
But I, who am earthly and weak,
Would give all the incomes from dream-
land,
For a touch of her hand on my
cheek."

—Lowell.

Sent by Son of Erin.

VIII.

J. D. Taylor quotes from Alice
Cary's well-known "Of all the
beautiful pictures."

IX.

(b)—
"For alas! alas! with me
The light of life is o'er!
No more—no more—no more!"

—E. A. Poe.

Sent by Eula.

X.

(b) Margaret and Marie Agnean
quote from Dinah M. Craik's "Too
Late":

"O to call back the days that are not!"

7. Practically every student answered this question correctly. The word "Sea" is written with a capital because it is personified.

8. Best answers were submitted by Margaret, Carol, Mrs. Parlow, Eula, and J. H. Burns. D. Patton, without being able to make use of the technical terms, also gave a very good answer, which showed that he fully understood the beat and swing of the meter.

"Each stanza is a quatrain, but each quatrain has a different arrangement of the iambic and anapaests and of the trimeters and tetrameters. The dirgelike sea-tones are echoed in the monosyllabic trimeter, 'Break, break, break,' which should be read with long pauses between the words, as if the reader were listening for the sound of another breaking wave. The presence of many anapaests lightens the iambic rhythm; the second stanza has nine anapaests—a fitting expression of the bright spirits of innocent children at play. The exquisite music of the whole poem plays round the heart of the reader."—Mrs. Parlow.

The trimeters scarcely occur irregularly. All the lines, with the exception of 11 and 15, are trimeters. We must congratulate you, however, Mrs. Parlow, on an exceptionally good paper from beginning to end.

Eula notes that "if we read with a stress upon the words, 'cold, gray stones,' the effect reproduces the regularity with which the waves fall upon the beach."

Nearly all the students notice the regular rhyme, a b c b.

THE ESSAYS.

Among so many excellent essays, it was difficult to choose the best. Two, one by N. McArthur, the other by Mrs. Hopkins, both of whom, although for different reasons, regard the poem as an allegory, afforded very interesting reading. As it does not appear, however, that Tennyson intended it as an allegory, or anything other than an expression of grief, these essays were set aside. Of the remainder, those written by Mrs. Parlow, S. Wesley Switzer, R. H. and Miss Hamer were considered the best, although followed closely by several others.

The Honor List (alphabetically), exclusive of the above-mentioned, is as follows: Agnean, Marie, Lambton Co., Ont.; Augustine, G. B., Welland Co., Ont.; A Friend, Prince Edward Co., Ont.; Burns, J. H.; Banks, Mrs., Dufferin Co., Ont.; Cameron, A. D., Glengarry, Ont.; Carol, Simcoe, Ont.; Eula, Simcoe, Ont.; Earle, Mrs., Dundas, Ont.; Farmer John, Huron Co.; Hopkins, Mrs., Carleton, Ont.; Lock, D., Middlesex, Ont.; Lynes, Jessie, Lincoln, Ont.; McMhurich, K., Wellington, Ont.; McMartin, M., Cornwall, Ont.; Margaret, Lincoln, Ont.; McDiarmid, A., Dundas Co., Ont.; M. E. W., Lanark, Ont.; Marion, Lambton, Ont.; McArthur, N., Glengarry, Ont.; Oill, S. E., Welland, Ont.; Patton, D., Brant, Ont.; Son of Erin, Grey, Ont.; Savage, J., Lanark, Ont.; Taylor, J. D., Waterloo, Ont.; Topsy, Bruce, Ont.; Way, W. J., Kent Co., Ont.

Several of our contributors whose names do not appear in the honor list were evidently children, whose work, as that of children, was very creditable, but whose opinions, naturally, did not stand well in com-

parison with those of contributors of experience. We trust these enterprising young folk will not be discouraged, but that they will find opportunities better fitted to their capabilities in another department of "The Farmer's Advocate."

It has been found impossible to find room for the essays this week, but they will appear in our next issue.

Christmas Presents.

How often we are at a loss when we come to buy presents. Like a boy who cannot choose a knife from the bewildering display in the store, we often are not able to pick on anything that really pleases us. How seldom our gifts are a lasting pleasure to our friends, although we may have paid a price that was beyond our means.

When we decide to go to the book counter to buy our presents, the way is at once cleared. At no other place can the state of our pocketbooks be as nicely met. What a lasting pleasure will one of the poets give to a bright boy or girl. A good book never gets old or stale, and is a continual reminder of the giver. Let us try and get into the habit of giving books as presents.

JOHN D. MCGREGOR.

Halton Co., Ont.

Current Events.

A serious anti-dynastic rebellion has broken out in Human, China.

The U. S. Congress has passed a resolution to no longer use simplified spelling.

Raisuli, the Moroccan bandit, has called upon the people about Tangier to prepare for a holy war.

A site in the Township of Newmarket, Nipissing District, has been selected for an Experimental Farm.

A new board of directors, with Mr. H. C. Hammond as President, has been elected to the Bank of Ontario.

A company is applying to Parliament for a charter to build a canal from Lake Superior to Hudson's Bay.

Mgr. Montagnini, who unofficially represented the interests of the Vatican at Paris, has been expelled from France and escorted to the Italian frontier.

Natural History.—"Mamma, what are twins?" asked little Bobby. "Oh, I know," chimed in Dorothy, with all the superiority of an elder sister, "Twins is two babies just the same age; three is triplets; four is quadrupeds, and five is centipedes."



View from Echo Rock, on Lake Cecobe, Magnetawan River. Grand Trunk Railway System.

The Quiet Hour.

A Light in a Dark Place.

Ye are the light of the world. . . . Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.—St. Matt. v: 14, 16.

I have just been listening to a very telling address, given by a missionary from China. A friend of mine said, as we came out of church: "That was the best missionary sermon I ever heard." I answered: "I am going to pass it along to the best of my ability."

That was half an hour ago, and you see I am keeping my word. The sermon was a wonderful inspiration of hope—hope for the teeming millions of China. I realized more than ever before that the men and women there are, like ourselves, eager to learn higher, nobler and wiser ways. The preacher showed how public opinion in China is becoming more and more just, humane and wise through the silent influence of the lives of Christians, who are simply letting their light shine. It is only very lately that the first school for girls has been opened by the Chinese. Until the Christians started mission schools for girls, no one thought it worth while to educate them. No girl was supposed to have a soul until after she died. Then, if she had been very good, she might hope to be born again as a boy and have a soul. Three thousand years of national life had not taught them that women were worth educating, but a very few years of Christian example opened their eyes. When the heathen women saw how superior their Christian sisters were, intellectually, they gave their male relatives no peace until the door of education was opened to themselves.

But the cause of Christ has not only silently and secretly worked this change of public opinion; it is also openly acknowledged by thinking men among the heathen. Many of the mandarins have removed their daughters from the Chinese public schools after trying them for a few months, and, coming to the Christians, have pleaded that room might be made for them in the mission schools; because they found that education without the restraints of religion was a dangerous experiment. "You may teach my daughter anything you like," said one of these officials, "if only you will take her and educate her." Petitions for Christian teachers are pouring in from all sides. The Chinese want to learn something of this religion, which has made the younger nations so much stronger and more vigorous than China. The most enlightened of them say that though many so-called Christians do not seem to believe their professed faith, yet the best of them believe it, and set the ideals for the rest.

The passing away of the "baby-towers" is one proof of the effect of

Christian light on the darkness of heathenism. These round towers, with a window set several feet high in the wall of each, were erected in the cities, without shame, for the convenience of heartless parents who had more babies than they wanted. They were simply thrown in there to die. Think of the horror of it—you who have dear little babies of your own—and of the impossibility of such a crime being openly committed as a matter of course in any Christian land! Until lately, Chinese sentiment was in favor of "baby-towers." Now, however, in cities where Christian missions are well established, public opinion has become so enlightened that the towers are never used, and are falling into ruins. Any unfeeling parent who wishes to murder his little daughters is forced to do it secretly, though in towns where Christianity is hardly known these towers are still constantly in use. The missionary who told us about them said that a friend of his was once riding past one of these towers, when he saw a man go away from the other side of it. Hearing a pitiful cry, he instantly climbed through the window and rescued a baby. The horror of the situation may be imagined rather than described—he counted sixteen little bodies inside.

Then the silent, leavening influence of Christianity has also helped to put down other horrors, such as the binding of the feet of little children, and the torture of criminals. The punishment which was called "the death of a thousand cuts" has been entirely abolished. This was far more awful than even its name implies, to have cut the victim into a thousand pieces would have been merciful compared with it. Another terrible punishment has also been abolished, having vanished as the darkness disappears before the dawn. It used to be a common custom to kill the innocent wife and children of a criminal before he suffered "the death of a thousand cuts." Then he expected that his forlorn soul would be unfed and uncared-for in the spirit-world, because there would be no one left on earth to carry on the ancestor worship.

Faith in the ancient religion of China is rapidly dying out. In many places, the Chinese themselves pulled down their temples and burned the contents. This year they have begun to teach the New Testament in many of their schools because, as they say, their own religion has proved itself unable to keep their nation up to the level of other nations, and they want to give Christianity a chance, and see what it can do for them. Then the power of real family life is shining like a star here and there, and those who see it are greatly attracted by its novelty and beauty. Family life is a strange and unheard-of thing in China, except among Christians, so the speaker told us. Love is the last thing considered in arranging a marriage. The boy and girl are betrothed as babies, and often do not meet until the wedding; but the betrothal

is a thing which must not be broken, no matter how much the young people may object. The young man is forced to marry the girl to whom his parents have betrothed him, though afterwards he may marry as many other wives as he can support. As for the poor girls, of course, they have no choice of a husband. But the Christians bring up the young people to be free to choose for themselves, and, as no polygamy is allowed among them, the Chinese are filled with wonder at seeing that a man may love and respect his wife—instead of treating her as a slave—and may find real pleasure in his home life. To see the beauty of holiness, especially when its radiance shines against such a black background, is to be inevitably attracted by it, and to make some attempt to copy it. So every Christian home is like a candle, giving light to all in its neighborhood, and so doing truest missionary work unconsciously.

Then hospitals and orphanages, as well as schools, are established by the Christians and imitated by the heathen. Example is always far more potent than precept, and the influence of the Christian life is sure to do incalculable good not only in China, but everywhere else. Our Captain not only assigns to each his post, but He also works mightily in and through each consecrated life. He can change discouraging failures into grand successes, which are waiting to surprise the weary soldier when he passes within the Veil. The greatest work done by anyone is probably something which he himself thinks little of. If S. Chrysostom—the golden-mouthed preacher—wrote the short prayer which bears his name, he surely never dreamed that during century after century it would awaken in innumerable souls of careless worshippers the thrilling thought of Christ's Presence, and arouse them to repentance for wandering thoughts and want of earnestness in public worship. Those who are joyously doing the work God puts into their hands, like loyal loving children rather than like driven slaves, are influencing the world far more than they know. As Brierley poetically expresses it: we can pay our contribution to the world and help our fellows "by bathing the facts of each day's life in the radiant atmosphere of our own faith, when by God's grace and our inner struggle we have produced that noblest and most delightful of all products, a richly-developed inner life, we shall have taken the best possible means of paying back our debt. The world's greatest asset is the souls it is producing. Let us see to it that our own becomes a worthy addition."

Let us each go on with our lowly sowing of living seed, remembering that the miracle of the increase rests with God, and is not dependent on our strength or wisdom. He who fed the thousands of old with one lad's little supply is constantly choosing the foolish things of the world to confound the wise, and the weak things of

the world to confound the things which are mighty—"that no flesh should glory in His presence." We are commanded to let our light shine before men, forbidden to hide the light which God has given us, but it is not for our own glorification, but that men may glorify our Father which is in heaven. If the light is shining brightly the darkness is forced to flee away, for darkness can never hold its own against light, and truth is far mightier than falsehood. HOPE.

A Bird's Ministry.

From his home in an Eastern bungalow, In sight of the everlasting snow Of the grand Himalayas, row on row, Thus wrote my friend:

"I had travelled far From the Afghan towers of Candahar, Through the sand-white plains of Sindh-Sagar; And once when the daily march was o'er, As tired I sat in my tented door, Hope failed me, as never it failed before. In swarming city, at wayside fane, By the Indus' bank, on the scorching plain,

I had taught, and my teaching all seemed vain.

'No glimmer of light,' I sighed, 'appears; The Moslem's Fate and the Buddhist's fears

Have gloomed their worship this thousand years.

For Christ and His truth I stand alone In the midst of millions: a sand-grain blown

Against yon temple of ancient stone, As soon may level it! Faith forsook: My soul as I turned on the pile to look: Then rising, my saddened way I took To its lofty roof, for the cooler air: I gazed, and marvelled; how crumbled were

The walls I had deemed so firm and fair! For, wedged in a rift of the massive stone,

Most plainly rent by its roots alone, A beautiful peepul-tree had grown, Whose gradual stress would still expand The crevice, and topple upon the sand The temple, while o'er its wreck should stand

The tree in its living verdure! Who Could compass the thought? The bird that flew

Hitherward, dropping a seed that grew, Did more to shiver this ancient wall Than earthquake, war, simoon, or all The centuries in their lapse and fall! Then I knelt by the riven granite there, And my soul shook off its weight of care, As my voice rose clear on the tropic air:

"The living seeds I have dropped remain In the cleft: Lord, quicken with dew and rain; THEN temple and mosque shall be rent in twain!"

—Margaret J. Preston.

With the Flowers.

House Plants in Winter.

House plants—most house plants—have a rather hard time of it in winter. Kept in dry, over-heated rooms during the day-time, in a temperature which closely approaches freezing point at night, over-watered, or injudiciously watered, allowed to become choked with dust, until it is impossible for the leaves to breathe—and breathe they must, even as human beings do—it is little wonder that they grow sickly and die.

The first essential of success with house plants is, of course, proper potting. Pots must not be too large—a small plant never does well in a large pot—soil should be loose and fairly rich, and a good inch of drainage material, broken crockery, bits of brick, or rough pebbles, covered with fibre moss, should be in the bottom of each pot.

That seen to, the next condition is plenty of light and pure air. Shades should be run to the top, and curtains drawn back in any window in which plants are expected to flourish, and the air should be frequently renewed from "out of doors," although never permitted to strike directly upon the plants in a strong, cold current. The best temperature for house plants is

about 70 degrees during the daytime, and 55 at night, and moisture in the atmosphere should be provided by keeping a vessel of water continually on the stove.

Most people make the mistake in winter of giving plants too much water. In summer, when evaporation is excessive, water may be required possibly every day or two; in winter, once a week may not be too seldom. The best way is to give water only when the surface of the soil is dry, and when the side of the pot, when flipped with the finger nail, rings with a somewhat hollow sound. Then enough should be given, slightly warmed, to run through a little at the bottom of the pot. A showering every day to keep the dust off the leaves will be found beneficial to most plants; also a thorough washing in soap suds once a fortnight. If the soil is rich, no fertilizer will be required, except for exceptionally-gross feeders, but if exhausted, so that the leaves appear stunted and ill-nourished, manure water, just strong enough to resemble weak tea, may be given once a fortnight.

These rules for watering apply, it will be understood, to the majority of plants, but, of course, discretion must be exercised. Aquatics such as the Calla Lily and Umbrella Plant, require, of course, much more water, the latter, indeed, doing best when the pot containing it is kept in a larger vessel continually filled with water. The Cactus, on the other

hand, whose home is naturally in the hot and arid regions of the south, needs but little water. Between the times of watering, stirring the soil occasionally with a fork will be found of great benefit to the plants.

House plants are particularly likely to be infested with insect life during the winter. Aphides, or plant lice, are readily distinguished. They are usually green, and move about on the plant, often covering the stems in great numbers, and clinging to the undersides of the leaves. A good syringing with tobacco tea will rout them; but if the smell of the tobacco is disliked, dipping the plants in soap suds made with Ivory soap, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to the pail of warm water, will be found effectual. Red spiders are very small, and usually one does not suspect their presence until the leaves turn yellow and begin to drop off. If the undersides be examined closely, tiny spots, like rust specks, may be observed moving slowly about. These are the red spiders, and, so far, nothing better has been found to banish them than strong and frequent sprayings of water, supplied directly under the leaves, as well as above them.

Mealy bugs resemble patches of white down. If only a few appear, they may be picked off, or touched with a brush dipped in alcohol. If in great numbers, a solution of fir-tree-oil soap should be syringed on every part of the plant. To make the solution, dissolve 1 ounce of

the soap in water just brought to the boiling point. To this add water to make a gallon, and apply while still warm. . . . The same soap may be used in fighting the scale, which will be found like stationary patches of brown on the stems of such plants as ferns, oleanders, ivies, etc. Apply with a stiff brush, taking care to remove the scale entirely; then wash well with the soap suds. . . . If worms appear in the soil, get rid of them by soaking thoroughly with lime water. Put a piece of fresh lime, the size of a cup, in a pail of water. When dissolved, pour off the clear water, and apply.

A bald-headed chemist was standing at his shop door in London. A Scotchman passing by noticed him. The Scotchman stopped and inquired of the chemist if he had any hair restorer.

"Yes, sir," was the reply. "Step inside, please. There's an article I can recommend. Testimonials are many from great men who have used it. It makes the hair grow in 24 hours."

"Aweel," said the Scotchman, "ye can gie the top o' yer head a bit rub w't, and I'll look back the morn and see if ye're telling the truth."— [London News.

About the House.

Winter Vegetables.

Beets, Creamed.—Put in boiling water and cook until tender. Remove the skin, and cut in small pieces. Cover with a dressing made as follows: One cup sweet cream, 1 level tablespoon flour or corn-starch blended in cold milk and stirred into the cream when boiling. Just let come to a boil. Season with salt and white pepper; add a bit of butter, if preferred, and pour over the beets.

Beets, Hot, with Vinegar.—Slice hot, baked or boiled beets; pour over them a dressing of hot vinegar, sugar and butter, mixed to suit your taste.

Beet Salad.—Boil the beets, and chop fine, then mix with any good salad dressing. A very good one is made as follows: Put in a saucepan or double boiler, 2 eggs (beaten), $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon mustard, a pinch of salt, dash of pepper, and tablespoon of sugar, beating all until thoroughly blended. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup vinegar and butter size of half an egg. Cook slowly, stirring all the time. When cold, beat in 2 or 3 tablespoons of cream (sweet or sour).

Beans, Boston.—Put 1 quart beans and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. salt pork in a crock; cover with water, and soak over night. Next morning, mix with them $\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses, put in a pot with a tight lid, and bake in the oven all day, adding water when necessary. Season with salt and pepper

before using. If preferred, leave out the molasses, and serve with tomato catsup.

Bean Croquettes.—Take any left-overs of cooked beans, mould into balls with egg to bind together; flour the outside, and fry.

Bean Salad.—Mix cold, boiled beans with the salad dressing given above for beet salad.

Beans, Boiled.—Boil 3 hours. To 1 quart, take 1 tablespoon molasses, $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon butter, 1 tablespoon vinegar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon pepper. Stir with the beans, and cook 10 minutes.

Celery, Stewed.—Take the outer stalks; clean and cut into pieces half an inch long. Stew in a very little water until tender; drain; add butter, and a little flour, and let cook a minute or two, stirring well. Then add enough milk to make a sauce to cover the celery; season; heat to boiling, and serve.

Cabbage, a New Way.—Boil tender, drain, chop fine, then add butter, vinegar, and a dash of sugar. Serve hot.

Hot Slaw.—Cook the cabbage in just enough water to keep it from burning. Keep it covered. When tender, chop fine, and season with pepper and salt. Blend 1 tablespoon (level) of mustard in enough vinegar to make it smooth. Add to it 2 eggs (well beaten), and stir well; then stir into it a cup of vinegar, and pour over the cabbage. Add a piece of butter. Stir all together; cover closely, and simmer slowly for ten minutes.

Onions.—Boil in salt water; drain, and cover with a good milk sauce.

Squash Fritters.—One pint cooked squash, 1 pint sweet milk, 2 eggs (beaten), a little salt. Mix, and add flour which has had a teaspoon of baking powder mixed in, to make a batter. Fry in spoonfuls in boiling lard.

Squash, Baked.—Wash the squash, but do not peel it. Split in two, and bake. When tender, remove the seeds, then scrape out the pulp; add butter, pepper and salt, and serve.

Squash, Stewed.—Cut in pieces, and stew in a very little water, with 2 onions. When tender, remove the cover, and let the water boil off. Season with butter, pepper and salt, and add a little sweet cream.

Salsify Fritters.—Scrape the stalks of a bunch of salsify, and grate them fine. Make a batter of 2 eggs, a gill of milk, a pinch of salt, and enough flour to make the batter of the desired consistency. Stir in the grated salsify, and drop by the spoonful into deep, boiling lard. Cook to a golden brown.

Salsify Soup, or Mock-oyster Soup.—Wash $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. salt codfish, and let simmer half an hour in 1 quart water, with $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen salsify cut into small pieces. Remove fish, and season remainder with salt and pepper, adding 1 pint milk and 2 tablespoons butter rubbed into 3 of flour. Serve with crackers.

Salsify Potpie.—Cook salsify (cut in small pieces), with a little codfish. Add butter, and thicken as gravy. Have ready a pan of nice hot biscuits; split, and pour the salsify over them.

Salsify is improved by standing in cold

water a short time before cooking. It should always be put to cook in boiling water, and salted at about the end of half an hour. It cooks in about three-fourths of an hour.

Browned Parsnips.—Scrape the parsnips; put in water, to which add a little salt, and let boil until tender. Take up; drain; put in a pan; spread with butter, and set in a hot oven to brown.

What to Serve and with What.

With roast pork—apple sauce.

With roast lamb—mint sauce.

With roast turkey—chestnut dressing and cranberry sauce.

With roast goose—apple sauce or currant jelly.

With roast duck—celery and onion dressing, and grape jelly.

With pork sausage—tomato catsup.

With liver—horse-radish and fried onions.

With boiled salmon—white sauce, hard-boiled eggs, and parsley.

With sweetbreads—cream sauce.

Recipes.

Sponge Cake.—Beat 3 eggs very thoroughly. Add 1 cup sugar; beat again. Add 1 cup "Five Roses" flour; beat again for twenty minutes, and bake in a hot oven twenty minutes.

Cup Cake.—One cup butter, 2 cups sugar, 3 cups "Five Roses" flour, 1 cup raisins, 1 cup milk, 4 eggs, 2 teaspoons baking powder, little salt, spice to taste.

Bob, Son of Battle.

By ALFRED OLLIVANT.

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CHAPTER XVII.

A Mad Dog.

David and Maggie, meanwhile, were drifting further and further apart. He now thought the girl took too much upon herself; that this assumption of the woman and the mother was overdone. Once, on a Sunday, he caught her hearing Andrew his catechism. He watched the performance through a crack in the door, and listened, giggling, to her simple teaching. At length his merriment grew so boisterous that she looked up, saw him, and, straightway rising to her feet, crossed the room and shut the door, tendering her unspoken rebuke with such a sweet dignity that he slunk away for once decently ashamed. And the incident served to add point to his hostility.

Consequently he was seldom at Kenmuir, and more often at home, quarrelling with his father.

Since that day, two years before, when the boy had been an instrument in the taking of the Cup from him, father and son had been like two vessels charged with electricity, contact between which might result at any moment in a shock and a flash. This was the outcome not of a moment, but of years.

Of late the contest had raged markedly fiercer; for M'Adam noticed his son's more frequent presence at home, and commented on the fact in his usual spirit of playful rillery.

"What's come to ye, David?" he asked one day. "Yer auld dad's head is nigh turned w' yer condescension. Is James Moore feared ye'll steal the Cup fra him, as ye stole it from me, that he'll not ha' ye at Kenmuir? or what is it?"

"I thought I could maybe keep an eye on the Killer gin I stayed here," David answered, leering at Red Wull.

"Ye'd do better at Kenmuir—eh, Wullie!" the little man replied.

"Nay," the other answered, "he'll not go to Kenmuir. There's Th' Owd Un to see to him there o' nights."

The little man whipped round.

"Are ye so sure he is there o' nights, ma lad?" he asked with slow significance.

"He was there when some one—I dinna say who, though I have ma thoughts—tried to poison him," sneered the boy, mimicking his father's manner. M'Adam shook his head.

"If he was poisoned, and noo I think aiblins he was, he didna pick it up at

Kenmuir, I tell ye that," he said, and marched out of the room.

In the mean time the Black Killer pursued his bloody trade unchecked. The public, always greedy of a new sensation, took up the matter. In several of the great dailies, articles on the "Agrarian Outrages" appeared, followed by lengthy correspondence. Controversy raged high; each correspondent had his own theory and his own solution of the problem; and each waxed indignant as his were discarded for another's.

The terror had reigned already two months when, with the advent of the lambing-time, matters took a yet more serious aspect.

It was bad enough to lose one sheep, often the finest in the pack; but the hunting of a flock at a critical moment, which was incidental to the slaughter of the one, the scaring of these woolly mothers about-to-be almost out of their fleeces, spelt for the small farmers something akin to ruin, for the bigger ones a loss hardly bearable.

Such a woful season had never been known; loud were the curses, deep the vows of revenge. Many a shepherd at that time patrolled all night through with his dogs, only to find in the morning that the Killer had slipped him and havocted in some secluded portion of his beat.

It was heartrending work; and all the more so in that, though his incrimination seemed as far off as ever, there was still the same positiveness as to the culprit's identity.

Long Kirby, indeed, greatly daring, went so far on one occasion as to say to the little man: "And d'yo' reck'n the Killer is a sheep-dog, M'Adam?"

"I do," the little man replied with conviction.

"And that he'll spare his own sheep?"

"Niver a doubt of it."

"Then," said the smith with a nervous cackle, "it must lie between you and Tupper and Saunderson."

The little man leant forward and tapped the other on the arm.

"Or Kenmuir, ma friend," he said.

"Ye've forgot Kenmuir."

"So I have," laughed the smith, "so I have."

"Then I'd not anither time," the other continued, still tapping. "I'd mind Kenmuir, d'ye see, Kirby?"

"I do," the little man replied with conviction.

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"Then," said the smith with a nervous cackle, "it must lie between you and Tupper and Saunderson."

and—far worse—his flock of Herdwicks, heavy in lamb, had been galloped with disastrous consequences.

The old man, with tears in his eyes, was telling how on four nights that week he had been up with Shep to guard against mishap; and on the fifth, worn out with his double labor, had fallen asleep at his post. But a very little while he slumbered; yet when, in the dawn, he woke and hurried on his rounds, he quickly came upon a mangled sheep and the pitiful relic of his flock. A relic, indeed! For all about were cold wee lambkins and their mothers, dead and dying of exhaustion and their unripe travail—a slaughter of the innocents.

The Dalesmen were clustered round the old shepherd, listening with lowering countenances, when a dark gray head peered in at the door and two wistful eyes dwelt for a moment on the speaker.

"Talk o' the devil!" muttered M'Adam, but no man heard him. For Red Wull, too, had seen that sad face, and, rising from his master's feet, had leapt with a roar at his enemy, toppling Jim Mason like a ninepin in the fury of his charge.

In a second every dog in the room, from the battered Venus to Tupper's big Rasper, was on his feet, bristling to have at the tyrant and wipe out past injuries, if the gray dog would lead the dance.

It was not to be, however. For Long Kirby was standing at the door with a cup of hot coffee in his hand. Barely had he greeted the gray dog with—"Tillo, Owd Un!" when hoarse yells of "Ware, lad! The Terror!" mingled with Red Wull's roar.

Half turning, he saw the great dog bounding to the attack. Straightway he flung the boiling contents of his cup full in that rage-wracked countenance. The burning liquid swished against the huge bull-head, blinding, bubbling, scalding, it did its fell work well; nothing escaped that merciless torrent. With a cry of agony, half howl, half howl, Red Wull checked in his charge. From without the door was banged to; and again the duel was postponed. While within the tap-room a huddle of men and dogs were left alone with a mad man and a madder brute.

Blind, demented, agonized, the Tailless Tyke thundered about the little room, gnashing, snapping, oversetting; men, tables, chairs swirled off their legs as though they had been dolls. He spun round like a monstrous teetotum; he banged his tortured head against the wall; he burrowed into the unyielding floor. And all the while M'Adam pattered after him, laying hands upon him only to be flung aside as a terrier flings a rat. Now up, now down again, now tossed into a corner, now dragged upon the floor, yet always following on and crying in supplicating tones, "Wullie,

Wullie, let me to ye! let yer man ease ye!" and then, with a scream and a murderous glance, "Cure ye, Kirby, I'll deal w' ye later!"

The uproar was like hell let loose. You could hear the noise of oaths and blows, as the men fought for the door, a half-mile away. And above it the horrid howling and the screaming of that shrill voice.

Long Kirby was the first man out of that murder-hole; and after him the others toppled one by one—men and dogs jostling one another in the frenzy of their fear. Big Bell, Lonsdaley, Tupper, Hopkin, Teddy Bolstock, white-faced and trembling; and old Saunderson they pulled out by his heels. Then the door was shut with a clang, and the little man and mad dog were left alone.

In the street was already a big-eyed crowd, attracted by the uproar; while at the door was James Moore, seeking entrance. "Happen I could lend the little mon a hand," said he; but they withheld him forcibly.

Inside was pandemonium; bangings like the doors of hell; the howling of that great voice; the patter of little feet; the slithering of a body on the floor; and always that shrill, beseeching prayer, "Wullie, Wullie, let me to ye!" and, in a scream, "Kirby, I'll be w' ye soon!"

Jim Mason it was who turned, at length, to the smith and whispered, "Kirby, lad, ye'd best skip it."

The big man obeyed and ran. The stamp, stamp of his feet on the hard road rang above the turmoil. As the long legs vanished round the corner and the sound of the fugitive died away, a panic seized the listening crowd.

A woman shrieked; a girl fainted; and in two minutes the street was as naked of men as the steppes of Russia in winter; here a white face at a window; corner a frightened boy. One man only scorned to run. Alone, James Moore stalked down the centre of the road, slow and calm, Owd Bob trotting at his heels.

It was a long half-hour before the door of the inn burst open, and M'Adam came out with a run, flinging the door behind him.

He rushed into the middle of the road; his sleeves were rolled at the wrist like a surgeon's; and in his right hand was a black-handled jack-knife.

He cried in a terrible voice, "where is he?"

He looked up and down the road, darting his fiery glances everywhere; and his face was whiter than his hair.

Then he turned and hunted madly down the whole length of the High, nosing like a wiesel in every cranny, stabbing at the air as he went, and screaming, "By Jesus, Kirby, wait till I get ye!"

(To be continued.)

The Women's Institute Convention.

"There must be something good goin' on in Guelph," remarked the London trackman, jovially, as a score or more women, all enthusiastically talking "Institute," boarded the 2.45 p. m. train "going east"; and that something good did go on at Guelph will be heartily conceded by everyone who attended the convention held in Massey Hall, O.A.C., on December 12 and 13. Arriving somewhat late, after attending a "dem."—as the Macdonald Institute girls conveniently dub a "demonstration"—"The Farmer's Advocate" representative found the Convention already well under way, with a crowded hall, Hon. Nelson Monteith in the chair, and Mr. Putnam, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, beginning what proved to be a most excellent address in connection with his "Review of the Year's Work." That Mr. Putnam is the right man in the right place, will be the opinion of everyone who has heard him speak at any of these meetings. His forcefulness lies not only in his alertness and administrative ability, but also in his evident conviction of the importance of his work. He has realized—none better—that the home, the human element of the farm, should not occupy a place secondary to the crops or the stock, or the bank account resulting therefrom, and this truth he strives to impress at every opportunity.

"We have spent thousands and thousands of dollars in this Province," he said, in his address on December 12th, "in experimental work, scientific investigation, and teaching with a view to increasing the productiveness of the soil and the quality of the grain and stock, and it is gratifying to know that the public and legislatures are now awake to the necessity for devoting their energy and money to that education which will enable us to better feed, to better clothe, to better house, and to give better advantages for intellectual advancement to the fathers and mothers, the boys and the girls. If the moneys spent along agricultural lines have been returned to the farmers of the Province tenfold, then the moneys which may be devoted to the higher purpose which this organization has in hand will be returned a hundredfold."

Mr. Putnam was very optimistic in regard to the work which the Women's Institute is doing and is capable of doing in bringing about this raising of the people as regards comfort and development. He referred to the fact that there are enthusiastic Institutes now holding monthly meetings, even in Rainy River, Thunder Bay and Temiscaming, and urged small and struggling societies, where such exist, not to be discouraged. The success of an Institute depends almost wholly upon the efforts of its members, not upon outside lecturers. Almost every Institute contains women whose practical knowledge should make them effective teachers in meetings, and thus enable them to become powers in the communities in which they live.

During the past year the growth has been most satisfactory; at the end of June the record of members for the Province showed 10,500 names. With an official organ, the membership would probably have been even greater than this. A great work has been done among these 10,500 members by sending out among them scientifically-trained institute workers, capable of inspiring those who heard their addresses and watched their demonstrations with anxiety to understand more of the whys and wherefores and underlying principles of things. At no very distant date he expected to see regular sessions of four or five days, or longer, devoted to the study of domestic science in its practical application to the farm homes. The result of such sessions would be that greater numbers would come up to the Macdonald Institute for still further study. In planning for the work for the

coming year, he suggested that prizes for a special exhibit in connection with one of the regular meetings or at a local exhibition might be made a feature. The competitions might consist of collections of weeds, flowers or vegetables collected or grown by the exhibitor, or for bread, cake, etc. A special effort should be made to interest the girls of each locality in the work. The success of the work, it was repeated, depends more upon the efficiency and enthusiasm of the local members than upon any other condition, but the fullest success must come when officers, the publishers of periodicals and the Department come to work in harmony towards the common end for which all should aim—the advancement of Home and Country.

Hon. Nelson Monteith supplemented Mr. Putnam's remarks by urging on the members present the importance of enlisting local talent. He lamented the difficulty of obtaining competent domestic servants, but foreshadowed renewed efforts on the part of the Department to obtain "help" from the Old Country, and requested that wisdom might be used in the treatment of these strangers.

A UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE.

The topic, "Woman's Part in Country Life," was ably considered by Prof. Hays, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. Prof. Hays emphasized the necessity for the practical side of women's education. He looked forward with pleasure to the approaching time when consolidated schools, in which home economics are a leading feature, shall be possible to all boys and girls. It was noteworthy that woman's work is now coming under the spell of modern science. We are only beginning to realize the place of women's work, of mothers' work in civilization. The pioneer days are largely over, and we are settling down to broader developments. The educational power of the home, in conjunction with the work of the schools, constitutes the greatest factor in civilization. The beginning at the consolidated school should be finished by courses at the agricultural colleges, if possible. Women have been taught too much on general lines that lead to a city rather than a country life; to offset this tendency, rural teachers should come from rural districts, and be trained in schools pointing towards agricultural and rural aims. The woman on a farm should be in all respects a partner in it. She should understand its business and help to keep its books, and, with the public-school teachers, she should make an aim of interesting the children in rural life. The schools and homes should be beautiful, architecturally and otherwise, and libraries consisting of good standard and technical books should be in every school and every home.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. Hodgetts' Address.

In the afternoon session, over which Mrs. L. Gray Price presided, the speakers addressed a house overflowing to the doors. Dr. Hodgetts, Provincial Health Inspector, delivered a most impressive address on the "Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis." He differentiated between tuberculosis and consumption. The majority of people at some time of their lives became infected with the tubercle bacillus, which, of itself, rarely causes death, being so acted upon by the white blood corpuscles, the "police of the body," as to be finally overcome. It is only when the contest becomes unequal and its influence is reinforced by the work of two other bacilli that consumption ensues, influenza and pneumonia often hastening the dangerous consequences of the disease.

Dr. Hodgetts refuted the idea that our streets swarm with tubercle bacilli, which, on the contrary, cannot long exist out of doors. It is not necessary, he said, to shun the con-

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sumptive as one would the small-pox patient. The consumptive only becomes a menace when he is careless and not cleanly in his habits. He should be solicitous not to spread the disease by carelessness in disposing of the sputum, and should exercise the greatest care not to let the sputum contaminate bed linen, clothing, etc. All cases of consumption should be immediately notified to the medical health officer, and necessary steps taken.

It was not, however, generally understood that consumption in its incipient stages is one of the most curable of diseases, and may be cured without leaving home, sometimes without stopping business. Conditions of cure are good food, consisting of milk, eggs, meat, fresh vegetables, fruit, nuts; rest; fresh air night and day; sunshine, and exercise. The latter, whether deep breathing, massage, riding, etc., should be taken under the direction of a physician. The constant watchfulness of a physician was rendered advisable also by reason of other possible physiological complications. Association of a dispensary, day camp, sanatorium or hospital would be found helpful in leading to the adoption of a regular life, the use of spit-cups, paper napkins and bags, etc. In the last stages a patient is better in a sanatorium. Dr. Hodgkiss closed by emphatically expressing his opinion that municipalities should do all in their power to establish institutions for tuberculous and consumptive patients, and so help on the work already being prosecuted by the Dominion Association for the stamping out of the disease.

The address was followed by a discussion, ably led by Miss Rife, of Hespeler, in which the ladies signified their intention of taking up the work of fighting against consumption, and a resolution was adopted to the effect that the Convention desired to express sympathy with the Dominion Association in its work, and that it thereupon made application to the Council for affiliation with the Association.

LABOR-SAVING DEVICES.

An address on "Labor-saving Devices for the Housewife," given by Miss M. U. Watson, proved most interesting. The first requirement in economy of time, muscle and energy, Miss Watson said, is a sound body. If not naturally gifted with such a body, we should do all in our power to check, at least, the downward tendency. Good physical habits should be cultivated, and the muscles should be used properly. Well-trained muscles are splendid labor-savers, and it is possible to make gymnasium practice of housework. Standing on the balls of the feet, rather than on the heels, will be found helpful; also sitting on the "end of the backbone," rather than on the "middle" of it. The second labor-saver lies in keeping a right attitude towards the manual labor of the house. The woman who sighs and groans, thinks she is too good to do the necessary work, and imagines she has "talents" which are being wasted, is likely to find housework hard. It takes energy to kick against the inevitable, and it is much better to use that energy in overcoming the difficulties that arise. If the houseworker would tackle housework with the same vim that the football player puts into his game, it would be much easier. Again, a firm elimination of the non-essential will be found a great labor-saver. We should apply temperance (1) to house-furnishing. All woodwork and furniture should be well made, but plain, with no carvings or crevices to hold dust. (2) To cooking; fewer courses should be served. (3) To church work, in so far as overdoing it may be injuring the health. (4) To social service; "Simplicity" should be our rule.

Great care should be taken with house plans. It is well to draw out the plan which we think will suit us, then place it up where we can see it and live with it for a while, imagin-

ing that we are working in such a house. Rooms and fittings should all be arranged to save work.

Last of all, every housewife should be supplied with labor-saving appliances that are really helpful—linoleum on the kitchen floor; a rolling table in the kitchen; a cistern; hot and cold water taps in the kitchen and bathroom; the smaller appliances, such as washing machines, mangles, carpet sweepers, string mops, dusting mitts, etc. A well-trained son or daughter is also one of the very best labor-savers. Training to "help" cannot begin too early.

Much interest was taken in a dress and apron worn by two of the Macdonald Hall girls, to illustrate the designs which have been found best for housework in the Institute. These were both made of pretty dark-blue cotton holland, the dress a simple shirtwaist suit, with short sleeves; the apron long, with as little fullness as possible, buttoned at the back, and also furnished with short sleeves. . . . Miss Watson closed by summing up the whole matter in a nutshell: "The best labor-saver in the world is the woman who is master of the situation."

RECIPE FOR A HAPPY HOME.

Mrs. Helen Wells, of Syracuse, N. Y., held her audience by a very humorous and practical address on "How to Make a Happy Home." The recipe which she proceeded to elaborate was: "Take equal quantities of cheerfulness, justice and love, mix well, and give in large doses." She dwelt particularly on cheerfulness and justice, which are like the sunshine to a plant. Without them, even love dies and the happy home dwindles. We can develop cheerfulness if we will, just as we can develop muscle if we will. The mother owes it to her children to be just to them, and to give them a happy home atmosphere to live in. Children will do more to win praise than to escape blame. A reason should be given to children in forbidding them to do things. The mother should realize that the souls and minds of her children are in her hands.

Time should be apportioned to mental, physical and spiritual development. It should be remembered that "Suggestion is the birth of thought, thought dwelt upon makes action, action repeated becomes habit, and habit makes character." Good influences should be constantly about children, and parents should consider themselves responsible for the sort of teacher who has charge of them in school.

There should also be justice between husband and wife. It was not fair to have just one pocket-book, "and that in pa's pocket." Neither should one child receive more favor, more privileges, than another. The boy's room should be just as pretty as the girl's. The same principle of justice should be extended to the domestic animals. We do not often enough appreciate the love that looks out of a dog's eyes. Last in the recipe comes love. The love that is unselfish is the love that will endure. Let us, then, be loyal to each other and to our homes.

MILK.

The second day of the Convention proved quite as interesting and helpful as the first. It was opened with Mrs. R. H. Knowles, of Hespeler, in the chair, by an excellent address on "Milk Production," given by Prof. Dean, of the O. A. C. Prof. Dean called attention to the nutritive value of milk, quoting from an authority who says, "One quart of milk contains as much nutritive material as one pound of beef." An advantage lies in the fact that so much nutritive value can be obtained at so little cost. The first factor in milk-production is to have a good cow—one that will give 600 gallons of milk and make 250 pounds of butter in a year, at a cost of no more than \$30 for her feed. There is no money in keeping poor cows.

Woman's Strength Is Overtaxed

BY WORK AND WORRY, BUT GOOD HEALTH IS RESTORED BY

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With her strength overtaxed by too much work many a woman finds herself weak, nervous and exhausted, subject to indigestion and headaches and spells of discouragement and despondency.

Under such circumstances, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food comes as a blessing of great value, bringing new hope and confidence and restoring vitality to the blood and nerves.

Dizziness, heart disturbances, pale, bloodless appearance, smothering, choking sensations, heavy heart-beating and palpitation are some of the symptoms which give way before the persistent use of this great food cure. The appetite is sharpened, digestion is improved, the form is rounded out to healthful proportions, and gradually and certainly strength and vigor replace weakness and disease.

Mrs. D. Scott, Cobourg, Ont., states: "After recovering from typhoid fever, I was left in a very low state of health, and my system was very much run down. I was very weak, nervous and, in fact, was not fit to do any work at all, and began to fear that I was of little use in the world."

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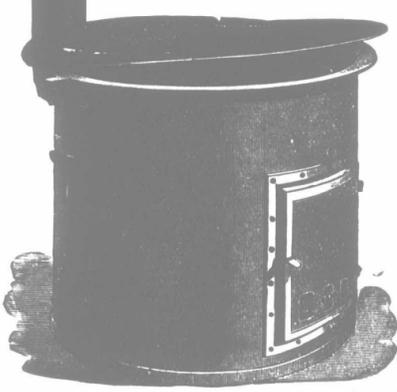
3 IN ONE FAMILY CURED OF SKIN DISEASE BY ZAM-BUK.

Once more Zam-Buk, the great herbal balm, has been proved vastly superior to ordinary remedies, and has cured where other preparations had signally failed. Three children in one family have been healed by it. This not only shows the power of Zam-Buk, but goes to prove how beneficial its pure herbal ingredients are to the delicate skin of children.

Mr. J. C. Bates, of Burk's Falls, reports the case referred to. He says: "I take great pleasure in recommending Zam-Buk as a cure for skin disease. My three children were all broken out with sores on face, hands and feet. Their condition was pitiable, and, although I tried various ointments and salves, they did not seem to be able to get at the root of the evil, and the sores continued to spread. One day I saw a report in a local newspaper telling how beneficial Zam-Buk was for skin diseases, ulcers, etc. I got a supply of the balm and applied it to the children's sores. Almost immediately they got relief, and the sores began to heal. Although the skin disease had defied all the salves I had previously tried, in one week Zam-Buk overcame the trouble, and to-day the children have not a pimple or spot or mark of disease on their skin. For this grand result, I have Zam-Buk to thank. It is a splendid healer."

Zam-Buk is thus shown to be altogether different and superior to ordinary remedies. It is a healing balm compounded from saps and essences of the finest-known medicinal herbs. It has high antiseptic power, killing disease germs, which settle on sores and eruptions, etc., and which set up festering, blood poison and suppuration. It cures eczema, skin rashes, cuts, burns, bruises, abscesses, ulcers, acne, blackheads, ringworm, blood poison, etc. It heals cracked and chapped hands, cold sores, etc. As an embrocation it is also widely used, and gives speedy relief in cases of muscular rheumatism, sciatica, etc. Rubbed on the chest in cases of colds, it relieves the tightness and aching. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. a box, or may be obtained, post free, from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price. Six boxes for \$2.50. Send one-cent stamp for dainty trial box and mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

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Write for 132-page catalogue, giving prices of cookers and showing 1,000 other articles every farmer needs, including Home Repairing Outfit.
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When Writing Please
Mention this Paper.

He wished all the ladies could see a cow down in the O. A. C. stables which is showing what a cow can do. This cow, a Holstein, yielded 2,500 pounds milk and 103 pounds butter in 30 days; in 7 days she gave 643 pounds milk, and in one day 96 pounds. It is necessary that a cow possess vitality. She should be strong, vigorous and healthy.

Then, a cow must be fed the right kind of feed. Succulent grass is best. Failing this in winter, the cow should be given, in substitution, mangles, carrots, corn silage, clover hay, bran and oats, and in sufficient quantities. A cow does not need to be fed more than twice a day, but must be given all she will eat. She should also have plenty of good water. You cannot water milk through the cow, so give her all she will drink. A cow should always be treated kindly, never kicked or struck. She should always be kept in a clean stable, in which the air is always pure; milk fit for use cannot be got in a damp, dark, filthy stable. The cow should be regularly brushed and curried; she needs it more than the horse, since she supplies so valuable a portion of the human diet. The milker should always wear clean clothes, have clean hands, and milk into clean vessels. Milk should be strained and cooled to a temperature of about 50 degrees just as soon as possible; otherwise it forms an excellent medium for the development of all kinds of germs. The milk sold in towns ought to be under strict inspection. Skim milk should also be sold, that the poorer classes might have nourishing food for their children. Skim milk and buttermilk both contain much nutriment. A French scientist has stated that there are germs in all sour milk which fight against the germs that cause death; hence, to "live forever," one must drink buttermilk. Prof. Dean closed by stating that he looked to the women of the Convention to raise and spread a campaign for pure milk. Upon it depends greatly the health and strength of the boys and girls. One healthy Canadian boy is worth a dozen imported from any part of the world, and no step should be omitted which will tend to the health and strength of the young people of our land.

The subject was continued very ably by Miss Shuttleworth, who spoke on the "Care and Handling of Milk," and Dr. Helen MacMurchy, of Toronto, who treated it "From the Doctor's Point of View." Miss Shuttleworth emphasized what Prof. Dean had said in regard to cleanliness, which should be absolute. Dairy utensils should have smooth surfaces, with all the seams soldered and smoothed over. As soon as the tin wears off they should be discarded. Milk vessels should be first rinsed in lukewarm water, then in hot water with washing soda added—a fiber brush being this time used—then rinsed in more hot water, and lastly scalded or steamed. If possible, they should be kept in a sunshiny place. Sunshine is a disinfectant. Cheesecloth is very useful in the dairy for covering milk while cooling, and for straining. When used as a strainer it should never be plunged into boiling water, but should be first rinsed in lukewarm water, then thoroughly washed and scalded.

Dr. MacMurchy again emphatically emphasized the need for cleanliness at every step. She had visited many homes, but had never yet found the conditions of milking and keeping milk right. Babies, she said, are poisoned wholesale by the milk they drink. In illustration, Dr. Park, of New York, found, not long ago, that several kittens kept in his laboratory had died. He examined the milk they drank, and in about 20 drops (1 cubic centimeter), instead of the number of germs—50,000—permitted to what is called clean milk, he found 70,000,000. Many cases of typhoid in Toronto and other places have been directly traced to unclean milk; also cases of tu-

berculosis and other diseases. Cows should be regularly inspected by Government officials. The death-rate has been gradually going down for the past 200 years, and life is lengthening. The average age of human life is now 45 years, whereas it used to be only 20. Notwithstanding all this, there has been no improvement whatever in the mortality of infants. The chief cause of this is that babies are not nursed by their mothers. If nursed thus up to the age of six months, a baby has fifteen chances to one to a bottle-fed baby. The address was closed by an appeal to the women present to take some immediate action towards improving the milk supply.

CHILD-SAVING.

Mr. J. J. Kelso, Superintendent of Neglected Children for Ontario, after giving an interesting synopsis of the work of the Children's Aid Society in Ontario, outlined the modern method of child-saving. The first step is to try to improve the home of the child; if this fails, and the child is still abused or neglected, machinery of the law is now empowered to step in and remove him to a place where he will be cared for and developed as he should be. Neither an orphanage nor a reformatory has been found satisfactory. The first is a system of "cold storage," entirely removed from warm home life; in the second an element of badness is sure to prevail. The best plan has been found to be to get the child into a comfortable home, either in country or city, where he can be taken into the life of the family. There are now 3,000 children so placed in such foster homes in Ontario.

Mr. Kelso called attention to the fact that, notwithstanding the boasted moral advantages of country life, many criminals spent their childhood in the country. In the country, families belonging to the vicious class are left alone. People are afraid to interfere, lest their buildings be set fire to. At 14 or 15 the children of these neglected homes drift into the city, and, having no early training to depend on, become criminals. Then the police court, prison, penitentiary follow. A great deal of money is spent in punishment, but this is beginning at the wrong end. The aim should rather be to prevent boys and girls from becoming criminals at all. Notification of neglect of children should always be made to the Society, so that the conditions might be changed. A plan is now afoot to have the Government pass a law calling all offenders under 16 not criminals, but delinquents, and to have a Child's Court instead of a Police Court for the trial of these delinquents. After trial in this court, an effort should be made to readjust conditions and to have the child surrounded by good influences and kept for a time under close supervision. In many cases it would be found that, not the offending child, but its parents should be prosecuted. Mr. Kelso closed by making an appeal for the "Fresh-air" work for children, which has been often presented in "The Farmer's Advocate," and will be again when the season for carrying out the work arrives.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Mr. C. C. James, Deputy-Minister of Education for Ontario, presented a forceful argument in favor of more specialization in regard to agriculture among the rural people. Agricultural subjects should be taught to boys and girls in the public schools. These boys and girls are at the most impressionable and teachable time of their lives; why, then, should we neglect them until they have become grown men and women, and then begin teaching them in Institute meetings and conventions? Why not go on teaching them all the way up? The advance of Nature Study and Fine Arts, things of an æsthetic nature, designed in the city, have shoved out agriculture—the vastly more important subject to rural

STOCK FOOD HERBAGEUM

Herbageum is not a Stock Food. A food is that which supplies nutriment. The manufacturers of Herbageum do not claim to supply any nutriment. It is nonsense to ask the feeder to pay more than the price of flaxseed meal for food in any form.

There is nothing in Herbageum which has a direct action on an animal's system. It contains no drugs and no iron in any form. It can, therefore, be fed regularly every day. It never loses its effect, and if it is withheld at any time, there is no reaction. The object of Herbageum is to assist in the digestion of the odorless and unaromatic winter food. If an animal is on real good pasture, it does not need Herbageum. Nature is then supplying it with the aroma and flavor necessary to assure perfect digestion of the food.

A young calf can digest new milk, but it can digest separated milk just as well as it can digest new milk, provided there is a quarter of an ounce of Herbageum put in the separated milk for every three calves. This is much cheaper than feeding new milk, and the results are equally as good. Some weeks ago, we gave in these columns the result of a test on bacon hogs made by D. C. Flatt & Son, of Millgrove. This week, we will give the opinion of a firm of merchants who have had some experience in handling this line.

ALPIN CAMPBELL & SON,
General Merchants,
Manufacturers of finest Cheese and Butter,
Agents G. N. W. Tel. and Postmaster.

Ormond, Ont., Jan. 25th, 1906.
Messrs. Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont.:

Gentlemen,—We have been selling Herbageum for nearly twenty years. It is the same article that it was at the beginning, and we have had constant evidence from our customers that it does all that is claimed for it. Just now the market is being flooded with Stock Foods that are advertised to do the things that Herbageum does, but the usual result of trial by our customers is that they return to Herbageum. It is an uncontested fact that Herbageum leads the market in its line, and the probabilities are that it will still be with us when its present competitors are things of the past. This has already happened a number of times in past years as respects other Herbageum competitors, and the indications are that it is going to happen again.
Yours truly,
(Signed) A. CAMPBELL & SON.

Maple Leaf Berkshires

High-class Berkshires of show-ring quality, bred from imp. stock for sale. Two seven month old boys by imp. Polish Doctor; 10 sows, 3 months old by King of the Castle, and young boars. A choice lot.
JOSHUA LAWREN'E, Oxford Centre P.O. Woodstock station.

FOR SALE 8 SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS

Aged 6 to 14 months. Marr Beautys, Campbell Claret, Bessies, Clara and Rosebuds, got by the Broadhocks bull, Broadhocks Prince (imp.) 55002. Also cows and heifers in calf or with calves at foot or being bred to same bull. Prices lowest and terms easy.

DAVID MILNE, Ethel, Ont.

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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.

It was not Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, but an earlier viceroy of India, who found himself at a city banquet next to a portly alderman. "My grandfather knew Napoleon," said the latter to the distinguished guest. "The Emperor gave him a lovely snuff-box. There is a hen on the lid." "Dear me!" replied the viceroy. "It is probably an eagle, not a hen." "No; it is a hen," persisted the alderman, producing the box from his pocket, and proudly displaying the initial "N" of the Emperor's name, in brilliants, on the lid.

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.

BRONZE turkeys. Bred from prizewinners at Ottawa Poultry Show. White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks. Geo. R. Bradley, Carleton Place, Ont.

BARRED ROCK cockerels—large, strong and well barred. Choice Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Pedigree reliable. Prices reasonable. John E. Pearce, Wallacetown, Ont.

FOR SALE—Choice snow-white Wyandotte cockerels from prizewinners. Massey strain. Prices reasonable. Frank Forsyth, Glasgow, Ont.

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

INGLENOOK Park Poultry Farm offers a few cockerels only. W. Leghorns, B. Minorcas, W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. Only best laying strains are bred here. A rare opportunity to secure the best reasonable, no fancy prices asked. W. H. Smith, Head Office, 41 Spruce St., Toronto, Ont.

MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys: heavyweights. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. E. Nixon, Arva, Ont.

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys. Silver-Gray Dorkings, Barred Rocks, from prizewinners. Pairs not skin. Alfred E. Shore, White Oak, or 667 English St., London.

MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys. Extra fine large birds from best strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. George Braven, Dunnville, Ont.

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

SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels. Fine birds. None better. Only one dollar each. F. Warren, Wales, Ont.

S. C. White Leghorn cockerels. \$1; Selects \$1.25, \$1.50 to \$2 per two. E. E. Findall, Smithfield, Ont.

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

BOOKS on Poultry, Pigeons, Pheasants, Birds, Dogs, Cats, Cavies, Ferrets, Mice, Aquaria, Farming, Farm Animals, Farm Crops, Fruit, Vegetables and Flowers. PRINTING AND CUTS. For Poultrymen, Farmers and Stockmen—Cut Catalog Free.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys—Sired by imported. Shropshire sheep and Chester White swine. Write for prices. W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth, Ont.



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

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

FOR SALE at a bargain—Pure-bred Collies, three months old. Robt. Merkle, North Williamsburg, Ont.

HAVE you tried to grow mushrooms? If you have and failed, write Fungus Company, London, Ont., and find out how.

IDEAL wheat lands in Sunny Southern Alberta. Write before buying. Call when you come. Geo. C. Millar, Tabor, Alberta.

SCOTCH Collie Puppies. Sire imported Craigmore Clyde, ex good heeling bitch. A practical Christmas present for boys. W. J. Johnston, Box 246, Menford, Ontario.

266 ACRES for sale at Paisley, in Tp. Elderslie, Co. Bruce; lots 16 and 17, con. B; part lot 17, con. A. Large quantity of timber. A good water power. Frame house and barn. Brick clay on property. For particulars write: P. S. Gibson, Willowdale, Ont., or G. W. Gibson, Drew, Ont.

An English Widow Desires a Position

on a farm, with separate cottage, where she could cook and do extra work for the family, or board farm hands. Two sons, 20 and 22, to be employed as farm hands, and a daughter (16) as a domestic. Two other girls and two boys at school. Apply to

Thomas Southworth, Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto

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.

pupils. Text-book after text-book on agriculture had been tried a little while, then dropped. This should not be. In the most progressive centers interest in agricultural education is growing. In the Macdonald Institute a line of work has been struck which has found a response in the heart of this country. He appealed to the women to advance their interest. If they made up their minds that the boys and girls are going to have agricultural education, the thing would be done.

The week of the W. I. Convention and the Winter Fair he looked upon as an eventful one. If the women in attendance at the Convention would take home messages and begin to preach cleanliness of milk, rational education in the public schools of the country, and many other things, much would be done. The Women's Institute promises wonderful development. What is ahead of it, no man or woman can state. It has within it the possibility of overturning the whole agricultural system of this country because it can begin at the heart of it. The center of the farm, the heart of it, that which keeps the whole in circulation, is the home. The woman who has charge of it is the master of the situation.

CARE OF THE MOUTH AND TEETH.

In the afternoon session, presided over by Mrs. McClure, of Huttonville, much interest was taken in a practical address on the above topic, given by Dr. A. E. Webster, Professor of Operative Dentistry, Royal College of Dental Surgery, Toronto. He dwelt strongly upon the relation which a healthy mouth and clean, whole teeth bear to the general health. Those who have poor teeth cannot masticate their food properly, hence digestive and other disorders are set up; moreover, with painful jaws work cannot be done properly, and a general loss is the result. The militia and the navy well recognize this fact, and good teeth are one of the conditions of being admitted to either. Nurses and bank clerks also have to present certificates in regard to their teeth.

Our forefathers had better teeth than we, because they ate harder food, which scrubbed off the organisms which cause decay while chewing was in progress. Poor teeth is the price we pay for our high civilization and soft foods, which require little or no mastication. Nature intended us to masticate our food or she would not have given us hard teeth and strong jaw muscles capable of closing the teeth with a force of 200 pounds. For want of exercise the gums become spongy, and bleed easily. Coatings of soft foods left on the teeth develop into acids which eat through the enamel, and after that decay is rapid. We are not likely to go back to hard foods, but we can keep the teeth so clean that micro-organisms cannot do their work on them, and we can arrange to have one article at each meal which requires mastication. The teeth should be brushed vigorously with a rotary motion of the brush, beginning on the gums, and worked so as to force the bristles through between the teeth, and a quill toothpick should be used after eating; a thorough rinsing out of the mouth both before and after eating is also necessary. Incleaning the teeth, some gritty substance, such as salt or chalk, is necessary; finely powdered pumice stone is especially good. Frequent rubbing with the fingers or a wet towel will be found to harden the gums and keep them healthy.

The care of teeth cannot begin too soon. If they can be kept in good condition until the age of 16 years has been reached, little difficulty will be found, with proper care, in keeping them until late in life. It is very important to preserve the temporary teeth from decay, as neglect in doing so is likely to cause illness, distortion of the face, or, possibly, abscess and scars. If an abscess is found at the root of the tooth, an

opening for the pus will be found somewhere, either into the mouth or through the cheek. Bad teeth also cause irritation of the mouth and consequent susceptibility to sore throat, tonsillitis, and, in old people, even to cancer. The majority of diseases, in fact, enter in some way through the mouth. Cavities in teeth should never be permitted. Food lodges in them, becomes putrid, and finally finds its way into the stomach. In the case of shrinkage of the gums, it is very necessary to scrub the teeth very thoroughly, and so keep the tartar from collecting around them and up under the gums. Decayed roots of teeth, even though they do not pain, should never be left in the gums; many cases of disease, even of pernicious anemia, have been traced to this cause. Before closing, Dr. Webster gave a practical demonstration of how the teeth should be brushed and the mouth washed out with water, a process which should be repeated before, as well as after, each meal.

Dr. Annie Ross, of the Macdonald Institute, desired especially to emphasize two points brought up by Dr. Webster: (1) That we swallow the products of decomposition in and about the teeth; (2) that if the teeth are sick, they cannot make food ready for assimilation. In pointing out the necessity of thoroughly chewing food, and so mixing it well with saliva—a process necessary for digestion—she told, in illustration, of an experiment made by a professor at Yale. Nine students underwent the test, which consisted in thoroughly masticating every mouthful before swallowing, no other exercise being taken during the time of test. The result was that in a few days the men ate less; they did not require so much, since what they did eat gave them more nourishment. At the end of the test only one-fourth as much meat was eaten, and yet the men had steadily gained in strength.

As it was necessary, at this juncture, for some of the delegates to leave, in order to get their trains, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Putnam, to whom so much of the success of the Women's Institute has been due.

President Creelman, of the O. A. C., followed with a few well-chosen words of greeting to the Women's Institute, after which a unique and exceedingly instructive lecture on "Color in the Household" was given by Prof. John Evans, of the Macdonald Institute. As many of the delegates were obliged to leave early, and so missed the most essential points of this lecture, we have arranged to have it reproduced in "The Farmer's Advocate" at an early date, so that our subscribers may give it all the study it deserves.

So closed a session enthusiastically proclaimed by those who attended it as the most successful yet held in the history of the organization. The Convention is over, but its effects are yet to be seen, and are not to be estimated. It has been the root from which a broad and flourishing tree must grow. The homes, the home surroundings, the health of the people, cannot but be affected by the lessons carried from meetings such as this; yet, since success begets success, we look forward to even more successful meetings in the future; not more successful as regards the speakers—for such could scarcely be—but in regard to the numbers who shall come up each year to the great annual event of the Women's Institute. Massey Hall was, it is true, crowded this year, but Guelph has larger halls to spare, and will, we are sure, gladly place them at the disposal of the energetic band of delegates, with whom must radiate to all parts of the Province (perhaps of Canada), some of the best instruction that the great center of agricultural education of the "Garden Province" of the Dominion has to offer.

Ontario Winter Fair Prize List.

- CATTLE. SHORTHORNS (pure-bred)—Steer, 2 years and under 3-1, Joseph Stone, Saintfield; 2, John Brown & Sons, Galt; 3, James Rennie & Sons, Blackwater. Steer, 1 year and under 2-1, I. & A. Groff, Alma; 2, John Brown & Sons; 3, James Rennie & Sons; 4, G. & W. Parkinson, Eramosa; 5, Dan. Wright, Ponsonby. Steer, under 1 year—1, H. Smith, Exeter; 2, Alex. McKinnon, Coningsby; 3, W. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph; 4, Kyle Bros., Ayr; 5, Andrew Richardson, Guelph. Cow or heifer, 3 years or over—1, John Brown & Sons; 2, Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat; 3, John McNab, Rockwood; 4, E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown. Heifer, 2 years and under 3-1, G. W. Parkinson. Heifer, under 2 years—1, L. Parkinson, Eramosa; 2, John McNab; 3, Andrew D. Schmidt, Elmira. Best Shorthorn steer, any age—Sweepstakes, I. & A. Groff (King Edward). HEREFORDS AND ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—Steer or heifer, 2 years and under 3-1, James Bowman, Guelph; 2, Samuel Young, Guelph. Steer or heifer, 1 year and under 2-1, J. A. Govenlock, Forest; 2, H. MacDougall, Guelph; 3, R. J. Penhall, Nover; 4, J. A. Govenlock; 5, John Lowe, Elora. Steer or heifer, under 1 year—1, James Bowman; 2, John A. Govenlock; 3, John Lowe; 4, F. W. Stone Stock Co., Guelph. Cow or heifer, 3 years and over—1, F. W. Stone Stock Co.; 2, James Bowman; 3, J. A. Govenlock; 4, J. A. Govenlock; 5, S. Young. Best Hereford, any age—Sweepstakes, J. A. Govenlock (Panay). GALLOWAYS AND DEVONS.—Steer or heifer, 2 years and under 3-1, C. C. Rudd, Eden Mills; 2, D. McCrae, Guelph. Steer or heifer, 1 year and under 2-1 and 2, Robt. Shaw, Brantford; 3, D. McCrae; 4 and 5, C. C. Rudd. Steer or heifer, under 1 year—1 and 2, Robt. Shaw; 3, D. McCrae. Cow or heifer, 3 years and over—1, C. C. Rudd; 2, D. McCrae. GRADES AND CROSSES.—Steer, 2 years and under 3-1, James Leask, Greenbank (Barnie); 2, J. Leask; 3, J. Leask; 4, James Bowman, Guelph. Steer, 1 year and under 2-1, I. & A. Groff, Alma (Victor's Favorite); 2, Jas. Leask; 3, G. & W. Parkinson, Eramosa. Steer, under 1 year—1, J. Leask; 2, Jas. Rennie & Son, Blackwater; 3, John Elliot, Marden; 4, G. & J. P. Henderson, Guelph. Cow or heifer, 3 years and over—1, Jas. Rennie & Son; 2, Jno. Brown & Son. Heifer, under 2 years—1, Wm. G. Garrie, Belwood; 2, Jas. Leask; 3, Peter Stewart, Everton; 4, H. E. Alton, Galt. THREE EXPORT STEERS.—1, John Brown, Galt; 2, Jas. Leask, Greenbank; 3, Jos. Stone, Saintfield. Grand champion, best animal in beef-cattle department—1, A. Groff, Alma (Victor's Favorite). DAIRY CATTLE—MILKING TEST. SHORTHORNS.—Cow, 48 months and over—1, James Brown, Norval. Cow, 36 months and under 48—1, L. D. Currie, Ospringe. Heifer under 36 months—1, James Brown. AYRSHIRES.—Cow, 48 months and over—1 and 2, H. & J. McKee, Norwich; 3, N. Dymont, Clappison; 4 and 5, H. & J. McKee. Cow, 36 months and under 48—1 and 2, W. M. Smith, Scotland. Heifer under 36 months—1, Alfred E. Hulet, Norwich; 2, H. & J. McKee; 3, N. Dymont; 4, H. & J. McKee; 5, N. Dymont. HOLSTEINS.—Cow, 48 months and over—1, H. Bollert, Cassel (Tidy Pauline De Kol); 2, Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg (Josco De Kol). Cow, 36 months and under 48—1, Alfred E. Hulet, Norwich (Madam B.). Heifer under 36 months—1, H. Bollert (Pauline De Kol 2nd); 2, Geo. Rice; 3, Geo. Rice. GRADES.—Cow, 48 months and over—1, Geo. Rice (Joshua Lawrence). Heifer under 36 months—1, Geo. Rice (Joshua Lawrence). Champion, best cow, any age or breed—H. Bollert (Tidy Pauline De Kol). SHEEP. COTSWOLDS.—Ewe under 1 year—1, Rawlings & Bailey, Forest; 2, E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown; 3 and 4, Rawlings & Bailey. Three ewes under 1 year—1, Rawlings & Bailey; 2, E. Brien & Son; 3, Snell & Lyons, Norval. Wether, 1 year and under 2-1, E. Brien & Son; 2, Snell & Lyons; 3, Rawlings & Bailey. Wether under 1 year—1, E. Brien & Son;

2 and 3, Rawlings & Bailey. Three wethers under 1 year—1, E. Brien & Son; 2, Rawlings & Bailey; 3, Snell & Lyons. Best wether under 2 years—Sweepstakes, E. Brien & Son.

LINCOLNS.—Ewe under 1 year—1, J. T. Gibson, Denfield; 2 and 3, L. Parkinson, Eramosa. Three ewes under 1 year—1, J. T. Gibson; 2 and 3, L. Parkinson. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1, L. Parkinson; 2 and 3, J. T. Gibson. Wether under 1 year—1, 2 and 3, J. T. Gibson. Three wethers under 1 year—1, J. T. Gibson; 2 and 3, L. Parkinson. Best wether under 2 years—Champion, J. T. Gibson.

OXFORD DOWNS.—Ewe under 1 year—1 and 2, J. W. Lee & Sons; 3, W. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown. Three ewes under 1 year—1, J. W. Lee & Son; 2, W. Brien & Sons; 3, A. Stevenson. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 2, W. E. Wright; 3, 4 and 5, W. Brien & Sons. Wether under 1 year—1, W. E. Wright; 2 and 3, A. Stevenson. Three wethers under 1 year—1, A. Stevenson; 2, W. E. Wright. Best wether under 2 years—Sweepstakes, W. E. Wright.

SHROPSHIRE.—Ewe under 1 year—1 and 2, John Campbell, Woodville; 3 and 4, W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove. Three ewes under 1 year—1, W. H. Beattie; 2, Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford; 3, Abram Rudell, Hespeler; 4, W. D. Monkman, Bond Head. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 2, John Campbell; 3, W. E. Wright; 4, Abram Rudell. Wether under 1 year—1 and 2, John Campbell; 3, W. E. Wright. Three wethers under 1 year—1, John Campbell; 2, Lloyd-Jones Bros.; 3, W. E. Wright; 4, W. H. Beattie. Best wether under 2 years—Sweepstakes, John Campbell.

SOUTH DOWNS.—Ewe under 1 year—1 and 2, Sir Geo. Drummond; 3 and 4, Telfer Bros., Paris. Three ewes under 1 year—1, Sir Geo. Drummond; 2, Telfer Bros.; 3, John Jackson, Abingdon. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1, Sir Geo. Drummond; 2, Telfer Bros.; 3, John Jackson. Wether under 1 year—1, Sir Geo. Drummond; 2, Telfer Bros.; 3, Sir G. Drummond. Three wethers under 1 year—1, Sir Geo. Drummond; 2, Telfer Bros.; 3, Sir Geo. Drummond. Best wether under 2 years—Sweepstakes, Sir Geo. Drummond.

DORSET HORNS.—Ewe under 1 year—1, 2 and 3, R. H. Harding, Thorndale; 4 and 5, John Hunter, Wyoming. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1, R. H. Harding; 2, Hastings Bros.; 3, J. Hunter. Wether under 1 year—1 and 2, R. H. Harding; 3, Hastings Bros. Three wethers under 1 year—1 and 2, R. H. Harding; 3, John Hunter. Best wether under 2 years—Sweepstakes, R. H. Harding.

HAMPSHIRE AND SUFFOLKS.—Ewe under 1 year—1, John Kelly, Shakespeare; 2, Telfer Bros., Paris; 3 and 4, John Kelly. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1, Telfer Bros.; 2, John Kelly; 3, Telfer Bros. Wether under 1 year—1, Telfer Bros.; 2, John Kelly. Best wether under 2 years—Sweepstakes, Telfer Bros.

LEICESTERS.—Ewe under 1 year—1, John Kelly, Shakespeare; 2, Hastings Bros., Crosshill; 3, Oliver Turnbull, Walton. Three ewes under 1 year—1, Hastings Bros.; 2, Oliver Turnbull; 3, G. & W. Parkinson, Eramosa. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1, Hastings Bros.; 2, A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph; 3, G. & W. Parkinson. Wether under 1 year—1, John Kelly; 2, Hastings Bros.; 3, Frank Kelly. Three wethers under 1 year—1, Hastings Bros.; 2, Frank Kelly; 3, G. & W. Parkinson; 4, A. & W. Whitelaw. Wether under 2 years—Sweepstakes, Hastings Bros.

LONG-WOOLLED GRADES OR CROSSES.—Wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 2, J. T. Gibson, Denfield; 3, L. Parkinson. Wether under 1 year—1, J. T. Gibson; 2, L. Parkinson; 3, J. T. Gibson. Three wethers under 1 year—1, J. T. Gibson; 2, L. Parkinson; 3, E. Brien & Son; 4, W. D. Monkman. Best wether under 2 years—Sweepstakes, J. T. Gibson.

SHORT-WOOLLED GRADES OR CROSSES.—Wether, 1 year and under 2—1, Abram Rudell, Hespeler; 2, John Campbell, Woodville; 3, Lloyd-Jones Bros. Wether under 1 year—1, 2 and 3, John Campbell; 4, W. E. Wright. Three wethers under 1 year—1, John Campbell; 2, W. E. Wright; 3, Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford. Best wether under 2 years—Sweepstakes, Abram Rudell.

SWINE.
BERKSHIRES.—Barrow, 6 months and

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All either imported or bred direct from imported stock, and representing the Broadhooks, Jilt, Rosemary, Lady Dorothy, Jessamine and other popular Scotch families. Also the stock bull, Royal Champion, imp.

Sale at 1 p.m. Farm adjoining the village.

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YORKSHIRES.—Barrow, 6 months and under 9—1 and 2, R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit; 3 and 4, J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville. Barrow under 6 months—1, J. E. Bethour, Burford; 2, R. F. Duck & Son; 3, J. E. Bethour; 4, James Wilson & Sons, Fergus. Sow,

THIRD ANNUAL AUCTION SALE

OF

Pine Grove and Plewlands

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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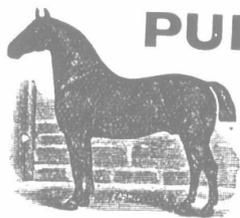
5 months and under 15—1, Jas. Wilson & Sons; 2, H. S. McDiarmid, Fingal; 3, J. Featherston & Son. Sow, 6 months and under 9—1, H. S. McDiarmid; 2, J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; 3, R. F. Duck & Son. Sow under 6 months—1, R. F. Duck & Son; 2, Herman Koelln, Glen Allan; 3, Jas. Wilson & Sons, Fergus. Three pigs, offspring of 1 sow, bred by exhibitor—1, James Wilson & Sons; 2, R. F. Duck & Sons; 3, J. Featherston & Son.

TAMWORTHS.—Barrow, 6 months and under 9—1 and 2, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell; 3, Wm. Elliott, Galt; 4 and 5, Chas. Currie, Morriston. Barrow under 6 months—1, D. Douglas & Sons; 2 and 3, Chas. Currie. Sow, 9 months and under 15—1 and 2, Douglas & Sons; 3, Chas. Currie; 4, Wm. Elliott. Sow, 6 months and under 9—1, 2 and 3, D. Douglas & Sons; 4, Chas. Currie. Sow under 6 months—1, D. Douglas & Son; 2, Chas. Currie; 3, Wm. Elliott. Three pigs, the offspring of one sow, bred by exhibitor—1 and 2, D. Douglas & Sons; 3, Chas. Currie.

CHESTER WHITES.—Barrow, 6 months and under 9—1 and 2, Geo. Bennett, Chasing Cross; 3 and 4, Daniel DeCoursey, Bornholm. Barrow under 6 months—1 and 2, Daniel DeCoursey; 3, George Bennett; 4, W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Sow, 9 months and under 15—1, W. E. Wright; 2, Daniel DeCoursey; 3, Geo. Bennett. Sow, 6 months and under 9—1, Daniel DeCoursey; 2 and 3, Geo. Bennett. Sow under 6 months—1, Daniel DeCoursey; 2 and 3, Geo. Bennett. Three pigs, the offspring of one sow, bred by exhibitor—1, Daniel DeCoursey; 2, Geo. Bennett.

GRADES OR CROSSES.—Barrow, 6 months and under 9—1, E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown; 2, Herman Koelln, Glen Allan; 3, D. Douglas & Son, Mitchell. Barrow under 6 months—1, D. Douglas & Sons; 2, Chas. Currie, Morriston; 3, Alfred E. Houlet, Norwich. Sow, 6 months and under 9—1, J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; 2, D. Douglas & Sons; 3, J. Featherston & Son. Sow under 6 months—1, W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove; 2, Snell & Lyons, Norval; 3, John S. Cowan, Donegal.

EXPORT BACON HOGS.—Two pure-

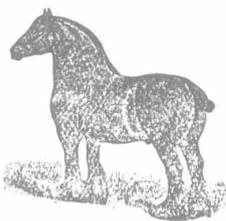


PUBLIC AUCTION!

A fresh importation of **PERCHERONS** which we will offer by public auction **FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28th, 1906, at 1 p. m., at Maple Leaf Farm, 3rd con. Gosfield sou' h. 3 miles from Kingsville and 2 miles from Ruthven on the Pere Marquette R.R., 21 head of registered Percherons, also a few grades consisting mostly of colts under one year. A very choice lot, selected personally by one of the firm. A matched pair of two-year-old mares, weighing 3160 pounds, and winners this year at Illinois State Fair. One four-year-old, weight 1840 pounds. Colts equally as good or better. 16 mares and 5 stallions. Do not miss this opportunity to buy a moneymaker. Rigs will meet all trains. Write for catalogue. Sale to be under cover. Free luncheon.**

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IMP. GYDESDALES & HACKNYS

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.

breeds—1 and 2, R. F. Duck, Port Credit; 3 and 4, J. E. Brethour, Burford; 5, Jas. Wilson, Fergus; 6, Herman Koelln, Glen Allan. Two grades or crosses—1, Chas. Currie, Morriston; 2, J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; 3, R. F. Duck & Son; 4, D. Douglas & Son, Mitchell; 5, E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown; 6, Herman Koelln; 7, Alfred E. Houlet, Norwich. Two best export bacon hogs—Sweepstakes, R. F. Duck & Son.

DRESSED CARCASSES.

Cattle.

Pure-breds—1, C. C. Rudd, Eden Mills (Devonshire); 2, L. Parkinson, Eramosa (Shorthorn); 3, W. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph (Shorthorn); 4, Robt. Shaw, Brantford (Galloway).

Grades and Crosses—1, James Bowman, Guelph; 2, John Brown & Sons, Galt;

3, James McCallum, Annafree; 4, H. MacDougall, Guelph; 5, F. W. Stone Stock Co., Guelph.

Swine.

Two Pure-breds—1, R. F. Duck & Son Pt. Credit; 2, J. E. Brethour, Burford; 3, J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; 4, Herman Stuart, Burford; 5, Jas. Wilson & Sons, Fergus; 6, J. E. Brethour, Burford; 7 and 8, J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; 9, J. E. Brethour, Burford.

Two Grades or Crosses—1, Chas. Currie, Morriston; 2, E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown; 3, J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; 4, Chas. Currie, Morriston; 5, Richard Houston, Dixie; 6, Herman Koelln, Glen Allan; 7, J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville.

Two best carcasses, any breed—Chas. Currie, Morriston.

Sheep.

Cotswolds.—Wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 2, E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown; 3, Rawlings & Bailey, Forest; 4, E. Brien & Son, Wether under 1 year—1 and 3, Rawlings & Bailey; 2 and 4, E. Brien & Son.

Lincolns.—Wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 3, L. Parkinson, Eramosa; 2, J. T. Gibson, Denfield. Wether under 1 year—1 and 3, L. Parkinson; 2, J. T. Gibson.

Leicesters.—Wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 2, W. E. Wright, Glanworth; 3, G. & W. Parkinson, Eramosa; 4, Oliver Turnbull, Walton; 5, A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph. Wether under 1 year—1, A. & W. Whitelaw; 2, Frank Kelly, Aylmer; 3, Hastings Bros.

Oxfords.—Wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 2, W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Wether under 1 year—1 and 4, W. E. Wright, Glanworth; 2 and 3, A. Stevenson, Atwood.

Shropshires.—Wether, 1 year and under 2—1, A. G. H. Luston, Milton West; 2, W. E. Wright, Glanworth; 3, A. Rudell, Hespeler. Wether under 1 year—1, Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford; 2, John Campbell, Woodville; 3, A. Rudell; 4, W. E. Wright; 5, W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove.

Southdowns.—Wether, 1 year and under 2—1, John Jackson & Son, Abingdon; 2 and 4, Robt. McEwen, Byron; 3, Telfer Bros., Paris. Wether under 1 year—1, Telfer Bros.; 2, John Jackson & Son.

Dorset Horns.—Wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 2, R. H. Harding, Thordale; 3, 4 and 5, John Hunter, Wyoming. Wether under 1 year—1 and 3, R. H. Harding; 2 and 4, John Hunter.

Hampshires.—Wether, 1 year and under 2—1, John Kelly, Shakespeare; 2, Telfer Bros., Paris. Wether under 1 year—1, Telfer Bros.

Grade or Cross.—Wether, 1 year and under 2, sired by a ram of a long-wooled breed—1, E. Brien & Son; 2, L. Parkinson, Eramosa; 3, L. Parkinson, Eramosa; 4, J. T. Gibson, Denfield; 5, Hastings Bros. Wether under 1 year—1, A. Rudell, Hespeler; 2, W. D. Monkman, Bond Head; 3, Hastings Bros., Crosshill; 4, Oliver Turnbull, Walton; 5, E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown.

Continued on page 2031.



30 PERCHERONS

Also Shires, Hackneys and Clydes and 12 Percheron Mares (3, 3 and 1 year old) have just arrived with our new importation from Scotland, England and France, of high-class breeders. Percherons, blacks and grays, weighing 1,600 to 2,000 pounds. Bred by the best 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.
82 miles south-west of Toronto on the G. T. R.



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.



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 4482.

GRAHAM & RENFREW, BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

DUNROBIN STOCK FARM

BREEDERS OF

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS and YORKSHIRES

In Clydesdales we can offer a splendid selection of fillies, including many prizewinners from famous sires. Our brood mares won more prizes than those of any other exhibitor at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1906.

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, G. T. R.

WM. COLQUHOUN, Mitchell, Ont.

I have on hand for sale

10 Clydesdale Stallions

Lately imported, from 2 to 8 years of age. Carrying Scotland's richest blood, noted winners, noted sires; weighing a ton and over, with style, quality and true action. Come and see them.

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.

Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies

My new importation comprises 3 stallions, two 2 years old and one 1 year old, by Everlasting, Baron Buchlyvie and Ascot, and 5 fillies, from 1 to 4 years old, by Baron's Pride, Elator, Favorite's Heir and Ascot. 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.

CLYDESDALES AND FRENCH COACHERS, IMP.



Scottish and Canadian winners, stallions, ares and fillies. The Clydes represent the blood of such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Up-to-Time, Royal Favorite, Ethiopia and Acme. They combine size, quality and action. The French Coachers are a big, flashy, high-stepping lot, and are winners in both France and Canada. Our prices are right, and our horses as good as the best. Long-distance telephone.

ROBT. NESS & SON, Howick, Quebec.

COSSIP.

Messrs. J. Watt & Son, Salem, Ont., write: "We have recently sold to Fred. C. Smith, Lamont, Alberta, two extra nice Shorthorn heifers and a calf, one a Crimson Flower, the other a Mysie, and both sired by Imp. Prince Louis. We have still for sale as nice a lot of young cows and heifers as we ever offered, all in calf or having calves at foot to our stock bull, Heatherman, a Kiltblean Beauty, and sired by Merchantman (a son of Lovat Champion). We have still on hand two extra nice bull calves, one a Crimson Flower, the making of a show bull, and his breeding the choicest; the other, a Red Lady bull, out of a daughter of Barmpton Hero. These bulls will be sold cheap to make room for our crop of calves."

Mr. J. Brydone, Milverton, Ont., reports the sale of the following young Shorthorn bulls to head important herds: "Sittyton Pride to F. Martindale & Son, York, Ont.; Rose Victor to Messrs. W. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph; Prince Victor to Jas. Cowan & Son, Guelph. These are choicely-bred calves, and should do their new owners good. Have still on hand a good number to choose from, either for show or to breed from; their breeding is all that can be desired, all out of imp. cows, and by the pure Cruickshank bull, Sittyton Victor (imp.) =50093= (87397), than which there is nothing better bred on this side of the water, carrying the blood of Mr. Cruickshank's best stuff. They are full of the blood of such noted sires as the Bruce Mayflower bull, Sturdy Prince, by Prince of Archers; the Marr Missie bull, Conqueror's Crown, by Bapton Conqueror; the Marr Princess Royal, Prince Horace; the Broadhooks, Sir James; Prince of Fashion, by Scottish Archer; the Marr Alexandrina bull, Morello; Gravesend, etc. These will be sold reasonably to make room. Anything in the herd is for sale worth the money, including in-calf cows, or cows with calves at foot by Sittyton Victor. Milverton is easy of access, on G. T. R. and C. P. R."

The prize schedule of next year's Hackney show, which takes place, as usual at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, on March 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, has just been issued by the Hackney Horse Society, from its office at 12 Hanover Square, London, W., England. To complete the Schedule, a class has been added for the best pair of ponies, under 14 hands, any age; prizes, £10, £5, £5. The schedule now efficiently caters for horses of every age and height, both in hand and in harness. The total of cash prizes and challenge cups offered is £1,710, as compared with £1,685 last year. Arrangements have been made for the better accommodation of the carriages used in the harness competitions. In 1908 and future years, stabling will be provided for 700 horses, and the size of the ring will be increased to 255 feet by 75 feet. The seating will also be considerably extended, and many other important improvements effected. The last show was an extraordinary success, and the most satisfactory of the series. Representatives from America, Austria, France, Holland and principal countries were in attendance.

AMERICAN SHIRE HORSE ASSOCIATION MEETS.

The American Shire Horse Association held its annual meeting in Chicago on Wednesday, December 5th.

A motion was carried to increase the capital stock of the Association from \$4,000 to \$5,000. The growing demands of the society and the increased membership of the Association necessitated an additional issue of stock.

The members were in favor of liberally assisting the International Show by donating liberal premiums to the Shire horse exhibit. On motion, \$600 in cash and \$500 in gold medals were appropriated for the 1907 exposition. The classification was enlarged to include premiums for an exhibition of stallion and filly foals at the next exposition.

The chair appointed a committee of five to select the judges for the Shire horse exhibit at the 1907 International, comprising Charles A. Finch, Charles R. Taylor, J. G. Truman, Robert Burgess and O. B. Sizer.

No election was held, there being no outgoing officers this year.

Fistula and Pohl Evil

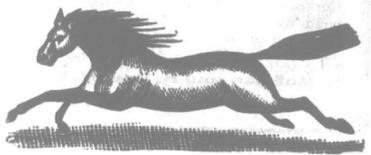
Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's
**Fleming's
Fistula and Pohl Evil Cure**
—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in
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Veterinary Adviser**
Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.
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Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure.

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Windfalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blister. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. O. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: **J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists,
171 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.**

The Repository

BURNS & SHEPPARD, Props.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., Toronto

Auction Sales of

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

Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted

Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

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

BAWDEN & McDONNELL, Exeter, Ont.



IMPORTERS OF

Clydesdale

AND

Shire Stallions

Are at present on a purchasing tour through England and Scotland. They return about Dec. 15th, 1906, and will bring with them some carefully-selected and high-classed specimens. This firm import only first-class horses, and sell at right prices. Inspection by intending purchasers is invited. Their arrival will be announced in the ADVOCATE.

N. Wagg, Claremont, Ont.

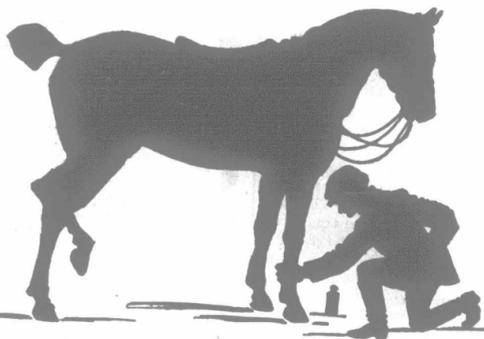


I have on hand a few choice
Clyde Stallions & Mares

Imp. and Canadian-bred. Size and quality, with true action. Write me before buying.
Claremont P. O. and Stn. C. P. R.

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

Clyde Stallion, Brave Boy (2962), easy to handle; sure and a good getter. Also young Shorthorn bulls and Leicester sheep for sale.
JAMES SNELL, Clinton, Ont.



Your best Horse may strain his Shoulder or Fetlock tomorrow

Get a bottle of FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE today.

Fellows' Leeming's Essence acts like magic. It draws out all the soreness and stiffness from strains, sprains and bruises—and limbers up the joints. One application usually cures ordinary lameness—and two rubbings fix the horse all right.

It does horses so much good right at the start that they can be put to work a few hours after the Essence has been applied. Accidents are liable to happen at any time. Be ready for them.

Get a bottle of Fellows' Leeming's Essence today. 50c. a bottle. At all dealers or from the

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.



AUCTION SALE

At My Barn, Weston, Ontario,

December 20, '06

30 CLYDESDALE FILLIES, the best that can be and three years old. Three months time will be given on the fillies, without interest. Bankable paper. Six Clydesdale stallions, three and four years old, 1,700 to 2,000 pounds, the best blood of Scotland. Two Shire stallions, four years old, 1,600 and 1,800 pounds each, sired by Gunthorpe Advance. Two Percheron stallions, three and four years old, black, 1,800 pounds each; have both won prizes in France. Stallions will be sold on time—6 months for the first one-third of price, and 18 months for balance; 6 per cent interest from date. Bankable paper. Stock will be at barn for inspection after December 5th. Write for catalogues. They will be ready December 1st. Sale rain or shine—under tent. Auctioneers: J. K. McEwen and H. Russell, Weston; James Myles, Thornbury, Ont.

J. B. HOGATE, PROPRIETOR, WESTON, ONTARIO.

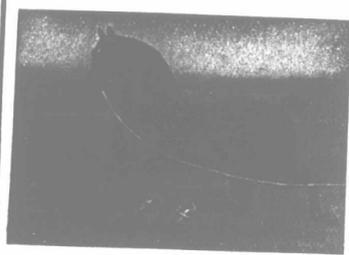


T. H. HASSARD

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.



THOS. IRVING

Winchester, Ont.

Established for over 30 years.
Importer and exporter of

HACKNEY,
CLYDESDALE and
SHIRE STALLIONS and MARES.

New importation of winners
just arrived. 90 miles west
of Montreal on C. P. R.

My New
Importation of

Clydesdales & Hackneys



Have just arrived in their own stables. I want to point out to the breeders of Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, that without doubt I have the best consignment of Clydesdales and Hackneys that I have ever handled. Combining size, action and quality, I think I am quite safe in saying that they are the best lot ever brought by one importer to Canada. My Clydesdales consist of stallions aged 3, 3 4 and 5 years. Fillies aged 1, 2 and 3 years. Hackneys are 2, 4 and 5 years old. Many of them were prizewinners this year and last in some of the leading shows in Scotland and England. Parties wishing anything in my line will save money by seeing my stock and getting prices before buying elsewhere.

THOS. MERCER, MARKDALE, ONTARIO.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

W. M. SMITH'S AYRSHIRE SALE.

The dispersion sale, on January 1st, of the herd of 30 head of registered Ayrshire cattle, belonging to Mr. W. M. Smith, of Scotland, Oxford County, Ont., will afford a good chance to secure good milking stock at buyer's own price. This herd has quite a good record in prize-winning at leading shows throughout the Dominion, and has shown many deep-milking cows. About 20 pure-bred Southdown sheep, and a number of Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey hogs are also in the sale, all of which must be sold, as the owner is giving up farming.

AMERICAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS ASSOCIATION MEETS.

An all-night session of the American Aberdeen-Angus Association, in Chicago, during the International week, resulted in the election of George Stevenson, Jr., President; W. J. Miller, Vice-President, and Thos. McFarlane, Secretary-Treasurer. Directors elected were: W. J. Miller, O. E. Bradfute, and L. H. Kerrick.

For the 1907 shows, \$12,800 in prizes was appropriated, Chicago getting \$4,500; Kansas City, \$2,500, and St. Joseph, \$700. For smaller shows, \$200 to \$300 was given. Canada got \$400.

The treasurer's report shows receipts for past year \$29,824.72; disbursements, \$26,427.55; cash on hand, \$23,041.49.

Exclusive of duplicates, there have been written 22,853 certificates of entry, of transfer, of membership, and of steers. Proofs of 598 pages of Vol. 15 were read in the office and corrected. Record has been made of the deaths of 508 animals. Of letters, there have been received 11,403, and 14,157 have been mailed.

On October 31st, 1906, the total number of animals recorded was 96,978, and the entries for Vol. 16 numbered 8,478.

As usual, Iowa is the banner State as to new members, furnishing 54; Illinois, 23; Missouri, 17; Indiana, 10; South Dakota, 6; Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin, 4 each; Ohio and Canada, 3 each; North Dakota, 2; Kentucky, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Washington, West Virginia, 1 each, making a total of 141.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS.

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association met in Chicago during the International week, and elected two new Directors, and re-elected three others. E. W. Bowen, Delhi, Ind., was elected to succeed C. E. Leonard, and T. E. Flynn, Des Moines, Iowa, to succeed the late Martin Flynn, his father. Those re-elected to the board were: P. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.; L. M. Forbes, Henry, Ill.; and S. E. Lockridge, Greencastle, Ind.

Secretary John W. Groves' annual report showed the Association to be in a most prosperous condition.

An address by President Henry F. Brown met with hearty appreciation from the big assemblage of members, as did the remarks of ex-Senator W. A. Harris, who told of the work of the Shorthorn Association during the past year.

At the Directors' meeting, held later, a grand collection of portraits of past presidents of the Shorthorn Association, and also many of the pioneer English and Scotch Shorthorn breeders, was presented to the club on behalf of the donor, Henry F. Brown, of Minneapolis, Minn., the President of the Shorthorn Association.

The surplus fund comprises \$100,000, invested in United States bonds, present value, \$103,000. Pedigrees received during fiscal year, 47,631; net value, \$56,784. Actual receipts, \$80,100.44 for the year.

The necessity of a fund to meet the European markets was discussed. It was decided to issue 200,000 shares of stock to meet the needs of the industry.

Tuttle's Elixir



Well nigh infallible cure for colic, curb, splint, spavin and other common horse ailments. Our long-time standing offer of

\$100 Reward

for failure, where we say it will cure, has never been claimed. All druggists sell it. Tuttle's Family Elixir, the great household remedy. Tuttle's American Worm Powder cures. American Condition Powders, White Star and Hoof Ointment 100 page book, "Veterinary Experience," free. Be your own horse doctor. Makes plain the symptoms, gives treatment. Send for a copy.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO.,
66 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.
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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.

Don't Buy Herefords



Until you know our prices, the stock that at Marchon 2nd is producing is worth your inspection. Write at once for full description and prices.

A. S. Hunter, Durham, Ont.
Grey Co.

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 19 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.

If you want ANYTHING in Aberdeen-Angus, at a reasonable price, write: JAMES SHARP, "Tweedhill," Rockside, Ont. Cheltenham Station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Mrs. Flint was a very stern woman, who demanded instant and unquestioning obedience from her children. One afternoon a storm came up, and she sent her son, John, to close the trap leading to the flat roof of the house.

"But, mother—" said John.

"John, I told you to shut the trap!"

"Yes, but mother—"

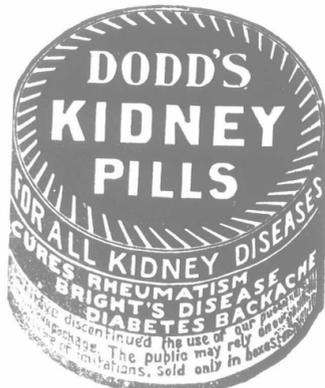
"John, shut that trap!"

"All right, mother, if you say so, but—"

"John!"

John slowly climbed the stairs and shut the trap. The afternoon went by and the storm howled and raged. Two hours later the family gathered for tea, and when the meal was half over Aunt Mary, who was staying with Mrs. Flint, had not appeared. Mrs. Flint started an investigation. She did not have to ask many questions; John answered the first one.

"Please, mother, she is up on the roof."



**DODD'S
KIDNEY
PILLS**

CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES
BACKACHE
GRAVEL
The public may rely on the use of our pills in all cases of kidney disease. Sold only in homeopathic medicine stores.

Salem Herd of Shorthorns: Champions of 1905

OWNED BY R. A. & J. A. WATT, ELORA STATION,

15 Miles North of Guelph, on the G. T. and C. P. R.

15 high-class young bulls, the kind that suits all buyers, at attractive prices. Sired by the International winners, Mildred's Royal and the Duthie-bred Scottish Beau. When at Guelph Show come and see us.

Trains Met by Appointment.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONT.



Importers and Breeders of Clydesdale and Hackney Horses. We have on hand at present the choicest specimens of Clydesdale fillies in Canada, also a few extra fashionably-bred young Clyde stallions. People wanting good ones should see these before buying. Our farm, "Simcoe Lodge," is situated near Beaverton, on James Bay and G. T. Railways. Long-distance 'phone No. 18. Visitors will be met at Beaverton on notification.

GOSSIP.

BREED CHAMPIONS AT CHICAGO.

At the Chicago International Exhibition last week, the senior champion and grand champion bull was Whitehall Marshall, a roan four-year-old, shown by F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis., sired by the white bull, Whitehall Sultan (imp.), dam Imp. Missie 167th. The senior champion Shorthorn female was Welcome of Meadow Lawn 9th, a red four-year-old cow, owned by C. E. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn., sired by Red Knight, dam Meadow Lawn 6th. The junior champion bull was Signet, a roan yearling, shown by Abram Renick, Winchester, Ky., and the junior champion female of the class was Viscountess of Fairview 6th, a red yearling heifer, shown by Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo.

The grand championship bull in the Aberdeen-Angus class was Vala's Rosegay, three years old, owned by F. L. Sullivan, Afton, Iowa, and the best female, any age, was the two-year-old Eileen Lass, exhibited by P. J. Donohue, Holbrook, Iowa.

The senior sweepstakes bull was Princeps 4th, owned by Cargill & McMillan; the junior sweepstakes, Bonnie Brae 3rd, owned by the same firm. The senior sweepstakes female was Heliotrope, owned by Cargill & McMillan, and the junior champion, Prairie Queen, owned by W. S. Vannatta & Son. Cargill & McMillan were first with both aged and young herd, and Vannatta & Son, second.

For at least half an hour the visitor had noticed the old farmer fishing. Not once had the fisherman drawn his hook from the water. And the more the visitor looked, the more he wondered, as the shallow stream seemed as likely to yield fish as a bucket of water.

"Are there any fish in there?" the visitor at length asked.

"Fish! No; not likely," replied the old man, with a contemptuous sniff.

"Then what is your object in remaining here, my man?"

"My only object, sir, is to show my wife that I ain't got no time to hoe potatoes."

J. Watt & Son

2 extra nice bulls, 10 and 14 months old, 14 well bred young cows and heifers. All in calf or calves at foot. All thick-fleshed and of the right type. Prices moderate. Correspondence invited.

SALEM P.O. Elora Stations, G.T.R. and C.P.R.

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM.—Sootch Shorthorns of the best families. Young stock for sale of either sex, sired by the grandly-bred bull, Wanderer's Star = 58586 =.

Oak Grove Shorthorns—My present offerings are two bull calves, one heifer calf from imp. cows, got by Nonpareil Duke (imp.). They are a good lot. Prices right to suit the times. W. J. ISAAC, Harwood, Ont.

PURE SOOTCH

SHORTHORNS

Offering for December and January: Imp. Scottish Pride = 36106 =. 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. 30 Shropshire ewes (bred) 7 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 and 1 1/2 miles from Burlington Junction, G.T.R. Long-distance telephone in residence.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont

HOLLYMOON SHORTHORN.



Pure Sootch, Imported, and the get 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: Several imp. cows with calves at foot; also 4 young bulls. Heifers 6 months to 2 years old. Prices and terms reasonable.

C. D. WAGER,

Enterprise Stn. & P.O., Addington Co.



SHORTHORNS.

We have for sale a 12-month old May flower bull by Derby Imp. He was first prize winner at O.S. this fall in a strong class. Also several choice heifers of the

highest breeding for sale cheap. W. J. Shean & Son, Box 856, Owen Sound, Ontario

"GLENORO"

Shorthorns and Lincolns

Imp. Marr Roan Ladys, Missies, Broadhocks, Ran. dens, and Ury's. Choice individuals. Winners at Canada's leading fairs. One hundred head of grand Dudding bred Lincolns. Unsurpassed for size, quality and fleec. Long-distance 'phone.

A. D. McGugan, Rodney, Ont. Glenoro Stock Farm.

Shorthorns

Stamford's English Ladys, Mildreds, Marthas, Nonpareils. 3 choice bulls 14 months old. 2 heifers 2 cows. Breeding unsurpassed. Canadian and American registration. F. W. EWING, Salem P. O., Elora Station.

ARLINGTON SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS

Present offering: 2 bulls 8 and 11 months old, by Christopher's Heir 45499; also a few females of different ages, some from imp. sires. No sheep for sale at present. Stock guaranteed as represented. John Lishman, H. 21 (Guelph P.C. & S.T.)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

WINTER FEEDING BEES.

What is the best thing to feed bees, and which the best way to feed them? J. K.

Ans.—If you have any combs of honey on hand, remove an empty comb or two from the outer part of the hive—if possible without disturbing the cluster of bees, and put full comb in place of the empty ones. If no combs of honey are to be had, make hard sugar candy. To make the candy, put granulated sugar in a vessel, add a little water (very little is necessary); melt it on the stove, and boil until it will make a hard, dry, white candy when cold. It must be stirred while cooling, or it will make taffy instead of candy. Better make a very small lot at first to get your hand in. Ten to fifteen pounds of this candy laid on top of the frames in the hive and covered up snug and warm should bring the bees through all right. If candy gets burnt, or even scorched, in making, don't use it, for it will kill the bees sure. E. G. H.

MARE FAILING TO BREED.

I have a mare about ten years old that raised a foal two years ago, but has missed the last two years. I want to have her for a brood mare. What would you advise me to do with her? A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We can only advise the experiment of opening the entrance to the womb just before service, when the mare is in heat. This is done by means of the oiled finger with a spiral motion, first introducing one finger and then two. Or, you might try the yeast treatment. Mix an ordinary two-cent cake of yeast to a paste with a little warm water, and allow to stand for twelve hours in a moderately-warm place; then stir in one pint of freshly-boiled, lukewarm water, and allow to stand for 8 to 12 hours. The mixture will then be ready for use, and the entire quantity should be injected into the vagina. Use the mixture when period of heat is first detected, and breed when period is nearly ended.

PAVING THE BARNYARD.

What is a good plan to pave a barnyard to keep the clay from working up? How would small stone do, say 6 to 10 inches deep and gravelled over, or had I better underdrain? If so, how close should I put the drains; how deep, and what size tiles? In regard to stoning, had I better lay each and every stone on its edge or end? Would the soft clay need to be taken off the surface before laying stone, or had I better cover the surface with sand first? We have plenty of fall for underdraining. Kindly give me as much knowledge as possible. Peel Co., Ont. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—It would be well to underdrain with a 4-inch main tile and 2 1/2-inch laterals, say 16 to 20 ft. apart. But we have seen a barnyard made solid on clay soil without underdraining by first covering with small stone 6 or 8 inches deep, with another 6 or 8 inches of good gravel, raking the coarser gravel forward and leaving the finer on top, which, if fairly clean gravel, will set nearly as solid as cement. The walk around the edges and the buildings should be a few inches higher than the center. If good gravel is convenient, a covering of 12 inches, without the small-stone bottom, the coarser parts being raked forward for a bottom, should suffice. Of course, all manure and soft soil should first be carted away.



Good business sense tells you that every cow should return a fair percent of profit over cost of keeping. To pay you a good profit the organs of digestion must convert the largest possible percentage of the food into bone, muscle, milk fat, etc.

If every cow, horse, sheep or pig, receives small doses of Dr. Hess Stock Food twice a day with the grain rations, they will pay a larger profit than is otherwise possible. Such medical authorities as Professors Winslow, Quitman and Finlay Dun endorse the bitter tonics contained in Dr. Hess Stock Food for improving the digestion, also iron as a blood builder and nitrates for eliminating poisonous material from the system.

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) contains the above ingredients and 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-c-e-a and Instant Louse Killer.

GREENGILL HERD of high-class

SHORTHORNS



We offer choice Scotch bulls and females, representing such families as Duchess of Gloster, Village Girl, Rosebud, Orange Blossom, Mysie, Victoria, and other popular families, either imp. or Canadian-bred.

R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington June, etc.

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.

5 one-year-old bulls \$60 to \$100 } Canadian }
5 one-year old heifers, \$100 to } Shorthorn }
\$125 } Herdbook.

4 six-months pigs, pure Yorks. } \$15 per pair.
10 six-months sows, pure Yorks. }

50 six-months pigs, \$14 per pair.
100 fall pigs, \$6 per pair.

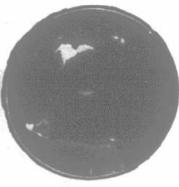
Purchasers must make own selection. Apply A. SUMMERS, Valley Farm, Aldershot P. O., Ont.

Shorthorns for Sale—Five choice bulls, all from imp. sires, and three of them from imp. dams; also females of all ages. Scotland's Fame (imp.) at head of herd. ALEX. BURNS, Rockwood P.O. and G.T.R. Sta.

CARNEFAC THANKS

The readers of The Farmer's Advocate for their liberal patronage during the past year, and wishes to all the full enjoyment of this holiday season and a happy and prosperous year to come.

THE CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO'Y
Winnipeg. Toronto.



SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings. 4 bulls, yearlings.
29 heifers, calves. 27 bulls, calves.

All out of imported sires and dams.
Prices easy. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCY, Manager. **H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont.**

Maple Shade Shropshires AND CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS.

A first-class bunch of yearling ewes, bred to the best imported rams, now ready for shipment. All are for sale at moderate prices.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.
Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance telephones.

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-tried 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.

SHORTHORNS

Imp. Keith Baron 86060. 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.

GLYDESDALES

Just now: One pair of matched geldings 5 and years old; show team.
JAS. McARTHUR, Goble's, Ont.

Glover 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.

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.

BELMAR PARK SHORTHORNS

10 bull calves. 16 heifers under two years. All of the choicest breeding and practically all of show-yard quality. You can buy anything in the herd at a reasonable figure.

JOHN DOUGLAS, PETER WHITE, JR., Manager. **Pembroke, Ont.**

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

High-class Shorthorns

The well-known Duthie-bred bull, Scottish Beau (imp.) (86069), by the great Silver Plate, formerly at head of R. A. & J. A. Watt's herd, now heads my herd. Young stock usually on hand for sale.

N. E. ROBERTSON, ARNPRIOR, ONT.
When Writing mention this Paper.

Pleasant Valley Shorthorns

We are offering 7 high-class young bulls, by (imp.) Old Lancaster = 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 Guelph, on C.P.R., one-half mile from station

SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES.

Eight grand young bulls of choice breeding. Ten choice young sows being to our imported boar, and thirty younger ones of prolific families and sired by prizewinning boars.

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

KENWOOD STOCK FARM.

SHORTHORNS.

Headed by (imp.) Jilt Victor = 45187 =, 10 grand young bulls; also heifers; from imp. and home bred cows, for sale. Choice Lincoln sheep Berkshire and Tamworth hogs offered.

HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co.

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.) = 32070 =, 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. Sows bred to imp. hog if desired.

SINKHAM P. O., ONT. ERIN STATION AND TEL

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P.O., Ont.
Breeder of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep and Shire Horses.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.) Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 10867, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric car from Toronto.

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Bapton Chancellor = 40809 = (78286). A choice lot of young bulls and females for sale, among them being winners at the Canadian National.

KYLE BROS., Ayr, Ontario.

For Sale—The stock bull, Queenston Archer = 45898 =, by Derby (imp.) dam Veronica (imp.) by Brave Archer (imp.) also a number of choice Shropshire ram lambs at reasonable prices.
BELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Mr. H. M. Vanderlip, Cainsville, Ont., writes: "Our stock of Berkshires at present number 40 head of different ages, mostly from imported stock. Sales have been good, particularly in the mail-order department, and we have yet to find our first dissatisfied customer. 'Goods as represented' is our motto."

Mr. Douglas Thomson, proprietor of Woodstock herd of Berkshires, whose advertisement runs in this paper, writes that he has placed at the head of the herd the choice breeding boar, British Duke (imp.), and that all enquiries or orders, addressed to the herdsman, Charles T. Seymour, Box 1, Woodstock, Ont., will receive prompt attention.

LINCOLN BREEDERS MEET.

The National Lincoln Sheep Breeders' Association held its annual meeting in Chicago on Dec. 6th, when the election of officers resulted in R. S. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., being made president; W. D. Lybrook, Berrien Springs, Mich., vice-president, and Carl Shierl, Marlette, Mich., and Herbert Lee, Highgate, Ont., directors for three years. Bert Smith, of Charlotte, Mich., was unanimously chosen secretary. Reflecting the prosperous condition of the Lincoln Association was the fact that during the past year the registrations numbered 1,500, and twenty-four new members were received.

GALLOWAY BREEDERS MEET.

The American Galloway Breeders' Association held its annual meeting at Chicago on December 6th. The secretary's report showed that the Association was on a better footing than last year. The election of officers resulted in the following: President, A. M. Thompson, Nashua, Mo.; Secretary-Treasurer, Charles Gray, Chicago; 1st Vice-President, S. M. Croft, Bluff City, Kan.; 2nd Vice-President, E. L. Davis, Davisburg, Mich.; 3rd Vice-President, C. S. Hechtner, Princeton, Ill.; 4th Vice-President, W. C. Kimmel, Sheldon, Iowa. The new directors elected are: G. W. Lindsey, Red Cloud, Neb.; J. C. Ewing, Youngstown, O.; David McCrae, Guelph, Ont.

MAPLELEAF SHORTHORNS.

Mapleleaf Stock Farm, the model home of Mr. Israel Groff, of Alma P. O. and Station, in Waterloo County, Ont., a few miles north-west of Guelph, is well sustaining its reputation as one of the neatest and best kept in the county, as well as being the home of one of Ontario's choicest herds of Scotch Shorthorn cattle. At present, the 26-odd head represent such choice strains as the Marr Blythomes, Matchless, Crimson Flowers, Cruickshank Lady Fannys and Diamonds, at the head of which is the high-class, richly-bred bull, Chancellor's Model, by that prince of sires, Bapton Chancellor (imp.), dam Imp. Marchioness 4th, by Wanderer's Heir. As an ideal, up-to-date model of the low-down, thick-set type, this bull has few equals. His predecessor and the sire of most of the young ones was Victor's Roan Duke, a son of Imp. Golden Drop Victor, and out of an imported Brawith Bud cow. The young things in the herd prove that he was a sire of a very high order, they being exceptionally thick, smooth and even, among them being a red eleven-months-old heifer, out of a Lady Fanny dam, a rare good one—a show heifer. Another is a yearling red Crimson Flower, a mighty nice sort. Still another is a yearling Marr Blythome. In young bulls, there is a yearling red, out of a Marr Beauty cow, and got by a son of Imp. Royal Member, a big, well-put-up young bull. Another is a red ten-months-old, by Victor's Roan Duke, and out of a Cruickshank Lady Fanny cow that is something extra, low-down, thick, and a great handler, full of quality and character. The herd is essentially a high-class one, with the best of Scotch breeding, and in splendid condition, and anything is for sale. Mr. Groff also breeds a few choice Berkshires. The stock boar is Perfection Lee, by Perfection, dam by Baron Lee 4th, by Perfection three years old, a rare nice, even fellow. He is now for sale, as well as some youngsters.

The Cream of Cream Separators

The Sharples Dairy Tubular is the cream of cream separators—the pick of the whole bunch. Supply can wait low, you can fill it with one hand. All gears enclosed, dirt free, absolutely self-oiling—no oil holes, no bother—needs only a spoonful of oil once or twice a week—uses same oil over and over. Has twice the skimming force of any other separator—skims twice as clean. Holds world's record for clean skimming.



Bowl so simple you can wash it in 3 minutes—much lighter than others—easier handled. Bowl hung from a single frictionless ball bearing—runs so light you can sit while turning. Only one Tubular—the Sharples. It's modern. Others are old style. Every exclusive Tubular feature an advantage to you and fully patented. Every Tubular thoroughly tested in factory and sold under unlimited guaranty. Write immediately for catalog J-188 and ask for free copy of our valuable book, "Business Dairying."

The Sharples Separator Co.,
West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

Shorthorns ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood, Ont.,

Offers for sale, at moderate prices,

- 7 Imported Cows and Heifers (calves at foot),
- 11 Yearling Heifers (all Scotch),
- 2 Yearling bulls, including a Marr Clara.
- 1 Crimson Flower, and One Daisy.

Queenston Heights 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.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

Third Annual Sale of past season's crop of SHORTHORN BULLS and HEIFERS

of exceptional quality and breeding at Pine Grove Farm, Rockland, Ont.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY, 9th, 1907.

Catalogues on application.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props.

JAMES SMITH, Superintendent.

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

Brown Lee Shorthorns—Present offering is 9 to 15 months old, a nice straight, good-doing lot, sired by Blenheim Stamp; also females of 3 1/2 years, daughters of Imp. Sir Christopher and Imp. Resound. Prices very reasonable.
DOUGLAS BROWN, Ayr P.O. and Station

The price of half a pound of Red Rose Tea is small—very small, but it will show you how much tea value, tea quality and flavor is contained in this "Good Tea"

Red Rose Tea

"is good tea"

Prices—25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 60 cts. per lb. in lead packets

T. H. ESTABROOKS, ST. JOHN, N. B. WINNIPEG.
TORONTO, & WELLINGTON ST., E.



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots.
TORONTO SALT WORKS TORONTO

A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, Guelph, Ont. Scotch Shorthorns.

The Sunny Slope herd comprises Cruickshank Bellona, Mysias, Villages, Brawish Buds, Broad hooks, Bruce Augustas, Mayflowers, Campbell Bessies, Urya, Minna, Claret, Kiblean Beauty Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (Imp.) (90065), a Sheth in Rosemary, and Chief Ramsden = 62548-, Miss Ramsden. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long distance phone in house

For Sale: Two Young Shorthorn Bulls

Also Cows and Heifers, and one good Imp. York. Sow, also a good Yorkshire Boar one year old. Good breeding and good animals

DAVID MILNE, ETHEL, ONT.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires.

For sale: 9 yearling bulls, cows, heifers and calves. Over 50 head to select from. Nothing to offer in Cotswolds or Berkshires.

CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, R. O. and Stn. Campbellford, Ont.

White Hall Shorthorns

Missies, Cecilias, and Lady Victorias. 4 young bulls, 7 heifers, and a few older females. Bred right and will be sold right.

N. A. Steen, Meadowvale P.O. and Station, Peel Co.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Shropshires.

In Shorthorns we have 100 head to select from, of both sexes and all ages. No fancy prices asked. Several choice young Clyde mares and fillies. 75 Shrop. lambs of both sexes. Small profits and quick returns is our motto.

EDWARD E. PUGH, Claremont P. O. and Station. Telephone connection.

ROWAN HILL SHORTHORNS

Herd bull for sale: Greengill Archer, imp., 45184, as some of his heifers are of breeding age, and herd is not large enough to keep more than one bull; also a few young bulls and heifers.

A. DUNCAN & SONS, Carluke, Ont.

SMITHFIELD STOCK FARM Shorthorns & Yorkshires

Present offering: Young stock of both sexes, sired by the Missie bull, Aberdeen Beau, by (Imp.) Scottish Beau. Also young Yorkshire sows.

R. E. WHITE, Balderson, Ont.

BONNIE BURN SHORTHORNS

For immediate sale: Two 2-year-old heifers, safe in calf; four bulls, two of them out of imp. dam All by imp. sire. Shropshires, both sexes—lambs and shearlings. Berkshires, both sexes, by imp sire and dam. D. H. Rusnell, Stouffville P.O. & Sta.

Maple Hill Shorthorns:

For immediate sale are two yearling bulls—one a Crimson Fuchia, the other a Duchess of Glosier: both by Imp. Royal Prince, and both herd headers. Also a number of heifers that are strictly high-class. Send for catalogue.

DAVID BIRRELL, Greenwood P. O., Pickering G. T. R., Claremont, C. P. R.

J. BRYDONE,

Breeder of pure Scotch Shorthorns. Breeding females imported. Headed by the pure Cruickshank (Duthie bred) bull, Sittyton Victor (Imp.) = 50093 = (87397). 11 young bulls from Imp. dams for sale. Prices reasonable. Telephone, R. R. Sta. and P. O., Milverton.

MAPLE + GROVE + STOCK + FARM Scotch and Shorthorns

Present offering: Two choice nine-months-old bulls, by Captain Mayfly 2nd; also young cows and heifers at very reasonable prices. For particulars write to

L. B. POWELL, Elmira Stn. and Tel. Wallenstein P. O.

GREEN GROVE SHORTHORNS

Fairy Queens, Urya, Floras, Claret, Isabellas, Rose of Autumn, Village Girl. Females of all ages. 3 choice young bulls. Prices right. Breeding unsurpassed.

W. G. MILSON, Gorin P. O. Markdale Station

C. Rankin & Sons, Wyobridge, Ont.

Importers and Breeders of

SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

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

RAILWAY VIEW STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Lord Lieutenant, import ed, = 50050-. Present offering: Two extra good bulls, 14 and 21 months old. Cows and heifers, imported and home bred. Prices reasonable.

M. C. Ry., P. M. Ry. Stations. SCOTT BROS., Highgate P. O., Ont.

WILLOWBANK SHORTHORN HERD

ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS. FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from imp. sires and dams, of most fashionable breeding and type; exceedingly choice. Prices to suit the times.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia P. O. and Sta.

Shorthorns & Berkshires

For sale: Young bulls and calves; also a few young sows and fall pigs.

John Racey, Lennoxville, Que.

MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM

4 Choice Young Bulls for Sale. Also some cows and heifers, and prize-winning Berkshire pigs. Terms reasonable.

ISRAEL GROFF, Alma P. O. & Stn., G. T. R.

GOSSIP.

SHOW LAMBS SELL FOR \$11.25.

At the auction sale of carload lots of show sheep at the International, Chicago, last week, the grand championship Southdown lambs, averaging 103 lbs., were purchased by the Pittsburg Provision and Packing Company for \$11.25 per 100 lbs., the highest price ever paid for show lambs in the history of the International. The same company took six loads at prices ranging from \$8 to \$11.25, and the Hammond Packing Company took two loads at \$9 and \$10.

CHICAGO SHOW CATTLE SELL HIGH.

A grand average of \$8.15 per 100 lbs. was realized at the auction sale of carload lots shown at the Chicago International last week, the highest average for any year in the history of the International. The top price was \$17, paid by a New York firm for the grand championship load of Angus two-year-olds, while the next highest was \$11.60 for a load of Angus yearlings, and the third highest price paid was \$10.30 for an Angus load. There were 27 loads of Angus steers in the show, which sold for an average of \$8.52, while 28 loads of Herefords brought an average of \$7.90, and 15 loads of Shorthorns, an average of \$7.90.

The American Cotswold Registry Association annual meeting was held in Chicago, on Dec. 4th; President, T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth, Ont., in the chair. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read by the secretary, and approved. The secretary-treasurer's report for the year ending November 28th, as follows, was approved. The business of the Association shows an increase over any previous year, the receipts being \$2,567.50, and expenditures, including special prizes and judges' expenses, \$2,219.93, leaving a balance for the year of \$347.57, which, together with \$908.52 brought forward from 1905, left a total cash balance on hand, Nov. 28th, 1906, of \$1,256.09. Officers elected are as follows: President, T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth, Ont.; Vice-President, D. B. Watt, Xenia, Ohio; Secretary-Treasurer, F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis. Board of Directors: T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth, Ont.; D. C. Lewis, Camp Point, Ill.; D. McCrae, Guelph, Ont.; D. B. Watt, Xenia, Ohio; F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis. The terms on which the pedigrees of sheep belonging to Canadian members of the Association would be offered for registry in the National Record of Ontario, as proposed by the Board of Directors, were ratified. A motion was carried that all special prizes offered by this Association at State fairs be restricted to registered sheep owned by members within the State. A membership for one year was ordered taken out in the National Wool-growers' Association. Stockholders' meeting adjourned. At a Directors' meeting, held following the Stockholders' meeting, it was decided to offer \$400 in special cash prizes at fairs and shows for 1907.

TRADE TOPIC.

HELP SICK CHILDREN.—The Hospital for Sick Children, College St., Toronto, appeals to fathers and mothers of Ontario for funds to maintain the thousand sick children that it nurses within its walls every year. The Hospital is not a local institution—but Provincial. The sick child from any place in Ontario who can't afford to pay has the same privileges as the child living in Toronto, and is treated free. The Hospital had last year in its beds and cots 858 patients—331 of these were from 231 places outside of Toronto. The cost is 1.37 cts. per patient per day. Since its foundation, the Hospital has treated 12,120 children. About 8,500 of these were unable to pay, and were treated free. Your dollar may be a door of hope to somebody's child. The Hospital pays out dividends of health and happiness to suffering childhood on every dollar that is paid by friends of little children. If you know of any child in your neighborhood who is sick or crippled, or has club feet, send the parent's name to the Hospital. Please send contributions to J. Robertson, Chairman, or to Douglas Davidson, Sec.-Treas., of the Hospital for Sick Children, College St., Toronto.

CAUGHT COLD ON THE C.P.R.

A. E. Mumford tells how Psychine cured him after the Doctors gave him up

"It is twelve years since Psychine cured me of galloping consumption." The speaker was Mr. A. E. Mumford, six feet tall, and looking just what he is a husky healthy farmer. He works his own farm near Magnetawan, Ont.

"I caught my cold working as a fireman on the C.P.R.," he continued. "I had night sweats, chills and fever and frequently coughed up pieces of my lungs. I was sinking fast and the doctors said there was no hope for me. Two months treatment of Psychine put me right on my feet and I have had no return of lung trouble since."

If Mr. Mumford had started to take Psychine when he first caught cold he would have saved himself a lot of anxiety and suffering. Psychine cures all lung troubles by killing the germs—the roots of the disease.

PSYCHINE

(Pronounced Si-keen)

50c. Per Bottle

Larger sizes \$1 and \$2—all druggists. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Toronto.

SCOTCH Shorthorns

FOR SALE

Have still on hand some choice young imported bulls that were not catalogued; bred right; good colors; good individuals. Also imported and Canadian-bred cows, heifers and calves, both sexes, at all times, for sale at easy prices; many of them eligible to record in the American Herdbook. Write to or call on

H. J. Davis, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Plaster Hill Shorthorns and Lincolns

About a dozen heifers from 6 to 24 months of age, 7 young bulls from 6 to 15 mos. of age. The low-down, thick sort. Berkshires of both sexes, some sows in pig. F. Martindale & Son, York P. O., Caledonia Station.

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS

Present offering: 4 choice young bulls from 8 to 12 months old. All sired by Esoterician of Dalmeny (Imp.) = 49220-, and from grand milking dams. Prices away down for quick sale. Also a grand lot of young registered ewes now bred to our stock ram, and a few good rams at reasonable prices. Address:

W. A. DOUGLAS, Caledonia Station, Tuscarora P. O.

For Sale: Scotch Shorthorn

Young bulls and heifers. H. K. FAIRBAIRN, THEDFORD, ONT. Rose Cottage Stock Farm.

B. Bartlett & Sons, Smithville, Ont.

Breeders of Shorthorns and Dorsets. For sale: Young cows and heifers at all ages. Dorset shearlings, and lambs of both sexes, of choice quality, suitable for show purposes, at moderate prices. P. O. and Station, Smithville, Ont.

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. ROBY TUFTS & SON, Tweed P. O. and Sta.

Brampton Jersey Herd For sale: 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 mths. old, descended from St. Lambert's imported stock; also females of all ages. For full particulars address: B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

FREE TO MEN



Until Robust Health, Strength and Vigor is Regained.

Perfect Manhood. The man of courage, of strong heart, iron nerves, good health, self-confidence and undaunted energy. The embodiment of success, popular in every walk of life, respected and esteemed by all. Such is the manly man.

For 40 years I have been making strong, vigorous men out of the puniest weaklings. A man comes to me weak, nervous, despondent and discouraged; with Drains, Losses, Impotency, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Kidney or Stomach Troubles. I give him my world-famed Dr. Sanden Electric Belt, with Suspensory, absolutely free, to use for two months. Mind you, not one penny in advance or on deposit. A few nights' use convinces him that he has found the right remedy. It fills him with new life, joy, vigor and strength, and at the end of the time he is only too glad to pay me for the Belt and to recommend it to his friends.

This is the way I cure men. This is the way thousands every year regain their lost strength without the slightest risk to themselves, for if I fail it costs you nothing whatever. You pay me only when cured, and in many cases the cost is only \$5.00; or, if you want to pay cash, full wholesale discount.

My great success has brought forth many imitations of my Belt, but my great knowledge, gained by 40 years' experience, to guide and advise my patients, is mine alone, and is given freely with the Belt. Be sure you get the genuine.

Call to-day and take a Belt along, or send for one and my two books on Electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, by mail.

DR. B. W. SANDEN,

140 YONGE STREET,

TORONTO, ONT.

Office Hours, 9 to 6; Saturdays until 9 p. m.
Dineen Building, entrance 6 Temperance Street.

Hillview Herd of Prizewinning AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

All animals bred and carefully selected for size, constitution, long teats and deep-milking qualities. Select animals of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. For further information and prices write

A. KENNEDY & SON,
Hillview Stock Farm, Vernon, Ont.
Winchester Station, C. P. R.

SHANNON BANK STOCK FARM FOR AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

Young stock of both sexes for sale from imported stock.

W. H. TRAN, Cedar Grove, Ont.

AYRSHIRES FROM A PRIZE-WINNING HERD

Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to

W. M. STEWART & SON,
Campbellford Stn. Menie P.O., Ont.

Stockwood Ayrshires for Sale.—Have some nice yearling heifers, also a few two-year-olds due to freshen in Nov. and Dec. Write or call and see them.

D. M. WATT, ST. LOUIS STATION, QUE.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

We always have on hand choice animals of above breeds, of any desired age. Prices reasonable. Write us before buying. Intending purchasers meet at Hoard's. Alex. Hume & Co., Menie P. O.

AYRSHIRES—Choice stock of either sex, different ages, for sale. Prices reasonable. For particulars apply to

N. DYMONT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm,
Dundas Stn. & Tel. Clapton, Ont.

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES

gave an average of 7,000 lbs. of milk, testing 8.9 per cent. butter-fat in 1905. A few bull calves for sale. Prices quoted for females. **W. F. STEPHEN,** Box 163, Huntingdon, Que.

Holstein Bull for Sale: Josco Pride's Pan-American, bred by

H. W. Norton, Howell, Mich.; calved Sept. 15, 1901. For particulars write

NORMAN G. CHARLTON, Brownsville, Ont.

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention this Paper.

WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Posch, absolutely the best official-backed sire in Canada. Dam Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde, 258 pound butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada over all breeds. Sire's dam, Aaltje Posch 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record—84 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale.

A. KENNEDY, Ayr. Ont.
Ayr, O.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

MAPLE PARK HOLSTEINS

Home of the great De Kol Pietertje and Posch families. Schilling Sir Posch, son of Annie Schulling, testing over 4% butter-fat officially and grandson of Aaltje Posch, stock bull.

S. MAOKLIN, PROP., STREETSVILLE

Imperial Holsteins—An Advanced Registry

old bull, a Toronto champion, four bulls from 6 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 Mechthilde Calamity. Young bulls fit for service at reasonable prices. Walburn Rivers Folden's, Ont.

Spring Brook Holsteins and Tamworths

Bargains in Tamworths from now till New Year to quick buyers. Young pigs ready to wean. Boars ready or about for service, and sows that are bred. Come and see, or write for what you want in Tamworths and Holsteins. **A. O. HALLMAN, Breslau, Ont., Waterloo Co.**

QUEEN CITY HOLSTEINS

If you would like to purchase a young Holstein bull whose sire's dam has an official record of 550 pounds of milk and 26 pounds of butter in seven days, write to **R. F. HICKS, Newton Brook P.O., York Co.**

Holsteins at Ridgedale—A few choice bull and

heifer calves on hand for sale, sired by Prince Pauline DeKol 6th. Ages up to ten months. Write for what you want, or come and see them. Shipping stations: Port Perry G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R., Ontario Co.

R. W. WALKER, Utica P.O., Ont.

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

R. HONEY, Brickley,
offers for sale a choice lot of young boars fit for service; also sows ready to mate.

GOSSIP.

HOLSTEIN MILK A PERFECT FOOD.

1. Holstein-Friesian cows, as a rule, are large, healthy and vigorous; requiring no more care or attention than the cows of other breeds.

2. They yield individually, on the average, more good or normal milk than the cows of other breeds.

3. Their calves, nourished entirely on the milk of their dams, are also large, vigorous and healthy.

4. It follows, therefore, that the milk of healthy Holstein cows forms a perfectly-balanced ration, for the nourishment of their calves.

5. Healthy human infants, the offspring of healthy and vigorous parents, and nourished entirely on their mother's milk, grow up under reasonably favorable conditions into healthy and vigorous men and women.

6. It follows, therefore, that the milk of healthy, vigorous human mothers forms a perfectly-balanced ration for the sustenance of their infant offspring.

7. Calves and human infants—and, indeed, the young of all mammalia—subsist entirely for weeks and months without other nourishment than the milk of their mothers.

8. It follows, therefore, that milk is a complete food in itself; containing all the ingredients necessary for the nourishment and growth of every tissue and organ in the body.

9. Calves and human infants, however, as dentition proceeds, and as they begin to lead a more strenuous life, are no longer content with the simple diet of milk. They instinctively seek for change. The calves begin to browse with their dams; and the human infant seeks and receives a portion of its mother's daily meals. But neither will willingly abandon the "Maternal Fount" until compelled to do so, and every cattle exhibitor knows that the animal that has longest enjoyed its ration of milk has a decided advantage at the shows. So, also, it is with human animals.

10. Civilized human beings, all the world over, being omnivorous, and realizing the value of "Nature's Complete Food," generally continue to use milk throughout their lives, wherever possible, as an integral part of their daily diet; not, indeed, from the human Maternal Fount, but from its most convenient substitute in the domestic cow.

11. While the same ingredients are to be found in the milk of all mammalia, the proportions and some of the minor qualities of the ingredients vary considerably in different genera and species, and even in different breeds and families.

12. Among the animals in a state of nature, these variations are the result of natural causes; but among domestic animals, they are more or less produced by artificial conditions, intentional or otherwise.

For instance, the milk of the wild buffalo cow on our northern prairies contains much more fat (heat-giving) for the benefit of her calf than the milk of any of our domestic cows; while from totally different causes, the milk of Jersey and Guernsey cows contains more fat than the milk of Ayrshire or Holstein-Friesian cows.

13. But the milk of human mothers contains less fat than the milk of any breed of cows. Human milk is also less concentrated. These are very important differences. So important that they make the milk of any breed of cows, in its unsophisticated state, an unsuitable ration for human infants.

14. But the milk of Holstein-Friesian cows comes nearer to the human standard than the milk of any other breed, and, consequently, it requires less sophistication. Simple dilution, with boiled distilled water and sugar, to which a very little common salt has been added, is usually all that is required.

15. Infants' food prepared from cows' milk is much more likely to contain too much fat than too little. Fat is the least digestible of all the ingredients of milk, and, except in very moderate proportions, the least essential, and when at all in excess, it is sure to cause more or less disturbance, often ending seriously.

The common practice of adding cream to the food of infants cannot be too strongly condemned. It can never be necessary, must always be harmful, and not infrequently it is deadly. To remove a portion of the cream from the milk before using it would be much more to the purpose. Robert Chalk, M. D., Montreal, Que.

Boog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Orb, Dropped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be misapplied. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

Four imported and one home-bred bulls, from 8 to 19 months old; also our entire crop of spring bull calves, from week old up.

Sired by the grandly-bred imp. bull, Sir Howitz B. Pietertje, whose dam record is over 83 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 15c. Don't delay if you want one from this herd.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

Annandale Holstein Herd

Prince Posch Calamity heads the herd. His dam (Calamity Jane) and sire's dam (Alta Posch) in official test, averaged 86 lbs. milk a day, and over 26 lbs. butter a week, one of the greatest sires living.

A number of good young bulls, 1 to 10 months old, for sale, from great sires and A1 cows.

GEO. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ontario.

FOR SALE!

Record of Merit Bull, Count Echo De Kol.

Has several daughters in the Record of Merit. This is one of the very best bulls ever imported into Canada. His daughters are high testers of butter-fat and easy milkers. As the owner is going West this bull must be sold.

J. A. CASKEY, Box 144, Madoc, 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. GLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

Lyndale Holsteins.

For Sale A number of bull calves from one to four months old, out of Record of Merit cows, and sired by Earl Wayne Paul Concordia, whose four nearest dams have official butter records averaging 23 lbs. 11 oz. each.

BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.

"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS

43 head of big, deep flanked, heavy-producing Holsteins, many of them milking from 50 to 60 lbs. a day on grass. Young stock of both sexes for sale. A straight, smooth lot.

G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P. O. and Sta.

GROVE HILL HOLSTEINS—We now offer

for sale our stock bull, Verbeke 4th's Count Calamity, born December, 1902. Only two of his daughters have been tested, and both are in Record of Merit. He is a show animal, and a persistent stock-getter. If you want a bargain write: **F. R. MALLORY, Frankford P. O. and Sta., C. O. R. Trenton Stn., G. T. R.**

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.

Evergreen Farm Holsteins is headed by

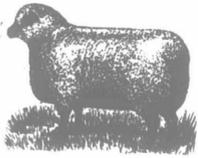
DeKol, which we are offering for sale; sire of 10 daughters in Record of Merit; also a choice lot of young bulls fit for service, from Record of Merit cows with large records.

F. C. PETTIT & SON, Burgessville, Ont.

CENTRE AND HILLVIEW HOLSTEINS

Bulls 1 year and under for sale, from great-testing dams and sires, all in A. R. O. Records. Our prizes in milk test in America's A. R. O. Records is, 1st prize in 30-day; 5th in 7-day; 5th in 7-day, over 8 months milking.

P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P.O., Woodstock, C.P.R. or G.T.R.



The Langton Stock Farm Co., Ltd. BRANTFORD, ONT.,

Special offer of 58 imported Shropshire sheep, 20 shearing rams and 36 shearing ewes. All Minton and Harding bred. Also Clydesdale and Hackney horses and Berkshire pigs.

T. A. COX, Manager, Brantford, Ont.

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

COTSWOLDS and SHORTHORNS as well.

Prices always reasonable.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario.

FARNHAM FARM OXFORDS

We are offering for sale 100 strong, vigorous, good-qualified 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, O. T. R.

Southdowns

Imported and home-bred ewes in lamb to imported and prize-winning rams. COLLIES - Puppies by imported Holyrood Clinker; also bitches in whelp.

Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont. Long-Distance Phone.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE EWES.

Rams at Service Proved Getters of Extra Good Stock. BELVOIR SIRDAR, champion at St. Louis World's Fair, where he was a winner of \$510. HARDING'S BEST, champion at the International, winning over Belvoir Sirdar. FAIR STAR ROSE, Mansell-bred, the greatest living producer of international winners. ALTAMONT, sired by a Mansell ram and out of a Butlar ewe. Only a limited number of ewes to offer. Do you need a few good ones? If so, write: JOHN CAMPBELL, Woodville, Ont., Canada.

E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto DEERSKINS HIDES, SKINS, FURS

Shropshires and Cotswolds

I am offering for sale 100 shearing ewes, home-bred and imported; also an extra good lot of yearling rams and ram lambs of both breeds, some of each fitted for showing.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ontario.

Leicesters!

A grand lot of one and two-shear rams and ram lambs, also ewes of various ages.

Mac. Campbell, Harwich P. O., Ont.

18 DORSET SHEEP

For sale, selected from flock of Col. J. A. McGillivray.

Morris & Wellington, Fonthill, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE

Good young rams and ewes FOR SALE.

W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.

Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, Harriston, Ont.

Men Wanted

to advertise and introduce our stock and poultry compounds to farmers and dealers. Work during spare time or permanently. This is an exceptional opening for a hustler. Write for particulars. GOLDEN CREST CO., 48 BATHURST STREET, LONDON, CANADA.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live-stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Can. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEV ERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana. ON

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM COTSWOLDS and HAMPSHIRE

We now offer 150 head of high-class Cotswold for sale at reasonable prices, including some extra good imported and home-bred shearing stud rams; also imported and home-bred ewes of different ages, and a car of ranch stock. We won both open and home-bred flock prizes this year, both at Toronto and London. Correspondence and inspection invited.

J. C. ROSS, Prop., Box 61, Jarvis, Ont.

Canadian Agents for the Original McDougall's Sheep Dip & Cattle Dressing

Imported direct. Price: Imperial pints, 35c. Imperial gallon, \$1.25; imperial gallon, \$2.25. Sold by druggists, or charges prepaid on one gallon tins. THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Toronto, Ontario.

Hampshire Sheep

For sale: rams (imported and home-bred), yearlings and lambs. Correspondence or inspection invited. FREEBORN BROS., Denfield Station and P. O.

Suffolk Sheep

JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, Guelph

SHROPSHIRE

Can sell about 20 Ram Lambs. Mostly by an Imp. Butlar-bred ram. GEO. HINDMARSH, Ailsa Craig, Ont.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF TAMWORTH and Shorthorns.

We have for immediate sale several choice boars ready for service, and sows bred and ready to breed together with a lot of beautiful pigs from two to four months old. Also a few choice heifers in calf to Donald of Hillhurst No. 44690, and a few nice bull calves and heifer calves. All correspondence answered promptly. Daily mail at our door, and prices right. Colwill Bros., Newcastle

Mount Pleasant Herd of Tamworth and Heilsteins.

A large herd of choice pigs of all ages on hand. Mount Pleasant type of hogs are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Pair not akin. Herd headed by Colwill's Choice No. 1243. Won sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1901-2. Also a few bulls. Bertram Hoskin, The Gully

Tamworths and Dorset Horn Sheep.

A choice lot of pigs of different ages and both sexes. Some fine shearing rams and ewe lambs. JAMES DICKSON, Orono, Ontario (Glenair Farm.)

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

Pigs of the most approved type of both sexes all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London, and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champion and grand champions. Prices reasonable. D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

Meadowbrook Yorkshires

Young stock of both sexes. A number of sows old enough to breed, all sired by Imp. Dalmeny Topman. Everything guaranteed as represented.

I. H. SNELL, HAGERSVILLE P. O. & STATION

Morrison Yorks. and Tams.

on hand, for sale. Are both sexes of both breeds. Bred from prizewinners and extra choice. Prices right. Charles Currie, Morrison P. O., Schaw Sta., C. P. R.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

LYMPHANGITIS—THRUSH.

1. What is best for horses that stock in the legs while standing in stable. Draft horse, eight years old, swells in sheath while idle. 2. Mare has thrush. We feed mixed hay, oats and a handful chopped oats, with pot of boiled oats at night. Feed one gallon dry oats, three times a day, while working to each horse.

FARMER.

Ans.—1. Prevention consists in regular exercise and moderate feeding on a laxative ration. While your ration cannot be called a very heavy one, the fact that it causes the horses to stock indicates the wisdom of reducing it somewhat. The stocking of legs and swelling of the sheath are symptoms of lymphangitis, sometimes called "weed." To treat an attack, feed bran only for 12 hours, then give the horse a purgative ball of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and feed on bran till purgation commences. When the bowels regain their normal condition, exercise regularly, and give 1 dram iodide of potash night and morning to each for 10 days; then cease giving for a week, and repeat, if necessary. Hand rub and bandage the legs, leaving the bandages on two or three hours at a time. 2. For thrush, we gave a new and simple remedy last spring that is proving very successful where tried. Clean out the cleft of the frog, and syringe or douse daily with a solution of 1 part formalin in four or five parts water. Formalin can be had from any druggist.

Miscellaneous.

MISCELLANEOUS QUERIES. 1. Would the female progeny of a Standard-bred horse, and of a mare out of a horse registered in the Canadian horse registry, be eligible for registration in the Canadian registry? 2. Would the male progeny be eligible under the same rules as the female? 3. Would you please give the name and address of the secretary for the Canadian registry of trotting horses? 4. Would you advise breaking to harness this winter a trotting-bred colt rising two years old? 5. Which would you advise driving him with, a curb or an ordinary bit? 6. Is the position of the head and neck, such as is formed by the use of a curb bit, desirable in road horses the same as in carriage horses? 7. Is string-halt in horses hereditary, or is it brought on by hard driving? 8. Which of the following breeds of cattle would best meet the requirements of a farmer, when good beef and milk qualities are both desired, Shorthorns, Ayrshires, Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus? 9. Which breed of sheep is considered the most profitable for the average farmer? 10. Would a pure-bred Yorkshire sow be sufficiently developed at eight months old to breed? J. A. T.

Ans.—1, 2 and 3. There is no Canadian register for Standard-bred horses that is recognized by the Department of Agriculture, or the National Record Board of Canada. See answer to similar question in Dec. 6th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," page 1909. The address of the secretary of the American Trotting Association is Frank E. Best, Ellsworth Building, Chicago, Ill., who will send you printed statement of requirements for eligibility to registration. 4. Yes. 5. An ordinary bit. 6. No. 7. It is not supposed to be hereditary, but is a nervous affection. The treatment is surgical. 8. Probably, as a rule, in the order named, or nearly so. 9. This is a question incapable of a definite answer, depending upon circumstances—soil, requirements of the market for wool or mutton, and largely on the predilection of the individual breeder. 10. Yes.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS CURES Dyspepsia, Bolls, Pimples, Headaches, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, and all troubles arising from the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

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 7 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 your order for a pair or trio not akin. 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

MUNKLAND YORKSHIRES Imported and Canadian-bred. We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right. JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT. G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-Distance Phone

Onto 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. Fed-grams and safe arrival guaranteed. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

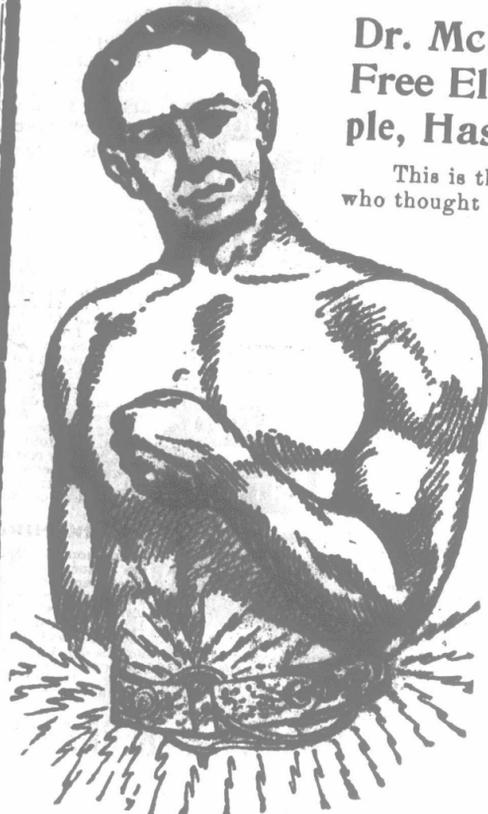
GLENBURN HERD OF YORKSHIRES Winner of gold medal three years in succession. Offers for sale: 19 young boars, 4 months old; a large number of sows, same age; also 20 suckling pigs, both sexes. Also a grand good Shorthorn bull (roan), 10 months old. David Barr, Jr., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

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, Ont.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES. LARGE Choice young stock from imported prize-winning stock for sale. GEO. M. SMITH, HAYSVILLE, ONT. When Writing Please Mention this Paper

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine, revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs less to buy—less to run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mrs. Meagher and 16th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

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Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt, with Free Electric Attachment for Weak People, Has Restored His Lost Strength.

This is the way they feel, the men who had given up hope, who thought there was no cure for them until they came upon Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. Now they are full of life, overflowing with joyous spirits, and "CARE TO THE WINDS." Pains are gone, weakness is gone, and full vigor is in every action.

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Dr. McLaughlin—My Dear Sir: I am proud to be able to tell you that your Belt has made a new man of me. Instead of worrying as I used to, I let the other fellows do it now. I gained ten pounds in weight in less than two months. I always feel cheerful, never borrowing trouble as I used to. It's a pleasure to live now, as nothing discourages me. Wishing you every success with your grand appliance, I remain, yours very truly, D. McCRIMMON, Brockville, Ont. Dec. 10, 1903.

If you have pains in your back, if you feel tired and listless, if you are nervous and weak, if you are growing old too soon, if you have lost vigor and courage of youth, if you have Rheumatism, a Weak Stomach or any evidence of breaking down, you are wasting time. Get Dr. McLaughlin's Belt with free Electric Attachment.

GET SOME LIFE INTO YOU

What's the use of dragging your legs about like a wooden man? Feel like a man of spirit. Away with the pains and aches; off with this wretched feeling as if you were seventy years old and had one foot in the grave. Ginger up! Feel young and full of glee. That's the way a man ought to feel. Come and let me put life into your nerves; let me give a new supply of youthful energy. Let me make you feel like throwing your chest out, your head up, and saying to yourself "I'M A MAN!" Let me give you back the old feeling of youthful fire, vim and courage. I can do it, so that in two months you will wonder that you ever felt as slow and poky as you do.

If you haven't confidence in electricity, let me treat you at my risk. I will give you the Belt on trial, without one cent of risk to yourself. Give me reasonable security, and I will take your case and you can

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FREE BOOK. I have a book which every man should read. It contains hundreds of letters from men all over Canada telling of how they have been cured when hope was lost and all other treatments failed to give the desired relief. If you cannot call, write to me for a copy of this valuable book, setting forth the key to strength and manhood. Call or write to-day.

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Instead of exhibiting, we advertise and do a mail-order business.
 Vine Station, G.T.R. **JOHN LAHMER, Vine, Ont.**

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.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigree and safe delivery guaranteed. Address:
W. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

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. B. Muma, Ayr, Ont.**

As the years go by, customers find our reputation dependable. Reference to Dominion Swine Records in sales of Berkshires in Ontario, finds me on the front bench with the fellows who "do the big shows." Our guaranteeing to replace non-breeders is novel, and rarely put into practice. We do this. At present, some very choice things of various ages are yours for the price.

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 prize-winners at the leading exhibitions this fall.
CHAS. T. SEYMOUR, Herdsman, Box 1, Woodstock, Ont. **DOUGLAS THOMSON, Box 1, Woodstock, Ont.**

BERKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred
H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville,
 on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville.

Rosebank Berkshires.

Present offering. Boars fit for service. Sows ready to breed. Choice young stock ready to wean, sired by Master Lodge Doctor and Sallie's Sambo (imp.), a Toronto winner.
Lefroy, G.T.R. JOHN BOYES, JR., Churchill, Ont. Long-distance Phone

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

ABSENCE OF OESTRUM IN SOW.

I have a sow, one year old, that has not come in heat yet. Can you tell me how I can bring her around? **D. S.**

Ans.—We can only suggest letting her run out for free exercise, feeding her liberally, and turning her in with a boar every day or two. Some sows show signs of heat much less than others, and may be in that condition without its being noticed.

MELANOTIC TUMOR.

Will you kindly say, through the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate," if there is any cure for melanotic tumor in horses? If there is, I will be pleased to learn how to give treatment, as I have a pony troubled with them breaking out on underside of tail. **J. J. P.**

Ans.—If deep seated, these can only be removed by the knife. In less malignant cases, they have been cured by touching them repeatedly with tincture of iodine.

SWOLLEN LEG.

I have a mare colt, eighteen months old, heavy-draft, which stocks in the legs while standing in the stable over night; is not broke out on the legs; swelling goes down when exercised. She has been on grass all summer, got nothing else until a week ago, when she was stabled and fed hay and half a gallon of oats, three times a day. She stocked the first night in stable. What is the cause and cure? **SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—This is what is called lymphangitis, weed, or Monday-morning disease, which is generally preceded by a day of idleness and grain feeding after regular exercise. Mare will doubtless be better ere this. The treatment is a brisk purgative, say 7 drams aloes and 2 ounces ginger, given as a ball. Bathe the leg long and often with warm water, rub dry with hay wisp, and apply camphorated liniment, which can be bought in any drug store.

WOODEN TONGUE.

Heifer's tongue is enlarged and sore, and she salivates a great deal. There are small sores under the tongue. She has been this way for more than two months. Is it contagious, and will she be fit for beef or milk? **J. E. B.**

Ans.—This is a form of actinomycosis, or lump jaw, called "wooden tongue." In some cases, the iodide-of-potassium treatment will effect a cure. Give the drug twice daily. Commence with dram doses, and increase the dose by 10 grains daily, until she refuses food and water and tears run from her eyes, and, in some cases, the skin becomes scruddy. When any of these symptoms appear, cease giving the drug. Repeat treatment, if necessary, in six weeks. It is not contagious in the ordinary sense, but if her saliva were eaten by another cow that had a sore on tongue or mouth, she might contract the disease. The milk or flesh of an affected beast is not considered wholesome, and it is illegal to offer such for sale. **V.**

WORMS—STERILITY.

1. Two horses and a foal have large white worms.

2. Is there an instrument called "a sound" for dilating the os uteri of cows that fail to conceive? Give directions for using. **W. J. M.**

Ans.—1. For each horse, take 1½ drams each sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, tartar emetic and calomel. Mix, and make into 12 powders. Give a powder every night and morning. After the last one has been taken, feed nothing but bran for twelve hours. Then give a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and feed bran only until purgation commences. For the foal, give 1-10 of the doses, and purge with 4 ozs. raw linseed oil.

2. There is such an instrument that can be purchased from dealers in veterinary instruments. Any smooth metal rod, or a piece of hardwood about 2 feet long and ½ inch thick made perfectly smooth will do. When the animal is in heat, or hard and arm, insert through vulva and pass forward until the neck of the sound is reached, then, with a rotary motion, endeavor to dilate the os uteri until the finger will pass into it. The finger has not sufficient force to dilate the sound. Breed in an open season. **V.**