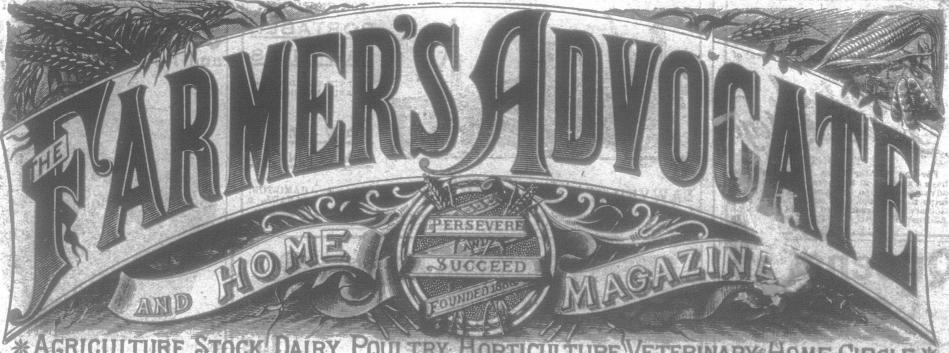
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VOL. XL.

LONDON, ONTARIO.

JANUARY 19, 1905. WINNIPEG MANITOBA.

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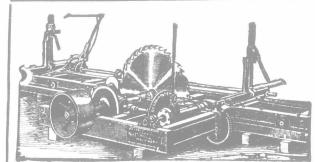
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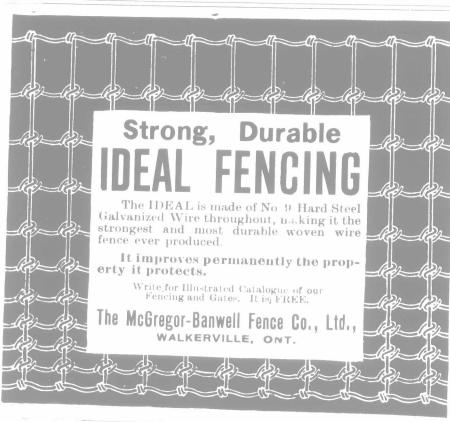
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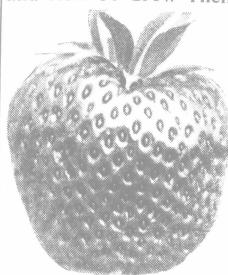
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No. 643

ESTABLISHED 1866.

VOL. XL.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., JANUARY 19, 1905

# EDITORIAL.

## The Farmer's Son's Position.

The following query is one of a number of similar purport recently addressed to the "Farmer's Advocate": "Would you advise a farmer's son staying at home after he is of age, against his own wishes, but to favor his father, while receiving no payment or promise of remuneration for his services?" There are, doubtless, many young men so situated, who are more or less dissatisfied with their position, in view of the uncertainty as to what they may expect to receive from their father, or when, in the future, it may be expected to come to them. Where this condition continues until the young man has reached the age of twenty-five or over, as is not infrequently the case, the young man has our sympathy, and may well be excused for becoming restive regarding his position. But the boy who has barely attained his majority should consider that his parents have done a good deal for him in giving him a home, food and clothing for all the years of his past life, and, let us presume, also, the advantages of securing a fair education, and although he may, by his work on the farm, have partially repaid these obligations, he should consider that it would savor of ingratitude to leave home against his father's will and wish as soon as he has reached the age limit of a minor. Common fairness would suggest the exercise of patience and consideration of the interests of the father for a reasonable period, and this is a case where there should be more mutual frankness in discussing the prospects of the son before he has reason for dissatisfaction with his position.

If the boy's inclinations are to make farming his life-work, he should have some definite assurance as to what assistance he may expect from his father, and when he may expect to receive If circumstances are such that no assurance can be given that he will in reasonable time receive help to start business on his own account, the father may well give him some interest in his business, or allow him a fair remuneration for his work, in order that he may. if so inclined, lay aside the nucleus for a business of his own, or make such investment as his judgment may suggest. The father should consider that were the son to leave home, a hired man would probably have to be engaged to take his place, and that good wages would be required to be paid for what might prove to be inferior and unsatisfactory help, in which case it would have been better to have given the same allowance to the son who had been trained in the ways of the father. If, on the other hand, the son has a strong inclination to try some other occupation, the father, after giving him wise counsel that fails to convince him, may be doing the boy a lifelong injustice by exercising his authority in checking his ambition and compelling him to take up a life-work that is distasteful to him. Some boys have a natural liking and qualifications for a trade, for a profession, mercantile life, engineering, or some other branch of science, in which they would probably be successful; while if persuaded against their will to take up farming they may succeed but partially for want of the enthusiasm that comes with a love for one's chosen calling. One of the surest ways to discourage a boy and create in his mind a distaste for farming is to make a drudge of him, treating him as a hired man, minus his wages, and giving him no personal financial interest in the business. For the happiest results to both there should be mutual confidence and consulta-

tion, and nothing will be more likely to bind the Notes on boy to the farm with the silken cords of satisfaction than giving him something in the line of live stock to call his own, to feed and care for, and dispose of as his judgment may dictate. The best way to create and keep in the mind of the boy a love for the farm is to so treat him as to win his confidence and insure his contentment. And we believe that if such course is pursued, the boys, as a rule, will be found not unreasonable in their demands.

# Some Interesting Statistics.

The dairymen's annual conventions always afford an opportunity of comparing the output of cheese and bacon during the season immediately preceding with those of previous years. For several years up to 1904, there has been a continued increase in the value of the above named products exported. In 1902, their combined value amounted to \$37,500,000; in 1903, \$47,500,000; but for 1904 the figures have receded to \$41,000,000. The greater part of this decline was due to the smaller make of cheese and the lesser price for cheese and bacon this year, as compared with last. In round figures, the decrease in cheese amounted to 300,000 boxes, or \$7,000,000. Butter, on the other hand, partially redeemed the situation by an increase in the value of exported product of nearly \$200,000 over the previous year, amounting all together to \$7,500,000. When we come to localize these values we find that Ontario is responsible for the decrease of revenue from exported cheese and bacon, and that Quebec butter export of that product.

The bacon business was quite disappointing during 1904. Nothing seemed to be able to raise the price for Canadian goods, and, in spite of the fact that it costs about six cents a pound to raise hogs in Denmark, the Danes continue to supply the greater portion of the 3,250,000 cwts. of pork and bacon required in Britain.

These figures and a general view of the whole situation forces the conclusion that the best method for the farmers of Ontario and Quebec to pursue is to increase the production of dairy products, including bacon, but, at the same time, endeavor to decrease the cost of such production. The decrease in the amount of milk supplied by each individual during the past year did not appear very great at the time, but so sudden a decline in revenue from dairy products as we have just witnessed cannot fail to make itself felt in the lessened purchasing power of the people, and, consequently, tighter money. The experiment of 'in-and-out" farming has too often been tried, and has been found too expensive for the average farmer. The system that returns the largest profit, and, consequently, the one that all should follow, is to stick to a particular line, like dairying, through its ups and downs, modifying operations according to conditions, but never entirely abandoning it for something untested. The work before us for 1905 is to raise the value of the cheese, bacon and butter exports, to not only make up for this year's decrease, but to place the high-water mark where it should have been at the end of 1904, somewhere in the neighborhood of \$55,000,000. A singular condition has existed the past year which promises to react next season, namely, that cows have failed to produce the quantity of milk naturally expected of them, and that next summer they may be expected to return to their normal production. With this the case, and in spite of the low prices prevailing for cheese and bacon, we should bend our efforts to attain a new high record for the production of these staple commodities in Canada.

## the Ontario Agricultural College.

The Ontario Agricultural, College is in full swing for 1905, with over six hundred students This includes the Macdonald in attendance. Institute classes and about two hundred in the short courses for live stock and seed judging, forty-seven in dairying, and about twenty-five in poultry. It is a sign of the times that the attendance at the short courses is about double what it was last year, and when in the judging pavilion the other day we noticed that about three hundred persons were on the amphitheatre seats, including some of the regular college course students, intently following the points of horses in the ring. While here and there we noted a man advanced in years, the class was practically made up of young men-strong evidence of the awakening thirst for special knowledge on the part of the rising generation of farmers and stockmen. In the regular college courses there are one hundred and sixteen old students and one hundred and seven new, or two hundred and twenty-three in all. There is a slight falling of in the number of old students, due, in part, to the regulation which now requires matriculation standard for those who go on to the B. S. A. degree. The general educational standards of Canada, the U.S., and other English-speaking countries, are rising. For the work of agricultural education and research, and other departments, outside of farming proper, an increasing number of men are called for yearly, and a great institution like the O. A. C. would be remiss in its duty has to be largely credited with the increase in the if it did not make the most thorough preparation for supplying that need, and doing it with the most thoroughly qualified men, who will de themselves, their country and the College credit in whatever position they may be called upon to fill. But right at this point something more should be said. We recently began a discussion in the "Farmer's Advocate" on the education of the farmer's son for the farm, which is attracting widespread interest, as, indeed, it should, for there is no more important subject to-day up for the consideration of farmers. In our issue for January 5th, Mr. Richard Gibson stated that the chief function of the Ontario Agricultural College was to turn out professors for American institutions, and that the College was beyond the ordinary farmer; and, in the same issue, Mr. H. W. Parry declared that the agricultural college of to-day turns out more specialists than it does bona-fide farmers. We asked President Creelman what he had to say to these statements, and he replied that, so far as the O. A. C. was concerned, they were not correct. In the first place, out of over two hundred students going through the College, only about twenty graduated with the B. S. A. degree yearly, and these were the only men eligible for the positions referred to, but through the press and otherwise they are in the public eye. But what does become of the students? A careful inquiry covering the past twenty-five years, in regard to all the students who had come to the college from Ontario and every other country in the world, showed that fifty-four per cent of all that were traceable, were actually in the Province of Ontario to-day, and of that number seventy-one per cent. were actually on farms and farming. A great many more were farming in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, in the Maritime Provinces, and elsewhere in Canada. The two-year or "associate" diploma course is especially designed and conducted with a view to the needs of the practical, everyday farmer, and this is the course which the bulk of the students take, and if a parent concludes that for the better preparation of his son for life

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LONDON, CANADA.

on the farm something more than home training or a "short course" were needful, the associate course would certainly commend itself to

The Macdonald Institute is a department of the College which, with its magnificent buildings and equipment, attracts the attention of every student of education who visits the institution. That it is becoming known and felt, is seen by the fact that there are now about 140 students in attendance, 100 of them in residence. Up to this time the long courses have been taken chiefly by city or town young women, and the short term courses by those from the country, owing, doubtless, to the perplexing problem of the ever-pressing need of domestic help in the farm home, from which the daughter can ill be spared. A young woman, who had been in attendance, bore this testimony to the domestic science course, that it not only gave her knowledge of great direct helpfulness, but it gave her an insight into why things were done that lifted her work out of drudgery and invested it with an entirely new meaning and interest. Students are there from all parts of Canada, and the number of those coming from the country shows a tendency to increase. following statement, prepared for us at a recent date, will give the reader an idea of the distribution of students in the institute:

In the Home Economics Department there

17 students taking the Junior Normal work. students taking the Senior Normal work. 20 students taking the Professional House-

keeper course. 5 students taking the Two-year Course.

16 students taking the One-year Course. 15 students taking the Short Course in Domestic Science.

23 students taking the Optional Courses. There were twenty-seven applications for entrance to the Short Course in Domestic Science, which opened January 3rd. In the Manual

Training Department there were students taking the Normal Class work

" students to sine the Wood-carving work, and the Nature Straty Department, recently closed, a three-months' course was taken by 37 students.

Another institution of special interest, is the Consolidated Public School, quite near the Macdonald Institute. Though not a part of the College. it is calculated to have in time a very marked influence upon the character of the student material for the college coming from rural schools. Through the influence of the courses and system of teaching, scholars will be better prepared for an agricultural college course. the main, Principal Hotson states that they follow the regular public school curriculum, and are a part of the regular inspectorate. school is graded, and there are five assistant There are departments for manual teachers. training, fitted up with tools which the scholars use in woodwork, etc.; for domestic economy, in which cooking, sewing, etc., is taught, and in spring and summer the scholars will have individual and collective garden plots. A curious incident was this, that the senior class boys all voted themselves not long ago to learn sewing, and are sticking to it, so that when the worst comes to the worst, the consolidated school boys will hereafter be able to sew on their own They bring in plans of barns, with buttons. estimates on the cost of material; they have supplementary readings of books like those of John Burroughs; each day a scholar tells or reads to the senior class the gist of the important events recorded in the newspapers of the day before, which come to the school; up in the third story assembly room they have their literary society meetings, etc., and all through the whole day's work runs the idea of "doing things." testimony of the youngsters is that "it is the only school that ever was!" Four ordinary school sections united in this school, and there are on the roll 175, compared with 147 on the rolls of the four individual schools. The average attendance has increased from 52 per cent. to 92 per cent. The scholars are brought to school in six vans, holding from 20 to 26 each, at a cost per van varying from \$1.40 to \$2.90 per day, but this will be reduced another season. school opens at 9.30 a. m., but there are no intermissions for senior pupils, and just one hour at noon, so that as much work is done as when starting at 9 a.m. Another effect of this school is that it is attracting back scholars who had passed the High School entrance, and who ordinarily either cease going to school or drift off to city or town institutions. The heating, ventilation, etc., are admirable, one man looking after the boilers and all general work of that sort about the building. In its location and general conduct, it is designed as an object lesson for the people of the Province, and therefore is costing, no doubt, more than a consolidated school would under usual conditions, but the contention is that the people will get more and far better educational results for their money. It is under control of a board of twelve members, three from each of the four consolidating sections.

From time to time improvements are steadily being made about the college, such as the new greenhouses for the horticultural department; new buildings for the poultry branch; and very fine cement flooring in the dairy barns, where the obsolete mangers have been abolished, and a manure carrier is installed. In the dairy building new apparatus has been introduced, and other desirable changes made. In our judgment, one of the most pressing needs of the college is an up-todate building for farm mechanics, or the running of machinery, carpenter work, forging, and a long range of operations in which every farmer's son should receive special training. Then we noticed that the experimentalists' department was terribly crowded, and there is also badly needed provision for an insectary and plant-growing under cover in the Dept. of Biology and Physics. There has been a useful consolidation of such work as farm engineering, drainage, etc., in the Physics Dept. The Horticultural Dept. is carrying on work in fruit variety tests and in cover crops that will be productive of very valuable results. In the Livestock Dept. an important and extended series of experiments in cross-breeding Berkshire, Yorkshire and Tamworth swine is being projected, which will be followed out and duplicated to the carcass test. The Chemical Dept. is investigating the question of improving the large area of swamp soils of the Province and making them more profitable.

"We are proud of the O. A. C.," remarked a Wellington County resident to the writer. "It has a reputation, and it deserves it. You never hear the ill reports regarding the College such as mar the status of some other schools where large numbers of students are assembled. It is a grand place for a Canadian youth to get an education.

We are inclined to think that these remarks by an unprejudiced observer, who had ample opportunities to judge of the College and staff fairly, indicated one very strong reason for its prestige, viz., confidence, not only in its personnel, but in its general discipline. This is a priceless heritage, not easily earned by any institution, and, therefore, to be doubly prized. It is fundamental. Educational institutions there may be, dominated

by divergent ideals or types of policy. product of one is a moneymaking machine; of the other, manhood in the best sense of that term. The almighty dollar is the goal of the one, character of the other. The one circles in the routine of Henry Ward Beecher's Western farmer, who bought more land to raise more corn to feed more hogs to buy more land to grow more corn to feed more hogs," and thus on. The other takes account of man as an intelligent, moral being who can see beauty and goodness in the world and in life. Pressed to an extreme, the one may make the man a heartless mercenary, the other impractical and inefficient for the worka-day world. There is a golden mean in which success as a farmer is made to minister to intelligent citizenship. In this, the very heyday of its matured career, the O. A. C. does well to sustain its standards and build for a yet more abiding confidence in the public mind, and in student loyalty to an institution whose teachings they will hold in still greater esteem as years lengthen out into life and they themselves are able to share, not only in the material-creating, but in the moral leadership of this country.

## Blossom Like the Rose.

We have a dozen good papers coming to our house, but none are so highly prized by us all as the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." Each member of our household finds something in every number to interest them, and to add to their store of useful knowledge. I have been a subscriber to all the leading agricultural journals of America, and I unhesitatingly place the "Farmer's Advocate" as the peer of them all. I cannot help but think of the incalculable benefits that would arise to this country if every rural home were supplied with such a paper. The hardworking, but aimless and thriftless farmer would, in many cases, receive an inspiration that would work a wonderful change. The neglected farms and the half-tilled fields would blossom like the rose, and the ill-bred and ill-fed animals would give place to the slick-coated, well-bred animals that, in profit and pleasure, would gladden the hearts of the owners. Wishing you every continued success, and hoping for the day when every struggling farmer will feel the help and the uplift of just such a paper as the "Farmer's Advo-Sincerely yours, A. D. McGUGAN.

Rodney, Ont., Jan. 5, 1905.

# HURSES.

Meetings of horsemen will be held on dates and at places given below

At the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Monday, January 30th, at 8 p. m., annual meeting of the Harness, Hunter and Saddle Horse Society of

Tuesday, January 31st, at 7.30 p. m., annual meeting Hackney Horse Society.

At the Repository, Toronto, Tuesday, January 31st, at 8.30 p. m., fifth annual meeting Canadian Pony Society.

Wednesday, February 1st, at 11 a. m., annual meeting Shire Horse Breeders' Association. Wednesday, February 1st, at 8 p. m., annual

meeting Canadian Clydesdale Horse Breeders' Association. Thursday, February 2nd, banquet to be tend-

ered by the Canadaian Horse-breeders' Association to the Canadian horsemen who won prizes at the United States shows during the past year. Friday, February 3rd, annual meeting Cana-

dian Horse-breeders' Association. February 1st, 2nd and 3rd, third annual Clydesdale and Shire Show.

The best Canadian ice record over a half-mile track is 2.18½, made by Flora Hunter, in a race at Ottawa last winter. The best record over a mile track is 2.15%, made by Cresceus, at Ottawa, two years ago.

A press report says: Alfred Vanderbilt ordered his special car coupled to the Twentieth Century Limited in New York the other day, took breakfast in Chicago the next morning, and between eating the two lamb chops purchased the best four-in-hand team in the world of Mr. Tichenor for \$35,000, and was back in Gotham the next day shaking hands with Tom Lawson. That's the way to do business.

At this time of the year it is necessary that the condition of the in-foal mares should be attended to, as no good can result from their living upon poor food. A certain amount of sound grain should be given them, properly mixed with hay or chaff, and if they are in the straw-yard, the addition of roots will be beneficial as helping to keep their bowels in good order. Nor should there be too long intervals between feeds, as anything that is liable to interfere with the digestion of a brood mare, which requires all the nourishment, in reason, that she can take, is likely to be prejudicial to her health and that of her unborn foal,

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JANUARY 19, 1905

Handle the Colts During Winter.

During the winter months there is little to do on the average farm but look after the stock, and as a consequence, there is considerable spare time, except where help is very scarce. No more profitable or enjoyable recreation can be found for the boys on the farm at this season than handling the colts. Profitable because it enhances the future value of the colt, and at the same time tends to make the boys proficient horsemen. Enjoyable because it affords a pleasant pastime for the boys, provided, of course, they are naturally fond of animals, and horses in particular; and to none other should the handling of colts be entrusted. To the boy, large or small, who likes a horse, it is a source of pleasure to handle a colt, and observe him day by day, as his education advances, become more and more tractable and obedient. To the man or boy who likes horses, it gives greater satisfaction and pleasure to handle a green or partially green one, in either harness or saddle, and to daily observe improvement, than to drive or ride a thoroughly handy one in which we do not look for improvement. In the first case he observes the fruits of his patience and often labor, and it encourages him to increased efforts; while in the latter he neither looks nor tries for improvement, and while he thoroughly enjoys his drives or rides, he does not feel that his skill or efforts are accomplishing anything in the way of improvement, because it does not give him the same degree of pleasure as the handling of one in which improvement is not only possible, but necessary. When boys begin to handle colts they should do so under instructions, as while the average boy will, no doubt, in time be able to learn from experience the right and the wrong methods of doing, he is liable to get both himself and the colts into bad habits during the process, hence the fathers or elder brothers should teach the boys how it should be done. There should be a method. There are many good methods and more bad ones. Above all things, kindness, but firmness, should be practiced. Conflicts or differences of opinion or inclination between the boy and the colt should, if possible, be avoided, but when such occur, the boy should always be in a position to gain the mastery without the use of violence or cruelty. This can be accomplished only by the use of strong and proper appliances, such as cannot be broken by the colt, and with which, by the aid of the skill and activity of the boy, the superior strength of the colt can be Colts should be handled when quite young, overcome. and their education yearly continued during the winter months, and then little or no trouble is experienced when their services are required in the team or single harness or saddle. In many cases the early handling or education is neglected, and "breaking," as it is properly called in this case, does not commence until the animal is required for work, and then it is done all at once. While such treatment often makes good and well-mannered horses, we cannot expect it to give as satisfactory results as where the education was commenced early, and, consequently, was more gradual. When there are unhandled or green colts of different ages, let the boys begin to handle them. The weanlings should be taught to lead and stand tied; should be led beside a saddle horse or behind a sleigh or cutter. The exercise is good for the colt, and the education is invaluable. They should be handled all over, their feet lifted, and, if necessary (which is often the case), rasped or cut down to the normal shape. They should be kindly but firmly spoken to and treated, and, of course, when they are being petted, many and variable words may be used, the signification of which the colt is not expected to understand, but he understands by the tone and actions of the person that he has nothing to fear; but when we are giving him a lesson we should use few words, we should pronounce them distinctly, each word should indicate a specific action, and we should always use the same word for any specific action. For instance, we say "whoa" when we want him to stand still, "back" when he is wanted to step backwards, "go on" when we want him to move forwards, "steady" when we want him to slacken his gait, etc., etc. We should avoid the use of the same word to express different ideas or demand different actions. How often do we hear drivers say "whoa," or "whoa, back," when they simply want the horse or team to go more slowly, use the same expression when they really want the horse to stand, and the same when they want him to back. The indiscriminate use of words must confuse a horse, and while horses so driven are often handy and well mannered, it is because they have become so accustomed to it that they associate certain actions with certain tones of voice, or with the degree of pressure exerted upon the bit, even though the same words are used for each action. This, we claim, is wrong, hence it is wise to be careful in respect to the words we use in handling colts. The yearlings, two- and three-yearolds, if not already halter broken, should be treated as the weanlings, and then should be "given a mouth," or, in other words, should be "bitted." This should not be done by driving or riding, but by putting a light bridle with an ordinary snaffle bit on the colt, and leaving it on for a few hours each day until he ceases to "fight the bit," after which gentle pressure, by the use of the check rein attached to a surcingle should be given, and the pressure gradually increased by shortening the check, until we get him to hold his head in about the position we want. This teaches him to carry a good head, and at the same time to yield to pressure upon the bit; his mouth becomes accus-

tomed to it, and we avoid the sore mouths so often seen in colts when they are driven or ridden without preliminary fitting. Then harness should be put on, and the colt allowed to run in a large box stall or paddock for a few hours each day until he becomes accustomed to having the harness put on, to wearing it, and having it removed without fear or nervousness. He is then ready to be driven, which may be done either with a good-mannered mate or singly. I do not think it wise to drive two colts together at first. In fact, I prefer teaching a colt to go singly first, and then we seldom have trouble when we want him to go with a mate, but many prefer driving him with a steady but prompt old horse first. Whichever we do, I think we should drive him a few times with just the harness before hitching to a rig. It is well to give him a few lessons this way first. Teach him to stand, go on, back, etc., and allow him to see all the sights that are liable to frighten him. When he is hitched we should see that both harness and rig are strong. The idea that "any old thing" is good enough to hitch a colt to is entirely wrong. The "old thing" may break and the colt injure himself or run away, and thereby learn habits that he is very slow to forget. Have things so strong that they are not liable to break, and be in a position to conquer him without violence or harshness if he act badly, as will sometimes occur notwithstanding all our trouble. If driving singly, it is wise to use a kicking strap for the first few times. When tied while hitched a strong rope should be used, and he should be tied to a fence or other object, which will prevent him from either going forwards or around, as he can do if tied to a post. He should be driven a little every day. I think frequent short drives preferable to few long ones, as they do not tire him, and at the same time teach him to be hitched and unhitched. If he will be required for spring work, this training will gradually harden him, and increase both respiratory and muscular vigor, and if he will not be needed in the spring he will have had lessons which he will never forget, and will be handy when we commence to handle him in his next year, or if he be for sale, he can be hitched and shown to the prospective purchaser. If he be a colt of saddle breeding or pattern, he should be taught to go well under saddle as well as in harness. I think it is a pity so little attention is paid to this mode of travel or recreation in the country. Saddle work is both healthy and delightful, and, in my opinion, both boys and girls on the farm should practice it, but I have not space " WHIP." to enlarge on this at present.

# Re Premiums.

Mr. N. Cotton, Simcoe, Ont.: "I received the harmonica and microscope all right, and am highly pleased with them. I think the 'Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine ' is a strictly high-grade paper.'

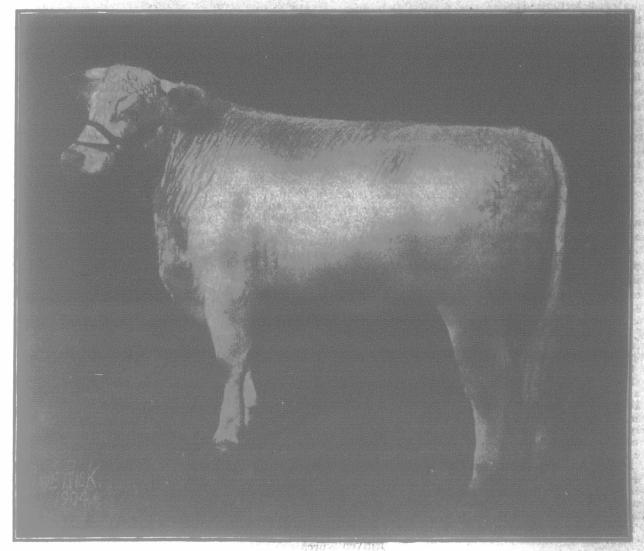
Mr. Henry Schafer, Jr., Oxford, Ont., says: "Please accept thanks for premium knife which I received. It

## Fitting Show Horses.

A yearling that is fed up on oil cake and other soft foods is a most unsatisfactory animal to have to deal with, for he usually carries a load of blubber, which not only is likely to conceal certain faults that he may actually possess, but is likely to suggest the fact that he may possibly have others, which, as a matter of fact, he may not. The most usual criticism that is bestowed upon a horse that is overburdened with flesh is that he is deficient in muscular development, and, beyond a doubt, the accusation is justified by fact. There is only one reliable and safe way to put muscle on a horse, and that is by a long course of regular, slow exercise and judicious feeding. No doubt hard work at a fast pace would procure the result, but its good effects would be neutralized by its sinister influence upon the action. If a horse, and especially a young one, is sent along too much at top speed, or anything near it, the freedom and liberty of its action are sure to suffer, but, on the other hand, no matter how much slow work, such as walking, it gets, no harm will be done, but, on the contrary, the animal, unless it is a very delicate one, will thrive in every respect and lay on muscle.

The importance of supplying a growing colt or filly which is destined for exhibition with sound wholesome food cannot possibly be overestimated. A fattening diet, of course, produces a big appearance, but it is purely artificial, and cannot compare with the looks of a horse which has been on sound, wholesome, nourishing food, which has been enjoyed, as it always is, by a healthy animal in useful work. Unfortunately, there is not sufficient time in many great stude to devote to the proper preparation of their show horses, and even when there is, some owners appear to be more disposed to place reliance on fattening foods than upon those which really benefit the horses and assist in bringing them into the ring in that hard, muscular condition which all practical men

rejoice to see. The main difficulty which has to be faced by exhibitors is one of time, as it is impossible to bring a horse out in blooming condition if his preparation has been hurried. In this respect, a great difference exists between getting a horse fit for the show-ring and training him for a race, and this is a fact which all parties concerned should bear in mind. In the former case, every-thing goes by appearances; in the latter, the result depends upon the actual performance of the horse, and as many animals run better when apparently half trained than they do when wound up to concert pitch, it is impossible to draw any comparisons between the two cases.. At the same time, the fact may be emphasized that the best and safest way to put muscle on a horse is by subjecting him to a long course of slow work .-[Live-stock Journal (British).



Trout Creek Wanderer.

Yearling Shorthorn steer. First at International Show, Chicago. 1904. Property of W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont.

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# Work for the Horse-breeders' Association.

Speaking of the source of supply for highstepping show horses, no less authority than Mr. W. D. Grand, formerly of the Repository, Toronto, now of New York, says of the Standardbred horses: "The foundation stock has been so nearly wiped out that I doubt whether the breed can be revived." This is a lamentable fact, with regard to the light horses of Canada, as well as of the States. There has been a most reckless neglect among individual breeders, and the fraternity of horsemen as a body, of that style, action and general pleasing contour, that characterizes a first-class harness horse, and a most blind and irrational effort made to produce a racing machine, regardless of and at the sacrifice of size, strength, action, conformation, and, in fact, everything except speed. Scattered all over the country there are both stallions and mares that might produce, not only high-stepping show horses, but also excellent road horses, having much more to commend them than the mere ability to split the wind, and this stock is being continually depreciated by the use of weedy racing

About twenty-five years ago, a Royal Commission investigated the condition of horse-breeding in Ontario, and much of the evidence taken urged the establishment of a record and an organization that would foster the development of light-horse breeding, and direct it along rational lines. These recommendations were never acted upon by the horsemen, with the result that we have nothing but the disordered record for light horses in Canada, and no uniformity of type is recognized by judges at our fairs.

Here, we submit, is work for the Canadian Horse-breeders' Association, and we hope that at the annual meeting on February 3rd, some action will be taken to evolve measures that shall operate to the advantage of light-horse breeding, especially in the production of attractive and useful harness horses.

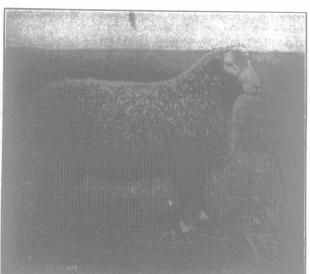
# STOCK.

# Wintering Breeding Ewes.

On the judicious winter care and feeding of the in-lamb ewes depends, largely, the success of the coming lamb crop. To ensure strong, healthy, vigorous lambs, the ewes require to be kept in good, thrifty condition, without becoming too fat. Their principal food, up to within a month of lambing time, may be good clover hay, if available. Indeed, with this in fair supply, they need little if any other food up to the time indicated. Where pea straw that has been well saved and flail threshed is on hand, this will carry the ewes along in good condition up to that time, though a feed of clover once a day in addition, will greatly improve the bill-of-fare. If clover or pea straw be not in stock, and other hay has to be depended upon, the sheep should have a moderate supply of turnips or mangels, and if these are not on hand a light feed of oats, or, better, oats and bran should be given once or twice a day. Most flockmasters agree that too liberal feeding of roots to breeding ewes has an injurious effect upon the lambs they are carrying. A moderate quantity may be fed with safety, and even with good effect, provided the ewes get a fair amount of exercise, and to this end some owners feed the turnips whole, in order that the ewes may scoop them, and thereby receive exercise, and at the same time eat more slowly, mixing the food with the saliva of the mouth, which aids digestion. The experience of the writer with ewes liberally fed with sliced turnips, and kept in close quarters, was not satisfactory, the lambs too often coming soft and flabby, many having goitre, and unable to help themselves; while, later, when only dry feed was given, and the liberty of a large yard to run in, the lambs came strong and well able to take care of themselves. Some breeders, however, claim that a fairly liberal feeding of roots may be safely practiced, but all agree that if the ewes lie quiet and fail to get exercise the results are not so satisfactory. In winters of deep snow it is not always practicable to give them exercise. Feeding hay or pea straw in racks in the open yard is one way of inducing them to move about. Let no one, however, get the idea from what has been said that sheep are more difficult to manage than other stock. There is, in fact, no farm stock that requires less care, and if given half a chance they will make as good returns as any other. Just the exercise of a little common sense in their management is all that is required.

Devon Long-wool Sheep.

This breed originated in the County of Devonshire, England, and is said to have been known for centuries in the neighborhood of Bampton, or Bathampton, a market town and parish in that county. In Bell's Gazette of 1836 we read 'Many sheep are fed in the neighborhood. They are of large size, and of uncommon fine quality from the excellence of the pasture." The original was a large-framed, heavy-woolled sheep, whitefaced and hornless, as are the present type, which has been modified by Leicester and Lincoln crosses. The Devon Long-wool breed is a wellestablished race, and has been well represented at the Royal Agricultural Society's shows in recent years, a full prize list being provided for it. They are about as large as the Border Leicester, and resemble the Lincoln in type and quality of fleece more than any other breed. They are a strong, healthy, vigorous class, and shear a heavy fleece of wool, and produce an excellent quality The average weight of the first-prize of meat. pen of yearling wethers of this breed at the late Smithfield Show was 280 lbs. each, showing a daily gain of 0.44 lb., and the second-prize pen of lambs weighed 178 lbs. each, with a daily gain of 0.66 lb. These, of course, had been highly forced for show purposes. There are, it appears, two distinct breeds of Devon sheep, one named Devon Long-wool, and the other South Devon. A flockbook for registering of the latter is published, of which the secretary and editor is Mr. W. W. Chapman, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, but we are not aware whether a flock-book exists for the Devon Long-wools, which are given a class at the Royal Show. At the late Smithfield Show, both Devons and South Devons competed in a class for Devons, and other pure long-woolled breeds, apart from Leicesters, Lincolns and Cotswolds, the South Devons winning first in each class.



Devon Long-wool Ram.

# Goitre in Lambs.

Please describe the disease named goitre in lambs. State cause, prevention and cure. Is it hereditary?

W. J. S.

Goitre causes considerable loss in some flocks some seasons. When present, the thyroid glands of the neck are more or less enlarged, and in some instances so as to form lumps of considerable size on each side of the throat. These are movable, and something like small kidneys in form. It would seem to be fatal only in lambs, and usually at birth or a short time after, Sometimes the lambs are dead at birth. other times they are so low in vitality that they die within a few hours. In yet other cases, the swelling gradually grows less, and finally disappears, but not infrequently it remains, though relatively reduced in size. The cause or causes which lead to the trouble are not certainly known. It has been claimed that it is due to the character of the water drank, an excess of ime being supposed to cause the trouble, but this contention has by no means been satisfactorily established. The consensus of opinion among experienced breeders is that the chief causes are lack of exercise on the part of the pregnant ewes, and the feeding too freely of roots. It seldom occurs in early lambs, in which case the ewes have had exercise in the fields for the first months of pregnancy, and it rarely, if ever, appears when the ewes have been kept mainly on dry feed and are not overfat. Most flockmasters prefer to feed but few turnips or other roots to in-lamb ewes, until about a fortnight before they are due to lamb. Others feed turnips whole, scattered on the ground, so that they are eaten slowly, and exercise is thereby induced. And some prefer to feed hay or pea straw in racks in open yards. In winters of deep snow especially, some such measures are necessary to encourage the taking of exercise. Goitre usually occurs when lambs are late, and the ewes are closely confined, liberally fed, and become very fat. Treatment seems to

be of little avail. Sometimes, however, iodine has been applied with apparent effect. It is thought that goitre is, to some extent, hereditary, and, as far as possible, breeding from affected animals should be avoided.

# Winter Care of Cattle.

A Dundas County, Ontario, reader of the "Farmer's Advocate" asks for information as to the best way of caring for pure-bred cattle in winter, when milking and when not milking.

If the question is intended to apply to dairy cows, we would say that cows which are milking, if they are naturally good producers, will pay well for liberal feeding, and may profitably be fed nearly up to their full capacity, provided the feeding be judiciously done. The quality of the food given should, if possible, be first-class. If such be not available, then such fodder as one has should be prepared in a manner to make it palatable, and mixed with meal or bran, or both, in order to supply the food elements necessary for the making of milk in paying quantity. Where corn ensilage is provided a good plan is to mix enough of this with cut straw or hay, or both, for the next day's feeding, allowing the mixture to stand from twelve to twenty hours, during which time it will become heated, and the chaffed hay and straw softened and flavored with the ensilage, making the whole palatable. If pulped roots are added to the mixture, so much the better, though if turnips are used, it should be fed after milking, in order to avoid affecting the flavor of the milk, and milk should not in any case be allowed to stand uncovered in the stable for any considerable time where this or any foreign taint is present. To this mixture should be added, when placed in the manger, such quantity of a mixture of meal and bran as is considered safe and necessary for a full flow of milk. The quantity must be determined by the feeder, and gauged to suit the case of each individual cow as he learns from observation the capacity and need of each animal. For the average cow, twenty to thirty pounds of ensilage per day, in two or three feeds, and from five to ten pounds of meal mixture may be taken as a general guide to go by. Large cows may require considerably more than the largest amount named.

Some advanced dairy farmers contend that for best results, the cows should have water before them in the stalls, so that they may drink at will, and that to let them out of the stable in winter, even for a short time daily, means a loss of milk or a lowering of milk production. While we think it a great advantage to have facilities for watering in the stall, we are of the opinion that water should not be allowed to stand in the troughs, as it is sure to become impure, and should be allowed to run off when the cattle have had opportunity to drink. But we believe that the cows are no worse, but rather better, for a run out in the yard for a short time, say half an hour to an hour, if the weather is favorable, while the stable is being cleaned and the noon feed placed in the mangers. quired to drink ice water, and stand out long enough to become chilled, return to the stable with sharpened appetites and a fresh relish for the food, which will do them good. But do not make the mistake of leaving the cows to shiver in the yard while you go to town, and return an hour or two later than the regular feeding time, the cows in the meantime becoming chilled and disappointed of their regular meals. Regularity in feeding, and quietness counts for much, either in the case of milking cows or of fattening cattle.

Cows that are not milking will, as a rule, do well enough on the bulky part of the ration described, without the meal supplement, and if ensilage is not available will do well on whole hay and roots, or even with a good quality of straw and roots, until near the time of calving, and young cattle of the dairy breeds may be kept in good enough condition without grain, though they will do all the better for a light ration of chopped oats or other meal and bran.

In the case of pure-bred cattle of the beef breeds, the cows, while being milked, or nursing their calves, as is the common practice, require to be nearly as generously fed as dairy cows, and the young things need to be kept not only constantly growing, but putting on flesh and increasing in weight steadily, in order to best development and profit.

# Valued as an Advertising Medium.

As a manufacturer, and as a breeder of Shorthorn cattle, I have had over fifteen years' advertising experience with your paper, and find the "Farmer's Advocate" readers the most progressive in each community, and people with whom it wishing to do business.

Wishing you continued success,

Niagara, Ont.

Yours very truly, HUDSON USHER. ED 1866

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Wintering Pigs.

In order to realize the most possible from hograising in Canada, too much importance cannot be attached to their requirements in the winter. If this branch of stock-raising is to be profitable, we must have two litters in twelve months. With only one litter there is too much expense in keeping the breeding stock. They must be fed for the whole year, and it stands to reason that if they produce two crops of pigs instead of one, and these are rightly managed, the profits will be that much greater. The second crop; or fall pigs, necessitates winter feeding, and care of the youngsters as well as the breeders.

It is not a difficult matter to get two or three pigs to make good growth, for the swill from the kitchen, so useful, goes a long way; but in raising sufficient numbers to make it an important branch of business, the swill is insignificant when divided among them all. Neither is it difficult in warm weather to procure ample remuneration for the time and feed used; but to do this in winter is when skill and care are required. This is truer than we may be disposed to credit at first though, for the hog will withstand a great amount of cold if compelled to, but to withstand cold and thrive at the same time is a different proposition.

While the feed bill for the old and young may vary considerably, there still are certain principles in the care and feeding which are the same in each case. The main thing in feeding is to economize. There should be no such economy as will result in the saving of feed and disaster to the stock. But there should be the closest study of the prices of feed at one's disposal, along with the requirements of the animals. The chief essential in economical feeding is to use as bulky and cheap stuff as possible, so long as the desired results are attained. The result desired in the sow is that she be in good, strong, thrifty condition during the whole period of gestation-thrifty, not so fat that she will not exercise as she should; then she will be capable of supplying the offspring with their requirements before their birth. Then the pigs will come right. The constitution of many pigs is ruined before they see the light of day. If the sow is starved or only half nourished, she cannot produce pigs with sufficient stamina to become first-class hogs. If, on the other hand, she has been well nourished, and receives ample exercise, she will not only produce strong pigs, but will be in condition to suckle the young to best advantage-giving them their due start, which is so important.

The waste from the kitchen, with a whole mangel or two and a few handfuls of dry grain daily, will be all the sow requires. The grain should always be thrown in six inches or so of straw or chaff. This will prevent her getting it too rapidly, and will secure perfect mastication. Hunting for the grain will serve as an inducement to further exercise.

Young pigs as soon as weaned, even before, and until ready for fattening, should always be made to hunt some grain in straw or chaff. If the pen is too small to keep a part for dry straw in which to scatter the grain, a shed is a splendid place. The pigs can be let out of their pen every day for an hour or two, and it is surprising how soon a pig will learn to go to the feeding resort. They can be taken across several rods of snow in coldest wether, when they are treated regularly in the same place. The outing seems to put vim into them, and they grow much more healthy and straight. Pigs treated this way, fed judiciously, and their sleeping quarters kept clean and dry, will seldom, if ever, founder or stall on their feed. The best batch I ever wintered were treated in this way. Their shed was exceptionally cold, but with a nest in one corner, to which they would resort occasionally for a few minutes, they did not suffer. There were twenty-four in the lot, occupying three pens. They were all let out together every day, and when letting them in we would allow eight to enter the aisle and pen them, then another eight, and so on, and they were not very

One of the best cheap bulky foods for pigs of all ages is clover. If one would make it a special point to cut and cure a little nice clover while it was quite fresh—beginning to bloom—and run this through a cutting-box, he would save dollars in the feed bill, and have better results. This sprinkled lightly with water, and a small quantity of shorts or chop stirred in, and let stand a few hours, will be greedily eaten by the swine.

Pigs should be given their feed in form that will

induce mastication as much as possible. An animal cannot have good digestion without thorough mastication of its food. They have been given teeth for a purpose, and that purpose is to chew; not necessarily to make the food fine; we can do that at the grist mill. The main thing is to induce the flow of saliva, which, upon entering the stomach, aids digestion. It is poor satisfaction pouring food down a pig's throat unless it is to be digested and converted into pork. It may seem the height of kindness to Mr. Pig to grind his feed and then mix it so he can swallow a pailful in about two minutes. The result is not satisfactory, though, for the pig simply goes back to his nest to shiver, and soon the nice straight pig will be transformed into a hump-backed, pot-bellied cripple, a most unprofitable, squealing runt. The better way is to make him chew, chew, chew, whether whole grain, chop, clover or roots, and have his drink in a separate trough. He will drink all he requires, and will do better than when forced to take it for the sake of the J. R. H. meal it contains. Wentworth Co., Ont.

How Contagious Abortion Was Controlled in a Scotch Dairy Herd.

The following excerpts from an address by Mr. Marshall, and discussion on the address, on contagious abortion and its treatment, will be of interest to many cattlemen:

From January to July, 1890, we had fifty-one services—some of them repeats, doubtless—but of this number only eight were effective, and two of the eight were heifers served at a neighbor's. During the next six months a changed bull served nineteen, out of which eleven held. In 1891. matters were equally bad, although at that time we were using three bulls—one to the doubtful cows, one kept solely for those that were breeding, and the third at an off farm for maiden heifers. During the first six months, only ten seem to have held, and several of them were heifers, and this sort of thing went on for over two years or so. About this time the council of the R. A. S. E. took the matter up, and the evidence they collected showed how widespread and serious it was. Amongst those who gave evidence was Mr. Peter, of Berkeley, Gloucestershire, who first introduced the carbolic-acid mash treatment, which caused such a stir at the time. The Shorthorn herd in his charge had been nearly wiped out by it; and, just at the time when M. Nocard's treatment was being brought forward, an American friend (I think) recommended this carbolic-acid treatment to Mr. Peter, who at once began with both systems, using the carbolic mashes and the corrosive sublimate injections on the same animals at the same time. Unfortunately, an incomplete report somehow got into the agricultural press, and the carbolic acid part of the treatment was boomed as the cure, to the neglect of what I have been seems the most important part. told by many who tried it that this method, alone, proved very unsatisfactory. Mr. Peter says, in a letter received from him quite recently "The time the Berkeley Castle herd was decimated was from 1882 to 1888 and 1889. I then adopted the Nocard injections and the carbolic-acid mashes in half-ounce doses. I have had a few isolated cases since, but not in a contagious form.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE and I continue the use of disinfectants and carbolic-acid mashes, which I find beneficial generally to the health of the herd." In a postscript, Mr. Peter throws out this suggestion, that "cali cholera or scours in calves is also a form of contagious abortion'; and, in a later letter, thinks it "due to the germs productive of infectious abortion in cows." This is a question more for a bacteriologist than for a farmer, but it certainly seems worth considering. Having seen the recommendations of the R. A. S. E. as to treatment, I now determined to try and stem the outbreak, and for many months my morning employment was a sedulous washing of every cow with a whiting brush—a far better weapon than a sponge-and a bucket of corrosive sublimate solution; only, we shirked the job on Sundays. cannot say we found any immediate relief, but, two years being the time given for a complete cure, we went on in hope. Fortunately for both cure, we went on in hope. patience and pocket, the subject cropped up in conversation with Mr. Stephenson, who strongly recommended me to go further, and to inject which I did, trying it first on three heifers that had been running for months. After two or three injections they were served, two of them holding to the first service, the other proving sterile. Finding the effects on the animals not nearly so severe as I had expected, we, during the next week, injected every empty cow on the place, repeating the injections weekly two or three times.

At the same time we disinfected the bulls by carefully injecting the same solution into their sheaths, and thoroughly disinfected the byres by scraping the walls, floors and woodwork, washing with boiling water and carbolic acid. The roofs had, of course, been well swept down; and then we lighted sulphur fires, closing the doors and windows, till the few remaining spiders doubtless thought the end had come. And so it had with the attack, as, with the exception of two or three which proved sterile,

EVERY COW SERVED CAME AT ONCE INTO REGULAR BREEDING.

A few in-calf cows still aborted, but isolation and treatment cured them in due course. This attack had one feature different from M. Nocard's experience, in that most of the cows aborted at a very early period. A few dropped them at five, six or seven months, but mostly they seemed to have cast them almost as soon as conceived. Many of them came in season at four or five weeks, and up to three or four months. At any time over the three weeks-earlier occasionally—a bit glairy, discolored slime would be noticed about the tail, and then in a few days the cow was in season. More than once we found distinct embryo, not more than a month old, and there is at present a pair of twin calves not bigger than small mice in a bottle of spirit at the Armstrong College, Newcastle, which were seen to drop from a cow in the field, and were fortunately, preserved. So frequently did we notice these discharges that we came to the conclusion that a cow which "broke" at any irregular time, say, four or five weeks, had aborted, and I still treat any irregularities of this kind as abortions, usually with success.

CONTRARY TO M. NOCARD'S EXPERIENCE, my greatest trouble—and I think I am not alone with these runners. Not infrequently they prove sterile, but many of them breed after treatment, and, although suspicious characters, they need not be condemned as useless without a fair trial. At any rate, they should either be isolated or treated, as they are a source of danger in a herd, I think. Neither would I say with M. Nocard, "Every cow that has aborted (from contagious abortion) should be regarded as useless for breeding purposes," because nearly all will breed regularly after efficient treatment. Permit me just to quote one experiment of my own. One particular bull had served sixteen cows in four months, and not one was in calf to him. He was fat, and ready to go, but I held him back to try this experiment. We selected two of these cows (nice young ones), and injected them two or three times, at the same time injecting and disinfecting the bull's sheath, and let him serve them. Both held to the first service, both carried their calves to the full time, and both bred regularly for years after. I have had comparatively little experience in treating in-calf cows, but have injected one occasionally, with satisfactory results; but I am inclined to think that once a cow is infected, that calf is doomed. Mr. Peter, however, injected regularly all in-calf cows at about six weeks' and six months' pregnancy. For some time he used Nocard's solution, but now uses a coal-tar disinfectant as less severe. He finishes his last letter by saying, "There is no difficulty in getting rid of contagious abortion under proper treatment," and I heartily agree with him. Indeed, I could quote scores of letters bearing the same testimony-only, it must be proper treatment, properly carried out. This is where some people seem to fail. On reading this lecture in the train on my way to Glasgow, on Tuesday, I thought I had not pointed out with sufficient clearness and emphasis the action of the bull as a carrier of the



Golden Gloster. One of Mutch Bros.' (Lumsden, N.-W. T.) Shorthorns, which is the state of the st

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The following seems to be the most common way in which it enters and spreads in a An aborted, or it may be merely infected, cow is bought, and when served she infects the bull; he, in turn, infects the next cow or cows served, and so the thing spreads, often with This, no doubt, is the most startling rapidity. This, no doubt, is the most common method. At the same time, there seems no reason to doubt that when once a place is thoroughly infected it may spread in other ways, as by simple contact, or through the medium of floating germs. This as it may be, but the lesson is that all newly-bought cows should be disinfected at once, and repeatedly for a few weeks, and that the bull also should have frequent treatment. This done, the disease will either never enter a herd, or, at least, will not spread.

# FARM.

## Let Us Have More Demonstrations.

The trend of the mind of the average Canadian is essentially toward the practical side of life. To such a mind, things in the abstract do not appeal with such force as those in the concrete. This naturally raises the question of the suitability of the method of conducting Farmers' Institute meetings, as outlined in the programme for the February and March campaign in Ontario, which is now in circulation, and with which most of our readers in the Province are more or less familiar. No one will deny that the present system has done good work, and that it is still capable of accomplising much, but it is becoming more evident every day that this system is not reaching new men or young people. The men of to-day are not slow to express their preference for the teacher who shows them how to do things, and their disregard for the injunctions of the one who merely tells them how to do things. This is the age of object lessons and illustrations. The popularity and value of this system has been attested by the interest taken in live-stock and grain judging classes wherever they have been held in Ontario, in Manitoba, in the Northwest, and in some of the States. So strongly have these schools appealed to the public mind that the wonder is that people are not clamoring for them now in place of the regular Farmers' Institute meetings. Quebec is about to take a forward step in this diecction, and will have a palace car, carrying different classes of stock, tour the Province, stopping at prominent centers, where instruction and demonstration in live-stock judging will be given.

In Ontario, the responsibility for the conduct of this class of work has fallen upon the shoulders of two distinct organizations. The Agricultural College was the first to inaugurate the system. Simultaneously, local organizations of the Farmers' Institutes system took it up, and some agricultural societies introduced the idea into the operation of their fairs, with good success, but, so far, these organizations have not been able to push the work to the extent its importance demands. The Institute system has had a field peculiarly its own, and the agricultural societies have found sufficient scope for their energies in the conduct of their annual fair, the one making a specialty of giving lectures, illustrated and otherwise, the other partaking altogether of the nature of object lessons. But what is required is that these two systems be blended. Fairs, for instance, might be much more useful were provision made for the holding of classes for grain, fruit and stock judging, with someone gifted with the talent of speech to address the classes, and Institute meetings might be made equally useful and far-reaching if the same practical features were introduced there. The need is to know things with which we have to do, not simply to know about them. Then, there is an immense amount of work that might be done in connection with the testing of dairy herds, orchard demonstrations, plowing matches, etc., which neither of the above mentioned organizations have, so far, been able to prosecute, but which should be taken up jointly, and pushed with zest and energy, that Canadians may be known as a people who do things.

# Two Ways of Farming.

I am highly pleased with the "Farmer's Advocate," and I think every farmer in the loyal Dominion should have it enter his home, as he cannot farm successfully without it.

MALCOLM McCORMICK
Dufferin County, Ontario.

### Public School System Defective.

The education of the future farmer is certainly one of the most important subjects that can engage our attention, and it is well that you are giving opportunity to discuss it in your paper. Canada has great natural resources in her fisheries, her forests, and her mines, but for many years to come by far the largest portion of her revenue will be derived from soil. Upon the prosperity of her farmers will depend the prosperity of all classes, and upon the way in which the farmer is prepared for his work will depend his success in it.

It may be taken for granted that a certain amount of book learning is essential. He ought to be well grounded in the three R's. Besides the ordinary buying and selling, for which one is unfitted if he does not knows the simple rules of arithmetic, there are often quite intricate calculations necessary, as, for instance, concerning the profitableness of a feed ration; and it goes without saying that a farmer must be able to read and write, for more and more he is becoming not only a producer, but a dealer, a man of business, and must keep posted and be able to write letters. There is, however, more in an education than being able by it to do business. In the process of getting an education the faculties are sharpened, the mind is trained. It has been noticed by officers engaged in the training of soldiers in England that raw recruits who could read learned the drill in half the time required by those who could not. The inference from that would be that the more highly educated a farmer is the more capable in his business he becomes. Quite true, not a doubt of it, but this ought to be borne in mind, that book-learning, valuable as it is, is only a small part, a beginning merely, of education; that what is learned by observation and hard thinking is what a man really knows, and what best fits him for his business, whatever that may be. In the past this trouble has cropped up, that when a farmer's boy was being given an advanced education he nearly always got the idea that he was too smart for a farmer, and turned to a profession. The mistaken idea that farming wasn't good enough for the clever has been encouraged by farmers themselves, but especially by school teachers.

We have great hopes that a change of sentiment in this matter will result from the prominence now being given to nature study. Children take naturally to it, and by its means we hope will unlearn the idea that all worth knowing is found only in books, and will learn that there are wonders all about them in earth, and plant and beast—mysteries not yet solved, and all brimful of interest. Parents can do a great deal to open up this world of wonder to the child. I remember yet the thrill of interest felt at my first sight of a crabfish, while toddling round after my father, who was digging out stumps, and who was always ready to tell all he knew about such things. A farm is not a dull place to those whose eyes have been trained to see and whose minds have been taught to think.

In one respect, it seems to me, the school system of to-day is not so suitable for farmers' sons as it used to be. The higher branches are not now taught in common schools. Any smart child of twelve or thirteen has got through the whole course. For anything more advanced he must go to high school. The result is that the vast majority of country scholars get no farther than fourth form. Some teachers certainly are willing to go further with any who may so desire, but what big boy would feel comfortable going to school with the "kids." A return to former conditions, when in winter schools were thronged with boys and girls of from fifteen to eighteen, who were brushing up on what had been learned, or taking special or advanced work, would be desirable.

A short course or two at our splendid agricultural college would surely be a good thing for any farmer's son, and for any who showed special aptitude or desire, the full course might well be taken.

Most farmers' boys have to take a share in the work as they grow up, and have some special chores to do every day, and a most important part of their education this is. They thus learn a great deal without knowing that they are learning anything, and form industrious habits, a most valuable asset in life. Some men, however, have been so anxious to make money or clear off indebtedness that they have turned their sons against farm life altogether by working them too hard, keeping them on the grind early and late.

Life and manners in the home have much to do with the love or distaste for the farm on the part of the young people. The habit of reading should be encouraged, and good books and magazines should be on hand. Of course the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," that's all right, but not the "Farmer's Advocate" alone. Other excellent magazines may be had, which if taken regularly have a wonderful effect in educating the tastes and improving the morals. Many of our farmers are greatly superior to business men and mechanics in being well informed and of sound judgment, and so they ought to be. No class has hetter opportunities for reading, and especially for re-A business man is kept on the rack from morning till night, has no time to think, while a farmer can often without distraction study deeply without interfering with his work. It may well become every farmer, as part of the education of his boys, to show by his own example that one in his calling may have refined tastes, scholarly habits and vigorous intellect as well as energetic and successful in his business.

T. BATY.

# The Farmer's Wood-lot.

VI.—Propagation by Coppice and Cuttings—Planting of Shade Trees.

By Judson F. Clark, Ph. D.

RENEWING THE STAND BY COPPICING.—All broad-leaved trees have a greater or less ability to sprout from the stump when cut down, as all farmers well know, not infrequently to their sorrow. This sprouting capacity may be used with entire satisfaction for reproducing the stand in the case of the catalpa, locust, chestaut, basswood and soft maple, if certain precautions are taken in making the cutting. In the case of other trees the seedling growth is so much superior to the sprout growth that this manner of renewing the stand cannot be recommended.

For the best results the trees must be cut during the dormant season. Stumps should be cut as low as practicable-preferably with an axe-and should present a clean slanting surface, convex upward, in order to shed the water readily, and thus retard decay until the sprouts have become thoroughly established. Low stumps cause the sprouts to originate close to the ground. This makes them much less liable to be broken from the stump by snow, ice or wind, and enables them to early become independently rooted. In a wood-lot which requires 14 years from the seed for a full crop of catalpa or locust fence posts, a second crop of equal quality may be expected in 12 years from the sprout growth, if the first crop be properly cut. The species mentioned above may be reproduced in this way almost indefinitely once a good stand has been established by planting.

PROPAGATION BY CUTTINGS.—Poplars and willows are much more easily propagated by cuttings than from seed. A number of other trees, such as elms, catalpa, ash, and other broad-leaved trees, may also be propagated in this way, but propagation from seed is in their case the more satisfactory. Practically, the cottonwood is the only tree which farmers will be using at all extensively which should be propagated in this way.

Cuttings may be made at any time when the leaves are off the tree. February and March, however, are perhaps the best months. They should be taken from fully-matured one- or two-year-old branches, which are one-fourth to one-half inch in diameter. A convenient length for cuttings is from eight to twelve inches. There may be cut from the branches with hand pruning shears or a hatchet. They should be pointed at the lower end with a sharp knife. This pointing removes any bark which may have been broken from the wood by the hatchet, distinctly marks the base end of the twig, and is of advantage in planting it in the ground. They should then be tied in bunches of say fifty, and buried in moist sand in a cool cellar until the frost is out of the ground.

The planting of cuttings may be done very quickly and well by using an iron dibble having a diameter equal to the larger cuttings, and which is furnished with a convenient gimlet handle. This dibble is thrust into the ground in a slanting position, and the cutting inserted in the hole formed, leaving one or two buds above the surface. The slanting position is very advantageous in that the soil as it settles is brought into intimate contact with the cutting. This may be aided by stepping firmly on the soil above each cutting after it is set.

HOW FAST WOOD GROWS.—Many farmers have not the least idea how much wood may be expected to grow on an acre in a year. It is an important point, for one must have some idea of the limits if plans are to be intelligently made. Measurements of the annual growth are, of course, entirely out of the question for any farmer.

The capacity for wood production of the different soils varies exceedingly, according to the available moisture supply. Different species of trees also vary very greatly in their capacity to produce wood on the same soil. It is, therefore, only possible to indicate here very roughly some limitations. It is a generally safe rule to say that the softer the wood the more rapid the growth. The white pine, Norway spruce, and the poplar family, are our most rapid producers, and on soils favorable to their growth will produce as much as one and one-half cords of wood per acre and year. A number of the more valuable broad-leaved trees, such as the tulip (whitewood), the basswood, and the chestnut, will, on fairly good soils, produce more than a cord of wood per acre and year. The harder woods, such as the hard maple, the oaks, hickories, etc., will hardly exceed three-fourths of a cord per acre and year, on moderately favorable soils, and on poor soils the production may be reduced to one-half, or even to one-third of a cord. It must be remembered that these figures refer in all cases to acres which are fully stocked by trees, i.e., have no open spots.

PLANTING SHADE TREES.—The difference between planting stock for shade tree purposes and that raised for forest planting is chiefly a matter of size. If broad-leaved trees be used they should first be grown to a size that places their tops beyond reach of the live stock. In the case of evergreens this can also be done, but as they are much more difficult to transplant when so large, it is recommended that they be planted out when not more than five or six years old, and be protected from the live stock by fencing. If the broad-leaved trees to be used for shade tree purposes be of nursery grown stock they can best be prepared for setting out by being transplanted several times. If trees be selected in the wood-lot for setting out, they should be taken from parts which are fairly

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open that they be accustomed to the full sunlight. One year before they are to be moved they should be prepared for the ordeal by cutting off all roots with a sharp spade at a distance of say 18 inches to 2 feet from the stem. The top s'ould be reduced at the same time to correspond with this root pruning, but the main trunk of the tree should in no case be cut off, for it is almost certain to permanently injure the shape of the top of the tree. When the tree is dug out a year later it will be found to have developed an immense quantity of fibrous roots near the base of the tree. These roots will hold a quantity of the soil very tenaciously, and in moving the tree it is better to allow as much of this soil to remain on the roots as can be conveniently transported. Trees prepared for transplanting in this way should show a very small number of failures, and should grow very rapidly from the first in their new location.

# The American Forestry Congress.

Specially reviewed for the "Farmer's Advocate," by Judson F. Clark.

The meeting of the American Forestry Congress undoubtedly marks an epoch in the development of a rational policy in the treatment of the American forest. The seven hundred delegates coming together from every part of the United States, and representing, as they did, every kind of industry which is dependent directly or indirectly on the forests, indicated by their presence that, at last, the nation appreciated that the time had come when active measures for the conservation of what remained of the forests, and for the reforestation of such areas as had been denuded, and which are unsuited for agriculture, were to be undertaken.

For the first time in the history of the movement for better management of forest lands in North America, it was possible to bring together the miners, stockmen, and cultivators of the soils dependent on irrigation, the lumbermen, papermakers, furniture manufacturers, railroad men, bankers, legislators, and foresters. They had at last all found a common ground for study and labor in an appreciation of the fact that the great natural supplies of timber were being squandered, and with such an accompaniment of fire that the timber famine, which so many now believe to be inevitable, must be, in many places, accompanied by a water famine, where agriculture is dependent on irrigation for its water supplies. In addition to the delegates, the meetings were attended by many notable persons in Washington, including several members of the Cabinet, ambassadors, senators and members of the House of Representatives.

The programme was a very ambitions one, some fifty-five papers being listed, and most of them were read. In addition to this, many impromptu addresses were given by delegates and

It would be, of course, impossible in this brief letter to even give a list of the topics discussed, and I shall content myself with merely noting some groupings of topics. The importance of the public forest lands to irrigation was one such group, and was discussed in seven papers, chiefly These papers showed that the West was fully alive to the proposition of NO FORESTS, NO WATER, in the arid and semiarid regions. 'The relation of the lumber industry to the forests was discussed in twelve papers, by lumber kings, editors of trade journals and manufacturers. This was a most interesting session, and showed that the lumbering fraternity have, in a large measure, been convinced that conservative lumbering is not alone in the interest of the country at large, but is also of great practical interest and profit to the timber land owners themselves.

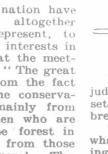
The importance of the public forest lands to grazing was discussed in some five or six papers by Western men, representing the cattle and sheep interests, and by a member of the Bureau of Forestry, who spoke of the results of regulating the grazing in the reserves. Railroads, in relation to the forests, brought to the platform railroad presidents, chief engineers, solicitors, and experts in wood impregnation. All agreed that the problem of getting the hundred and twenty million ties necessary each year for renewals was one of rapidly increasing gravity, and that this was but one of the many problems which the increasing scarcity and high prices of wood supplies were forcing on the attention of the railroads. A number of these roads—notably the Pennsylvania system—has already begun planting on a large scale to meet its future needs. The importance of public forest lands to mining, and the discussion of national and State forest policies, occupied the time on the closing day, some eleven or twelve papers being read.

A feature of the congress was the very able address delivered by President Roosevelt on Thursday afternoon, on "The Forest in the Life of a Nation." Speaking of the personnel of the congress, he said: "For the first time, the great Provincial Government."

business and forest interests of the nation have joined together, through delegates altogether worthy of the organizations they represent, to consider their individual and common interests in the forest." Again, referring to what the meeting of the congress augurs, he said: "The great significance of this congress comes from the fact that henceforth the movement for the conservative use of the forest is to come mainly from within, not from without; from men who are actively interested in the use of the forest in one way or another, even more than from those whose interest is philanthropic and general. The difference means, to a large extent, the difference between mere agitation and actual execution; between the hope of accomplishment, and the thing done.

Speaking of the uses of timber, he pointed out that, notwithstanding all the substitution of wood by steel, cement, brick and stone which has taken place in recent times, it was, nevertheless, a fact that the use of wood was not only on the increase, but greatly on the increase, and that if restorative measures on an adequate scale were not immediately undertaken, a timber famine was inevitable, "and," he added, with masterful emphasis, "the period of recovery from the injuries which a timber famine would entail would be measured by the slow growth of the trees themselves.'

Another feature of the meetings was the spontaneous gathering together of the foresters in the evenings in a very informal way for the discussion of practical forest problems. These evening meetings gave the foresters a chance to discuss the day's doings together, and made up in a measure for the notable lack of opportunity for discussion during the regular meetings of the con-



DAIRY

### Judging Dairy Breeds.

By F. S. Peer.

It is most unsatisfactory to try and follow a judge in the show-ring who has no fixed type-no settled notion as to what a perfect animal of the breed he is judging is like.

The difficulty arises from a mistaken notion of what constitutes the duty of a judge when passing on show cattle in a show-ring.

It is the everlasting attempt to kill two birds with one stone. Many fail to understand the situation entirely, and bungle and haggle the job until the result, as a whole, resembles nothing but guesswork.

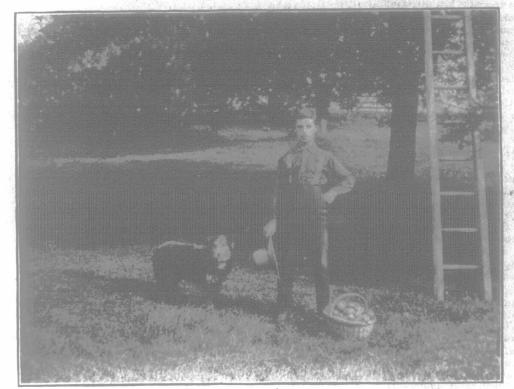
The writer holds that no man can ever hope to judge with satisfaction who attempts to pick winners in a show-ring from two distinct standards, i. e., the question of dairy capacity and Not because these two qualindividual merit. ities are necessarily antagonistic to each other, but because a show cow in a show-ring is one thing, and a dairy cow in a dairy test may be another thing. When they are not found in the same animal, an attempt to combine these qualities must of necessity result in giving the prize to mediocrity.

Every dairy breed association has a standard of excellence-a scale of points-so arranged and worded that if a cow or bull could be built to it, the animal would be perfection, or the highest ideal in form, symmetry, beauty. Cows go to the milk and butter test as dairy animals to settle the one question of yield. Cows go to the show-ring as show cattle to settle the question of which is the most perfect in build and

family type. This makes two distinct classes, and as such (and as such only) they can be judged and judged fairly judged on their respective merits.

We don't find the best cow in the dairy test and then cut her for a faulty-shaped ud-Neither should we in finding the most perfectly-built animal in the show-ring cut her for lacking in any of the so-called dairy signs.

When a judge cuts loose from the absurd notion of attempting to award prizes to show animals in a show-ring for anything but show animals, ceeds what he is asked or paid to to serve two masters at the same time, and it can't be done with satisfaction to either.



From Factory to Farm.

Six months ago was a corset-maker in Birmingham, Eng ; now a farm hand in Ontario, and likes the change. Photo highly commended in recent competition.

The last and best of these meetings was on Thursday evening. Our Mr. Aubrey White, Deputy Minister of Crown Lands for Ontario, was enthusiastically voted to the chair, and about one hundred and twenty practical foresters energetically discussed forest problems, dealing with conditions from the Atlantic to the Pacific, until very nearly the midnight hour.

The matter of paramount interest in the present American forestry situation is the bill now before Congress for the transfer of the nearly 70,000,000 acres of forest reserves from the Department of the Interior to the De-There is every reason partment of Agriculture. that the transfer should be made, and the prospect is that it will be. This will place a large area, exhibiting a very great variety of forest conditions, in the hands of the Bureau of Forestry for administration, and will make the real beginning of professional forestry in America.

# Advocate Advertisements Bring Results.

The News-Advertiser (one of B. C.'s leading dailies), in its issue of Dec. 13th, 1904, has an interview with Mr. Hope, of Hope, Graveley & Co., giving a list of land sales around Chilliwack amounting to over \$200,000. The News-Advertiser, quoting Mr. Hope, says: "Mr Hope says that these sales all took place after the publication of the special illustrated article in the 'Farmer's Advocate,' which the firm arranged with the

Such judging can result in no credit to the judge himself or give satisfaction to the exhibitors, or even to the lookers-on. No man can follow this practice and judge to type. If a man shows he has no type, his use in the show-ring, his value to the breeders and lookers-on, is gone. In the show-ring, the duty of the judge is to place at the head of the line the animal representing the highest type of the family being judged, and the animal that comes the nearest to perfection in symmetry, beauty and form. His sole object, aside from deciding which animal comes nearest to perfection in form, is to teach the breeders and lookers-on. In placing an animal at the head of the line, he says, in effect:

"There, gentlemen, is the most perfectly-built animal of the breed in the class. That is the pattern you should try to produce. When, in the That is the future, you make a selection of a cow or bull, that is the type you should select, that is the style you should try to attain."

When a judge proceeds with a single purpose he is doing all that is required of him. work is an object lesson and a benefit to all.

A cow in a show-ring might give one hundred quarts of milk a day, but she can't win (nor should she) over her more perfectly-built rival, although the latter may give but half as much. Besides, a judge in the show-ring has no business going from cow to cow trying to guess which is the best milker. One cow may give half as much as another, and still make the most butter,

This going from cow to cow, poking your finger into her belly to see how much milk she gives, marking the length of the insertion by your thumb nail, and carrying the measure on to the next cow, is about as disgusting a piece of business as comparing the length of teats between bulls and awarding prizes accordingly.

What does any man know about the capacity of a cow for either milk or butter by the size of her milk-well? Nothing, absolutely nothing. The cow with the smaller vein may have half a dozen other small veins reaching the udder that no judge can find, and, if he did, signifies nothing. If milk veins always grew on cows in proportion to their capacity it would be no sign as to quality. Even if we admit large milk veins are often found on large milkers, how is the judge to know but that the cow with the large veins is the exception, and that the cow with the smaller veins is also the exception?

If this is admitted, then the whole thing is principally guesswork, and nothing more. The moment a judge attempts to go outside of what he is asked to do in the show-ring, that moment he begins to guess, and the more he guesses the less he knows.

If one cow has a more typical head than another, that's plain enough. If one cow has a more perfectly shaped udder or is straighter on the back to setting of the tail, anyone with half an eye can see these things. But when a man attempts to add to the points of perfection as seen from the outside of a cow, and tries to judge her by guessing about what's on the inside that he can't see, or when he attempts to cipher out the winner by adding what he sees on the outside to what he guesses there may be on the inside, he simply deceives himself, and attempts to do more than any association asks him to do. And, worst of all, he fails entirely to be of any practical benefit to the exhibitors or lookers-on, and the lesson he was expected to teach is lost.

There was a time when a judge of Jerseys opened a cow's mouth to see if her tongue was black or white; then he went to the other end and read her fortune in the size and shape of her escutcheon. Later on, they took to predicting her capacity by the size and crookedness of her milk veins, and so on. The last silly fads to hang on as exhibitions of profound knowledge in awarding prizes to show animals in a show-ring, are the size of the well holes in a cow's belly and the length of teats on a bull's scrotum.

If the reader of this article aspires to be a judge he may take an old man's advice: Judge a show cow in a show-ring as a show cow. Judge only what you can see and know. Remember, you are not employed to go into a ring to make a spectacle of yourself or give an exhibition of your knowledge in reading or guessing at a cow's dairy capacity by signs. No one knows enough to do that. Let him who thinks he coes, try it among a strange herd, and the chances are some old cow that he overlooked entirely will put him to shame.

Let the churn and the scales worry about how much milk and butter a cow can produce. You will get on much better to cut it out of your reckoning altogether. You will give better satisfaction to breeders, and onlookers as well. You will, at least, have the satisfaction of doing the one thing right, and your chance of making a botch job of the whole thing is reduced to a minimum.

At any rate, you will avoid a damning by the breeders for having no type, which, excepting dishonesty, is about the worst thing that can be said of a judge. No man can judge a ring of show cows by the double standard of dairy production and individual merit and escape that censure.—[Jersey Bulletin.

# Ayrshire Association Test.

The report of the committee of the American Ayrshire Breeders' Association on home dairy test for the year 1903-4, allots the following prizes:

Single Cows.—First, to Inez Douglas, giving 8,942 pounds of milk, and 479 pounds of butter; owned by Howard Cook, of Ohio. Second, to Acelista, giving 11,277 pounds of milk, and 455 pounds of butter; owned by C. M. Winslow & Son, of Vermont. Third, to Durline, giving 9,478 pounds of milk, and 414 pounds of butter; owned by James J. Hill, of Minnesota.

Herd Prizes.—First, to five cows, giving 37,803 pounds of milk, and 1,830 pounds of butter; owned by W. V. Probasco, of New Jersey. Second, to five cows, giving 40,616 pounds of milk, and 1,806 pounds of butter; owned by James J. Hill, of Minnesota. Third, to five cows, giving 36,975 pounds of milk, and 1,679 pounds of butter; owned by George H. Yeaton, of New Hampshire.

In the test, fifty-one cows gave over 6,000 pounds of milk, twenty-six cows gave over 7,000, nine cows gave over 8,000, three cows over 9,000, and one cow gave 11,000. In the test, fifty-eight cows gave over 250 pounds of butter, thirty cows gave 300, fourteen cows gave 350, three cows gave 400, two cows 450, and one cow gave 475 pounds.

# Surprise Butter Competitions.

The dairymen of Ireland and Denmark have what are called surprise butter competitions for buttermakers. The conditions of the competition are that a competitor shall dispatch a package of butter to a certain central point immediately upon the receipt of a telegram. He must always be prepared, and must not wait to make the butter after receiving notice. No competitor is able to ascertain when he may receive a telegram, or even when a competition is to take place, and, therefore, if he intends to keep his name on the competitors' list, he must always be prepared for any emergency; that is, for a call on any day in the calendar.

Taking a casual view of the buttermaking business in Canada, it would appear that some such system as this might be productive of great good. It would serve as a constant incentive to those who entered to keep up a high average standard of product. The idea is commended to the dairymen meeting in convention at Stratford this week and to all other dairy organizations who are seeking to advance the manufacture of first-class butter.

# GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

# Individuality in Fruit Culture.

Another year has passed, and, taking a retrospective look, as it were, to the lessons it has taught us, or to see wherein we have failed to improve our knowledge by the experience of another year, we have to acknowledge that we have learned some valuable lessons in horticulture. The winter of 1903-4 taught us that there is scarcely any variety of tree fruit which is not, at some time or other, liable to be injured to a greater



Mr. A. E. Sherrington.

Manager Government Experimental Fruit Station.

Walkerton, Ont.

or less extent by severely hard frost. We find that many which we considered perfectly hardy, in fact ironclads, totally succumbed to the winter of 1903-4. Moore's Arctic and Lombard plums, and other varieties that were considered perfectly hardy, were killed out completely; while other varieties, such as the Japans, that were considered too tender to be grown outside of the peach belt, came through in most cases in good condition. In other cases one tree out of three of the same variety would be killed, while the other two would not be damaged in the least; teaching us that there is individuality in plant as well as animal life. Another lesson that has been brought home to us more forcibly than in the past, is the need of thorough and frequent cultivation, that the trees and plants may be kept in a healthy and vigorous condition. Another valuable lesson that the past year has taught us is, that to obtain clean fruit, more thorough and systematic spraying must be practiced. Our experience is that where thorough cultivation, pruning, fertilization and systematic spraying are practiced, good results must follow. In a five-acre apple orchard of ours, trees 25 years old, we packed 700 barrels of fruit the past season, with a very small percentage of spotted apples. These results are only obtained by high cultivation and judicious spraying. Another very encouraging feature in our experimental work is that we are becoming more practical in our operations, and more conversant with the needs of the markets, and proper methods of packing and placing our fruits upon the markets; also, through our experimental work, we are becoming educated as to the best varieties of fruit adapted to the various districts to such an extent that, in time, we will be devoting our energy to the production of one or two lines of fruit, for, in my opinion, if we would specialize a little more then bend all our energy and

our knowledge toward the producing of one or two lines, we must and would most assuredly bring success.

The work that is under consideration for the coming year will not vary much from that of the preceding years. Some planting of new fruits and discarding of worthless sots, will be continued; some hardy stalks will be planted for the purpose of top-grafting, and the scions for these stalks will be carefully selected from the trees that have proved to be vigorous and hardy, as well as regular bearers of fruit of good quality. This experiment will be conducted with a view to finding out if by this method trees cannot be brought into bearing at an earlier period; also a stronger and hardier tree, producing a fruit of higher quality. This experiment will be of great value to the fruit-growers of the future. A new experimental plot of raspberries will most likely be put out the coming spring. At the same time new varieties that were planted a few years ago will be fruiting. These will be to test as to commercial The various methods of pruning will be continued as heretofore. Then, the co-operative central packing-house system of grading, packing and shipping of our fruits must be fostered and put upon a firm and sound basis the coming season, for I firmly believe that co-operation along those lines will be the salvation of the fruit-grower of Ontario. We are frequently asked what varieties of apples, plums, pears and other fruits shall we plant. This is one of the hardest questions we have to answer. All we can do or should do, is to give our experience, for there is no doubt that I may be successful with a certain kind of fruit by knowing just what that particular variety needs in the way of fertilizing, the particular way it should be pruned, and the time that the fruit should be picked and handled, while my neighbor, who may have the same kind of soil, might make a complete failure of that variety. Speaking on general principles, however, the variety that succeeds with me, ought and will give fairly good results over the greater part of the same district.

In apples, we have not got among the newer sorts anything yet that is any better or as good as the old varieties. Nearly all varieties do well in this district, but I would not recommend the planting of all varieties; we have far too many at present. Five or six sorts are plenty for any commercial orchard; yes, and for home use as well. We all know that we have not got the perfect apple yet, and I doubt if we ever will. I cannot recommend any of the new varieties of apples as yet; they all require further trial. I think we had better stay with the old kinds, such as the Spy, Baldwin, Greening, Phænix, Stark, Ben Davis, Duchess and Blenheim. Five or six selected from this list will be found to give the best results for the farmer's crehard.

Pears.—In planting pears for the market, we should aim to grow those varieties that will carry to distant markets; but for home use, their keeping qualities are not so important. For home use, Clapp's, Bartlett, and Anjou, may be recommended; for market, Bartlett, Anjou, Duchess, Clairgeau, with perhaps Josephine and Lawrence.

Plums.—Among the European purple varieties, I would name Guii, Bradshaw, Purple Egg, Monarch and Grand Duke; light-colored sorts, Imperial Gage, Victoria, McLaughlin and Yellow Egg; among the Japanese sorts, Red June, Abundance, Burbank and Satsuma.

Cherries.—English Morello, Early Richmond, Montmorency and Osthiem. Red Raspberries.—For home or near market, Turner and Reliance for early; for late or main crop. Cuth-

and Reliance for early; for late or main crop, Cuthbert and Phœnix.

Black Caps.—Conrath and Hilborn

Currants.—Red, Fays and Pomona; Black, Naples and Champion.

Gooseberries.—Downing or Pearl, and Red Jacket.

Strawberries.—Michael's Early, Brandywine and Saunders.

These are the varieties that are giving the best all-round results with me, and no doubt any farmer or commercial fruit-grower would and can be just as successful in growing these fruits as we are at the Station; but let me emphasize this, that, if we wish to produce

first-class goods, we must pay particular attention to the cultivation and general care of our plantations.

A. E. SHERRINGTON.

# Apple Market Broadening.

Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, Canadian Government Commercial Agent at Bristol, England, savs, in his report:

"There is a marked desire on the part of several excellent firms in Bristol and South Wales to secure Canadian fruit direct. As these firms are well spoken of and have good connections, it would appear that Ontario and Nova Scotia shippers might, after making proper inquiries, profitably send some supplies to this section direct and secure average prices, which will compare favorably with their returns from markets which suffer occasionally from oversupply, though they may also sometimes be left rather bare."

# Portrait on Apples.

A report from England says apples from France have been placed upon the London market whereon was depicted the likeness of His Majesty King Edward VII. The method of conveying the portrait to the fruit was to place a photographic film over the apples just before they began to color, and the foliage cleared away, so as to ensure full exposure to the sun.

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Investigate the Fruit Business. To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,-The point made by "Orchardist," in your issue of the 5th, is an interesting one, and an investigation should be made into the condi-

tion of the sale of apples on the British market. It must not be forgotten, however, that the amount of fruit sold on commission in our foreign markets sinks into insignificance compared to the quantity put upon the home market. And there is no reason to believe that the commission men of Toronto, Montreal or Winnipeg are one whit more honest than those of Liverpool, London or Why not tackle the home problem seriously first. We have all the parties concerned under the jurisdiction of our own parlia-We can investigate the alleged facts easily. But the interests and men involved are so widespread, and so numerous, that the work might well be undertaken by some influential body like the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association, the Provincial Government, or even the Dominion Government.

The conditions are these: The fruit-grower sends his fruit to a distant market, the exact conditions of which he cannot know. The commission man receives the goods, sells them, and makes returns. Whether the prices, charges and the condititions surrounding the sale are exactly correct or not the fruit-grower has no means of knowing. He may guess within a very wide range of probability, but if the returns are kept within this he will not be able even to make a complaint. The suggestion was made at the Toronto meeting that the commission men doing a fruit business in towns and cities be required to register, and that their books be open to an audit by a skilled accountant, an officer of the Government, under the control, say, of the Fruit Division. It would not be necessary to examine any large percentage of the accounts, as the fact that all accounts were subject to an audit would act as a deterrent. This may not be the best, but if not, let us have other proposals.

FRUIT-GROWER.

# POULTRY.

The Diseases of Poultry.

The poultry Division, Ottawa, points out that the treatment of poultry diseases should seldom concern the farmer. If the healthiest and most vigouous fowls are kept for breeding, if the chickens are reared under satisfactory conditions, fed on wholesome food and not overcrowded, there will rarely be disease amongst them. When disease does appear, it will usually be found more staisfactory to kill and bury the sick birds than to undertake to treat them. Some of the commonest poultry diseases are catarrh, roup, gapes and leg weakness.

CATARRH.—Catarrh in poultry closely resembles the common "cold in the head" of man. It is accompanied by sneezing, difficult breathing and watery discharge from the nostrils, and is apt to develop into roup. Among the causes are lack of ventilation, draughts, dampness, exposure, and improper care and feeding. The prevention and treatment are much the same as for

ROUP.—The following are some of the symptoms of the various stages of this infectious disease: Puffed or swollen evelids, watery discharge from the eyes and nose; eyes swollen and closed by offensive cheesy matter, thick gelatinous discharge from the eyes and nose: frothy mucous in the mouth and throat; throat covered with thick cheesy matter.

In the early stages of the disease the inflammation can be reduced by bathing the eyes and face of the fowl with a mixture composed of equal parts of sweet oil and whiskey. The fowl should be removed from the flock and fed on soft feed. If the disease has reached the offensive stage, the fowl should be killed, and the house disinfected with sulphur fumes or a three-percent. solution of creolin, to prevent the spread of the disease. If it is desired to save a valuable bird, it is a good plan to loosen the discharge in the nostrils and eyes, and immerse the head for twenty or thirty secends in a one to two-per-cent. solution of permanganate of potash. The treatment should be given twice daily until all symptoms have disappeared. Roup is most prevalent in draughty, overcrowded and dirty poultry houses. The inside of the house should be well cleaned, and the ventilation and lighting so arranged that the

house will be perfectly dry and free from draughts. GAPES.—This disease usually affects only young birds, and as its name indicates, is chara-terized by the chick gaping-opening its mouth at frequent intervals to get breath. As the disease proceeds, the breathing becomes very labored. Gapes result from the presence of worms in the windpipe. The windpipe becomes inflamed, and this, together with the worms, is apt to cause suffocation of the chicken. When the inflammation extends to the lungs, death usually en-

The worms may be removed by fumes of sulphur or coal tar, or by dropping one or two drops of spirits of turpentine of salicylate of soda into the windpipe. A fumigator can be made from an old barrel. The ends of the barrel should be removed, and the chickens to be

plate of burning sulphur placed on the ground inside

Instead of using sulphur, the inside of the barrel may be painted with a mixture of coal tar and coal oil, of the same consistency as paint. The chickens should be watched while under treatment, and removed as soon as they show signs of being overcome by the fumes. Three treatments usually suffice; they are given night and morning. The worms are killed, lose their hold upon the internal surface of the windpipe, and the chickens cough them up.

Chickens contract the disease when allowed to run on ground which has been infested with the gapeworm; the worms are conveyed from one bird to another through the medium of food and drink. When the worms have been destroyed by fumigation, it is advisable to remove the chickens to dry, uncontaminated ground, or, if this is impossible, to plough or dig up the earth about the pens, and to scatter air-slaked lime around. The disease is rarely present among chickens that are reared on well-drained soil and away from the dampness about the farm buildings.

LEG WEAKNESS.-Leg weakness is found among chicks that are housed in badly-constructed brooders, overfed with unsuitable food, or not allowed sufficient exercise on an earth floor. Chicks that are affected should be placed on ground that is covered with chaff, and animal food and small grains made the principal part of their ration.

In conclusion, it may be said that at least onehalf the cases of diseases in poultry are due directly or indirectly to lice and other parasites. Chickens that have had their vitality sapped by vermin, fall an easy prey to diseases like catarrh and roup. There is not likely to be much profit from a flock of poultry unless it is housed in clean and comfortable quarters, and W. A. CLEMONS. kept free from lice and mites.

much as a poor Leghorn." A flock of seventy-five Leghorns on a farm will "get out" the six summer months, and almost entirely get their own living, and at the same time filling the egg basket. No person claims the heavy breeds will hunt over as much ground as the Leghorns, and then, again, Leghorns seldom sit, while those heavy ones have to be "broken up" every two or three weeks. How are they going to make up this lost time? You ask me for figures as to

their profitableness. I regret to say I cannot furnish any, but I can adapt the words of our present Premier: If you get the Leghorns "you won't need statistics to prove they are profitable, you will feel it in your pocket." W. J. BELL. Simcoe, Ont. P. S.—The large egg farms in New York State

# Barred Rocks to Keep Boys on the Farm.

don't stock up with the dual-purpose kind, they

By M. A. Gee.

A poultry census was taken a few years ago by a Canadaian agricultural paper to ascertain which variety of fowl was most popular on Canadian farms, and returns sent in showed that the Barred Plymouth Rock was raised more extensively than any others, winning their way to the front, and holding their place, in face of the persistent booming of various other breeds.

In our experience of twelve years with Barred Rocks, we consider them the ideal farmer's fowl, and we have bred nearly all the utility varieties, only to be better satisfied with the old standbys. We first secured Barked Rock cockerels to cross on Leghorn females, and were so well suited with

the results we have since kept the Rocks pure. We find our pureblooded fowl lay better and make nicer and more uniform carcasses than cross-breds, and besides you have a nicer and more uniform looking lot of poultry. Some of the

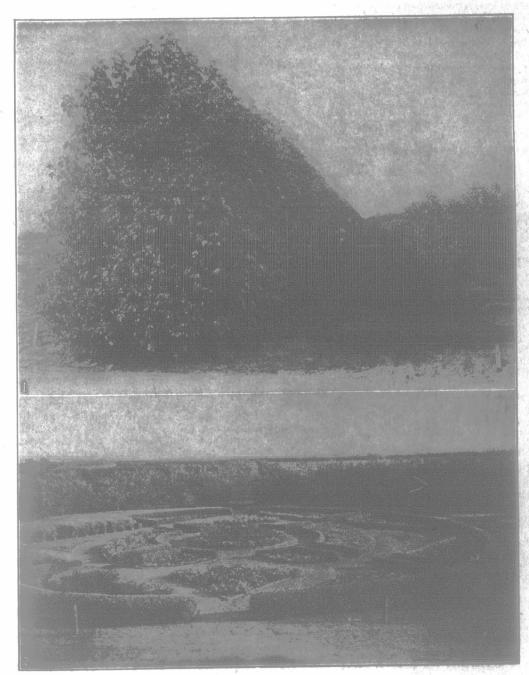
reasons for their popularity is that, being an American breed, they thrive in our changeable climate, and as they are an old established breed they breed true to type in shape, color and size.

In color, the Barred Rocks have not as fine plumage as some other varieties, but wear a nice everyday business suit that sun or rain, dust or soot cannot Another spoil. point in their favor is that, being so extensively raised, new blood can be secured at reasonable prices, and the temptation to inbreed is done away with to a great extent. The Barred

rocks are often called "America's Greatest Production " the poultry line, and when we consider their record as winter layers, good as well as in-

sitters and careful mothers, variably carrying off the sweepstakes prize for the best-dressed pair of fowls of any breed at the Winter Fair, Guelph, year after year, can we wonder at the title given them?

We consider our poultry one of the best paying concerns on the farm, and our fowl bring us in, year after year, more returns than any other single crop, and we would suggest to any parents who have a son who is drawing away from the farm to furnish the lad a small henhouse, a pen of Barred Rock chickens, a year's subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate," and a good poultry journal, and set him up in business for himself,



Experimental Farm Views.

1-Ash-leaved maple hedge, Brandon, Man. 2-Flower garden in front of Superintendent's house, Indian Head, N.-W. T.; low hedges made of native strub, the Western snow berry.

Why I Prefer Leghorns for the Form.

Help is altogether too high priced for profit in raising dressed chickens for the market. There is very little labor required in gathering and marketing eggs. I know no farmer who does not sell \$10.00 worth of eggs for every \$1.00 worth of dressed chickens. This being the case, is it not just as profitable to him to keep a specialpurpose hen, as it is for the dairy farmer to keep a special-purpose cow? Dual-purpose poultrymen make all sorts of claims about the laying treated placed on a grating inside the barrel The ends qualities of their birds, but when all is said, it of the barrel may be covered with an old sack, and a only amounts to this: "Their best hen lays as boys leaving the farm. Haldimand Co.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

### Canadian.

Mr. Robert Franklin Sutherland, Member for North Essex, has been chosen speaker in the House of Commons at Ottawa.

It is reported that arrangements are being made for the settlement of a large number of Russian-Jewish refugees in Canada.

It has been announced that the Canadian Northern Railway will build a line to Hudson's Bay, starting from the Prince Albert branch. Provincial extension along the line will naturally follow.

In consequence of the abandonment of Esquimalt as a naval station by the British Admiralty, two heavy guns and some smaller ones which were held in reserve there, have been shipped to Hong Kong.

The Temiskaming Railway is to be taken over from the contractors for operation on January 14th. For the extension to the junction with the proposed G. T. P. the rails have already been laid to a distance of twenty-two miles, the grading having been completed to a distance of about forty-five miles.

A number of members of the G. T. P. exportation party who have been surveying in the Peace River country, now say that Prof. John Macoun's report was not exaggerated. Their opinion is that the G. T. P. will run south from Edmonton, thence by Yellow Head Pass to Burrard Inlet.

Thirty more Russian Jews arrived in Toronto recently, and were looked after by the Immigration Office About twelve were immediately given farm positions. The men are said to be slightly under average height, but hardy, muscular, and very suitable for going into pioneer settlements in New Ontario.

### British and Foreign.

Active hostile preparations are again going on in Turkey and Bulgaria.

The late differences between France and Morocco have been settled amicably.

It is stated that 100,000 men are idle in New York City.

The British Parliament have been summoned to meet on Feb. 14th.

Fierce fighting again occurred on January 1, 2 and 3, between the Germans and the Hereros and Withois, in German South-west Africa. The rebels were routed.

A company for the manufacture of pulp and paper has been incorporated at St. John's, Newfoundland, with Sir Alfred Harmsworth as chief promoter.

In order to provide for the surplus population in China, a proclamation has recently been issued by the Viceroy of the southern provinces advising the people to emigrate to South Africa, and work in the mines of

The Right Hon. Chas. Booth is sending Holman Hunt's famous picture, "The Light of the World," to be exhibited in the principal citles of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, after which he will present it to the British nation.

Recent reports state that there is lack of harmony between Prince Mirsky and M. Witte, the two chief political magnates in Russia, and that there is a possibility that Prince Mirsky, who is in very poor health, will resign.

An interesting discovery has been made in Southern Mexico by Prof. Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, in the form of three hundred ancient Aztec volumes, dealing with the history of the North American Indian. Prof. Starr has undertaken the work of translating the volumes.

A very important step in the solution of the ecclesiastical difficulty in Scotland, is reported by The Times; "Sir John Cheyne, K. C., Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Advocates and Sheriff of Renfrewshire, has been appointed by the Government to make a temporary arrangement in the Scottish Church case which will settle all disputes, and the observance of which will be binding on both churches, until the Royal Commission report has been framed, and Parliamentary action taken there-

By order of the U.S. Senate, the text of the arbitration treaties recently concluded between the United States and seven foreign Governments, Great Britain, Portugal, France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy and Spain, has been made public. The treaties provide that all differences of a legal nature which it has

and there will be less cause for anxiety about not been found possible to settle by diplomacy, shall be referred to the Court of Arbitration at The Hague, provided they do not affect the vital interests, independence or honor of the two contracting states and do no concern the interests of third parties.

> Since the fall of Port Arthur no decisive event has occurred in connection with the war. Several skirmishes have, however, taken place, the most important of which have been the rout of the Russian detachment at Newchwang, and the almost complete annilhilation of a Japanese regiment, lured on to a masked battery by the Russians at Tasudyapu. Gen. Mistchenko has, it is reported, with 20,000 horsemen, gone on a raiding expedition south of Liaoyang, his purpose being, it is supposed, to intercept the transportation of Gen. Nogi's guns from Port Arthur to Manchuria. . . . . . . It is now definitely announced that the Russian Pacific squadrons will not be recalled to Russia, and there is some possibility, so it is asserted, of a great naval battle on the high seas. Japanese vessels having been reported off Borneo and the Chagos Islands. . . . . Considerable interest attaches to the fact that Russia has issued a circular to the powers, calling attention to the fact that China has been persistently violating neutrality in favor of the Japanese.

# THE FARM BULLETIN

A poultry raiser wants to know why some enterprising supply-houses do not advertise bone-cutters, etc., in the "Farmer's Advocate." No paper would give them better returns.

An Oxford County reader recommends sulphur sprinkled dry as a remedy for lice on cattle or poultry, and plenty of salt in the food as a preventive measure for cows retaining their afterbirth.

A correspondent writes that he thinks the suggestion of three to five per cent. (Dec. 29th issue, page 1821) proportion of annual rental of village house and lot to value, is too small, and that it should be from eight to ten per cent., to provide for insurance, repairs, and other outlays, as well as depreciation.

The Nova Scotia Fruit-growers' Association will be officered as follows in 1905:

Ralph S. Eaton, president; John Donaldson, Port William, vice-president; S. W. Parker, Berwick, secretary; and J. Howe Cox, Rev. Mr. Howe, Peter Innis, J. W. Bigelow and R. W. Starr, as executive.

The Michigan State Horticultural Society elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President-C. E. Hadsell, Troy. Secretary-C. E. Bassett, Fenville (re-elected).

Treasurer-A. W. Slayton, Grand Rapids (re-elected). Executive Board.-C. E. Hadsell, Troy; C. J. Monroe, South Haven; C. B. Cook, Owosso; R. A. Smythe,

Benton Harbor; Geo. E. Rowe, Grand Rapids; U. P. Hedrick, Agricultural College.

# How a Farmer Can Make the Most of an Institute Meeting.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate"

Sir,-The winter series of Institutes will soon be opened, and a farmer may well ask, how can I make the Institute in my neighborhood valuable to me and my brother farmer? Some years' experience as an Institute delegate impresses me that if the farmers in a locality would talk their meeting up a week or so before it is held, larger meetings would be the result. Let the farmer examine the programme to be presented, and if he doesn't know all about the subjects already, which isn't likely, come prepared with questions on that subject written out or in his mind, to Some of his questions may be answered by the delegate who opens the subject for discussion. Then, if he has had valuable experience along similar lines, either corroborative or opposing, let him give that experience to the meeting, not in the spirit of a criticism, but with the desire to help the meeting. Then, my contention is, that farmer will be helped, and he will help others.

As a rule, the delegates are not so thin-skinned that they cannot stand criticism if given in a friendly way. No delegate thinks he knows everything about the subject he deals with. He is open to receive all he can, as well as to try to impart something of value. It is in this mutual exchange of ideas and methods that a Farmers' Institute can be made most helpful, especially to the younger members of the profession. A good many of us, if not all, have had some difficulties during the last season. We may not be satisfied as to the cause. Let us bring that up before our Institute, and see if we can get a satisfactory solution.

In all probability, some new plant seed, fertilizer, or something else, has been boomed by interested parties. Let us at our Institutes get at the true inwardness of these things, and find out if they are fakes or genuine articles that can

be invested in with safety. Someone has had especial success in some branch of farming during the past summer. The Institute should be the medium for the spreading of this valuable information, as to what causes have contributed to this success. A new plant has appeared in the

Let someone locality. It looks like an enemy. bring a sample of the plant to the Institute meeting and find out what it is, or secure the means for finding it out.

Some new theme may be up for discussion, as forestry, for instance. Let us go to the Institute and learn what we can about it so that we can read to better advantage what may be said on these subjects in the agricultural press.

We should learn to patronize our Institute meetings, to learn a lesson in co-operation in spreading useful information. Then, we might unite as farmers to co-operate in many other lines in farming, as in fruit-growing and marketing fruit, pork production and marketing pork, and in other lines where co-operation would increase the farmer's wealth, without making any other man poorer or interfere with his vested rights. Let the farmer use the Institute as a place to show some of his skill as a producer during the last season, not in the sense of a local fair, but in the way of showing what can be done in breeding and developing seed corn, potatoes, fruits, etc.

The farmer who gives away his secrets, his method of doing things, his successes and his failures, is a public benefactor, enriching himself and those about him, besides adding to the material wealth of his country. Let us encourage our secretary, the delegates, our superintendent, the Minister of Agriculture, and all concerned, in patronizing the Institutes by our attendance, membership and experience. T. G. RAYNOR.

## Rural Mutual Improvement.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate"

When one thinks of the necessary disadvantages to which rural districts, and especially the back-lying ones, are subjected, it seems to be not at all unbecoming for the people of these districts to exert themselves in suggesting some means of spending a portion of the winter evenings, so that there can be some substantial progress made in improving the mind, and in the social development of the neighborhood. The hope of Canada lies in the rural population. Whatever these can do to increase in knowledge, which stands for so much in every walk of life, will tend to establish greater equality throughout the realm. The cities have multitudinous means at hand for progress. They will take care of themselves; but we don't want the dividing line between city and country marked. Then, those in rural parts should take every advantage of their opportunities, and be in a position to take a prominent part in moulding the destiny of our country. The present is a most opportune time for organizing some sort of association by which families of the various localities may be brought into more intimate association; in other words, by which they may find an opportunity for learning more about their neighbors. There is, of course, such a thing as knowing too much about our neighbors if we are content to listen to all the gossip constantly afloat. This kind of knowledge is not the best kind to possess. The man who only knows his fellow beings by what someone says about them, is certainly lacking in acquaintance with their better na-If we would associate more freely with those around us, and learn more about their real "makeup," appreciate the good and bury the bad, we would soon be living in a different atmosphere. Everybody has some good qualities, and it is our bounden duty to seek to know these. How often it is, in this age of rustle and concentration, when all our energies are bent in some direction. that we do not take time to become even acquainted with those nearest to us; and while there may be some excuse for this state of affairs in the summer season, there should surely be some relaxation, some loosening of the tension in the

Where there is a public hall or schoolhouse conveniently situated, a good plan is to organize a literary society. These have proven to be of general advantage to the young people, not only in the rural districts, but in the more thickly populated parts. Where this could not be done, perhaps a house-to-house campaign could be inaugurated, when a few families of a neighborhood could get together once a week and acquire much mutual improvement, at the same time developing the social side of life. Most of the paltry troubles of any neighborhood are due directly to the fact that those who have them do not understand each other; for human nature is not so bad when once we understand ourselves and those around us better. These gatherings should be held at regular intervals, and due regard should be given to the cultivation of both musical and literary talent, while the art of debating should be one of the first things considered. Subjects which conduce only to the merry side and where study and thought can be avoided, should not have the only place in the debating school. Subjects which will call forth reading and thinking will prove to be altogether more beneficial. As a people, we would be so much better in many ways if more of us would do independent thinking, and solve more questions for ourselves. Dehating develops a taste for more and better reading, creates a keener insight into matters of interest and importance, trains the mind to think while one is talking, and gives grace and finish to one's address. All these combine to produce the refinement and gentility we all should strive to acquire. Often in life commes a time when a man could explain his position, or give reasons for action in any matter quite satisfactorily, if he

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had had the training in his younger days which a de- Prof. Robertson Remembered by His Staff bating club would give him. Let the moving spirits in each rural district make an early effort to organize some kind of weekly entertainment, and how much more quickly and pleasantly will the otherwise wearisome winter pass away. READER.

### South Perth.

Winter is king at last, the first sleighing and midwinter thaw having materialized, so that we are trying to reconcile ourselves to the stormy period. This early snow gives us a fine chance to get heavy teaming done. and is also beneficial as a protection to winter wheat, young clover and pasture, while the thaw supplies the subsoil with moisture for the following summer. Forest destruction goes on apace. The enhanced prices for wood and lumber are having their effect; besides the most of our land is comparatively level and easily cultivatable, which makes it too valuable for cropping to be long left as woodland. Apparently, nothing but a fall in prices of ordinary farm products or a probable rise in price of wood in future, could induce many farmers to preserve a wood-lot. As neither of these contingencies are likely to ensue, owing on the one hand to the expansion of our markets, and on the other to the strong competition from coal, it is probable that the destruction of the remnants of our forests will continue. The price of wood has fallen at least fifty cents per cord in our local market from what it was the last two seasons. As intimated in our last communication, the price of hay has already risen seventy-five cents per ton, with probabilities of a further advance. A large quantity is being pressed and shipped at \$5.75 and \$6.00. It is practically all of first-class quality, and anyone wanting a good article at these prices, should come our way.

As the Canadian hen is now attracting universal attention, it is well to chronicle the fact that she has again commenced to cackle, and many of the housewives are now harvesting about a dozen fresh eggs per week, a statement which should delight the hearts of city epicures, who only can indulge in such luxuries.

The municipal elections passed off quietly, despite the fact that in many municipalities the rate of taxation has materially increased. The road question is a live issue with many councillors, as the abolition of the statute labor system has not resulted in all that its advocates had hoped. J. H. BURNS.

# The Future of the Western Dairy School.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,-I have read with no small interest your article in last week's issue of the paper on "The Dairy School Situation in Ontario," and in my judgment you have put the case fairly and squarely. If my memory serves me aright, the "Farmer's Advocate" took issue with this very Western Dairy School project some years ago, and the course of events has fully vindicated the position then taken, and as one concerned in the success of the dairy business in Western Ontario, patricularly from the factoryman's side, I concur in your statement of the case as it stands to-day. being a benefit, I am of opinion that it is a detriment to the dairy industry of Ontario west of Toronto, to be running two schools, one at the Guelph College and another at Strathroy, thereby dividing interests that should be united and made strong for the work of instruction and investigation; the latter, by the way. might well engage the whole attention of one or more of our best dairy authorities. I have no doubt whatever that a judicious expenditure at Guelph of the annual outlay at Strathroy, or even very much less, would make a far greater showing in attendance of dairy students and in general results. I understand that the Western School is now in the midst of another term, and doubtless the students are getting a good return for their expenditure of time and money, but I think that should be the last, and trust that the Provincial authorities, whoever they may be after the 25th day of this month, will bring about the consolidation which you are to be congratulated upon having had the courage to propose. You offer no suggestion, however, as to the disposition of the Strathroy property, which, judging from the initial outlay of \$14,000 or \$15,000, must be a very fine structure and ground. No doubt, in a thriving town like Strathroy, it could be readily utilized for manufacturing purposes of some sort, or might be converted into a consolidated public school if sufficiently adjacent to a number of rural school sections, but any step of that kind would require to be taken with all due consideration, otherwise the second white elephant might be larger than the first; but this is a secondary consideration in as far as we as dairymen are concerned. DAIRYMAN.

# N. B. Fruit-growers.

The New Brunswick fruit-growers have organized an association, with the following provisional officers elected :

President, J. C. Gilman, Fredericton; Vice-president, George McAlpine, Cambridge; Sec.-Treas., W. D. Albright, Sussex; Directors, John I. Steeves, Hillporo'; C. F. Rogers, Woodstock; Rev. Hunter Boyd, Waweig; T. Edwin Carter, Bathurst; O. W. Wetmore, Clifton; Jas. Barnes, Buctouche: Beloni Violet, St. Leonards; W. A. McIntosh, St. John; D. Innes, Tobique River; W. B. Fawcett, Sackville; H. B. Grosvenor, Meductic; Alfred E. McAlpine, Cambridge; R. A. Snowball, Chatham; John Barbarie, Dalhousie; J. W. Stephenson, Upper Sheffield.

Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, who lately retired from the position of Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying at the earnest solicitation of Sir William Macdonald, to undertake the erection and management of a magnificent new agricultural college at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., was waited upon at his home in Ottawa on January 9th, by the members of his late staff, and presented with a beautiful mahogany hall clock. The esteem in which Prof. Robertson is held by those with whom he has had intimate relations for so many years, is well expressed by the following address, which was read by Mr. W. W. Moore:

Professor Jas. W. Robertson, LL. D., Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying,

Dear Professor Robertson,-It was with feelings of the deepest regret that the members of your staff learned that you had resigned the position of Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, a position which you have filled with so much ability and with such signal success during the past nine years. We deplore your retirement because, in the years that we have been privileged to work under your direction, we have learned to appreciate your sterling worth of character, and to look upon you as our sincere friend. Your goodness of heart, kindly consideration and unfailing courtesy have endeared you to us and have given you a permanent place in our affections, while your exceptional talents have always elicited our loyal and enthusiastic service. This power of inspiring your assistants with a degree of your own earnestness and zeal, thereby securing their hearty and single-minded support, is one of your chief characteristics, and one that has in no small measure contributed to your success as an organizer and administrator.

During your fourteen years' tenure of public office with the Dominion Government, the great agricultural interests of Canada have, under your guiding hand, made great strides. All branches of agriculture, including production, transportation and distribution, have felt the touch of your genius, and you have justly been termed the greatest of our agricultural educators.

In addition to your brilliant achievements in your official capacity, you have been closely identified with many movements having for their object the uplift of our national life. In the forefront stands your splendid work for the improvement of our educational system. Your services in this connection, already recognized and appreciated from coast to coast, will, we believe, receive increasing recognition in future years, as the projects that you have now in hand are crowned with fruition, Despite the multitude of public affairs that have always claimed your attention, making you one of the busiest men in Canada, you have never withheld a helping hand from any worthy undertaking, giving freely of your services towards the establishment of such successful benefactions as the Victorian Order of Nurses, the Aberdeen Association, and the Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

While we regret your withdrawal from the public service, yet we rejoice that you are not leaving the service of the public, but will continue your labors for the advancement of our country's welfare. In conclusion, we ask your acceptance of this clock, dence of our esteem and friendship. Signed on behalf of the members of the Branch of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

J. A. RUDDICK. F. W. HODSON. W. W. MOORE. A. McNEILL. CHAS. F. WHITLEY. G. H. CLARK. JAS. F. O'HARA.

Ottawa, Dec. 31, 1904.

tory, Toronto.

Mrs. Robertson, who has been in every sense a helpmeet in all her husband's labors for the people of Canada, was also remembered. In a neatly-worded little speech, Mr. A. McNeill voiced the feeling of the assembled staff, and asked her to accept a bouquet of magnificent roses. Prof. Robertson, who was completely taken by surprise, made one of his characteristically happy acknowledgments on behalf of himself and his

worthy partner in life. The formal presentation over,

refreshments were kindly served by Mrs. Robertson, and

## a pleasant hour was spent in social chat. Coming Events.

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

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

Feb. 1.-Annual meeting of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, Palmer House, Toronto. Feb. 1, 2 and 8.—Spring Stallion Show, Reposi-

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

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

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

Feb. 8.—Annual meeting Canadian Horse-breeders' Association.

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

A Market for Straw.

It would appear that there is a business worth doing at this point in baled wheat, oat or barley straw. This straw is now imported almost exclusively from France, the Port of Bristol alone having taken an average of about 850 bales per week. The weight of the bales of straw varies considerably, but the average, as estimated from records of the weights of 11,000 bales, is 140 pounds; it will therefore been seen that something like sixty tons a week have been imported from Bristol alone, which with arrivals by rail, brings the total Bristol sales to at least 100 tons weekly.

The average prices obtained depend upon the kind of straw. Long-baled wheat straw, which, as its name implies, is laid flat and baled the full length, brings from 55s. to 60s. per ton of 2,240 pounds, and sometimes even more. This straw is used to thatch hay ricks; gentlemen sometimes use it also for bedding their horses, and some is cut up and mixed with hay for feeding. The French short-baled wheat straw brings about 40s. a ton, and barley straw about 37s. 6d., this prices being ex-quay Bristol.

If the freight charges are not prohibitive, there should be a profitable trade in store for those who care to take it up, as the annually decreasing acreage under grain in Great Britain points to the reduction of local supplies. W. A. MacKINNON.

Bristol, Eng. Death of Hon. Charles Drury.

The death on January 12th of Hon. Charles Drury, at his home in Barrie, at the age of 61 years, has removed from the activities of life a man of sterling character and fine mental attainments. He was born in Simcoe County, Ontario, where he lived his whole life, and was a son of Richard Drury, a native of Warwickshire, England, who came to Canada in 1819, and was one of the first settlers of the County of Simcoe. Hon. Mr. Drury was for years reeve of the Township of Oro, and a member of the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, of which he was for one or two terms the president. He was elected to the Provincial Legislature in 1882, where he represented the riding of East Simcoe for nine years. Mr. Drury was the first Minister of Agriculture appointed for the Province of Ontario, and held his seat until his defeat at the general election in 1890, being succeeded as Minister of Agriculture by Hon, John Dryden. He was appointed Sheriff of the County of Simcoe in 1894. Mr. Drury was a practical farmer of the best type, and never ceased his interest in the development of agriculture, continuing to live until recently on his fine farm at Crown Hill, a few miles from Barrie. The late eighties and the early nineties were troublous times for the farmers of Ontario. The changes in the American tariff had cut off the market for the barley crop that was one of the great staples. Mr. Drury did much toward directing the thoughts of his fellow-farmers toward the search for new markets, and undoubtedly to his influence is due in no small measure the general turning toward the British market as in the long run the best for the farmers of Ontario. He was in his prime a sturdy, rugged, ruddy-faced farmer, who in his accent gave trace of his English ancestry. He was a forcible speaker, and was greatly liked by the rank and file of the farmers of the Province, many thousands of whom he had met in his work in the Department of Agriculture, and while attending Farmers' Institute meetings, at which he was always a favorite speaker. Mr. Drury was a genial, kind hearted and conscientious man, who by precept and example lent his influence to the advancement of every cause having for its object the mental and moral uplift of the community in which he lived, and of his native country. He was twice married, and leaves a widow, three daughters and one son, Mr. Ernest C. Drury, B. S. A., who is farming the Homestead farm. The Bank of Commerce.

The annual address of Mr. B. E. Walker, general manager of the Bank of Commerce, is always looked forward to with interest as a valuable contribution to the country's financial statistics and prospects, and also the conditions of affairs abroad. We commend Mr. Walker's address in this issue to the careful attention of our readers. It deals with the various Provinces, and Canada as a whole, graphically, and in considerable detail. He always devotes a good share of his annual review to the agricultural condition of the country, and this portion will especially interest the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate." Mr. Walker does not find every detail favorable, but his conclusion is that "Our outlook was never before so large in scope and so hopeful, and there are sufficient facts favorable to us to warrant our ability to press with unusual vigor the many important enterprises in transportation now being or about to be carried on. It is worthy of note that during the past ten years the business of banking has increased as much as during the preceding eighty years, and in this increase the Canadian Bank of Commerce has fully shared.

Forthcoming Stock Sales.

Feb. 2.—Clydesdales, Shires and Hackneys, J. B. Hogate; at Bond's Horse Exchange, Toronto. Feb. 8.—Shorthorns; Fitzgerald Bros., Mt. St. Louis, Ont.

Feb. - Goodfellow Bros., Macville, Ont.; Shorthorns. Date to be given later.

March 22.-Geo. H. Johnston, Balsam, Ont.; Short-

March 28.-W. Howden, Columbus, Ont.; Short-

# MARKETS.

### MARKET NOTES.

The following table gives the number of cattle, sheep and hogs marketed at Toronto during the past three years:

| 1904 | Cattle.<br>210,297 | Hogs.<br>186,566 | Sheep.<br>166,996 |
|------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1903 | 187,768            | 176,470          | 171,745           |
| 1902 | 163,988            | 155,208          | 129,256           |

The decrease in the supply of sheep was due to a falling off in shipments early in the year, the last three months being remarkable for activity in trade in sheep, and to the fact that many of our lambs were marketed last fall at Buffalo. This gives a false impression of the actual number raised in the country. The situation in hogs will be closely watched this present year, as the increase for 1904 was not what was anticipated, but the unexpectedly dull market largely curtailed production.

Hogs are creeping up slowly, and other classes of live stock are selling quite lively. There is the same old monotonous tale of poor quality of cattle, but sheep and lambs are bought eagerly. Live stock quotations on the Toronto market

Export Cattle.-There are not many cattle offering, and those on the market are of rather inferior grade. For this reason nothing sells at top quotations, and the figures for choice cattle are nominal. Choice are quoted at \$4.50 to \$5; good to medium, \$4.25 to \$4,50; good cows, \$8.25 to \$4.

Butchers' Cattle.-There are few good cattle offering, and \$4.25 is the highest price paid. Good to choice butchers' are quoted at \$4.00 to \$4.50; fair to good, \$3.50 to \$4; mixed lots, medium, \$8 to \$3.50; common, \$1.75 to \$2.50; cows, \$3 to \$3.40; bulls, \$2 to \$2.75.

Stockers and Feeders.-Trade in this line continues steady and quiet, as few cattle are coming forward, and the demand is light. Feeders are quoted at \$2.50 to \$3.80, and stockers at \$1.50 to

Milch Cows.-There is a fair demand for good cows. The market is quoted unchanged, at a range of \$30 to \$60

Calves .- Few offering. . Trade brisk, prices higher at 34c. to 6c. per lb., and \$2 to \$10 each.

Sheep and Lambs.—Demand continues brisk. Prices are well maintained and quotations are unchanged. Export sheep are quoted at \$3.25 to \$4.75; butchers' sheep at \$3.50 to \$4; and lambs at \$5.50 to \$6.25.

Hogs.-The market is steady, and quoted at \$4.90 per cwt. for selects, and \$4.65 for lights and fats.

| -         | _           |     |        |         |
|-----------|-------------|-----|--------|---------|
| Retail P  | rices, Toro | nto | Street | Market, |
| Wheat, wh | ite and red | \$  | 1 05   |         |
| do, goo   | se          |     | 89     |         |

| do, goose               | 0.0 |    |    |    |
|-------------------------|-----|----|----|----|
| do, spring 1            | 00  |    |    |    |
| do, cereal 1            | 07  |    |    |    |
| Peas                    | 70  |    |    |    |
| Oats                    | 37  | to |    | 38 |
| Barley                  | 49  |    |    |    |
| Buckwheat               | 56  |    |    |    |
| Rye                     | 75  |    |    |    |
| Hay, No. 1 timothy 9    | 00  | to | 11 | 00 |
| do, clover or mixed 7   | 00  | to | 8  | 00 |
| Straw, sheaf 10         | 00  |    |    |    |
| do, loose 7             | 00  |    |    |    |
| Dressed hogs, light and |     |    |    |    |
| heavy, cwt 6            | 75  | to | 7  | 50 |
| Butter                  | 20  | to |    | 23 |
| Eggs                    | 35  | to |    | 40 |
| do, held                | 25  | to |    | 30 |
| Old chickens, dressed,  |     |    |    |    |
| per 1b                  | 7   |    |    |    |
| do, live                | 6   |    |    |    |
| spring, do, per lb      | 12  |    |    |    |
| do, live                | 10  |    |    |    |
| Spring ducks, lb        | 15  |    |    |    |
| do, live                | 10  |    |    |    |
| Geese                   | 10  |    |    |    |
| do, live                | 10  |    |    |    |
| Turkeys                 | 15  | to |    | 16 |
| do, live                | 13  |    |    |    |
| 200 0 100               | 00  |    | 1  | 00 |

### Potatoes, per bag ...... 90 to 1 00 GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Toronto Wholesale Markets. Wheat.-Ontario-Red and white, \$1.04 81.05; spring, 95c. to 96c.; goose, Visitoba-No. 1 northern, \$1.09; 90. 31.05; No. 3 northern, tray ports; 6:. more

shorts, \$16 to \$16.50, east and west. heing somewhere about 21ic., or a shade Manitoba-\$19 for shorts; \$18 for bran, exports.

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

Corn.-New Canadian yellow, 411c.; mixed, 41c., f. o. b., Chatham freights; New American firmer; No. 3 yellow, 52c.; mixed, 511c., on track, Toronto.

Oats .- No. 1 white, 33c. to 33tc., east, low freights; No. 2, 321c., low freights, and 32c.. north and west. Peas.-No. 2, 67c., west and east.

Buckwheat.-53c., east and west. Potatoes.-The market is steady, and is quoted as follows: Ontario stock, 65c. to 70c., on track and 75c. to 80c. out of store. Eastern, 75c. to 80c. on track, and 90c. to 95c. out of store. Hops-Canada crop are quoted un-

changed, at 32c. to 35c. Beans-The market has a firmer tone, and is quoted at an advance of 5 cents. Hand-picked are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.55; prime, \$1.45 to \$1.50; and unpicked at \$1.10 to \$1.30.

Baled Hay.-Offerings are inclined to be light, and the market retains a firm tone. Car lots on track here are quoted at \$7.50 to \$8.00 per ton for No. 1 timothy, and \$6.25 to \$6.50 for No. 2 and mixed clover, all on track here.

Baled Straw.-There is a good demand, and prices are steady at \$6.25 to \$6.50 per ton for car lots on track here.

Butter.-There is still a scarcity in some lines, and prices have a firm tone, but are quoted unchanged.

| Creamery 1  | prints     | 22c         | to   | 24c.  |
|-------------|------------|-------------|------|-------|
| do solids   |            | <b>2</b> 2c | to   | 23c.  |
| do tubs     |            | 19c         | to   | 20c.  |
| Dairy tubs, | good to    | choice16c   | to   | 17c.  |
| do mediu    | m          | 14c         | to   | 15c.  |
| do inferio  | r grades   | 12c         | to   | 13c.  |
| Dairy lb.   | rolls, god | od to       |      |       |
| choice      |            | 17c         | . to | 18c.  |
| do, large   | rolls      | 16c.        | to 1 | 171c. |

do, medium ... ... 14c. to 15c. Cheese.—The market is steady at 111c. per lb. for large, and 12c. for twins, in

job lots here. Eggs are steady in tone, and quoted at

21c. for fresh, and 20c. for limed. Poultry.-The demand is fair, but receipts of choice are light. Turkeys 12c. to 15c; ducks, 11c. to 12c.; geese 10c. to 11c.; chickens, choice, 12c. to 14c.; old, 8c. to 10c.

# MONTREAL MARKETS.

# Wholesale Prices.

The local market for oats is about onehalf cent firmer, though sales are not being made freely. It is still stated that stocks are hard to secure in the West, and that there is none too much stock here under the circumstances. Farmers are now making deliveries here in a fairly liberal manner, and this is the only bearish influence. Quotations are 39c. for No. 3, in store, and 40c. for No. 2. Corn is 58c., in store, for No. 3 mixed; and barley is 48c., on track, for feed purposes. Practically nothing else is quoted on spot.

Hay.-No. 1 timothy, \$9 to \$9.50 per ton, on track; No. 2, \$8 to \$8.50; clover mixed and clover, \$7 to \$7.50. Mill Feed.—Stocks are very light, and

the demand continues good from all quarters of the domestic market, though there is no export demand. Manitoba bran in bags sells at \$17 per ton; shorts at \$20. Ontario bran in bulk, \$17 to \$18; shorts, \$19 to \$20.

Potatoes.—The market shows increased strength. Dealers claim to be buying at 60c. to 62c. In a jobbing way, from store, the same stock sells at 75c.

Onions and Turnips.—There is a stronger feeling in the market for onions. Stock has been very scarce for some time past, and demand is active. Canadian reds were bid up to 3c. per lb, the range of the market being from 2%c. to 3c., according to quantity. Turnips steady; a fair trade passing. For finest stock, \$12 per ton is still being paid, 80-lb. bags being 50c.

Cheese.-Receipts have ceased entirely, and exporters are demanding 11c.

Butter.—At present there is little or no export to England, though some dealers thought they could see an opening in that direction, but quite a few dairy butters have been taken off this market. at about 11c. per lb. it is said, for New York for process purposes - It will probably be finned and shipped South. Some 

less. Choicest creamery, whether freshmade or October make, cannot be had under 21%c. per lb., though fine may be had at 211c., and good at 21c. Dairy butter ranges from 171c. to 181c. and 19c., according to quality and quantity. Eggs.-Selections from current arrivals sell at 25c. per dozen, in small lots, No. 2 selling at 17c. to 18c. Selects, cold storage, are 21c. to 22c., and straight, 18c. to 2Cc. Montreal limed, 19c. to

20c., and Western limed a cent less. Poultry.-Choice geese would sell at 12c. without difficulty, and ducks at the same or a little more. Enquiry for both is good, but it would seem that rather than pay more than the above figures, customers would go without them. The movement in chickens and fowl is fairly large, much larger than in the other lines of poultry. Choice chickens are worth a good price; the large, fresh-killed ones being in good demand, at 12c. per pound. Good chickens may also be had at 10c. to 10tc. or 11c., the size being smaller and the quality not so fine. Fowl may be had as low as 7c., and as high as 9c., according to quality.

Green Fruit.-Apples sell at \$3.50 per barrel of hand picked, or finest XXX Baldwins, Russets, Greenings, Ben Davis, etc.; \$2.75 for XX varieties. Cranberries, reds, \$8.50 per barrel; blacks, \$8.

Live Stock .- Offerings of cattle on the local market are pretty large, the most of which were poor. The prices held steady, however, at 41c. to 41c; 41c. for choice; 3\for to 4c. for good; 3c. to \for \for for medium; 21c. to 3c. for common; canners selling down to 1 tc.; young bulls sell at \$2.50 to \$4 each. Sheep sell at 31c. to 31c., and lambs at 3c. to 31c. Live hogs in good demand, owing partly to the improvement in the English market for bacon, and prices advanced fractionally, heavy stock selling at \$5, mixed

# British Apple Markets.

London.-Garcie & Jacob, apple importers, of Covenant Garden, say that the apples arriving are mostly American, but the Canadians which arrived were in good condition. The common grade brings 9 to 12 shillings, which is considered a low price. Nova Scotia Golden Russets fetch 18 to 25 shillings. The demand is good for russets.

Messrs. Woodall & Co., of Liverpool, cable: "19,000 barrels selling; market active and irregular. Greenings, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Baldwins, 13s. to 15s. 6d.; Spies, 18s. to 20s.; Russets, 17s. 6d. to 23s. 6d.; Ben Davis, 12s. to 14s.; seconds, 4s. less.

# Chicago Markets.

Chicago.-Cattle-Good to prime steers, \$5.00 tc \$6.35; poor to medium, \$3.70 to \$5.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to

Hogs.-Mixed and butchers', \$4.55 to \$4.80; good to choice heavy, \$4.75 to \$4.87\(\daggeright\); light, \$4.45 to \$4.70; bulk of sales, \$4.65 to \$4.701.

Sheep.-Good to choice wethers, \$4.90 to \$5.60; fair to choice mixed, \$3.80 to

# Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo. - Cattle-Prime steers, \$5.50 to \$5.85; shipping, \$4.65 to \$5.35; butchers', \$4.40 tp \$5.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.25.

Hogs.-Heavy, \$4.90 to \$4.95; Yorkers, \$4.70 to \$4.85.

## British Markets.

London.-Live cattle are quoted at 11c. to 121c. per lb.; refrigerator beef at 81c. at about \$5.10, and selects at \$5.25 to to 9c. per lb.; sheep at 121c. to 131c. per lb.



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

Edward Gurney, President.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS, TRANSACTED. Special attention given to accounts of Cheese Factories, Drovers and Grain Dealers, and all out-of-town accounts.

Farmers' Notes discounted, Farmers' Sales Notes collected and advances made

against their security.

Municipal and School Section accounts received on favorable terms. SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits of Twenty cents and upwards received, and interest at 3 per cent. per annum, compounded four times a year, without presentation of passbook. No delay in the withdrawal of any portion or the whole of the deposit.

G. de C. O'GRADY, General Manager.

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# Life, Literature and Education.

"The works of nature and the works of revelation display religion to mankind in characters so large and visible that those who are not quite blind may in them see and read the first principles and most necessary parts of it, and from thence penetrate into those infinite depths filled with the treasures of wisdom and knowledge."-Locke.

## Death of Theodore Thomas.

Dr. F. W. Gunsaulis said: "Music is the soul's expression of that irrepressible desire for harmony and aspiration after concord, which is the heart of true religion. It is. perhaps, the sublime unconsciousness in which such a man works his transformations upon our less gifted natures that witnesses most to his finest quality. No man can be far removed from the essential and divine life which flows through all things, and at last expresses itself in the perfect harmony of holy life, if that man continuously enters into and masters the mystic relationships of musical sounds. The art of interpreting great men comes as a duty, and Theodore Thomas, like a true minister, made it a privilege and a joy. As Beethoven interpreted the involved and hidden realms of the soul, so Thomas interpreted Beethoven, and enriched our faith in our own essential life, as the mighty rose of tone unfolded its petals in his sunshine. No other art will survive in heaven so surely as music. There is no higher promise to our poor in harmonious life than that we shall

# Chas. G. D. Roberts.

A Canadian Author Who is Adding Lustre to the Country.

It is not so very many years since the name of Chas. G. D. Roberts began to make its appearance in magazines and book reviews, at first diffidently, and preceded by no blare of trumpets in the wav of exploitations by the press. Then, presently, people began to inquire, "Who is people began to inquire, this Chas. G. D. Roberts?" and the story leaked out ;-an own son of Canada; born at Fredericton, N. B.; one of a family each and all talented litterateurs and writers; cousin to Bliss Carman; erstwhile Principal of Chatham Grammar School, Editor of The Week, and Professor of English Literature and Economics, King's College, Windsor, N. S. Steadily his reputation as a writer grew, and, it may be judged, remuneratively, since he was enabled, in 1895, to give up all other ties and devote his life to literary work, an arrangement by no means displeasing to those who had become convinced of the literary genius of this scholar and gentleman. Since that day his pen has not been long idle, and he has added to the number of his previous works until a goodly list now stands to his credit, Barbara Ladd, The Forge in the Forest, A Sister to Evangeline, The Heart of the Ancient Wood, The

Marshes of Minas, Kindred of the Wild, Watchers of the Trail, New York Nocturnes, The Book of the Native, In Divers Tones, Songs of the Common Day, and Earth's Enigmas, being among those of his works in poetry and prose most frequently met with in the library and at the book

It has been objected that the works of Chas. G. D. Roberts have not been of that quality which will readily catch the popular fancy. Possibly so, granting that, after all, there may be just a little point to the definition given by Sir Robert Peel of public opinion as "a compound of folly, weakness, prejudice, wrong feeling, right feeling, obstinacy, and newspaper paragraphs." By readers of taste, however, Chas. G. D. Roberts is read, and will be read:

Evangeline,'' " The Marshes Minas," and "The Kindred of the Wild," like the anemones, the bloodroot in its green covert, or like the faint sweet delicacy of the "dear apple blooms" of Acadie, to which so often the magic of his work transports us, will be sought by those to whom the Red Gods call, and laid away and treasured, when the bold poppies and sunflowers have been forgotten.

True, Chas. G. D. Roberts has as yet created no markedly strong human character in any of his books. His characters are attractive, yet lack the pulse which marks the highest literary triumph. But Roberts is yet a young man, but forty-five years of age, and Canadians may look forward with confidence to still better things from his pen.



Charles G. D. Roberts.

and popular taste, which cannot stand still, is on the upward grade. Fault him these readers may, for few in the literary world, as in any other, are faultless. Read him they will, for his music of language, his poesy of description, and, above all, for his sympathy with nature, his power of transporting him of the open heart to wood, or marsh, or sweep of the sea, at will.

Elusive, shy, sweet and delicate as and the "God's Good Man"may flash into popular notice like the bold hollyhocks and sunflowers by

# The Wonderful Japanese.

A little people, quiet, undemonstrative, working away in their ricefields, and building cities on the beautiful crescent isles of the Western Pacific; cleanly, dainty to fastidiousness; idol-worshippers for the most part; possessed of an ancient literature and a poesy of thought and expression unknown to the our own native flowers, are the works of Chas. G. D. Roberts. The "David Harums" and "Eben Holdens"—yes, even "The Christians," "The Master Christians," her spurs, but feels that she has been unjustly dealt with The Russians unjustly dealt with. The Russians in Manchuria, with eyes on Corea, prove a menace to her. Possibilities the wayside, or the poppy that open on the far horizon. So Japan flaunts for the day. The "Sister to goes to work, and while the tea

the chrysanthemums and bloom, quietly, hiddenly, she makes the great preparation. Every invention of science and art is pressed into her service; the newest guns and explosives; the deadliest of submarine and subterranean mines electrical devices; the most advanced systems of engineering; telegraphy; the flashlight; sanitary and medical science brought to fine art; the modern balloon; ships marvellous in power and equipment; more marvellous still the quiet intrepidity of the men, toughened by generations of plain, hygienic living, open air, and the steel-like muscles born of jiu-jitsu-nothing unattainable, nothing too good or too deep Then the great for Japan. . . . day comes, and quietly, steadily, with neither tears nor lamentations, the hordes of little yellow men troop down to the sea, to the transports. The tearless eyes of the women follow them, and the workmen just pause, with scarcely a banzai, to see them off. And so the little yellow men turn their backs upon the chrysanthemum land and go forth across the Western sea; and if Fusiyama, disappearing in mist of silver and gray on the receding horizon, stirs them to the soul with the last glimpse of home, the quiet faces make no sign. And so they turn again to the great Bear. . . . . Grapple, grapple,—victory, victory, and yet victory! Her sons are dying, but they are winning, and Japan says it must be. There is no blare of trumpets, nor heralding of triumph over all the world. Japan triumph over all the works tabulates her victories as quietly as a merchantman might enter his transactions in a daybook. Thus transactions in a daybook. the war goes on, and the Occident stares at and learns from this little yellow people of the Orient, the unfathomable, wonderful Japanese.

"Blacklisting" Evangeline.

Longiellew's "Evangeline" has been banished from the schools of British Columbia on the ground that it is anti-British. It is sincerely to be hoped that none of the departments of education in the other provinces may be inspired by an example so bizarre as this. In reading Evangeline, it is true, one's sympathies cannot but be enlisted in behalf of the Acadians, whose homes were so suddenly and rudely broken. Yet one may sympathize even with an enemy into whose life a terrible tragedy has come. On the other hand, were there extenuating circumstances in connection with that action of the British in 1755 ?-then these may be taught in connection with the poem. Was there room for centure?—then let there be censure. The patriotic Canadian spirit is too deep and strong to be deflected by any mistake of the past. Patriotism consists in semething braver and nobler than in shutting one's eyes to defects, either past or present, and the glory of Canada is that she moves forward. They were avowedly British, those members of the Family Compact, whose imperious acts led to the complications of 137, and William Lyon MacKenzie, British too, was called a rebel. To day, the country assents when the rebel's portrait is given a place of honor in her puble buildings, in recognition of the principles for which

he contended. Such patriotism as this is rational patriotism.

But there is another aspect of the case. In many of the "States" the enormous blunder has been made of making the public school course ultra "American." United States his-United States geography, United States literature, are taught with a minuteness out of all proportion to their importance in the balance of the world-taught, in fact, to an all but complete exclusion of the geography, history and literature of other lands. The result is the development of a people too often puffed up to the limit with United-Statesism, and ignorant—to a degree as startling as amusing to Canadians-of all other lands and peoples. This exclusion of Evangeline from the school curriculum of British Columbia looks like the entering of the thin edge of a similar wedge. It is to be hoped that the entering will be limited to the edge. By all means let us have Canadianism, Britishism, the deep, true spirit of it-so deep, so true, that we can afford to be citizens beside of the whole world. Let us have the best of United States as of all other literature, feeling confident that we can hold it, so far as it concerns us, at its worth. The reading of Evangeline in Canadian institutions during the past twenty years has not been prolific of a crop of traitors, and there seems little reason why, at this juncture, so beautiful and pathetic a story should be blacklisted.

### Literary Lines.

New York City will shortly have a daily newspaper, The Atlantis, published in the Greek language, which will appeal to the 150,000 Greeks in the Republic. Heretofore it has been issued tri-weekly.

The Canadian Epworth Era, published montly at Toronto, ranks easily in the front rank of the firstclass young people's papers in this or It is beautiany other country. fully illustrated and well printed.
Its pages contain a perfect treasury of wholesome and entertaining reading. In the January issue, the article by Dr. A. C. Crews, the editor, on the Institution for the blind at Brantford, Ont., is a most attractive feature.



The hands that do God's work are patient hands, And quick for toil, though folded oft in prayer; They do the unseen work they understand And find-no matter where.

The feet that follow His must be swift For time is all too short, the way too long; Perchance they will be bruised, but falter not. For Love shall make them strong.

The lips that speak God's words must learn to wear Silence and calm, although the pain be long; And loving so the Master, learn to share His agony and wrong.

### Some Discouragements and Encouragements of a Country Pastor's Home.

By a Canadian country minister. The subject of this paper may seem hackneyed, as we have heard so much about the missionary from the concession lines, his hardships and discomforts, his struggles with poverty and debt, the coldness and deadness of the people among whom he is called to labor, his loneliness and isolation, and so on. But yet, as it seems to me, these things do not lie at the root of the country pastor's discouragements. In my experience the most discouraging thing is the constant drainage of the people out of the parish, either to the city or to the newly-settled districts, with no appropriable in form the taken their place. preciable inflow to take their place. Amongst the farming communities there is not indeed so much change going on, a farm often remaining in the same family for several generations.

But it is not so much in the re-moval of whole families as of the Younger members of almost every family that the drainage is most severely felt: those who ought to be the, very life-blood of the church, those who are not bound down by family cares and anxieties so that they have time and opportunity to give help in the things connected with the church—in Sunday-school and choir, in decorating, church collecting of funds, and so on.

This, as far as my experience goes, is the most discouraging feature of our work. We naturally look for pro-

gress as the result of good, honest, faithful work; for increased congregations, increased offerings, more zeal and enthusiasm. But what prospect of that is there when those who could and would help are called away to some other field of usefulness. Often when some one of my young people, who has been most faithful and un-tiring in his or her help in the work of Sunday school or choir, comes to me for an introduction to the clergyman of another parish, or for a "tes-timony of character," in order to take some position in another place, I have been constrained to re-echo the words of the Saviour, "Will ye also go away?"

Then there is another discouragement caused by the scattered condition of the country pastor's flock. A very large proportion of the time which he has at his disposal for visiting is taken up in travelling from place to place. Perhaps there is one place to place. Fernaps there is one serious case of sickness three or four miles one way, and another ten or twelve miles in the opposite direction, thus necessitating from twenty-five to thirty miles travelling to visit two people. And the time consumed is very much increased at certain seasons of the year when the roads are almost impassable with mud in spring and fall, and banks of snow in the winter. This scattered condition of the people practically makes it impossible to form those organizations and societies which are so helpful in cities and towns.

The last subject of discouragement of which I will speak has to do with financial matters. In some parishes the power of the people to give is year by year decreasing rather than increasing. Many villages, which some years ago did a flourishing business, are doing less and less year by year. Then the farmers have often three or four hundred (dollars' rent to pay each year, and so cannot give as freely to the support of the church as those who have not the same drain upon them.

But I fear that I have dwelt too long on the discouragements of the country pastor's work, so that I have not much space left to speak of his encouragements—encouragements which seem to make the work in the country almost preferable to that in town and city. In the first place

there is the more intimate knowledge and friendship which exist between pastor and his flock. Instead of deal-ing with them in the mass he can deal with them as individuals—knowing personally the different members of the family and to what trials and temptations they are especially exposed. In the town or city the paster has little opportunity to give the young those personal words of advice and counsel which are so needed just at that time when young people are endeavoring to set themselves more steadfastly towards gaining the prize of their high calling. In my experience, a few words thus spoken privately have more effect and produce better results than a hundred sermons addressed generally to the whole congregation. Just the same in pastoral visiting. In the town and city the men of the family are almost always absent at their office or other work at the time when the visit is made, and too often (except in the made, and too often (except in the case of the sick) such visits degenerate into merely formal calls; while in the country there are opportunities of getting at both the men and women in their own homes, and of speaking to them of those matters which concern their spiritual welfare amongst their own families in a way which would be almost impossible in a business office or even in a city drawing-room. And in the country the church and religion take a more important position in the lives of most people than in the city, where there are so many more attractions to claim their attention. Not only is their work more engrossing, the constant struggle for pre-eminence in business or profession, but also they find so much more to take up their leisure time in the theatre and opera, balls and concerts, the club and social gatherings, that there is barely time or opportunity for anything in connection with the church beyond the attendance at the Sunday services. But I fear I have trespassed too long upon your time and patience, and will conclude by saying that often I think our discouragements are of our own making, that we are in too much haste to see the fruit of our labors, and forget that there must be first the blade and then the ear, before there can be the full corn in the ear. F. E. F.

# The True Reward.

Thy task may well seem over-hard Who scatterest in a thankless soil Thy life as seed, with no reward Save that which duty gives to toil.

Yet do the work; it shall succeed In thine or in another's day; And if denied the victor's mead, Thou shalt not lack the toiler's pay -John G. Whittier

# The Pirate's Prize.

Bernard F. Gribble has chosen battle scenes at sea as his specialty in painting. He exhibited in the Royal Academy of 1900, a somewhat ghastly, but very realistic picture called "The very realistic picture called "The Plague Ships of the Yellow Death," and in 1903, another entitled "Defiance." This time the Pirates are and are dictating terms. There seems no fear depicted upon the face of the little lad, whose hands are bound behind his back, but it is evident that his fate is involved in the issue. To what conditions is the young mother imploring her husband to yield? Whatever they may be, she pleads with him to consent to them. "Jewels, let them all go; Ransom, let us pay whatever they ask; Silence, promise it even though justice cries for speech. They shall not have our boy!"

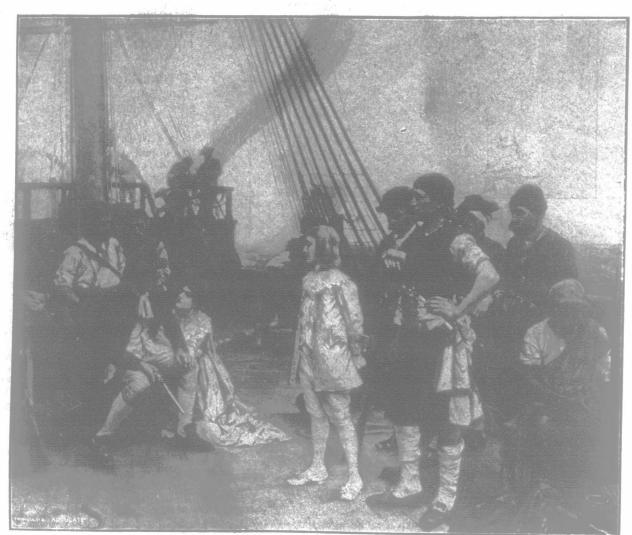
H. A. B.

# Holiday Gifts.

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox. "Why do you look so downcast? What do I hear you say? Nothing to give to people On Christmas or New Year's Day?" You want to be making presents; Well, now, just think a while, Suppose you look in the glass, dear, And present yourself with a smile.

"Then make up a bundle of troubles And give them away to the Past, He owns such a croony junkshop Where worn-out worries are cast. Just bundle them into the old year, And let him lug them away; And next give a heart of hope, dear, To the new year blithe and gay.

And then give praise to the best things In the people you meet this year; You may be surprised at the goodness You'll find if you look, my dear. And when you are hurt by the folly Or faults of the folks you know, Just toss them a bit of your patience, And a word of pity or so.'



From a painting by R. F. Gribble.

The Pirate's Prize.

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# Our Christmas Story Contest.

We have received several letters about one of our prize stories, "The Christmas Conscience," not being original, and such was indeed the case. On asking for an explanation from our young Mount Forest correspondent, she writes that a friend told her about the competition, and she did not understand that the stories were to be original.

Lillian quite rightly has offered to return her prize, which will be sent at once to Eva King, Hickson, Ont., who came first in the list of Honorable Mention. The prizes were all equal in

## "Talking in Their Sleep."

"You think I'm dead,"
The apple tree said;
"Because I have never a leaf to show;
Because I stoop,
And my branches droop,
And the dull gray mosses over me grow!
But I'm all alive in trunk and shoot;
The buds of next May
I fold away—
But I pity the withered grass at my root."

"You think I'm dead,"
The quick grass said;
"Because I have parted with stem and blade!

But under the ground
I am safe and sound,
With the snow's thick blanket over me laid:

I'm all alive and ready to shoot
Should the spring of the year
Come dancing here—
But I pity the flowers without branch or
root."

"You think I'm dead,"
A soft voice said;
"Because not a branch or root I own!
I never have died,
But close I hide
In a plumy seed that the wind has

sown;
Patiently I wait through the long winter hours;
You will see me again—

I shall laugh at you then Out of the eyes of a hundred flowers."

# Brave Little Franz.

By E. A. M.

Little Franz lived with his two uncles, who were woodcutters, in the forests of Austria. In those days there was a great soldier-king named Napoleon Bonaparte, who went up and down all the countries of Europe fighting and driving the people from their homes, and claiming all they owned for his

One night the little boy's uncle sent him to a town for food. He did the errand and shortly after dark started mountain path he heard the tramp of The New Year, spotless from the hand of

He hid himself behind a clump of bushes, and soon saw a long line of soldiers, whose blue coats told him that they were the dreaded Frenchmen. Oh, how he trembled there in the dark, for he knew that his native village was right in their path and would be the very first to be plundered or burned. "What can I do?" he said to himself as he looked at the shining muskets and thought of his friends

and playmates.
"Ah—there is just one chance! If I can get to the bridge in time to rouse our people and have them cut it down before the soldiers reach the place, then they cannot cross the river until we hide and save our things." Off he started, and such a wild race was not often run by a boy as that of little Franz up the dark mountain-side.

Over bush and briar, down hill and hollow, now stumbling over great stones, now tripping across stump and log—and all the while thinking— "What if they get there first!" And as he ran his heart beat fast,

his head whirled and his limbs ached. Oh, if he could only stop long enough to take breath! but no—he might not stay one moment, or he would be too late.

Now he sees the great black bridge and the light in the toll house. With a shout he calls the keeper; he falls

a shout he can't the keeper, he land helpless and fainting against the door, and the troops come slowly on.

The peasants are roused, and with might and main they cut and hack and hew—and just as the soldiers reach the bank, the great structure trembles, ways and falls crashing into the sways, and falls crashing into the river. A loud shout proclaims the fact, and the Frenchmen also see what has

happened. With yells and curses they fire on the flying peasants, but all escape without injury and the great Napoleon with his army is stopped by a little peasant lad.

By daylight all the people had safely hidden their cattle and goods, and when the soldiers crossed the river they found only empty cottages.

And even down to this very day the people tell you of the brave little Franz who saved his home and friends by his race for life up the mountain

by his race for life up the mountain

## The Little Girl With a Company Face.

Once on a time, in a far-away place,
Lived a queer little girl with a company
face,
And no one outside the family knew
Of her every-day face, or supposed she
had two.
The change she could make with
wondrous celerity,
For practice had lent her surprising
dexterity.
But at last it chanced, on an unlucky
day

(Or lucky, perhaps, I would much better say),
To her dismal dismay and complete
consternation,
She failed to effect the desired transformation!

And a caller, her teacher, Miss Agatha Mason, Surprised her with half of her company And half of her every-day face peeping

out,
Showing one grimy tear-track and half
of a pout,
Contrasting amazingly with the sweet

smile
That shone on her "company" side all the while.
The caller no sooner had hurried away
Than up to her room the girl flew in dismay;
And, after a night spent in solemn reflection

On the folly of features that can't bear inspection,
She came down to breakfast, and walked to her place, n, sweet and sincere, with her com-pany face.

Thenceforward she wore it, day out and

day in,
Till you nearly might think 'twould be worn very thin;
But, strange to relate, it grew more bright and gay,
And her relatives think 'twas a red-letter day
When the greatly astonished Miss Agatha Mason

Mason
Surprised her with half of her company face on.

# New Year's Thoughts.

Let us walk softly, friend; For strange paths lie before us, all un-

God. Is thine and mine, O friend!

Let us walk straightly, friend; Forget the crooked paths behind us now, Press on with steadier purpose on our brow.

To better deeds, O friend!

Let us walk gladly, friend; Perchance some greater good than we have known

waiting for us, or some fair hope flown Shall yet return, O/friend!

Let us walk kindly, friend; We cannot tell how long this life shall last.

How soon these precious years be overpast: Let love walk with us, friend.

Let us walk quickly, friend; Work with our might while lasts our little stay,

And help some halting comrade on the way; And may God guide us, friend!

"See Edwin's new horse?" asked one villager of another. "I have," was the reply. "Well, what does it look like?" asked

the questioner. "Well, it looks," said the other man, slowly, "as if Edwin had taken it for an old debt."

# Facts About Flour

# Of Special Interest to our Women Readers.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD MAXIMS.

A cook is only as good as the flour

A poor cook can make better bread with Royal Household Flour than a good cook can with poor flour.

Royal Household Recipes make bake day the pleasantest day of the week.

There are two kinds of flour, 'Royal Household' and the kind that has not been purified by Electricity.

"This flour is just as good as" begins the grocer. "Send me 'Royal Household' nevertheless," interrupts the woman who knows. "I have tried 'just-as-good' flour before."

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Nearest Grocer: -We are always glad to send to our correspondents the name of the nearest grocer who handles Royal Household Flour.

How Many Recipes :- We sent the ten recipes that one of our correspondents asked for last week for her neighbors. We are always glad to send as many recipes as are needed.

The Best Pays Best:—The reason grocers find it pays to push Royal Household Flour is not because the profit is large per barrel-for it isn't so large-but because it pays to please the customer.

Hard Wheat versus Soft Wheat :-Royal Household Flour is made of winter wheat-inferior for flour making. Some millers advertise that they "blend" soft and hard wheat to get better flour. We do not blend wheat for Royal Household Flour.

THE BEST TEST IS YOUR OWN TEST, IN YOUR OWN HOME.

Your test, Mrs. Home Baker, is final; if you find "Royal Household" best in your baking, there is no argument.

Every day many Canadian women write us how pleased they are with Royal Household Flour

-that it is all we say it is. -that it's just as good for pastry as it is for bread.

—that it's quicker, easier, simpler to bake good bread and good pastry with Royal Household Flour, by the "Royal Household" Recipes.

That's one reason they like it so

TESTIMONIALS :- Last week we received nearly five hundred testimonials.

"The Flour for Me."

"Royal Household" is the flour for me. I have used the popular brands, but none can compare with Royal Household."—Mrs. J. H. Shearer, 302 Richard Street, Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 12th, 1904,

"There is Too Much Bad Flour."

"Royal Household" is what the people want-a better flour. There is too much bad flour put on the people of this country at the present time."-J. W. Elliott, Shortreed, B. C., Nov. 27th, 1904.

"A Great Improvement."

"I had an idea Hungarian was a good flour as it was possible to make, but I find "Royal Household" a great improvement, particularly in the best grade of hard wheat. Hard wheat is the best spring wheat grown in Manitoba. Soft wheat is grown in Manitoba. Soft wheat is Ont., Oct. 17th, 1904.

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-[Onward.



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Во

# **Champion Evaporator Construction.**

The corrugated pan of a Champion Evaporator placed directly over the hottest part of the fire, is its smallow boiling heater. The arrangement is such that the first sap entering the Evaporator is first made into syrup. Simple in operation, and easy to clean. A boy fourteen years old can handle our largest outfit. Send for circular giving full details of best methods for handling a maple-sugar camp.

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The rest of the letters on hand will be published, as far as possible, without comment—to save space, you know. Just in passing, a most cordial invitation is extended to all who have so kindly "written" for us, to come again. Chats from our readers are always welcome; and we wish our members to become well acquainted with one another, even though it be only on paper.

DAME DURDEN.
Farmer's Advocate office, London, Ont.

Suggestions for Housekeepers.

Dear Dame Durden,—Having so often thought of writing to the pleasant corner "The Ingle Nook," in your instructive paper, I decided, after your cordial invitation, to peep in. I so often derive benefit from the Nook that if any little hint I can give might help someone else, I feel it only a duty to give it.

Really, D. D., you must certainly know something of our busy fall evenings. If only more of the city people knew as well they would not be surprised when we say we have no time for many outings, especially when one is alone with children, men and "chores."

However, as to drying apples. I prefer filling my empty jars with apple-sauce during the winter, as I sort over our winter supply. The sauce is improved by cooking the rind of a lemon or an orange with each kettle. Seal each jar which boiling hot. It is as good as fresh, and needs no preparation for either pie or dessert. Another way is to pare and quarter the apples (Northern Spies are best), and let stand in sugar overnight, three pounds of sugar to six of fruit, with some water added to dissolve sugar. Cook with a few figs if desired, and a little more water if necessary.

No cook should be without an apple-parer, if she uses many apples. The parer is easily cleaned by rinsing it as soon as one has finished using it; holding it under a pump or tap till clean and drying at the back of the range is a quick way.

The following is a cheap and handy budding to make without a product of the range.

The following is a cheap and handy pudding to make when in a hurry, as it will steam by putting it on just before the potatoes are to be prepared:—One small cup of sugar, two of buttermilk, one teaspoon soda, a pinch of salt, enough flour to make a rather thick pancake batter; steam one hour. If preferred, currants and spice may be mixed in; or green apples, cooked dried apples with flavoring, or canned fruit may be put in a layer between; half the batter put in the dish, then the fruit, and lastly the remainder of the batter.

Tart-filling.—One cup sugar, one of golden syrup, two eggs, butter size of an egg, with nutmeg, lemon or vanilla, cooked as a filling for tarts is highly favored by many. It keeps well.

If I have intruded on your time or space too much, just drop this in your W. P. B.
Before closing I beg to acknowledge

my pleasure in reading your chat on books. Bad books are as injurious as bad company. Yours truly,

BUSYBODY'S HELPER.

New Lowell, Ont.

Know "something about our busy fall evenings!" Of course I do. Why

fall evenings!" Of course I do. Why not? You know I haven't always lived with the cat and the tongs—and, well, "My heart's in the Highlands" yet, you know.

# A Few Possibilities of a Shank.

These recipes may not be new to you, but we found them appetizing.

Our men, taking a great fancy for soup, induced me, on several occasions, to invest in a shank. As our family was not large, and the weather warm, one Saturday afternoon I did not bring any other meat home with me, although we are eight miles from the butcher. Shortly after reaching home I learned that I was to have visitors from the city on the morrow, and as they were specially good cooks, I wondered what I could give them. How could I prepare that shank in the time? I cut all the meat I could from it, put the bones over the fire with a little cold water and let simmer, adding later on, after skimming, some Pearl barley, and the

next day a little cabbage left from Saturday's dinner. I added this just a few minutes before taking up. The lean meat I put through the meat chopper. Then I took a saucer of biscuit or bread crumbs, pepper, salt, a little sage and savory, and a couple of eggs beaten. These I mixed with part of my meat and formed it into a roll, then placed it on a pan with a little butter and baked for about half an hour or until done. Everyone pronounced it fine. The remainder of the meat we used as Hamburg steak later on. From the remains of the loaf, soup and steak, we had later a meat pie.

A few weeks later, one Saturday evening, as I had another shank ready to chop for pressed meat, word came that the threshers would be with us Monday morning. There was no time to go for more meat, and I was debating what to do when my husband suggested a meat pie out of the shank. So I laid my meat away, and Monday a. m. it only took a few minutes to get a couple of pies ready. I was a little fearful that there might not be enough, as there were sixteen men, but there was some left, and the men seemed to enjoy the change from plain roast beef.

When I get a hip roast I usually take the thin end and cut the meat into pieces about one or two inches square, and put them with the bones into a saucepan with a little hot water, let boil up briskly for a little, then set back and let simmer until very tender. I then thicken the stew with a little flour well blended, adding pepper and salt, and have a tasty dish. Instead of boiling our poorer pieces of meat as many do, we like them made into not roasts.

pieces of meat as many do, we like them made into pot roasts.

This is how I pickled my pears an I sweet apples this fall, and we think them delicious. One half-cup of cider vinegar and one half-pound of sugar (I used granulated) to a little over a pound of fruit. I found the quantity really did for nearly double the amount of fruit. Place sugar and vinegar over the fire till it comes to a boil. Add a layer of fruit and cook until soft enough to run a fork through, then put the fruit in jars or crocks, and fill in more fruit until all is cooked. Then pour syrup over fruit; stick cloves in fruit, and add sticks of cinnamon, if desired, before cooking. Fruit may be peeled or not, as you prefer, but of course is nicer peeled.

DESIRE-TO-HELP.

# Sweeping and Dusting.

Since the germ theory has been accepted as true in everyday education, the furnishing and care of the house has become entirely revolutionized. The simple process of sweeping and dusting must now be done so as to collect as many of these germs as possible, not merely to brush them off the furniture, whence they fill the air for a while and eventually settle down over everything again. Notwithstanding the unhealthfulness of this method, habit is sometimes allowed to overrule common sense, but for sanitary reasons a new method must supersede the old.

When starting to clean a room, if there are any rugs on the floor they should be taken out and shaken first. Then, with a damp cloth, wipe the furniture carefully. Do not use a dry cloth or a feather duster, as these flick the dust from one object to another. Cover the furniture with a slip when through, either a fitted one or a sheet, pinned over, and move out of the room if possible.

of the room if possible,
Sweep down the ceiling and walls with a child's broom, an ordinary one is too heavy for a woman to use. Then sweep the floor, beginning at the edge, and sweeping toward the centre, in quiet, even strokes. If the floor is carpeted, dip the broom in warm suds and sweep as before, renewing the water when necessary. When through go over the floor with a dry cloth. A waxed floor is marred by even a suspicion of dampness, and is easily scratched, so have a canton flannel bag to slip over the broom when cleaning it.

Some of these directions may seem fussy and unnecessary, but if carefully followed the room will be found entirely free from dust, and cleaning day need not be so frequent.

KATIE McDIAEMID.

Ste. Therese, Ont.

RECIPES FOR M. E. E. K.

The following recipes are given by request for M. E. E. R., Walton, Ont.: Caramel Pudding:—Put a cup of sugar in a pan dry, and set on stove. Let melt and become slightly brown. Now pour on two cups sweet milk, and leave on stove until the hard, taffy-like mass dissolves, and comes to boiling point again. Now stir in a tablespoonful of cornstarch dissolved in a little milk and mixed with two well-beaten eggs. Cook until done, stirring constantly. Serve hot or cold, with cream

with cream.
Chocolate Icing:—Boil one cup light brown sugar and about one-third of a cupful of sweet milk for five minutes. Add one or two small squares of chocolate, melted, and sur all well together. Take off the stove and beat until the mixture begins to granulate.

Spread on cake.
Potato Cakes:—Take three pints riced or mashed potatoes. Season with salt and mix with the yolks of two eggs. Have the whites beaten stiff and add them next, whipping them into the mixture. Now add a pinch of sugar and flour enough to make somewhat firm. Roll out and bake on a well-buttered griddle pan. Serve with jam or syrup.

with jam or syrup.

Ice Cream:—A thin custard made of milk, eggs and cornstarch makes a very good ice cream when well flavored and frozen, although many prefer just the pure sweet cream, boiled, sweetened and flavored. The following makes a delicious frozen cream which has the advantage of novelty:—Beat an egg and add to it one cup of sugar and one cup of strong coffee. Cook over boiling water until smooth, then let cool and flavor with vanilla. Now whip a pint of sweet cream well and fold into the custard. Freeze.

and fold into the custard. Freeze.

Maple Cream:—Break a pound of maple sugar into bits and put on the stove in a granite pan with a cup of milk. Bring to a boil, then add one tablespoonful butter. Cook until a little dropped in cold water becomes brittle; take off and stir briskly until it begins to granulate. Pour on a greased pan and mark into squares with a knife.

Coffee Cake:—One cup butter and two and a half cups brown sugar creamed together; add four eggs, beaten, cinnamon and nutmeg to flavor, and one cup of strong, cold coffee. Lastly, beat in two and a half cups flour, sifted, with two small teaspoons soda

Javelle water is an effectual washing fluid for white clothes. It is made as follows:—Put four lbs. bicarbonate of soda in a large granite pan, and pour over it four quarts of hot water. Stir with a stick until dissolved. Then add one lb. chloride of lime, stirring until this also has dissolved. Let the liquid cool, then strain the clear portion through a thin cloth into jugs and cork tightly. When washing put a small cupful into the boiler in which the white clothes are to be boiled.

# The Gourlay Recital.

The third of the Gourlay, Winter & Leeming series of musical recitals took place at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, last week, and was, if possible, a more complete success than those which had preceded it.

The artists of the evening included Miss Bessie Bonsall, the well-known contralto; Miss Adamson, violinist; Miss Winlow, 'cellist, and Miss Eugenie Quehen, pianist. The piano used was a Gourlay, and a report of the concert, contained in the Toronto World, refers to the instrument as follows:

"The instrument was a revelation, and its lovely tones delighted every music-lover in the hall. For the trio its entrancing, sweet, and yet resonant, pianissimo was perfection, while the tone harmonized perfectly with that of the 'cello and the violin. In accompaniment work also the piano more than fulfilled expectations.

"It must not be thought, however, that because the Gourlay piano was so excellent in the nuances it was lacking in the forte passages. Its tone under such circumstances is marvellously sonorous and mellifluous, and there is a fine balance between the bass and treble. Judging from the results obtained on Thursday evening, there seems to be no manner of doubt that the Gourlay piano will have to be considered henceforth in the ranks of the world's great planos."

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C. K. given by cup of on stove.
y brown.
eet milk, he hard d comes w stir in dissolvwith two itil done, t or cold,

ED 1866

cup light -third of five minquares of well to-and beat granulate.

ee pints ason with s of two ten stiff ing them a pinch to make ind bake n. Serve

made of makes a ell flavorny prefer boiled, following m which ty:—Beat e cup of coffee. smooth, l smooth, h vanilla. eam well reeze. pound of it on the

add one until a becomes kly until ur on squares tter and vn sugar

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ill power nes from dip the r a little

To do it you must have the best, and the BEST WINDMILLS are the Winlow, n, pianist. WOODSTOCK STEEL y, and a d in the nstrument paniment n fulfilled

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## The Gloxinia.

A magnificant house plant which is attracting much attention of late years is the gloxinia, whose large flowers, often three to four inches across and exceedingly rich in coloring, running through the whole gamut of color from palest rose to richest crimson, and form purest white to deepest purple, challenge admiration wherever seen. Sometimes the throat of the flower is light in color, sometimes the edges of the petals; again the whole blossom will be blotched and mottled most curiously. The plant is somewhat dwarf in habit, and the leaves are thick and hairy, but since the blooming period often lasts continuously for months there is little need to bewail the want of tall and handsome foliage.

Gloxinia may be raised either from seed or from the tubers. If from seed start in shallow boxes, flat cigar boxes will do very well. First bore holes in the bottom for drainage, and put bits of broken crockery in the bottom. Now sift the box full of leaf mould mixed with a little sand, sprinkle the sand over the surface and spray to moisten. As the young gloxinias are very tender, care will have to be exercised against cold draughts and direct sunshine, also against overwatering. It should be remembered moreover, that cheap seed is not to be relied upon. Get the best and from a reliable seedsman. When the plantlets are large enough move to small pots, using invariably the same compost of leaf-mould and sand, and shift as required until the plants have bloomed. During all of this period keep the plants in a rather shaded situationan east window is good—and guard carefully against over-watering, which has a tendency to rot the tubers, and against letting the water fall on the leaves; hairy leaved plants almost invariably resent having their leaves washed. It is not necessary to rest the gloxinia at all until its blooming period is over. Then water should be gradually withheld and the foliage permitted to ripen off. When this has been accomplished the pots should be set away for the winter in a dry, cool, but not cold place, and left there until spring, when the tubers should be taken out and repotted.

Many people, however, prefer pro-curing the tubers and planting them, raising them from seed. If this method, which is usually the more satisfactory, be adopted, the tubers may be procured in spring directly from the florist, and planted in well-drained pots as above, care being taken to keep the crown of the tuber well above the soil. If this precaution be not observed, rot may set in. Gloxinia cuttings may also be easily rooted in shallow boxes of pure sand kept continually wet, by simply laying a leaf flat on the sand and covering the stem end up with it. This end will soon callous over, and presently the little tuberous growth will appear, increas-ing in size until tiny leaves sprout forth, at which stage potting into soil prepared as above is necessary. If preferred, the gloxinia may be grown outside during the summer, the pots being simply plunged in the ground in a shady corner.

# A Brisk Walk.

"Walking has the best value as gymnastics for the mind. 'You shall never break down in a speech,' said Sydney Smith, 'on the day on which you have walked twelve miles.' In the English universities the reading men are daily performing their punctual training in the boat-clubs, or a long gallop of many miles in the saddle, or taking their famed 'constitutionals'—walks of eight and ten miles. 'Walking,' said Rousseau, 'has something which animates and vivifies my ideas.' And Plato said of exercise, that 'it would almost cure a guilty conscience.' "

## Why the Boys and Girls Leave the Farm.

This question is a serious one to all of us who have boys and girls, and farms that we wish them to stay on. It seems very hard when we have toiled and thought, and pioneered the place towards prosperity that the Pied Piper in the city should set up his alluring melodies and our children push our detaining hands gently away and steadfastly set their faces towards the rush and stir, the smoke and clatter, and we are left sadly to contemplate our empty homes, and to nurse our empty hearts. Much of the blame is laid at the doors of the agricultural colleges. "We send you our children," we cry, "to teach them agriculture, and you send them to the engineering shops; anywhere but back to us." This may be the truth, but it is not because the agricultural colleges are lacking in the performance of their duty. It is because of the contrast that must be drawn between any well conducted establishment and the farms. I should like here to remark, in parenthesis, that I am not includ-ing all the farms that exist. There are many that are thriving and perfectly organized; but of the owners of these farms I am not speaking. As a rule the boys and girls stay by them. There is one in particular in my mind, where the family is large and united, the buildings comfortable and sanitary, the stock thrifty. The father told me it was a puzzle to deal with "such a crowd," as they all wanted to be farmers. In the agricultural colleges there is law. There is order. There are regular hours. Recognized hours for rest and recreation, Common justice, humanity and decency. Foul language is prehibited. I deny that I am overstating matters when I aver that on many farms all of the things above enumerated are lacking excepting the foul language. If each one could be told off to his alloted task, and allowed a reasonable amount of time for it, it would be so much better than being perpetually kept on the qui vive, so that it is an inducement to appear busy as long as pos-sible. The play time should be recognized, and not interrupted by odd jobs; neither should the children be called lazy or frivolous when they ask for a little pleasure. They are young, and it is as necessary to them as the plug of tobacco is to the head of the house.

As to the language, I consider it one of the commonest as well as one of the most deplorable drawbacks to farming, as it is sometimes under-taken. I have heard language used by the head of the farm that would make the most blatant agnostic shiver, and yet very often this same man would not hurt or injure the smallest living thing on the place. It is merely a habit that has grown imperceptibly. Then again on some farms that are Then again on some farms that are orderly and well conducted there is such an utter joylessness. Pocket money is a thing unknown. What wonder that a berth where the hands need not be soiled, and where the wages are assured, will often tempt the boy or girl to leave the round of cheerless drudgery for something where hours for rest and recreation, even if few, yet are regular? I would suggest that some sum, either large or small, according to circumstances. or small, according to circumstances, be paid for regular work, which be paid for regular work, which should be done at a stated time and in a professional manner, so as to teach the young ones how to earn the money they receive. "But," I have very often heard the farmer say, "I cannot afford it. Every few cents are hard to earn." Well, then, in that case, if the farm pays so badly for all the toil that is spent on it, it would be better for the farmer to sell his be better for the farmer to sell his stock right down and hire out himself and try to have things more up-to-date on his return with his savings, or else do not let him grumble if his children wish to leave the home that supports them all so ungratefully. In writing these words I have only given my own impression. I think that it would be a good thing for us all if other farmers with boys and girls would write and tell us how far they think I am right or wrong.

(MRS.) OCTAVIUS ALLEN.

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very interesting sight would it be to you could you see the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" mails coming in dur-ing the holiday season. Letters by the hundreds daily, containing subscriptions to our journal, would surely impress upon you the fact that the small sum invested in the yearly subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" must be a

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investment. This is an age of seeking for profit. Why not, so long as it is honestly obtained? And what more honorable way is there than that gained by cultivating the soil and raising stock according to the best methods devised by modern science? An

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that counts: the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" certainly is in this respect. We aim at telling the farmers how to do everything in the very best way, and the many letters of appreciation from our subscribers in every part of Canada tell us we are being successful in doing so. For sample copies, etc., address:

The Wm. Weld Co., Ltd. London, Ont.

# Many Women Suffer Untold Agony From Kidney Trouble.

Very often they think it is from socalled "female disease." There is less female trouble than they think. Women suffer from backache, sleeplessuess, nervousness, irritability, and a draggingdown feeling in the loins. So do men, and they do not have "female trouble." Why, then, blame all your trouble to female disease? With healthy kidneys, few women will ever have "female disorders." The kidneys are so closely connected with all the internal organs, that when the kidneys go wrong, everything goes wrong. Much distress would be saved if women would only take

# DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

at stated intervals.

Miss Nellie Clark, Lambeth, Ont., tells of her cure in the following words :-"I suffered for about two years with kidney trouble. I ached all over, especially in the small of my back; not being able to sleep well, no appetite, menstruation irregular, nervous irritability, and brickdust deposit in urine, were some of my symptoms. I took Dosn's Kidney Pills. The pain in my back gradually left me, my appetite returned, I sleep well, and am effectually cured. I can highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to all sufferers from kidney trouble."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25. All dealers, or DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.



# Earn a Comfortable Living Chatham Incubator

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

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

It will pay you to own a Chatham

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

# No Cash to Pay Until October, 1905

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

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

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

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

The Incubator and Brooder that I bought from your agent, on time, I wish now to pay the whole amount this fall, if you will give me a discount. I am very much pleased with both Incubator and Brooder, and would not be without them, because I cleared this season more than the Incubator and Brooder cost me.

Your respectfully, MRS. W. HYBLOF, Smith's Falls, Ont.

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

Your struly, JOHN H. McKINNON, Collingwood.

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

# THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited

Dept. 1 Chatham, Ont.

Manufacturers of Chatham Fanning Mills and Chatham Farm Scales. Distributing Warehouses at Montreal, Que., Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., New Westminster, B.C. Halifax, N.S.

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



ertisements will be inserted under this us, such as Farm Properties, fielp and long Wanted, and miscellaneous adver-

ERMS.—Three cents per word each inser to the hitsel counts for one word and to two words. Names and addresses counted, that must always ecompany to order. No advertisement inserted for less an 50 cents.

100 ACRES—W. 1 lot 16, con. 5, township of Esquesing, county of Halton, 31 miles from Georgetown; about 8 acres wood, spring creek, soil clay loam, two acres orchard, buildings fair; possession at once. Price \$3,300. Hiram Graham, J. A. Tracy, Executors, Esquesing P. O.

HEFFIELD Standard Oats, forty pounds per Dushel, Ontario's leading oat. Heavy yielder. S. S. Herner, Mannheim, Ont.

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

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



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. than 30 cents.

DARRED ROCKS exclusively. Young cockerels for sale. Prices on application, Miss E. Spilsbury, Colborne, Ont.

DOULTRY for sale, Barred Rocks for sale at farmers' prices. M. C. Herner, Mannheim,

WHITE Wyandorte Cockerels and eggs from the choicest strains. W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Ont.

# Daniels



Are the latest and most modern inven-tion for artificial hatching of turkeys, chickens and ducks. Do not forget we guarantee the Daniels incubators to be satisfactory to the purchaser. We man-ufacture Chas. A. Cyphers Model Incu-

bators and Brooders.

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

# C. J. DANIELS, 196 to 200 TORONTO



A. J. Morgan, London, Ont., Sole Distributor for Canada.





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

# To LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XVII.—Continued.

"Misa Leavenworth," said I, "although there is a temporary estrangement between you and your cousin, you cannot wish to seem her enemy. Speak, then; let me at least know the name of him for whom she thus immolates herself. A hint from you-

But, rising to her feet, she interrupted me with the stern remark : "If you do not know, I cannot inform you; do not ask me, Mr. Raymond." And she glanced at the clock for the second time. I took another turn.

"Miss Leavenworth, you once asked me if a person who had committed a wrong ought necessarily to confess it; and I replied no, unless by the confession reparation could be made. Do you remember ? "

Her lips moved, but no words issued from them.

"I begin to think," I solemnly proceeded, following the lead of her emotion, "that confession is the only way out of difficulty; that only by the words you can utter, Eleanore can be saved from the doom that awaits her. Will you not, then, show yourself a true woman, by responding to my earnest entreaties?"

I seemed to have touched the right chord, for she trembled, and a look of wistfulness filled her eyes. "Oh, if I could ! " she murmured.

"And why can you not? You will never be happy till you do. Eleanore persists in silence, but that is no reason why you should emulate her example. You only make her position more doubtful by it."

"I know it, but I cannot help myself. Fate has got too strong a hold upon me; I cannot break away.'

"That is not true. escape from bonds imaginary as yours." "No, no," cried she, "you do not understand.

"I understand this, that the path of rectitude is a straight one, and that he who steps into devious byeways is going

astray." A flicker of light, pathetic beyond description, flashed for a moment across her face; her throat rose as with one wild sob; her lips opened, she seemed yielding, when - a sharp ring at the front door bell!

"Oh," cried she, sharply turning, "tell him I cannot see him; tell him-

"Miss Leavenworth," said I, taking her by both hands, "never mind the door, never mind anything but this: I have asked you a question which involves the mystery of this whole affair; answer me, then, for your soul's sake; tell me what the unhappy circumstances were which could induce you-

But she tore her hands from mine. The door! cried she; "it will open. and---'

Stepping into the hall I met Thomas coming up the basement stairs. "Go back," said I. "I will call you when "I will call you when

you are wanted." With a bow, he disappeared.

"You expect me to answer," exclaimed she, when I re-entered, "now, in a moment? I cannot."

"Impossible!" fastening her gaze upon the front door.

" Miss Leavenworth ! "

But-

She shuddered.

"I fear the time will never come if you do not speak now."

"Impossible," she reiterated.

Another twang at the bell. "You hear!" said she.

I went into the hall and called Thomas. You may open the door now," said I,

and moved to return to her side. But she pointed commandingly upstairs. "Leave me!" cried she, looking at Thomas as if to bid him wait. "I will see you again before I go,"

said I, and hastened upstairs. Thomas opened the door. "Is Miss Leavenworth in?" I heard a rich,

tremulous voice inquire. "Yes. sir," came in the butler's most respectful accents, and leaning over the banisters I beheld, to my amazement, Mr. Clavering enter the front hall and

move toward the reception-room. CHAPTER XVIII.

On the Stairs.

Filled with wonder at this unlooked-for event. I paused for a moment to collect

my scattered senses, when, the sound of a low, monotonous voice breaking upon my ear from the direction of the library, I went toward it and found that it was Mr. Harwell reading aloud from his late employer's manuscript. It would be difficult for me to describe the effect which this simple discovery made upon me at this time. There, in that room of late death, withdrawn from the turmoil of the world, a hermit in his skeletonlined cell, this man employed himself in reading and re-reading with passive interest, the words of the dead, while above and below, human beings agonized in doubt and shame.

Opening the door, I went in.

"Ah! you are late, sir," murmured he, rising and bringing forward a chair.

"Yes," replied I, with my thoughts on those two below. "I am afraid you are not well," he

went on. I roused myself.

"I am not ill," I returned, and pulling the papers toward me, began looking them over. But the words danced before my eyes, and I was obliged to give up all attempt at work for that night.

"I fear that I shall not be able to assist you this evening, Mr. Harwell. The fact is, I find it difficult to give proper attention to this business while the man who by a dastardly assassination has made it necessary, goes unpunished."

The secretary in his turn pushed the papers aside, as if moved by a sudden distaste of them, but gave me no answer.

"You told me when you first came to me with news of this fearful tragedy that it was a mystery; but it is one which must be solved. Mr. Harwell: it is wearing out the lives of too many that we love and respect."

The secretary gave me a look. "Miss Eleanore?" he murmured.

"And Miss Mary," I went on, "my-

self, you, and many others." "You have manifested much interest in the matter from the beginning," he said, methodically dipping his pen into the ink.

I stared at him in amazement. "And you," said I "do you take no interest in that which involves not only the safety, but the happiness and honor of the family in which you have dwelt so long?'

He looked at me with increased coldness. "I have requested, Mr. Raymond, that you would not converse with me upon this subject. It is not one which am fond of discussing." And he

"But fondness has nothing to do with it," I persisted. "If you know any facts connected with this affair, which have not yet been made public, it is manifestly your duty to state them. The position which Miss Eleanore occupies at this time is one which should arouse the sense of justice in every true breast; if you——"

"If I knew anything which would serve to release her from this unhappy position, Mr. Raymond, I should have spoken long ago."

I bit my lip, weary of these continual bafflings, and rose also.

"If you have nothing more to say," he went on, "and feel utterly disinclined to work, why I should be glad to excuse myself, as I have an engagement out." "Do not let me keep you," I said, bit-

terly. "I can take care of myself."

He turned upon me with a short stare, as if this display of feeling was wellnigh incomprehensible to him, and then with a quiet, almost compassionate bow, left the room. I heard him go upstairs, and sat down to enjoy my solitude. But solitude in that room was unbearable. By the time Mr. Harwell again descended, I felt that I could remain no longer, and, stepping out into the hall, told him that if he had no objection I would accompany him for a short stroll.

He bowed a stiff assent and hastened before me down the stairs. By the time I had closed the library door he was half way to the foot, and I was just remarking to myself upon the unpliability of his figure and the awkwardness of his carriage as seen from my present standpoint, when suddenly I saw him stop, clutch the bannister at his side, and hang there with a startled, deathly expression upon his half-turned countenance.

"What is it? what is the matter?"

(To be continued.)

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Ye olde Firms of Heintzman & Co., Ltd.

# STOCK-TAKING SALE

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND ORGANS

Another grand list of bargain organs, the outcome of our stock-taking. These organs are all in A1 condition, also of the best makers in the country. Read the list carefully and make a selection from these bargain organs.

| -1 |   |        |      |
|----|---|--------|------|
|    | SECOND-HAND ORGANS.   |        |      |
| -1 | 1. Peloubet & Pelton Organ—Low back, 5 octaves, 2 sets of reeds   | 81     | 9 00 |
| 1  | 2. Bell Organ—Low back, 5 octaves, 5 stops, 4 sets of reeds, and knee swell. As value at  | . 2    | 1 00 |
|    | 3. Estey Organ—Medium high back, 9 stops, 4 sets of reeds, grand organ, and kneed swell, 5 octaves  | . 2    | 9 00 |
| 1  | 4. Mason & Hamlin Organ—Low back, 5 octaves, 5 stops, 4 sets of reeds and knee swell.   | 2      | 5 00 |
| 1  | 5. J. Faris Organ—Low back, 5 octaves, 5 stops, 6 sets of reeds and knee swell  | . 3    | 3 00 |
| 1  | 6. James & Co. Organ—Medium high back, 9 stops, including vox humana stop, 5 octaves, treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell.   | 3      | 5 00 |
| 1  | 7. Dominion Organ—High back, with music rack, nicely panelled case. 10 stops, 5 octaves, 3 sets of reeds, treble and bass couplers. Special at  |        | 7 00 |
| ı  | 8. Dominion Organ—High back, with plain ends, 8 stops, 5 octaves, 3 sets of reeds, octagon couplers, vox humana stop, etc., grand organ and knee swell  |        | 9 00 |
| 1  | 9. Thomas Organ—With high back, music rack, 5 octaves, 9 stops, 4 sets of reeds, treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell.  |        | 0 00 |
| ı  | 10. Bell Orgau—High back, with music rack, 5 octaves, 10 stops 2 sets of reeds  |        |      |
| ı  | treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell, mouse-proof pedals  | 4.     | 1 00 |
| ı  | good value at   | 4.5    | 00   |
|    | 5 octaves, bass and treble couplers, grand organ and knee swell   | 4.1    | 5 00 |
|    | 13. Bell Organ—High back, 4 sets of reeds, 5 octaves, 9 stops, including vox humana stop, grand organ and knee swell  | 46     | 3 00 |
| ı  | of reeds, grand organ and knee swell  | 41     | 00   |
|    | 15. Thomas Organ—High back with mirror, music rack, cylinder fall, mouse-proof pedals, 10 stops, 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds. Regular price \$110, special at  | KI     | 00   |
| ı  | 16. Thomas Organ—5 octaves, 9 stops, 3 sets of reeds, couplers, grand organ and knee swell. This is a very nice organ, nicely decorated case, with high back, in-   | 00     |      |
|    | cluding a mirror. Slightly shopworn only  | 57     | 00   |
| ı  | 17. Teeple Organ—High back, panelled case, 6 octaves, 10 stops, 4 sets of reeds, treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell   | 58     | 00   |
|    | 18. Thomas Organ—High back with mirror, beautiful walnut case, nicely decorated,  |        |      |
|    | knee swell  | 61     | 00   |
|    | reeds, treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell, mouse-proof pedals, rosewood case  | 49     |      |
| ı  | 20. Bell Organ-6 octave piano case, with rail top, dark finish at stops 6 octaves   | 00     | 00   |
| ı  | 4 sets of reeds, treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell   | 65     | 00   |
|    | bunday-school. Practically as good as new, with 5 octaves, 13 stops, including vox humana stop, treble and basscouplers, 6 sets of reeds, including sub-bass, with  |        |      |
| ı  | grand organ and knee swell. Regular price \$150, special at   |        | 00   |
| ı  | case, 11 stops, 6 octaves, 4 sets of reeds, including vox humana stop, grand organ and knee swell, treble and bass couplers   | 70     | 00   |
| ı  | 23. Thomas Organ—Piano case, nicely decorated top door with rail top and mirror   | 0 70   | .00  |
|    | continuous music rack, 11 stops, 6 octaves, 4 sets of reeds, mouse-proof, treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell. A very handsome organ, and good value at  | 78     | 50   |
| ı  | 24. Karn Organ—walnut, 6 octaves, piano case, engraved panels, continuous music rack, mouse-proof pedals, 17 stops, practically brand-new, 8 sets of reeds. A par-  |        | 00   |
| ı  | ticularly line organ for a musical family   | 74     | 00   |
| ı  | 25. Thomas Organ—Chapel case, with 12 stops, 5 sets of reeds, including sub-bass.  This a beautiful organ, suitable for any church or Sunday-school; with grand organ and knee swell, mouse-proof, etc. Only very slightly shopworn | 7 K    | 00   |
|    | 26. Uxbridge Organ—6 octaves, walnut piano case, with continuous music rack, in stops, including yox humana stop, 4 sets of reeds, trable and hose couplers, sond   |        | 00   |
|    | organ and knee swell; used less than three months, and an elegant instrument in   | PE N   | 00   |
| ı  | %7. Goderich plano walnut-cased Organ_6 octaves in stone including  | 75     | 00   |
|    | practically new. Regular price, \$125; special at   | 83     | 00   |
| ı  | 28. Thomas Organ, with rail top and mirror, walnut piano-case, beautifully decorated top door, continuous music rack, 6 octaves, 11 stops, including vox humana stop, 4   |        |      |
| ı  | three months; a beautiful parlor organ. Regular price, \$125; special at  | 87     | 00   |
| ı  | 29. Doherty Organ—6 octaves, piano case, with rail top and mirror, 13 stops, including yox humana stop, treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell moves  |        |      |
|    | Regular price ever the exceptionally handsome organ, only slightly shopworn.  | 90     | 0.0  |
|    | 30. Goderich Organ-Mahogany, piano-cased & octaves at stone including   | 89     | 00   |
| ı  | vox humana stop, 5 sets of reeds, treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell, slightly shopworn only. Regular price, \$140; special at.   | 91     | 00   |
|    | 11. Thomas Organ, with rail top and two mirrors, nicely decorated top door, full length music rack, with 6 octaves, 12 stops, including you humans stop a case of   |        |      |
|    | months: a beautiful parlor organ. Regular price, \$140; special at  | 92     | 50   |
|    | 3%. Donerty Organ—Piano case, with rail top and two mirrors, 14 stops, 5 sets of reeds, with treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell you humans stop   | ē      | 1    |
|    | mouse-proof pedals. This is one of the handsomest organs we have seen, and has  | 9.5    | 0.0  |
|    | Large assortment of Melodeons by Andrews Bros. and R. S. Williams at \$10 to \$17.  | - CD 1 | 00   |
|    |   |        |      |

# EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

These organs are sold under the following conditions: Organs under \$50, \$5 cash and \$3 per month. Organs over \$50, \$8 cash and \$4 per month. Discount—10 per cent. off for cash. If quarterly or other terms would be more convenient, write us what you can do and name your choice, and we will hold it until terms are arranged. Freight paid to any point in Ontario, and satisfactory arrangements made to other Provinces.

# YE OLDE FIRME OF

# HEINTZMAN & CO., Ltd.

115-117 King Street West, Toronto, Can.

# GOSSIP.

SHIRES FOR HOGATE'S GREAT

On January 5th, Mr. J. B. Hogate, of stallions and mares intended for his auction sale at Bond's Horse Exchange, Toronto, as per advertisement on Feb. 2nd. Nearly all of the twenty-four are descendants of some noted London Shire on both sides. Two very illustrious Harold 3703 won in 1886, first at S. | first, mixed with other grains.

sires, whose names are prominent in the pedigrees of the horses of this shipment, are Bar None 2388 and Harold 3703. Bar None was champion, S. H. S., London, 1882, and the sire of Rufford Cham-Sarnia, Ont., shipped from Liverpool, pion, champion at the Royal at Preston, England, twenty-four very superior Shire 1885, Golden Drop, champion filly at London S. H. S., 1888, champion filly at the Royal at Plymouth, 1890, champion filly in London 1890, and Barmaid First Great Yorkshire, and sold by auction for 800 guineas, also Trustee, after winning Horse Show champion, and many of them third in London, sold for 2,000 guineas.

H. S., London, 1887, first and champion at London, and he has probably sired more winners than any other Shire horse, amongst them being the London champions: Rokeby Harold, Markeaton Royal Harold, Queen of the Shires, and Dunsmore Gloaming. Animals with such strains of blood as these possess should find a ready market any-Parties requiring first-class breeding animals will do well to go to this high-class sale, and not only bid, but bid well. Catalogues are about ready, and will be sent to applicants by Mr. Hogate.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

SUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the pa er only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.

## Veterinary.

### CASTRATING PIGS.

What would be the best time to castrate pigs littered in November? Is there any particular time? W. L. Ans.—The best time to perform this operation is about a week before weaning, say at about six weeks of age.

### INFLAMED UDDER.

I have a cow which has been milking about ten months, due to calve again about the middle of March. About a month ago her udder began to cake in the hind quarters. Sometimes it seems almost well, then, perhaps the next time milking it is badly caked again. Milk seems to be all right. There seems to be very little soreness. Т. Н.

Ans.-Would dry her up as soon as possible. In the meantime, draw the milk often if inflamed or hard, and rub well with a liniment composed of alcohol three-fluid ounces, turpentine two ounces, spirits of ammonia one ounce, gum camphor four drams, water to make a pint. Feed lightly on good clover chaff, bran mashes and roots or other succulent food. A good home remedy for a liniment is goose oil and turpentine mixed.

### Miscellaneous. 14 L 14 3/

# DRESSED WEIGHT OF HOG.

What should a pig of 285 pounds live weight dress two hours after being killed, pig being in fair order but not fat?

I. S. McL.

Ans.-for a hog weighing from 100 to 250 pounds butchers calculate a shrinkof about 25 lbs. to the 100. Over that weight the percentage of loss is The hog in question should dress about 180 or 190 pounds.

# CHURNING TEMPERATURE.

What is the proper temperature for ripened cream before starting to churn in winter? C. G. C.

Ans.-A good deal depends upon other circumstances—the size of the churning, the freshness of the cows, the temperature of the room, etc. Ordinarily, farmers cannot churn at as low temperatures as creamery men for the reasons indicated above. Dairy authorities recommend a temperature between 55 and 60 degrees F., but in most home dairies 62 degrees F. is conceded to be low enough for winter churning.

# FEEDING BEANS.

I would be thankful if you would give information as to the feeding value of beans for stock, pigs or horses. The beans are slightly colored by being frozen before being thoroughly ripe. A. L. C.

Ans.-There is very little data on the feeding value of beans. In districts where they are extensively grown they are fed quite liberally to sheep and young stock. In Europe horse-beans are fed largely to horses and other stock, and we see no serious objection to feeding the field beans (crushed) to horses here. They are rich in protein, and consequently suitable for feeding with corn. Some authorities recommend cooking beans for all classes of stock except sheep. We would recommend that for hogs and horses they be fed in small quantities at

We buy all kinds of RAW FURS. We are the largest manufacturers of furs in the world, and can pay better prices than dealers who have to sell to others, who then sell to us. Write to-day for our price list and market letter, om

REVILLON BROS., LTD., 134 McGill St., Montreal.

### Special Offer.

We are determined to convince stockmen and farmers that we have the best stock food ever compounded, while it costs less than half the price of any other stock food. Take advantage of our special offer, good until 15th of February. We will ship, all charges prepaid, two 25-lb. pails at \$1,50 each, or one 50-lb. pail at \$2.75, and include with either order, free of any charge, a tin of McDougail's Original English Sheep Dip and Cattle Dressing, for killing vermin on stock. Farmers should avail themselves of this special offer while it lasts. Remember we guarantee WORTH-INGTON'S STOCK FOOD to give satire satisfaction. If it does not, we will refund money. Send in your order to-day, It will have our prompt attention, Write for free pamphlet of testimonials. THIS WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Agricultural Chemists, Guelph, Ont.

## GOSSIP,

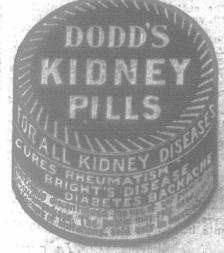
A load of lambs is now worth more than a load of hogs. They will be worth more than a load of cattle after a while if they keep going up.-[Livestock World, Chicago.

Worthington's Canadian Stock Tonic, which is advertised in this paper, has evidently been used with very satisfactory results by many Canadian breeders and feeders. judging from the testimonials furnished the company in that regard. The Worthington Drug Company, of Guelph, who prepare this condiment, make a special offer to farmers and feeders in their reader, which appears in the advertising col-umns of the "Farmer's Advocate" this week.

Among the new advertisements in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," which will appear regularly during the year, is that of the famous Berkshire herd of Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire, at Eastbourne, Sussex, England, winners of 102 awards at leading shows in Britain in 1904, including championship against all breeds in the carcass competition at the Smithfield Fat-stock Show. Animals purchased from noted herd have been winners at leading shows in the United States and Canada. Berkshires are steadily gaining popularity-a profitable farmer's hog- and breeders desiring up-to-date stock of this breed will do well to correspond with the manager of this great herd, whose address will be found in the advertisement.

# A REMEDY.

For burns and scalds have handy on a shelf easily reached a bottle with equal parts of kneed oil and lime water, and, in case of burns or scalds, apply immediately, placing cotton wool or a rag over it. The pain will cease at once. over it. The pain will cease at once, and if the dressing be allowed to sumain undisturbed, a permanent cure will be



# OF COMMERCE THE CANADIAN BANK

Report of the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of Shareholders, Tuesday, 10th January, 1905.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the shareholders of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, was held in the banking house on Tuesday, 10th January, 1905; at 12 o'clock.

Among those present were:-

Among those present were:—
Wm. Cook, Carville; Thos. Gilmour,
Rev. Wesley Casson, Robt. Kilgour, J.
L. Blaikle, Hon. Geo. A. Cox, P.
Freyseng, W. B. Hamilton, Lt.-Col.
Mason, J. W. Flavelle, C. S. Gzowski,
W. Prendergast, J. Hoskin, K.C.,
LLD., H. D. Warren, Wm. Glenney,
Oshawa; Jas. Short Macmaster, Hon.
L. M. Jones, A. W. Anglin, R. Cassels,
R. Harmer, A. Kingman, Montreal; J.
O. Thorn, W. W. Tamblyn, Bowmanville; R. Gill, Ottawa; John Cotto, A.
V. Delaporte; E. P. Gower, Berlin; F.
J. D. Smith, Mrs. F. J. D. Smith, Newtonbrook; J. O'Neill, Ireland; E. tonbrook; J. O'Neill, Ireland; E. Cowdry, Simcoe; J. Pugsley, Chas. Powell, H. H. Morris, Vancouver; W. Davries, J. Hedley, L. H. Dampier, Strathroy; T. Walmsley, J. Taylor, N. Silverthorn, H. N. Wallace, Halifax; E. Cronyn, Cawthra Mulock, H. L. Watt, E. W. Cox. Corp. Republic, Why. Cronyn, Cawthra Mulock, H. L. Watt, E. W. Cox, Chas. Bonnick, Wm. Garside, D. Mason, Alex. Bruce, Hamilton; W. T. White, Hy. Beattle, Thos. West, J. A. Bruce, Hamilton; R. Mulholland, Kev. Armstrong Black, D.D., F. Everist, W. Harland Smith, J. L. Watt, W. T. Boyd, Hon. Mr. Justice McLaren, J. K. Macdonald, E. R. Wood, T. A. Staunton, G. A. Morrow, Guy R. Warrick, W. H. Lockhart Gordon, Geo. F. Little, L. J. Cosgrave, W. Craig, F. R. Wickett, H. P. Dwight, F. C. Malpas, Cranbrook; Hy. Johnson, Hastings; W. Ross, J. A. Morton, F. H. Mathewson, Montreal; Hon. Mr. Justice Britton, Rev. Dr. Warden, Mr. Justice Britton, Rev. Dr. Warden, Lt.-Col. H. M. Pellatt, S. J. Moore, John A. Walker, G. W. McKee, Wood-stock; J. T. Barker, Richard Brown, C. M. Gripton, St. Catharines; J. M. C. M. Gripton, St. Catharines; J. M. Duff, Guelph; Geo. J. Foy, Wm. Gray, New York; J. Carrick, John Northway, F. Wyld, H. C. Hammond, R. G. W. Connolly, St. Catharines; Dr. Andrew Smith, G. D. Scott, A. W. Smith D. Macrillivray. Windsor; D. Smith, D. Macgillivray, Windsor; D. Hughes Charles, Peterboro; John Aird,

Winnipeg; R. H. Temple:
The President, Hon. Geo. A. Cox,
having taken the chair, Mr. F. G.
Jemmett was appointed to act as Secretary, and Messrs. R. H. Temple
and E. Cronyn were appointed scrutinears tineers.

The President called upon the Secretary to read the Annual Report of the Directors, as follows:-

# REPORT.

The Directors beg to present to the Shareholders the thirty-eighth Annual Report covering the year ending 30th November, 1904, together with the usual Statement of Assets and Liabilities:

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account, brought forward from last year, was .....\$ 165,559 14 et profits for the year ending 30th November, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts,

**amounted to** ...... 1,124,973 66 \$1.290,532 80

Which has been appropriated as fol-

Dividends Nos. 74 and 75, at seven per cent. per an-Transferred to Pension Fund

(annual contribution) ..... Transferred to Rest account ..... Balance carried foward ... 500.000 00 28,726 39

\$1,290,532 80

The entire assets of the Bank have been, as usual, carefully re-valued, and all bad and doubtful debts amply provided for.

The earnings for the past year have been even more satisfactory than usual, and after writing off for Bank Premises \$127,806.41, and making a contribution to the Pension Fund of \$25,000, we have been able to add \$500,000 to the Rest. During the year the Bank has open-

ed new branches as follows:—In the City of Winnipeg, a branch on Ross Avenue and another on Portage Aveus; in the Northwest Territories, at Lydminster in Saskatchewan, Moose io Assinibola and Nanton in Alberra. (Since the close of the Bank's year a branch has been opened at Claresholm to Alberta, and arrangements have been made to open in the

of the unissued stock necessary to bring the paid-up capital of the Bank to the authorized amount, namely, \$10,000,000, should be issued, and a circular intimating this intention has recently been directed to the shareholders.

The various branches, agencies and departments of the bank have been in-

spected during the year. The Directors have again pleasure in ecording their appreciation of the efficiency and zeal with which the of-ficers of the Bank have performed their respective duties.

GEO. A. COX, President.

Toronto, 10th January, 1905. GENERAL STATEMENT. 30th November, 1904.

LIABILITIES. Notes of the bank in circulation ..... 7,680,947 68 Deposits bearing inter-

est ... ...\$18,003,426 09 Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued

to date .. .. 52,455,931 37 -\$70,459,351 46 Balances due to other Banks in Canada ...... Balances due to other Banks in foreign coun-138,758 50

242,631 86 304,500 00

Rest ... ... Balance of pro-3,500,000 00 fit and Loss Account car-

ried forward.

28,726 39 -\$12,228,726 39 \$91,055,789 31

ASSETS. Coin and Bullion ... . . . . \$ 2,800,326 19 D o m i n i o n Notes .. ... 5,301,692 00 \$ 8,102,018 19

Deposit with Dominion Deposit with Dominion
Government for security
of Note circulation ....
Notes of and Cheques on
other Banks ......
Balances due by other
Banks in Canada ...
Balances due by Agents
in Great Britain .....
Balances due by Agents
of the Bank and other
Banks in foreign coun-400,000 00 3 635 085 29 10,692 50 5,894,865 42 Banks in foreign coun-

tries 2,103,565 34 Government Bonds, Municipal and other Securi-7.313,648 24 Call and Short Loans 10,460,092 59

\$37,919,967 67 Other Current Loans and .\$51,458,163 16

305,293 38 63.237 15 220.626 86 1,000.000 00 Other Assets ..... 88,510 99 \$91,055,798 31

B. E. WALKER,

General Manager. PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

In moving the adoption of the Report the President said:

Your Directors are pleased to able again to meet the shareholders with a statement exhibiting continued erosperity on the part of the Bank. The profits are larger even than those of either 1902 or 1903, being \$1,124,973, or nearly 13 per cent, on the capital. is to be remembered, however, that in 1903 there had been a fall in the market prices of all high-class securities, which affected our profits for that year, while in 1904 there was a rise in bond values, and as we have sold a good many securities the profits for 1904 have to some extent gained at the expense of 1903.

We are still building bank premises

make heavy demands upon us, but in the older parts, in towns where ten or twenty years ago we would, for various reasons, not have felt warranted in owning our own premises, we now find it wise to erect buildings and to differentiate them in architecture as much as possible from other business structures. Apart from the pressure of these demands we believe that in years of prosperity it is wise to turn back into the business in this shape some of the profits made, rather than to add them to the Rest or to the dividends and to starve the bank in the matter of buildings.

The Pension Fund of the bank is now about ten years old, and as was contemplated at its conception, we have had it actuarilly examined. The examination, as we expected, makes it evident that the amount to be contri-buted by the bank must increase as the number of officers who contribute to the fund increases, and we shall ask the shareholders to approve of a present increase in the annual payment' from \$15,000 to \$25,000, with power to add to this in future, if increases in the staff render this necessary.

Notwithstanding these heavy charges we have been able to add to the Rest the sum of \$500,000.

Our deposits have increased during the year by \$7.675,000, bringing the total up to \$70,000,000, and the funds at our disposal up to \$91,000,000. It will be observed, however, that less than a million dollars of these additional resources have gone into our ordinary Current Loans and Discounts, showing that the demands of our merchants and manufacturers are not increasing as rapidly as in other recent years. Most of the increase in funds at our disposal is represented by call loans, by increased balances at the disposal of our London and United States agencies, by securities and by cash.

We have opened during the year five

new branches. Your Directors have, as you know, passed the resolution under which the balance of the increased capital stock authorized by you last year, viz., \$1,-300,000 is to be issued to the share-holders. This will make the paid-up

capital \$10,000,000, and the premium on the new shares will be sufficient to bring the Rest up to \$4,000,000. The shares are being issued at 140, our freedom of action in this respect being limited by the Bank Act which fixes limited by the Bank Act, which fixes a maximum price dependent upon the proportion of the present Rest to the present paid-up capital. It may seem strange that in a year when the de-mand from our ordinary (borrowing customers is less than usual, we should conclude to issue the balance of our stock, but, in the first place, our power of circulating notes is being used as closely as is practicable in such a large bank, and, in the secwe believe that the demands in the West, and in the East growing out of the development of the West, will be large enough in the early fu-

ture amply to justify such a capital. VICE-PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

Kilgour the adoption of the report, I would call attention to the position of the Bank in comparision with the statement published in 1894, ten years and six months

The capital at that time was \$6,000,-000, and the rest \$1,200,000. With the additional capital now being subscribed, it will be \$10,000,000 and the rest \$4,000,000, making the capital and the rest almost double what they were in

The assets at that time were \$28,-182,000. At present they are \$91,055,798. We had at that time 43 branches, we now have 112. In 1894 the branches were all in Ontario—with the exception of those in New York, Winnipeg and Montreal. At present they reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, and we are now doing the leading business on the Coast.

The staff in 1894 was 385, at present it is 840. The funds now controlled by the Bank are over three times as large as they then were, and the branches almost three times as many. while the staff is over double the number they were at that time. These facts of themselves indicate the necessity for the increased capital of the Rank

For this most gratifying increase in assets and business, the Shareholders are indebted not alone to the splendid services of the President, General Manager and Assistant General Manger, but also to the loyalty and most effcient work of the staff.

The General Manager then spoke as

ADDRESS OF THE GENERAL MAN-

AGER.

The year began with the feeling that

our prosperity had for the moment reached its maximum, and had been checked in some respects; and that while prosperity would doubtless continue, it might do so only on a somewhat lessened scale. At the end of the year, although many unfavorable features which could not have been foretold have appeared, we are more confident as to the immediate future than we were a year ago.

CONDITIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

In Great Britain the conviction was growing that at last the cost of the South African war had been borne, so far as its strain on the London money market was concerned, and that reasonably soon the effect of Chinese labor in the Rand mines would cause the return to London of that stream of gold which reached it before the These we now see were sound views, but the money market, early in the year was called upon to bear a new strain in the war between Russia and Japan. It is true that public opinion soon realized that Great Britain would probably not be drawn into the war, but the London bankers knew that Russia and Japan must obtain in some market a large part of its cost, whether in money or supplies, and as unusual amounts of foreign money have of late years been used in London because of the high rates, wherever Russia or Japan might borrow, London was likely to feel the effect. Money rates have, remained comparatively therefore, high, and each short period of ease has made plain the fact that there is no lack of securities awaiting a favorable moment for flotation. Naturally the investor has become unusually exacting, and British municipalities and the second control of the palities which have been freely mort-gaging the future to buy franchises, and colonial and other Governments desirous of making ambitious public improvements, are discovering great difficulty in obtaining money. By comparison, this has had the effect of improving the credit of Canada for securities of a high class, but the price, owing to the higher interest expectation in London, is often less than the investors on this side are willing to pay.

In the United States, while at the beginning of the year there was scarcely a cloud upon the prosperity of the West, the East had been sharply punished in Wall street, many speculative industrial bubbles had burst, many legitimate industries had experienced a falling off in orders, labor troubles presented a serious labor troubles presented a serious menace, and a Presidential election was close at hand. The business and political developments of the year in the United States, however, have been mainly of a character aiding recuperation, so that the present outlook is much clearer and better than a year ago. The stoppage of speculation caused many than a second to the stoppage of speculation caused many than the s tion caused money to accumulate rapidly, rates for call money falling at moments below one per cent. per annum. A great demand arose, the best in many years, for the best classes of bonds; the railroads, which in 1903 desired to make improvements on an unusually large scale, or had done so and owed the money in short-timed obligations, now found their financial course made much easier; large orders for steel, iron and other railrand supplies followed: crop conrailroad supplies followed; crop conditions, especially in cotton and corn, were most favorable; labor troubles lessened; and the much-dreaded Presidential election proved the tamest struggle for many years. One of the main reasons for the quiet Presi-dential election was the fact that both aspirants represented sound money. Indeed, it seems as if free silver and all unsound currency views are at an end for the time, doubtless for an in-definite time, in the United States; and owing to her possessions and growing trade in the Asiatic East, the United States is becoming interested in the great question of unifying the currencies of China, and in the efforts of Mexico, a country by which so much of the silver used in the East is provided to get upon a stelle curprovided, to get upon a stable currency basis. This tendency throughout the world toward sound money is very gratifying, and it is to be hoped that the debts arising from the pres-ent war may not be too strong an influence in the other direction.

The great facts in transportation in the United States are the payment for and the preliminary steps towards the building of the Panama canal and the beginning, on an important scale, of the electrifying of steam railroads. It is scarcely possible to measure what the Canal will accomplish for Oregon, California, and the Hawaiian Islands, in the trade movements of which this Bank will doubtless continue to be largely interested.

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### CONDITIONS IN CANADA.

Turning now to Canada, it may be well, before dealing more or less in detail with the various parts of the country, to refer to a few broader features. The check to speculation and to new enterprises would doubtless have made money much easier early in the year, but for the changed position of our foreign trade. The ease in money in the United States has created a market for the best class of our securities, and many millions of bonds which otherwise might have had to await an improvement of conditions in England have lately been sold in the United States. In addition to this, large sales of Canadian secur-ities have been made to international banking houses, who have the com-mand of all European money centres as well as of New York. Not only are these facts of great significance to the general credit of Canada, but to the general credit of Canada, but they are a sufficient warrant of our ability to press with unusual vigor the many important enterprises in transportation now being or about to be carried on. Our outlook was never before so large in scope or so hopeful; nevertheless, there are many minor features which are not in themselves favorable to rapid progress, and the effect of these may be partially seen in our exports and imports. I do not need to tell you that the amounts of the imports and exports of a country are not in themselves evidences of the presence or absence of prosperity. If this country, for many years to come, were to import more than it exports the debts created to pay the balance might represent very wise investments. And where there is a large volume of capital, sometimes in the shape of money and sometimes of machinery or merchandise, coming into a country to repre-sent investments by settlers or by foreign capitalists, it is not possible to state the real position with even reasonable accuracy. But to the extent that a decline in exports represents a real decline in purchasing power, and that an increase in imports represents an expansion in the scale of living, our foreign figures are scale of living, our foreign figures are very significant indeed. In the five years from 1890 to 1894, inclusive, years mostly of expansion, the excess of imports was \$76,500,000. In the next five years—1895 to 1899, inclusive—three of which were years of close economy, the excess of exports was \$44,500,000, the last year showing a slight excess of imports. In the five years from 1900 to 1904, inclusive, all fiscal years ending in midsummer, the fiscal years ending in midsummer, the excess of imports was \$53,300,000, the first two years showing a small excess in exports. Of this \$53,300,000, however, \$45,600,000 is for 1904 alone, and it was apparently only by the concurrence of unusually large imports and unusually small exports that such a wide difference was possible. The difference of \$45,600,000 was a little more than \$30,000,000 more than for 1903, and this was caused by an increase in imports of nearly \$18,-000,000 and a decrease in exports of over \$12,000,000.

There was a loss in exports of heat of about \$10,000,000; in dairy products and eggs of \$3,000,000; and in cattle, bacon and other products, after some individual increases, the net decrease is about another \$3,-000,000; in fisheries, \$1,000,000; in 000,000; in fisheries, \$1,000,000; in lumber and kindred products, \$3,000,of products, \$3,000,-000. It is true these were offset by large gains in the net results from the products of mining, and by gains in many minor classes of agricultural products, but even after having regard to a largely increased consumption at home, there was clearly a serious loss of purchasing power as serious loss of purchasing power as compared with the previous years. And, except in the very important article of wheat, the year 1905, ending

at midsummer, is likely to be a repetition of 1904. One might have expected to see this One might have expected to see this loss of purchasing power reflected in the imports, but we cannot trace it there. Of the \$18,000,000 of increase in imports almost \$5,000,000 is for coal, and while some of this may represent increase of business, much is doubtless part of the permanent loss arising from the unusual winter. Under about thirty headings, of which twenty-five are manufactured goods, we ty-five are manufactured goods, we find large increases. Of these, one of the most regrettable is nearly \$2,000,-000 for lumber, because of conditions in the United States referred to later. The decreases are represented by about twenty headings. Of these, eight, representing \$2,500,000, are for products of iron and steel and for agricultural implements, the reason for the decrease being both gratifying and obvious. Seven other headings represent raw material or food stuffs. The subject of reciprocal trade relations discount for the decrease of the results of the subject of reciprocal trade relations.

ly than at any recent time. The Chamberlain proposal which, if put into action, seems to involve further preference by Canada to Great Britain, are used freely as a reason against further delay. Many special and mainly selfish reasons are being urged, such as those advanced by the United States millers, who, to save their trades, require our wheat, and would in any event like to be the manufacturers into flour of our raw material, wheat; while a few journals state plainly the disagreeable truth that several decades of unfairness to Canada are not a good basis for a treaty, now that the smaller country has markets for its products and desires to manufacture most of the articles which it now imports from the Unites States. Unusual emphasis is siven to the sudden desire for reciprocity by the regulations we have been forced to make to prevent the dumping into this country, to the ruin of our own manufacturers, of goods sold here at prices much lower than in the country of manufacture.

A few figures will illustrate the peculiarities of our relations with Great Britain and the United States. In the five years from 1900 to 1904, inclusive, we bought from Great Britain merchandise to the value of \$259,000,000, and we sold to her \$579,000,000. We bought from the United States in the same period merchandise to the value of \$667,000,000, and we sold them \$357,000,000. We, therefore, practically drew bills of exchange on Great Britain for \$320,000,000 and paid \$310,000,000

of it to the United States. Now this is a very pleasant state of affairs for the United States, and if it were likely to be permanent, reci-procity treaties might not be heard of. But it is so palpably unfair that we shall, of course, bear it only while we must. While it lasts we shall try hard to overcome such a one-sided state of affairs by making as far as possible at home everything that is now bought from them, and by diverting to our better customer, Great ing to our better customer, Great Britain, by preference or otherwise, all the trade we can. If, however, as seems probable, there is growing up in the United States a sentiment in favor of fairer dealing with us, this great disparity in figures may be lessened. Fair dealing, especially having regard to the permanent relations of the United States and Canada, suggests that we be allowed to pay as largely as possible for what we buy with what we have to sell, and if this were so the United States would take our coal, lumber, fish, cattle and cereals free of duty. This would make the trade between the two countries reciprocal. But is this what our friends in the United States are striving for? It does not seem to us that any other kind of reciprocity would be of interest to Canada.

We may now devote some attention to the affairs of the various parts of Canada.

# THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

In the Maritime Provinces the results either in yield or in price, from the farm, the fisheries and the forest, were in almost all parts more or less unsatisfactory. We have not in many years had a record of disappointment so unvaried in these branches of industry. Farmers in these provinces are better off only in a few localities, and while there are but few, relatively, who have had to break into the savings of the past, the majority have had a year with no material advancement. The extraordinary winter left its mark in many ways. The important article of hay did not yield more than half a crop, and the pastures have been in poor condition. This involved the purchase of hay elsewhere in large quantities, and the sale of cattle where farmers could not or did not wish to buy hay. Cereals of all kinds did bad-ly; the fruit crop was, on the whole, satisfactory in quantity, and fairly so in quality, but prices have been very unremunerative indeed. In fishing, an industry so important that the lack of intelligent interest in it by inland Canadians is deplorable, the results are somewhat better than last year, but not what they have been in the past. In cod-fishing there is an improvement over last year, but the catch was still quite unsatisfactory, this being attributed by some to lack of bait. The handling of the fish trade by the exporters shows quite a renewal of vigor. When we consider that the fisheries of Nova Scotia produced, in 1903, about two-thirds as much wealth as the coal of Nova Scotia twice as as the coal of Nova Scotia, twice as much as iron and steel, two and a half times as much as the forest, only a and obvious. Seven other headings represent raw material or food stuffs. The subject of reciprocal trade relations with Canada is now being discussed in the United States more wide—

times as much as the forest, only a trifle less than the field crops, and as much as the orchard, the dairy, live stock, wool and eggs combined, is it not desirable that we should recognize

Thus far the record of those whose work is the foundation of the prosperity of the nation is distinctly less bright than usual. The total amount of money paid to farmers for their

more fully the necessity of conserving and increasing by every means in our power this great source of national wealth? In lumber, prices for deals have fallen badly, while products suitable for the United States and South American have done well. In consequence of the drop in deals, large stocks will be held over, and an attempt is being made to lessen the new by a possible of the drop in the state of the drop in deals, large stocks will be held over, and an attempt is being made to lessen the new but he should be suitable of the drop in the state of the drop in cut by about one-half. In coal mining, the large output of recent years has been maintained with a moderate increase, and prices have continued to be satisfactory. In most lines of manufacturing the volume is not lessened, and business continues to be satisfactory, especially with the large estab-lishments which look to Canada as a whole for their market. In some of these the volume of business last year was the greatest ever attained.

In the important industries of iron and steel, great progress has been made in lessening the cost of production, and although labor troubles seriously affected a situation already difficult enough, the outlook for profitable re-sults is more promising than at any previous time. Business in general, although curtailed by the unfavorable conditions of which we have been speaking, including the prolonged strikes, has been fairly good. Trade with the West Indies has been increased, aided by a reduction in in-land transportation charges, especially in the proportion of such rates to our ports as compared with Boston. Large shipments of flour and other products are now being made. The importance of this is obvious, and we are glad to know that the Halifax Board of Trade is carefully studying the needs of the West Indian Islands with a view to further trade conquests. We view to further trade conquests. We have no sub-tropical area, while the United States has enormous advantages in such a national possession. How carefully then should we consider the possibilities both industrially and politically of these British Islands in sub-tropical seas, wanting so much that we can produce, and cap-able of producing so much that we

## ONTARIO.

In Ontario the severe winter and cold spring destroyed much of the winter wheat, and the yield was so small that the higher prices did not compensate except in a few districts. Other grain crops, hay and pasturage, and roots, have done very well on the whole. These, however, are used mainly for cattle, and while prices for cattle were at one time satisfactory, later conditions of Cross Prices and the cattle were at the cattle at one time satisfactory, later conditions in Great Britain caused the price here to drop, so that many farmers who were not in a position to feed over the winter have sold at unremunerative figures. The price for hogs has also been less favorable to the farmer than in recent years.

In the dairy we have had one of the worst years even known for the dealers, and a bad year for the cheese makers. A large and expensive stock held over from last year was sold at a great sacrifice, and new cheese had in consequence to be marketed at had in consequence to be marketed at a low range of prices. This being the case the quantity made fell off rapidly. In butter the conditions were more favorable, and this to some extent mitigates the situation, but, taken as a whole, the money return is between five and six million dollars less than in 1903. Since 1896 the lowest money return for cheese in any one year was return for cheese in any one year was \$12,065,000, the highest \$21,563,000, and in 1904 \$14,880,000. In butter the lowest return in the same period was \$2,697,-000, the highest \$7,936,000, and in 1904 These figures, of course, ap-\$6,325,000. oly to all Eastern Canada and not to

Ontario alone. There was in Ontario, as elsewhere in Eastern Canada, a bountiful crop of apples, but the return to the grower has been unusually bad. We hear in every direction of apples left lying on the ground to rot or unpicked on the trees because it would not pay to pack them for market. Still the best grade of apples will at almost any time bring a good price in Great Britain. Why not sort them and grade them so that the best qualities may be clearly separable in price from the poorer apples? If we did, it is probably not true that the good qualities would ever fall to be worth shipping. Do we not ruin the price ourselves by glutting the market with unassorted apples, good and bad, when it would always take the best of the crop at much better prices, relatively, than we now receive, and would generally take the balance, if honstly graded, at as good a price as such fruit should bring? The shipments to December were only 1,200,000 barrels, against 2,-300.000 for the same period in 1903.

products in 1904 was many millions less than in 1903, and every dollar short represents a corresponding deficiency in purchasing power, debt paying power or power to save. Except, however, in a few districts where there are lowlying lands and where for two or three years the results have been disappointing, there is no actual failure to make progress. In some towns sales have been smaller, but this is not the usual condition. The situation may be summed up by saying that as a rule the farmer has been able to pay his debts, but not to add to his savings bank account. He has not paid the merchant, and sometimes not the implement maker, quite as well as in replement maker, quite as well as in re-cent years, but there are few requests for money on mortgage.

The lumber situation in Ontario and Quebec has shifted somewhat from the record during recent years of increas-ing prices and increasing cost of pro-duction. Great Britain seems unwillduction. Great Britain seems unwill-ing at the moment to pay as much for thin boards, or as much relatively for deals, as the United States, where the demand is good at satisfactory prices. If this causes the quantity shipped as deals from Quebec to show a considerable decline it may result in the trade of that province, once so largely in square timber, becoming in the main one of thin lumber. With the decreased British demand the trade is not quite as good as last year, and it is hoped the cut this season may be curtailed and the cost somewhat less ened.

The reports from towns and cities in Ontario, with few exceptions, indicate a large and prosperous volume in trade and manufacturing-not markedly dif-ferent, indeed, from that of the previous year. It is true that some admit loss of trade from the deterrent effects of the severe winter and the poor crops in the East, and while some have still further added to their plants and very many report still larger sales than in 1908, many more are well satisand very many report still larger sales than in 1903, many more are well satisfied in having repeated the sales of that year. The maintenance of this high volume in the face of a reduced purchasing power in the Bast has doubtless several explanations, but the prominent reasons seem to be the increasing demand for all classes of goods from the West, and the confidence in the immediate future of Canada in view of the immigration, the extensive railroad building, and the fact that the outside world begins to understand the opportunities we have to offer to energy. As in all recent years, labor has been scarce, skilled labor particularly so.

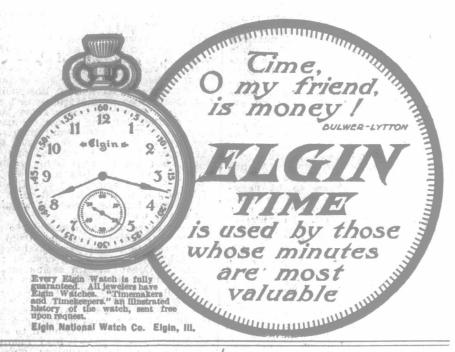
In Toronto the volume and profits of business, taken as a whole, were of course largely interfered with by the great fire, and in addition to the losses naturally following this, the business community is called upon to bear unusually high insurance rates because of the heavy losses borne by the insurance.

usually high insurance rates because of the heavy losses borne by the insurers. The losses by the railroads from the unusual winter have caused an increase in freight rates. The rebuilding of the burnt area and of the numerous extensive establishments outside of this area, has brought about a perfectly natural rearrangement of warehouse and manufacturing premises, but no doubt in many cases the new rent charge will be heavier than new rent charge will be heavier than the old. Taking the poor crops in the East also into account, there are several important elements of an unfavorable character in business here, but they are apparently outweighed by the rapidly increasing buying power of our great West.

Before passing from this reference to our great fire it is well to consider what we are to learn from it. We seem to take great satisfaction in blaming the insurance companies for increased rates, and even some of our city aldermen have the hardihood to join in these harsh criticisms. It is the business of fire insurance companies to insure people for a rate which will yield them a profit, and if they make a profit they profit, and if they make a profit they can be indifferent to the loss of ten or twelve millions of dollars by one fire, but can we? Does not the new high rate of insurance show us that it is this community which in the long run loses every dollar in value that was destroyed by the great fire? And if this is true, as it clearly is, we should not hesitate to obtain every deterrent to fire that is reasonably possible, and every appliance for its extinguishment. every appliance for its extinguishment that could be made available in the hands of our firemen or ourselves.

### MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Although the farmers in Western Canada were more prosperous in 1004 than their Eastern brothers, this is mainly due to the high prices of wheat. The winter, the worst in twenty years, mar-red the results of both farming and ranching in many districts. The late spring delayed seeding so that prospects were not good for coroling. Fine weather following changed the



outlook to one so good that the wheat grop was estimated as high as 75,000,000 bushels. Cool and damp weather in August developed rust, mainly in southern-central Manitoba, and in conquence of this estimates were made, sometimes by honest people unduly slarmed, but sometimes by speculators seeking to affect the price, as low as 35,000,000 bushels. We see no reason to alter the estimate made by our Winnipeg manager and given in October to the English press. He along with other good authorities, placed the total of wheat at about 60,000,000 bushels, worth about \$40,000,000. Other grains and hay have done as well, both in yield and prices, as in 1903, and represent about another \$10,000,000 in value to the farmer. While in a few districts, where the rust was most serious, the poor yield and low quality affects the results to the farmer, and collections by merchants and others have been unsatisfactory, yet the majority of farmers had crops of about the same quantity with a larger money value, and, the acreage being increased, the total result in money from wheat considerably exceeds the return either in 1902 or 1908. Many farmers did not. in 1902 or 1903. Many farmers did not however, pay ordinary debts as well as in other recent years, because of the unusual load carried through new land purchases. When land values are rising and settlement is being made so rapidly it is very natural that the hitherto successful farmer should desire to increase his holdings, but, havsire to increase his holdings, but, hav-ing regard to the ability of one farmer of ordinary capacity to deal satisfactorily with more than a certain number of acres, there seems to be no doubt that this is being done to an unwise extent. Many farmers are assuming in this way a load of debt which may trouble them seriously some day, and they are apparently repeating the ex-perience in Ontario, of abnormally raising the market price of the land quire large holdings. The farmer, however, has more reason for his investments in land with the consequent load of debt, than the ordinary business men in town and city. But if we can judge by the evidence coming before us as bankers, the mania for owning land as a speculation instead of a per-manent investment is widespread in This must add to the legithe West. timate advance in values a very un-healthy further advance, and punishment will inevitably come for all that is unsound. The West, in a word, is so prosperous that it has already too little fear of debt, and when more transactions are on a cash basis, values will be more certain, even if they are somewhat lower.

The acreage to be seeded next spring will be much larger than in any previous year, and the autumn work in preparation has been done under most favorable conditions. In view of the many contingencies possible, it is permany contingencies possible, it is perhaps useless to estimate the yield, but if no better average results are obtained than those of 1902, 1903 and 1904, the total yield of wheat in Manitoba and the Territories for 1905 should not be less than 80,000,000, and may reach 100,000,000 bushels. What with new land producing surprising yields per acre, and varied climatic conditions due to the enormous area of the tions due to the enormous area of the country in parts of which wheat is being grown, we may reasonably expect that each year will produce at least such an acreage as will mean prosperity to the farmers as a whole. Having regard, however, to the steadily falling yield per acre, and the decline in quality of the grain grown upon wheat lands in the United States, what are we to learn regarding the

older wheat lands of Manitoba? The existence of rust to a serious extent in the most settled part of Manitoba may have no connection with its wide may have no connection with its wide prevalence in the United States. Our best authorities say that the unusual quantity of rust in Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia was due to the abnormal weather, and therefore is only likely to recur for that reason alone. But whether this be true or not, is it not true that some of the farmers in Manitoba by over-cropping are ers in Manitoba, by over-cropping, are killing the goose which lays the golden egg? Have we not been taught that land must be fertilized, changed in crop, from time to time and rested otherwise occasionally, or else that it will fall in yield as some of the older parts of the United States have fallen? Is the rich land of the Northwest so rich that it can defy forever these principles of cultivation? Surely it is not, and it is to be hoped that with our magnificent record for quality, and our otherwise splendid position as wheat growers, we are not destined to drop from our high level merely because we are unwilling to face the truth and do what it commands.

The conditions of wheat production in the United States, to which have referred, accompanied by an un-usually lean crop for 1904, have caused a further relaxation of the regulations under which Canadian wheat may be ground in bond in the United States for their European flour trade, and wheat has also, to a small extent, actually been imported from Canada, and the high duty paid, in order to produce satisfactory flour for home consumption. These are significant consumption. These are significant facts. Some day we shall help to feed the wast population of the United States, an a duty on our food stuffs will be impossible of maintenance. In the meantime let us attend faithfully to our present satisfactory markets, which can be securely kept only, as in any other busine chandise, by producing the best article possible.

Little that is satisfactory can be said of the cattle trade, whether as

cattle for many years. Prairie fires in the previous autumn had destroyed large areas of grass in the ranching country, and the spring following the severe winter was most unfavorable. Owing to the large herds driven in the United States many of the cattle on the ranges were in a strange country and ill prepared to take care of themselves in such unusual conditions. These exceptional disadvantages might, however, have been borne, but the low prices in England and the prolonged strike in the cattle trade in Chicago combined with the other misfortunes to make a very bad year for both the producer and the middleman. In the most southerly part of Alberta and in British Columbia the unfavor-

able winter features were absent and the cattle had an excellent season.

So much has been written about Winnipeg that little need be said here, The population grows with astonishing rapidity, and all precise records, such as those of the Clearing House totals, Inland Revenue and Customs, Post Office statistics and the value of buildings erected, make it clear that it is destined to be a commercial cen-

tre of commanding importance.
Calgary, Edmonton, and the towns
lying between are all growing rapidly, the growth in Calgary being the mos noticeable, and comparing favorably with Winnipeg, having regard to its previous proportions. Mixed farming and dairying in this district are producing a good class of farmers, and while the crops this year are not more than an average, prosperity is eviing dent almost everywhere.

The new settlers in the Northwest

as shown by the official records from 1st of January to 30th of November, were about 97,000, chiefly in the Territories.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

For many years to come one of the most prominent industries in British Columbia will be supplying the Territories with lumber. For the time being, although the demand from the Territories is very large, the supply is excessive. To a great extent, and perhaps altogethr, this is due to the large over-production in adjacent parts of the United States, and to the lack of any protection to our manufaclack of any protection to our manufac-turers, who, on the other hand, cannot enter the United States without

paying duty. There has been a handsome increase in the quantity of coal mined, and this great business is in a prosperous congreat business is in a prosperous condition. The mining and smelting of metalliferous ores is probably in a sounder position than ever before. High prices for copper, increased knowledge of the technical features of mining, a sufficient supply of coke, and the absence of share speculation in untested or worthless resortions. in untested or worthless properties are the satisfactory features. The least favorable is the uncertainty as the permanence of reasonable relations between the mine owners and labor.
As 1904 is the last year in the four-

period which so River, only a small catch of salmon was expected. The actual catch of 458,000 cases is no more than a third of the great catch of 1901, and even said of the cattle trade, whether as it affects the ordinary farmer or graz- this result is largely due to the fishing has been large over-production in

ier in Ontario and Manitoba, or as it in the northern rivers being excep-affects the rancher in the Territories. The winter was one of the hardest on ser River is the more serious because ser River is the more serious because the hatcheries were not able to obtain even approximately a sufficient supply of eggs. It is believed that the authorities are now aroused to the necessity of repairing the effects of the grave negligence of the past, but unless this is promptly done, both for the partially exhausted areas of the Fraser River and for the still excellent north-ern rivers, we may lose for many years to come one of the greatest possessions of our Pacific Coast. There are great possibilities in other fish besides salmon, and to some extent our United States neighbors are already alive to the fact.

The output of gold from the Yukon, and other northern fields in Canada, is about the same as last year, and this affords a valuable trade to British Columbia.

Business as a whole is prosperous in British Columbia, and while the population is small relatively to the enormous territory they have to develop, the Province is so full of unusual resources that it cannot fail to make steady progress.

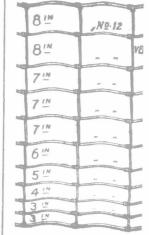
### PACIFIC COAST STATES.

The three States on the Pacific Coast in which we are interested have all been prosperous, although the conditions are more variable than usual.

In Washington, as we have inti-mated, the lumber business—one of its most important industries—has been rendered unprofitable for the time being by over-production, and in salmon canning it has experienced the same very unsatisfactory results as in British Columbia. The high prices for wheat and hops, and the large crop of the former, are among the favorable features. The trade with the North has been well maintained, but the war between Kussia and Japan has interfered considerably with trans-Pacific business. On the whole, business has not been as good as in 1903, and still less so than in 1902. The prospects as far as can be seen for 1905 promise a better return in lumber, owing to an improved Fastern morket, and in gal improved Eastern market, and in sal-

Oregon has been more prosperous even than usual. An exceleint wheat crop with high prices, high prices for hops and wool, improvement in mining, and an unusually large pack in salmon are sufficient evidences. It is in Oregon that most intelligence has been shown in the propagation of salmon, and although this year some of the ordinary regulations were suspended, interfering seriously with the work of the hatcheries, still if we and the State of Washington, interested as we are together in Puget Sound, are willing to learn from Oregon, we may yet succeed in so caring for our salmon areas as to produce a catch year by year with at least no greater risk of variation than in wheat.

California has had continued prosperity, although, as in Washington, there have been some adverse features. Wheat and barley, uncertain crops at all times in this State, gave very low yields. The crops of been very large for the past three years, and the pack of canned fruits is



All Page Fencing and Gates shipped from our factory in future (except our railroad Cencing) will be painted WHITE, a trade-mark as it were, in order that ours can be readily distinguished from others at a glance. There now are other fences which at first appearance look much like ours though they are much different in quality. By coating ours WHITE there can be no confusion among buyers.

While this coating of WHITE gives Page Fence and Gates a distinguishing feature, it will also be a preservative as an aid to the galvanizing in preventing rust. It is now commonly known to everyone that even galvanized wire will, in certain localities, rust.

In addition to these, we are making several other changes and improvements in our goods that will make them still better than ever, and still further ahead of all competitors. Get from us, or local dealers, printed matter explaining everything about our Fences, Gates, Lawn Fences and Netting.

Remember:—Page Fence is WHITE, WHITE, WHITE. And Page Gates are WHITE.

WALKERVILLE

PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED MONTREAL TORONTO ST. JOHN

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Douglas fir, the trade in which has suffered correspondingly, but the trade in redwood and sugar pine is increasing in volume and is satisfactory as to profits. The Hawaiian sugar trade, which is largely centered in San Francisco; has been unusually successful, and the prospects for next season are excellent. Coast-wise shipping has been profitable, but trans-ocean shipping is suffering from several causes; chief among them being that the high price in the Eastern United States for grain has caused wheat to go by rail in that direction instead of over-sea to Europe, or in the shape of flour to Japan.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I must apologize for the unusual length of my remarks regarding the various parts of North America in which we are interested. The features which are gratifying and those which are not so agreeable are both numerous, and the situation in detail is much more difficult of explanation than in most years. The fact, however, which outwelghs all points of deever, which outweighs all points of de-tail is that with an unusual number of natural products yielding less than normal returns, the total result is a year of decided progress. We have not hesitated to set out in detail many features unfavorable because of conditions peculiar to the season and beyond our control, and especially such results as with increased knowledge or industry might have been improved. The confidence of Canadians in the future of their country is so great that we need not fear by such criticism to lessen it materially. We are in far worse danger from a disposition to expect too early results from our ener-gles, and to purchase rather in relation to what we think we shall shortly be able to afford, than to what we can afford at the moment. But it is hard to resist this hopefulness when we have regard to the progress of the last ten years. In that time the business of banking in Canada has increased as much as in the preceding eight years. The deposits of the people have not merely grown enormously in the aggregate, but they have grown from \$52.16 per head to about \$99.50. The bank note circulation which, owing to the rapid multiplication of branches. must, in the East at all events, be shorter lived than ten years ago, has nevertheless grown from \$6.25 per head to about \$11. In the same period, our foreign trade has grown from \$48.36 per head to about \$84.25. With the tide of the world's land-seekers set at last towards our Northwest with our last towards our Northwest, with our national credit in the world's money markets at its highest, with plans for transportation adequate in scope at lease for the immediate future. it is perhaps natural that we should need more of warning than encouragement.
The motion for the adoption of the

report was then put and carried.

Moved by Dr. Hoskin, seconded by
Mr. J. W. Flavelle: That this meeting hereby confirms the action of the Board of Directors in increasing from \$15,000 to \$25,000 the Bank's annual contribution to the Pension Fund for the employes of the and authorizes such further increase in the annual contribution as may from time to time be rendered necessary by an increase in the num-

ber of employes who may be contributors to the Fund.

In moving the resolution, Dr. Hoskin said: The policy of the stockholders, as shown in this resolution, should commend itself to hall concerned. The General Manager will The General Manager make some explanation, which will render it unnecessary for me to say anything further. This is one of the many plans adopted by the Bank in the interests of the staff, and which has the effect of tending to create and foster loyalty and faithfulness on part of the staff, the members of which will have the assurance that the shareholders, and the management desire to look after and to care for those who loyally and faithfully serve

Mr. Flavelle: I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution. The General Manager then

some explanation regarding the establishment and scope of the Pension

Moved by Mr. Justice Britton, seconded by Mr. N. Silverthorn:
That the thanks of the meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the President, Vice-President and other Directors for their careful attention to

the interests of the Bank.

Mr. Justice Britton said: I beg to move a resolution that, perhaps, some-I beg to times has the appearance of a formal resolution, but in this case, having heard the remarks of the General Manager. I feel that it is more than this, When we consider the adminstration of the consider the adminstration of the constant of istering of over \$91,000,000, and the extent of territory over which this money can be used and used at a profit, I am sure we will understand the vast responsibilities that rest upon the President and his co-directors, and upon every official of the Bank. Moved by Mr. J. L. Blaikie, second-

Moved by Mr. J. L. Blaikie, seconded by Mr. J. A. Bruce:

That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the General Manager, the Assistant General Manager, and other officers of the Bank for the satisfactory discharge of their respective duties during the past twelve months.

Mr. Blaikie:—I also have a resolution entrusted to me, which very fortunately for me and very fortunately for you requires no argument to persuade every one here present and persuade every one here present, and all the shareholders outside, if they were present, to vote for very enthusiastically. The vote of thanks that has just been passed to the Directors is well merited, and we all know that however able the body of Directors may be, that we all must mainly depend upon the executive officers of the may be, that we all must mainly depend upon the executive officers of the Bank, the General Manager, his Assistant, and the staff. We have all listened, sir, to-day, with a great deal of interest and pleasure to the whole proceedings, and certainly with great interest to the very admirable address of Mr. Walker, the General Manager. Mr. Walker has travelled far afield, from the Atlantic to the Pacific; he has touched upon almost every branch of industry in the country in which this Bank is interested; he has done so with a great deal of ability, and it has been a most edifying and inso with a great deal of abuilty, and it has been a most edifying and instructive address. Only think, sir, of some 800 employes of the Bank; the General Manager and his Assistant must be in touch with every Manager, must brow something about them all must know something about them all, must know how they are discharging their duties; it is a tremendous undertaking; the splendid results produced, the grand profits, the good dividends, the handsome surplus in addition to the Reserve Fund, should make every shareholder thoroughly well satisfied that he is indebted to the General Manager, his Assistant, and the whole office staff. I. therefore have very mich pleasure, sir, in moving this resolution, and, furthermore, let me, in the name, I believe, of every one present, wish you, Mr. General Man-

present, wish you, Mr. General Manager, and your associates, a really happy New York, and it will be all the happier if the results at the end of the year turn out even a little better than they have been this year. In responding, Mr. Walker said:— I have to thank you, for myself, and on behalf of Mr. Laird, for this resolution. We have a number of our Managers from different parts of the country with us, and it has occurred country with us, and it has occurred to me that on this occasion it would be desirable that the response should come from them; I will, therefore, ask Mr. John Aird, our Manager at Win-nipeg, and Mr. H. H. Morris, the In-spector at Vancouver, to reply on be-

half of the staff.

Mr. Aird:—I am sure I appreciate very much the privilege which has been given me of replying to this resolution on behalf of the staff in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. As you know the Bank has been doing a good deal of pioneer work in the West, in districts which are not, and have not been settled, and where the comforts of life are not as great as in the older and more thickly populated parts of the country. I can assure you that the duties which these men have discharged are quite onerous, and they have been well and faithfully done. I do not think that in any part of the country there is a more loyal staff than in Manitoba and the Territories. I thank you again on

behalf of the staff.
Mr. Morris said: I am very glad to have the opportunity to respond to this resolution on behalf of the staff in my district, which is that west of Rocky Mountains, extending as far north as Dawson, and down in the United States to San Francisco. I have been associated most closely with the staff in this district, from the time of the amalgamation with the Bank of British Columbia, and I am glad to be able to say that as far as the staff is concerned, the amalgamation has been an unqualified success; the dividing line between the former staff of the Bank of British Columbia and that of the Canadian Bank of Com-merce has entirely disappeared: and in considering transfers of officials from one point to another it is never-considered whether or not the official was originally a member of one staff or the other. I can say without reservation, that there is certainly not a more loyal section of the staff han that to be found west of the Rocky Mountains.

Moved by Mr. Robert Kilgour, and seconded by Mr. Abner Kingman: That this meeting do now proceed

# Dollar's Worth Free To Any Rheumatic Sufferer

I ask no deposit-no reference-no security. There is nothing to risk—nothing to promise—nothing to pay, either now or later. Any Rheumatic sufferer who does not know my remedy, may have a full dollar's worth free to try.

I willingly make this liberal offer because I know that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy may be relied upon ALWAYS to bring the utmost relief that medicine can. Years before I discovered this remedy, I studied the nature of Rheumatism. For Rheumatism is really

## Crystallized Poison!

Your blood is always full of poison—the poison you eat and drink and breathe into your system. It is the purpose of the blood to absorb and carry off this very poison. And the kidneys, which are the blood filters, are expected to cleanse the blood and send it back through the system clean, to gather more poison which they, in turn, will eliminate.

But sometimes the bridgers fall and

they, in turn, will eliminate.

But sometimes the kidneys fail. And sometimes, from some other cause, the blood gets so full of poison that they cannot absorb it all. This is the start of Rheumatism. The poison accumulates and crystallizes. The crystals look like little grains of sugar or of fine white sand. The blood carries them and they increase in size. Then, when it can carry them no longer, it deposits them in a joint—on a bone—anywhere.

The twinge in your leg—the dull ache in your arm on a rainy day—these are the outward signs of the unseen crystals. And the twisted limbs and unspeakable anguish of the sufferer who has allowed his symptoms to go unheeded and unattended for years—these are the evidences of what Rheumatism, neglected, can do.

Rheumatism includes lumbaro solation.

and genuine relief is rare.

I spent twenty years in experimenting before I felt satisfied that I had a certain remedy for this dread disease—a remedy which would not only clean out the poison, but one which would stop its formation.

# Certain Relief.

The secret lay in a wonderful chemical I found in Germany. When I found this chemical, I knew that I could make a Rheumatic cure that would be practically certain. But even then, before I made an announcement—before I was willing to put my name on it—I made more than \$2,000 tests! And my failures were but 2 per cent.

put my name on it—I made more than \$,000 tests! And my failures were but 2 per cent.

This German chemical is not the only ingredient I use in Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure—but it made the remedy possible—made possible an achievement which, I doubt net, could have been made in no other way.

This chemical was very expensive. The duty, too, was high. In all it cost me \$4.90 per pound. But what is \$4.90 per pound for a REAL remedy for the world's most painful disease!—for a REAL relief from the greatest torture human beings know?

I don't mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure can turn bony joints into fiesh again—that is impossible. But it will drive from the blood the poison that causes nain and swelling, and then that is the end of the pain and swelling—the end of the suffering—the end of Rheumatism. That is why I can afford to spend the FIRST dollar that Rheumatic sufferers the world over may learn of my remedy.

Simply Write He.

dences of what Rheumatism, neglected, can do.

Rheumatism includes lumbago, sciation, neuralgia, gout—for all these are the results of rheumatic poison in the blood.

Plainly, the first thing to do is to remove the poison. But this is not enough. The FORMATION of the poison must be stopped, so that nature may have a chance to dissolve and eliminate the crystals which have already formed. Unless this is done there can be no cure—no permanent relief.

I searched the whole earth for a specific for Rheumatism—something that I or any physician could feel safe in prescribing—something that we could count on not only occasionally, but ALWAYS. For the Dr. Shoop Raiguing Street, Morrisburg, solver—wite to—day. I will send you my book on Rheumatism beside is free. It will nell you to understant your mase. Address Dr. Shoop, Bor Racine. Wis.

Br. L. F. Selleck, Morrisburg, solver—wite to—day. I will send you my book on Rheumatism beside. Racine. Wis.

minutes shall have elapsed without a tises in this issue St. Lambert Jersey

winutes shall have elapsed without a vote being tendered, the result of the election to be reported by the scrutineers to the General Manager.

The meeting then adjourned.

The scrutineers subsequently reported the following gentlemen to be elected as Dorectors for the ensuing vear. year:-

Hon. George A. Cox, Robert Kilgour, W. B. Hamilton, M. Leggat, James Crathern, John Hoskin, K. C., LL. D.; J. W. Flavelle, A. Kingman, Hon. L. Melvin Jones, Frederic Nicholls.

At a meeting of the newly-elected of Directors held subsequently.

# TRADE TOPICS.

A MAGNIFICENT SHRUB .- Spring, the very best time for the planting of trees and shrubs, will soon be here. Have you heard of the new tree-form hydrangea, entirely hardy, and noted for the great length of time during which it remains in bloom? If not, write to A. G. Hull & Son, St. Catharines, in good time, and secure one or more of these magnificent beautifiers of the farm home. For further information, see the advertisement of the firm, shown elsewhere in this

THE NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR is one of the latest machines invented for the poultryman's use. It is claimed for this machine that it more nearly approaches the plan of natural incubation than any other artificial incubator, and its cost, \$8.00 for 200-egg capacity. brings it within reach of everyone. The many strong testimonials in the catalogue of the Natural Hen Incubator, attest its popularity. See details in advertisement.

# GOSSIP.

Messrs. Ford and Hayward, Corinth. Ont., have purchased from the London, to elect Directors for the coming year, and that for this purpose the ballot box be opened and remain open until 3 o'clock this day, the poll to be ported black Percheron stallion.

fifteen Mr. L. F. Selleck, Morrisburg, advercow, heifer and bull calf. For particulars write him, mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate."

J. Crouch & Sons, the well-known horsemen, of La Fayette, Ind., have received at their new branch sales barn at the Bernard House, London, Ont. other carload of Percheron and German Coach stallions, including several prizewinners at State and other fairs; one, "Watson," was winner of first at Hon. George A. Cox was re-elected one, "Watson," was winner of first at President and Robert Kilgour, Vice- the Western Fair, London, in the threeyear-old German Coach class. Parties requiring stallions of the above breads will best serve their own interests by inspecting this stock, or writing Mossrs. J. Crouch & Sons, London, Ont.

> CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS. -The Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line runs through first-class Pullman and Tourist sleeping cars to points in Callfornia. Personally-conducted excursions from Chicago every week; lowest rates; choice of routes; finest scenery, Special attention given to family parties. For maps, illustrated folders and rates, adress B. H. Bennett, General Agent, East King St., Toronto, Ont.



Consisting of stallions and marea, from one year old up both home-bred and imported. The foundation stock is principally Brilliant book, a son of the noted Besicon at the head of our stuff present. We have the with size and quality, clean legs and fees finition. We are prepared to give better quality for less money than can be obtained elsewhere in America. If you need a horse in your to cality, we will assist you to form a compart cality, we will assist you to form a compart from Ruthven, on the Pere Marquette. We pay livery if not on hand to meet you address:

dress: Essex County. Kiugsville, Ontario.

# IMMENSE AUCTION SALE

# 42 Imported Clydesdales, Shires and Hackneys 42

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

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

# On February 2nd, 1905

Sale to commence at 1.80 p.m.

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

# **TERMS OF SALE:**

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

Geo. Jackson, Robt. Bond,

J. B. HOGATE, Sarnia, Ont.

FIRST ANNUAL AUCTION SALE OF

# SHORTHORN CATTLE

COTSWOLD SHEEP and HORSES

TO BE HELD ON

# Wednesday, February 8th, 1905

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

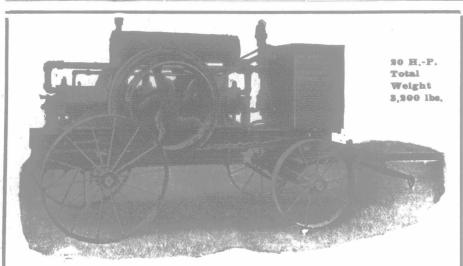
TERMS: Ten months' credit on furnishing approved notes, or 5% discount for cash.

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

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

FITZGERALD BROS.,

Mount St. Louis, Ont.



Patented and Pend. Gasoline Threshing Engine. Write for prices, etc., to
The MoLachian Gasoline Engine Co., Ltd., 201 Queen St. E., Toronte,
m or to W. C. WILCOX & CO., Winnipeg, agents for Manitoba and Northwest.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

# GOSSIP.

Mr. David Milne, Fithel, Ont., writes: "My Shorthorns are doing well this winter; nine young calves so far—a promising lot, and grand colors. The young bulls I am offering are a good lot, and for breeding and quality a few of them are fit to head the best herds. The females are also worth looking after; several show ones amongst them, and they will be offered at right prices. I have a few Berkshire sows ready to breed, also a litter of choice Yorkshires, seven weeks old."

Mr. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., writes: I have recently sold to Mr. James Brown, of Thorold, Ont., the promising red imported Shorthorn bull, Straithairn Conqueror, sired by Strathairn Lad, that was recently sold for a long price for Argentina. Conqueror was bred by Jas. Stewart, Millhills, Crieff, and is of the Cruickshank Julia family. I also sold to Mr. Appleton Elevat, of Brucefield, Ont., a 10-months Bracelet bull calf, of great substance, being a low-down, massive roan, and sired by imported Bapton Chancellor.

ANGUS BREEDERS MEET.

The Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Society of Canada met at Guelph during the Winter Fair in December. The meeting was attended by members from different parts of the Province of Ontario, and each one seemed to have the conviction that the day of the Angus is about to dawn upon the people of Canada, especially those who have visited the International Show at Chicago, the greatest exhibition of fat stock on the American continent, where the Angus come out on top so often, and where their friends hope to see them in the near future at our Canadian winter fairs.

The additional \$50 given by this society

The additional \$50 given by this society to the sweepstakes prize at the Winter Fair at Guelph, should the winner be from an Angus sire, should induce some of the best feeders of Canada to experiment with the Angus, which would most certainly give good results. The few Angus grades shown in 1904 gave a fairly good account of themselves, especially in the block test.

The officers-elect are:—President, Jas. Bowman, Guelph; Vice-President, John Varcoe, Carlow; Secretary-Treasurer, J. W. Burt, Coningsby.

# Actions of the Course of the C

Attacks stopped permanently. Cause removed. Breathing organs and nervous system restored. Symptoms never return. No medicines needed afterwards. 21 years of success treating Asthma and Hay Fever. 58.000 patients. Book 57F Free. Very interesting. Write P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N.Y. o

IT MAKES COWS BREED. BOOK FREE.

MOORE BROS.

Veterinary Surgeons.

ALBANY, NEW YORK.

Two young bulls, 12 and 16 months old, both royally bred; also fifteen heiters and cows, most of them in calf to a son of Lord Gloucester, No. 26995.

DB. T. S. SPROULE, Cedardale Farm, Markdale P.O. and Station.

Avoid wrangles, as you value your digestion and peace of mind.

Tale hearers are usually listened to, but rarely respected.

IF YOU BUY

S. & H. HARRIS's HARNESS REQUISITES.

Harness Composition
Saddle Paste Saddle Soap

Jet Black Oil
Black Dye Forstaining Hoof Oil
Ebonite Waterproof Blacking
British Polishing Paste
For Metals and Glass

Sold by all Saddlers and Ironmongers.

Manufactory: London, Eng.

B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., Ltd.

YOU HAVE THE BEST

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No medi-of success r. 58,000

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BROS.

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St. Louis World's Fair Winners.

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

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

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

Eight importations within past year. Carload of Shire, Percheron and Hackney stallions just arrived at our London, Ont, stables, for sale.

If a first-class stallion is needed in your vicinity, please write us. Write for new Catalogue Q.

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

Address H. W. TRUMAN,

Manager, London, Ont., Branch.

J. H. TRUMAN,

Whittlesea.

England.

# LAFAYETTE STOCK FARM

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



and the largest importers in the world of

## GERMAN COACH, PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS.

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

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

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

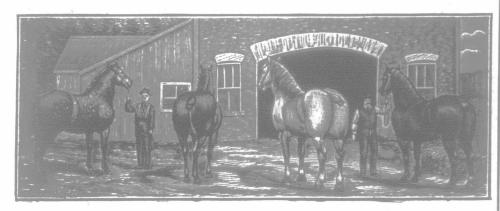


### **CLYDES** and

Seven first-class stallions, personally selected, large heavy bone, best quality. Clydesdales by such sires as Gold Mine, Lord Lothian, Crown Rights, Blacon Baron by Baron's Pride, etc. Shires, Prior's Hero and Bodenham Banker. All guaranteed sound and good workers. Best guaranteed sound and good workers. Best securities given for guarantees. 30 years' experi-ence in the business. Come and see, or write.

T. J. BERRY.

Railway Station, Hensall, G.T.R. o Hensall, Ont.



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

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



OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WASON with iron wheels and wide tires. Is low and convenient for farm and general work. Made by skilled workmen and of the best material. Guaranteed to carry five thousand pounds. Write for estalogue with full description of both wheels and wages.

DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO.

ORILLIA, ONT. LIMITED. with full description of both wheels and wages E. F. ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Agents for Manitoba and the M.-W. T., always earny a full stock of our "Handy Wagens."

### COSSIP.

Whenever you feel that it would relieve your mind to say something, don't say

Knowledge is like money—a little should be laid by all the time. It is very different, however, from the wealth that thieves may break through and steal.

Richard Mansfield's interesting young son has begun school life. He was supposed to be enjoying it, till one morning recently, when he entered the library, where he found his father, seated himself carelessly in the largest chair, and said : "I'm getting tired of going to school,

father, I think I shall stop." "Why," said Mr. Mansfield in some surprise, "what's your objection to going to school?"

"Oh," answered the youngster, suppressing a yawn, "it breaks up the day

Mr. A. C. Hallman, Breslan, Ont., writes: "My herd of Holsteins again numbers twenty-six head, which will bear the closest inspection. In point of breeding, quality and symmetry, I never had better. The bulls I am offering are well up in breeding and quality, and are show animals. Parties in search of good bulls should see them before making a purchase. My Tamworths will also bear the closest inspection. They are of the right kind, long, deep sides, good backs and bone, and exceptional quality. I consider my brood sows the best I ever had, and the boars to mate them with are of the proper bacon type."

Walter B. Stevens, Secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, recently was down for an address of welcome before the congress of deaf and dumb, held at the World's Fair. Usually punctual, he was a few moments late, and by way of preface apologized for his tardiness, his explanation being interpreted to his audience in the sign language by an instructor on the platform.

"When I reached the door," said Mr. Stevens, "I was stopped by a Jefferson guard, who told me that no one was admitted except deaf and dumb persons. I told him that I was deaf and dumb, and had a right to enter.

" Oh, if that's the case, sir, pass right in,' the guard replied.''

Messrs. F. H. Neil & Sons, Lucan, Ont., breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Lincoln sheep, ordering a change of advertisement, write: "Our stock are wintering in good condition. Our sales of Lincoln sheep the past year, throughout Ontario and the Southern and Western States, including Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Wyoming, Colorado, South Dakota and Nevada, have been exceptionally good. We have only a few more ewe lambs and ram lambs and about half a carload of young breeding ewes for sale at present. Judging by the way enquiries are coming in, they will soon be all gone. Our Shorthorns are looking well, our present stock bull Star Chief, by Imp. Chief of Stars, leaving us the most uniform crop of calves we ever had-well fleshed, and all red. We have made many good sales through our advt. in your valuable paper during the year.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., in writing this journal, says: "The young imported bulls have recently arrived home from quarantine. They are not by any means fat, but they are in very nice, healthy condition—the very best of condition for the buyer, though scarcely in condition to sell for their value. We are very scarce of room, however, and will sell right. Besides the recently imported bulls, we have some others imported in dam, and as fine a lot as we have ever had of home-bred bulls, including seven from imported cows, and by imported bulls. In all, we have 15 high-class young bulls for sale."

Mr. Johnston's long experience as a breeder and importer, his intimate knowledge of Scottish herds, and his ripened judgment, eminently qualify him for making desirable selections, and the highclass quality of his former importations is a sufficient guarantee that his present offering will be found to be up to the same standard.

# Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULTS



A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure Asar, speety, and resitive ture the safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all (naments for mild or severe action, Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle, SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce our or blemish Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction Price 21.50 per bottle. Sold by draggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont

# Dr. Page's **English Spavin Cure**



For the cure of Spavine, Eing-bone, Curbs, Splints, Wind-galls, Capped Hook, Strains or Bruises, Thiok Neck from Dis-temper, Ring-worm on Cattle, and to recover and to remove all unnatural sa-

unnatural enterpolation of the control of the contr

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS. 171 King Street East, - Toronto, Ont.

I have recently filled my stables with just the class of imported

Glydesdale Stallions that will do the horse-breeders of this country most good. They are a grand lot to select from, and I can give the best possible terms to intending buyers. Be logical, and secure a horse of the approved breed. It is a privilege to show my stock and attend to enquiries by letter. Call or write.

T. H. HASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONT.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds. 41 prices won at World's Fair at St. Louis, 11 firsts, 5 champions. Will now offer my entire flock of rams and ewes at prices according to quality.

J. C. BOSS, Jarvis, Ont.

# IMPORTED Clydesdale Stallions

For sale, reasonable. Come and see them or write to

Phillip Herold, V. S., Tavistock. IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

AND FILLIES. Also HACKNEY STALLIONS FOR SALE

at reasonable prices. Come and see them, or write to ADAM DAWSON, Cannington, Ont.

Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions and Filable, considering quality. For price, etc., write to JOHN W. GOWIS, o Ashgrove Farm. Markham, Out,

BOYS FOR FARM HELP. The Managere of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers, or others, for the buys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 11 and 15 years of age; all will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's Buylish Institutions, and will have been carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained upon application to Mr. Affred R. Owe, Agest Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 214 Factor Ave., Seconte.

FOR MALE: Jersey Cow. Thelma of St. Lam-MALE: Sapphire of St. Lambert, 2 years old. Helfer Sapphire of St. Lambert, 2 years old. Bull calt Blockey of Morrisburg, 9 months old. Will exchange bull for cow or helfer. om L. F. SELLECK, Merrisburg, Ont.

AND GET BEST RESULTS.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

### CURE FOR WORMS.

A correspondent says: The best cure for worms in horses is hard maple wood ashes. We have tried many other cures, but have always returned to the ashes. We feed them by the handful or more, in the oat box.

### · WARBLES.

Would hardwood ashes, sprinkled over the cattle's backs, prevent them having warbles in the spring? We used to use it some years ago, and we never had a warble then.

Ans.-No, not necessarily, but grease smeared over the aperture prevents them breathing, and eventually kills them.

### ECZEMA-CRIBBER.

1. Mare is very itchy. She has rubbed the hair off in several places, and there is a scab or dandruff under the hair. She is in foal.

2. Mare cribs the manger, or anything that she can get hold of. W. H.

Ans .- 1. She has eczema. As she is in foal, it would not be wise to give a purgative or arsenic, but rely upon local treatment. Put in a comfortable stable, and wash thoroughly with strong, warm, soft soap suds. Rub with cloths until dry, and then dress daily with a fiveper-cent. solution of Zenoleum or Phenyle. 2. This is a vice that seldom can be checked. Buckle a strap studded with short, sharp tacks around her throat. She cannot crib when the strap is on, but will probably do so when it is not

### WIREWORMS.

Can you tell me how I can get rid of wireworms which infest sod? I broke up a piece of sod last year, and wireworms ate all I put on it (oats). Can I get rid of the worms and grow a crop on it this year? I. B.

Ans.-The only remedy for wireworms lies in cultural methods. The eggs are laid in spring in grass lands, the larvæ hatch in midsummer and feed upon the roots of grass for about two years before they reach maturity. It, therefore, follows that fall plowing disturbs them, and exposes them to frosts. Change of crops and fall plowing eventually destroys them, while a sod is their natural incubation

# Miscellaneous.

# PRUNING HEDGE.

I have a cedar hedge seven feet high. I would like to cut it down two feet and make it five feet high. Would it kill it to do so? T. J. L.

### Ans.-No; that is just what it needs. ADMINISTRATRIX SELLING TIMBER.

B died intestate, leaving widow and one child, aged 14. The widow has, since her husband's decease, been appointed sole administratrix. Can she legally sell timber off farm to pay debts? farm is not encumbered. Ans.—Yes.

# PLANK FRAMES FOR BARNS.

Could you give me any information as to how plank frame barns are raised? Do you know the address of any one so engaged? If so, kindly let me know, and SUBSCRIBER oblige.

Ans.-We should be glad if some of our readers would answer this query for our subscriber.

# LICE ON CATTLE.

Would you kindly tell me in your valuable journal how to kill lice on cattle? Having a large herd they get effected with lice even the cattle I am fattening. Have tried several remedies, but no thorough cure.

Ans .- A correspondent writes that in his experience nothing beats creoline. The patent dips are also good, and most of them are made from creoline for a base

# RE A SPRUCE HEDGE.

Mr. W. B., Ravenna, Ont., writes regarding a spruce hedge which was damaged by cattle. He wishes to know if it would be advisable to cut the trees back to a foot in height in order to render them even again.

Ans.-Spruce trees stand cutting back very well, but we would advise less severe measures than you suggest. Cut back to a foot and a half. Any unevenness may then be rectified by another heading back after they grow a year or Т. В.



# BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURE OF DAN PATCH MAILED

AP PRINTED IN SIX BRILLIANT COLORS. SIZE 28 BY 22 INCHES. The Picture we will send you is a large reproduction of the above engraving, printed in six brilliant colors, without any advertising. It is the finest picture of this famous pacing stallion in existance and is worthy of a place in any home. If you are a lover of horses you want this picture to frame.

# MAILED FREE WITH PREPAID

WRITE US AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS-

IST. HOW MUCH STOCK OF ALL KINDS DO YOU OWN. 2ND. NAME THIS PAPER-

ADDRESS THE OWNERS AT ONCE INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., TORONTO, CAN. "S FEEDS FOR ONE CENT"

# DAN PATCH RESTORED TO HEALTH IN SIX WEEKS.

# DAN PATCH GIVEN UP TO DIE

Office of the Kansas City Veterinary College, 1330-36 East 5th Street.

ROBERT C. MOORE, D.V.S., PRES. HENRY C. BABCOCK, M.D., D.V.S., V-PRES. SESSO STEWART, M.D., V. M.
M. W. SAVAGE, Minneapolis, Min.
Dear Sir:—I first saw your horse Pan Patch, about 10.90 a, m. Sept. 18th 1944. He
was suffering severe pain in the abdominal regions caused by impection of the bowels
probably caused by eating out chaff. His pulse rate was 72 per minute and his temperature 103. The character of the pulse was weak. The condition gradually grew
worse during the afternoon until about 4 p. m the pulse rate had reached more than 109
and his temperature was 105. The heart grew so feeble that the pulse could not be
taken at the jaw and the rate could not be determined by listening to the heart beatal.

# HIS WONDERFUL RECOVERY

In four days from the time he was given up to die by three high-class Veterinary Surgeons we shipped Dan Patch from Topeka to our "International Stock Food Farm" at Savage, Min., and commenced feeding him three times the usual quantity of "International Stock Food" and giving it to him four times per day. He received his strength very rapidly and in three weeks from the first day of his sickness he paced a mile at Springfield III., in 2-04. This was in the face of a cold wind and over a track that was not in shape for extreme fast miles. Dan was shipped from Springfield to Memphis and in six weeks from the date of his sickness he astonished the world by pacing a mile in 1-55 without wind shie d. "International Stock Food" is a remarkable vegetable preparation to give permanent strength to the entire system as well as being a great aid to digestion and assimilation. It is used and endorsed by a majority of the great trainers and is in constant use on most horse-breeding farms.

and his temperature was 165. The heart grew so feelbe that the pulse could not be taken at the jaw and the rate could not be determined by listening to the heart beats. A cold perspiration covered the entire body much of the time and the pain was almost continuous. The visible mucous membranes were highly injected, which with the high temperature showed undoubtable evidence of the inflammatory condition existing in the abdominal cavity. At this time owing to the inflammatory condition and the extreme weak heart, the prognosis was very unfavorable. From 4 to 6 p. m. I had little or no hope of his recovery. About 7 p.m. a slight improvement was noticeable and his condition gradually improved.

Veterinarians in attendance, Very truly yours, K. C. MOORE, D.V.S.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD Co., TORONTO HIGH RIVER SCHOOL OF AGRICULTTRE, High River, Alta.

Dear Sir;—I thank you for your letter of the 15th., and for all the trouble you have taken to bring the "International Stock Food" to notice. The merits of the food for horses in a poor condition were not unknown to me before your communication came to hand, but I had not given it close attention as a possible medicine for other anima's in trouble. A recent trial of the food with a pen of pigs suffering from what I diagnosed as "Erysipelous Pleuro-Enteritis" certainly proved most successful. After Josing two hogs within three days out of a pen of seven I commenced feeding your Stock Food liberally to the remainder, all of which had refused to eat the ordinary food and were acid. On the fourth day a third hog died, but the remaining four rapidly recovered and are now well. I took the precaution to feed "International Stock Food" to all the pigs on the farm and in adjoining pens during this outbreak, and quite believe have saved myself from serious loss by using your remedy. I am dear sir, Your Faithfully, (Sgd.) O.H. HANSON, Director.

# YOUR MONEY BACK IF THEY FAIL TO CURE

If "International" Preparations were not up to the standard we could not afford to make such an offer. We hereby agree to forfeit \$1000,00 if

"International Stock Food"
"International Heave Cure"
"International Poultry Food"
"International Louse Killer"
"International Harness Soap"
"International Worm Powder"
"International Foot Remedy"
"International Gall Cure"
"International Worm Powder"
"International Foot Remedy"
"International Gall Cure" Prepared and Sold on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" by INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Toronto, Can.

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

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

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

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

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

# LEW W. COCHRAN,

607 Main Street.

# Crawfordsville, Ind.

On Big Four, Monon & Vandalia Ry's.

IMPORTED

# Clydesdales My lot of se



lected stallions and fillies just landed were got by such noted sires as Senator's Heir, Lord Lovat, Prince of Car-ruchan (8151), Monorce iff Moncreiffe Marquis (9963) and others not-ed for their indi vidual quality.

GEO. STEWART, Howick, P.Q.

Advertise in the Advocate

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\$1000,00 if

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My lot of set ted stallions I fillies just

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on creiffe rquis (9963) lothers notortheirindi ual quality.

ck, P.Q.

vocate

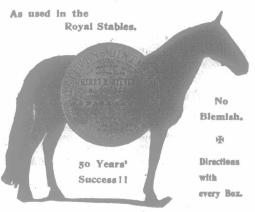


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STEVENS' OINTMENT

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

FIVE MINUTES' TREATMENT



AUSTRALIA alone uses over 6,000 boxes a year.
OURES: Splint, Spavin, Curb and all en-

Retailed by chemists at a low price, 75c. small, \$1.50 large box. A little goes a long way. Get a box now. If your local chemist cannot supply you, write direct to

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

# FONTHILL STOCK FARM

SHIRE
HORSES
AND
MARES to
choose from.



MORRIS & WELLINGTON,

FRONTHILL,

ONTARIO.

# "THE REPOSITORY"

WALTER HARLAND SMITH, Manager.



Cor. Simcoo and Noison 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

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



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Veterinary.

### ABSCESS.

Steer has a soft, sore lump as large as a cocoanut on his right flank. I noticed it first two or three days ago. E. B.

Ans.—This is an abscess caused by a bruise. It should be lanced, and the cavity flushed out twice daily with a four-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid in water. As there is danger of wounding the intestines if it be cut too deep, you had better either employ a veterinarian to operate, or leave it alone and allow it to break spontaneously, and then treat as above. V.

### CRACKED HEELS,

1. Young horse's legs swell and break out with scratches, when he is allowed to stand idle.

2. Cow has indigestion. T. H. J. Ans.—1. Purge him with six to eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Feed bran only, until purgation commences. When purgation ceases, give one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning for ten days, cease for a week, then give again, etc. Poultice the cracks with warm linseed meal and a little powdered charcoal. Apply a fresh poultice every 6 to 8 hours for three days and nights. Then, apply oxide of sinc ointment three times daily. Feed lightly, and give regular exercise when the roads are dry. Do not wash.

2. Purge with two pounds Epsom salts and two ounces ginger. Follow up with one dram each gentian, ginger, nux vomica and bicarbonate of soda, three times daily.

### RINGBONE.

Mare got hurt in hind leg a year or two ago, and now she is very lame. Between fetlock and hoof, the parts are very full and thick, and on each side very hard, and covered with a horny substance. Could it be successfully blistered in cold weather? Describe the operation of firing, and what should be used as a blister?

Ans.-I think she has ringbone, but I do not know what you mean by the horny substance on each side of the pastern. Blisters act well in cold weather. This mare should be fired and blistered. Firing consists in the use of an instrument called a thermocautery, or the ordinary pointed firing irons. The mare is secured; the irons heated to a red heat, and several punctures made through the skin. The irons must be kept at red heat, and care must be taken to not burn deep enough to penetrate the joint or burn the bone, at the same time go as deep as is safe. blister is applied in the ordinary way the next day-one and a half to two drams each of cantharides and biniedide of mercury, mixed with two ounces vaseline, makes a good blister. I would advise you to employ your veterinarian to operate.

# PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA - ECZEMA.

1. Young horse's eyes have been sore, and raw, water, several times, first one, and then the other. Now the eyes seem weak, and there appears to be a scum forming over them.

2. Heifer is itchy, and the hair is falling off in places, and there appears to be a rash on her.

R. C.

Ans.-1. The horse has a constitutional disease called specific periodic ophthalmia. which, in all probability, will terminate in complete blindness from cataract. The attacks cannot be prevented. All that can be done is to treat each attack by giving a laxative of about six drams aloes and two drams ginger. Keep in a partially-darkened stall; bathe the eyes well three times daily with warm water, and put a few drops of the following lotion into each eye after bathing: Sulphate of atropia, ten grains; sulphate of zinc, ten grains; distilled water, two ounces. Continue treatment until inflammation ceases. As there is no inflammatory action at present, you may he able to remove the apparent scum you mention, by putting a few drops of the following lotion into each eye twice daily, viz.: Nitrate of silver, ten grains, distilled water, two ounces.

2. She has eczema. Keep her in a comfortable stable, and wash the parts daily with a five-per-cent. solution of Zenoleum. Give one ounce of Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning every alternate week.

# Cairnbrogie Champion Stud

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

IDOLS and IDEALS in

# CLYDESDALE PERFECTION

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

At the 1994 Industrial held in Toronto, which is conceded to be the most attractive show of its kind in America, our recently imported Clydesdales were awarded prizes as follows:

On ten head we won five 1sts, four 2nds, three grand champions.

If further reasons are requested as to why the public generally should regard ours as the Premier Clydesdale Stud of this continent, we will state that in the Cahadian-bred classes we won first in his class and champion honors on MoAirlie's Best (830), while the get of our Matchless Macqueen won five firsts, one second, and one third, first for two animals under two years old, the produce of one dam, and first for family group under two years old. This is now the fourth year in succession that this much coveted award has been given to the get of our invincible son of McGregor (1657), who, in turn, was the most famous son of the renowned Darnley (252).

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

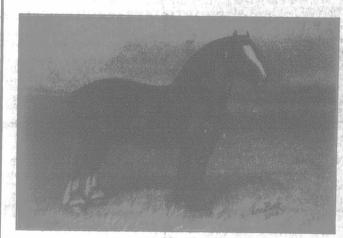
# GRAHAM BROS.,

Long Distance Telephone.

Claremont, Out., P.O. and Sta., C.P.R.

# ALEX GALBRAITH & SON

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BRANCH STABLE

SARNIA, ONT.,
for the convenience of
Ontario and Michigan
oustomers, Righ-class
Clydesdales,
Percherons

om hand. The best of each breed that money and experience can proours. A guarantee as good as gold. Address for particulars

H. H. COLISTER, AGENT,

SARNIA, ONTARIO



# CLYDESDALES

Any persons wanting to purchase Clydesdale filles and stallions for breeding should call on us before buying elsewhere, as we always have a number of prise-winners in our lot.

winners in our lot.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE

BEAVERTON, ONT.

Long-distance Phone in connection with Farm.

70 miles north of Toronto, on Midland Division of G. T. R.



# Clydesdale Stallions

Our third consignment since Toronto Fair has just arrived, per S. S. Athenia, from Glasgow, which includes several of the best colts ever landed in America. Prices right. See this lot. om

JAMES DALGETY,

London, Ont.

# DENTONIA PARK FAR

EAST TORONTO, COLEMAN P. O., ONT.



This cow, FANCY MAID (Imp.) 136245, has had an enviable record in the show-ring. She is considered by most Jersey breeders in Canada to be the best specimen of Jersey cow. Two years ago, at Toronto Fair, she was first in the aged cow class, and, although not shown this year, we had a very tempting offer for her from a large exhibitor at Toronto Exhibition, in order that he might have her in competition there. Since fresh she

has milked as high as 44 lbs. of 46% milk. Her last calf, sired by Arthur's Golden Fox, has breeding of the best, and was quickly picked up by the well known Jersey breeder, Mr. David Duncan, Don P. O., Ont. Mr. Duncan, being well aware of the record of this cow, was very anxious to purchase the calf.

The above description will give readers a fair idea of the class of stock we keep. We have at present time young stock of both sexes and all ages for sale. Photographs furnished on application, together with full particulars.

# CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD

FED TO THE BEST, BY THE BEST

We do not only say this, but the following proves it :

Waverly Farm, Bowmanville, Ont., Oct. 25th, 1904.

Waverly Farm, Bowmanville, Ont., Oct. 25th, 1904.

To the Carnetso Stock Food Co., Winnipeg and Toronto:

Gentleman,—We have been using Carnetso Stock Food for the past six months, and I take much pleasure in telling of the wonderful results we have experienced since we commenced to use it. Our Hackaey horses, led by Saxon, being prise-winners at the World's Fair, St. Louis, Mis., require and get, beside the best possible attention, the best possible diet, and this necessarily guides us in our selection of either Stock Food or Condition Powder. We first used Carnetso for some horses that had the distemper, with the result that it kept their stomachs in splendid condition and they kept feeding so the disease was thrown off quickly and the horses did not go back in condition. To owners of high-class horses we can cheerfully recommend CARNFFAC.

(Signed) ROBERT BEITH,

Per Duncan Beith, Manager of Farm and Stock.

The above is but one more evidence that Carnefac, fed according to directions, gives results that not only please but astonish the most careful feeders. Patronise your own dealer if he has got it; if not, take no substitute, but write direct.

it: if not, take no substitute, but write direct,

OARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO. TORONTO

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS



Imp. Onward at head of herd. Special offering: 4 bulls over 1 year old, 6 choice bull calves, 20 choice cows and heifers of the choicest breeding and individual merit. The above are show cattle and prizewinners, and we will quote prices on them that you can buy at. Address O'MBIL BROS, Mouthgate, o Ilderton Sta., L.H.B.; Lucan Sta., G.T.R.

HURON OENTRAL STOCK FARM

# ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Our present offering is seven young bulls, 8 to 18 months old. All stred by the champion oull Goderich Chief 37437. All stock registered in the American Herdbook. Also offering the young coach stallion Godolier, winner of 1st at London this year.

- Clinton, Ont E. BUTT & SONS,

If you want Aberdeen-Angus Bull or Cow a good write. We have six young bulls sired by Imp. "Prince of Benton." champion Angus bull of Canada in 1903 and 1904.

JAMES BOWMAN. Elm Park, Guelph, Ont

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.



Three bull calves for sale, out of Imp. Klondyke of the Burn, and females. Drumbo Station.

WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont. BELMAR PARC

# SHORTHORNS

We offer six splendid young Scotch bulls and a really choice lot of females at prices that will pay you. Address

PETER WHITE, JR., PEMBROKE, ONT.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS Herd headed by Bapton Chancellor (Imp.) 40359, 78286. Present offerings: Young stock of either sex, from choice Scotch families. Prices reasonable. For further particulars. apply to KYLE BROS., Ayr, Ont.

Paris, G. T. R. Ayr, C. P. R.

A LATTIMER, Woodstock, Ont. breeder Scotch Shorthorns. Present offering: A few extra good bulls, some by imp, sires and of best families. Herd headed by Bucephalus of Dalmeny, Imp. Correspondence solicited. o

### SPECIAL OFFERING OF SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRES

(Imp.) Scotland's Pride = 36098=, 5 years old,

(Imp.) Sootland's Fride = 5008 = , 5 years old, a Crulckshank Clipper, by the great sire, Star of Morning.
(Imp.) Scottish Pride = 36106 = , 4 years old, a grand sire, of the Marr Roan Lady family. 2 bulls, 2 years old, and 7 from 9 to 15 months 20 imported and home-bred cows and heifers.
All of the most approved Scotch breeding.
30 Shropshire ewes, one and two years old.
25 year 1 mmbs. 25 ram lambs. No reasonable offer refused. For catalogue

or further particulars write

W. G. PETTIT & SONS,

ONT. o FREEMAN.

Burlington Jct. Station, Telegraph, Telephone

**SHORTHORNS** חטי טטכ 85 head to select from.

Present offering includes our herd bull, Imp. Greengill Victor, a Princess Royal, bred by W. S. Marr. He is a grand individual and an extra sire, and 13 bulls his get, from 6 to 18 months, 7 of them from imported sire and dam of such Cruickshank families as Victoria. Orange Blossom, Augusta, Mysie, Jilt, Claret and Missie. Also 40 cows and heifers, all of noted Scotch breeding, with calf at foot or bred to herd bull. bred to herd bull.

R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington Junction Sta.

# First-Class Young Bulls

And an excellent lot of cows and heifers. Scotch cattle, imp. and home-bred. Rich man's cattle at poor man's Also high-class Yorkshire and Berkshire swine.

DAVID MILNE, Ethel, Ont., Huron Co.

Shorthorns, 6 bulls, 6 to 18 mos., by Provost
= 37865 = For prices write to
RIGHARD WILKIN,
Springfield Stock Farm. o Harriston, Ont

ELMHEDGR SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. Stanfords, Minas, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Marr Floras and Lavinias. Our herd will stand comparison with any. We reserve nothing: 45 head of both sexes, all ages, for sale. o James Bowes, Strathnairn P.O. Meaford Sta.

MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM 4 Choice Young Bulls For Pale.

Also some cows and heifer and prizewinning Berkshire pigs. Terms reasonable. ISRAEL GROFF, Alma P.O. & Sta., G.T.R.

### THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Strength and gentleness. Men have cultivated the one and women the other. Do thou cultivate them both.

Lambs sold in Chicago last week for \$7.75 per 100 lbs. This surely promises well for a good demand for breeding sheep in the near future.

SHORTAGE OF SHEEP IN ENGLAND.

We are sorely in need of a big crop of lambs to reinforce our much depleted flocks of sheep. The totals of sheep in Great Britain have been continuously declining year by year since 1899. In that year the number was returned at 27,238,-754; by this year it had fallen to 25,-207,174.-[Meat Trades' Journal.

### NEW SPECIES OF SHEEP.

Dr. J. A. Allen describes a new species of wild sheep from Northwestern Kamschatka in the Bulletin of the United States National Museum. The only other wild sheep of Kamschatka known to science is closely related to the American bighorn. The new sheep belongs to the Argali group.

ANOTHER SHORTHORN SALE IN SIGHT.

If there's luck in odd numbers, the stock sales being advertised this winter should score successfully. The figures 49 have represented the number of animals included in several sales lately, and now comes the announcement, in our advertising columns, that on Wednesday, Feb. 8th, Messrs. Fitzgerald Bros., of Mount St. Louis, Simcoe County, Ont., will sell at auction 49 head of Shorthorn cattle, including the stock bull, Imported Diamond Jubilee; also 20 Cotswold ewes and a number of draft horses, further particulars of which may be looked for in later issues of the "Farmer's Advocate."

"Fundamentally the questions of love and confidence between parents and children underlie the whole social system not only underlie, but are. Our civil life in the long run will rise or sink as the average family is a success or failure. All questions of social life will solve themselves if the children are brought up to be the highest they are capable of being, if our social and family relations are as they should be; if not, no material prosperity, no progress in literature, art, success in business or victory in war will make up for it to the nation."-Theodore Roosevelt.

# LIFE.

Let me but live my life from year to

vear With forward face and unreluctant soul,

Not hastening to, nor turning from, the goal:

Not mourning for the things that disap-

In the dim past, nor holding back in fear From what the future veils; but with

a whole And happy heart that pays its toll

To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer ;

So let the way wind up the hill or down, Through rough or smooth, the journey

will be joy; Still seeking what I sought when but a

boy,

New friendship, high adventure, and a

crown,

I shall grow old, but never lose life's zest,

Because the road's last turn will be the best.

-Henry Van Dyke, in the Outlook.

# SUGAR BEET PULP.

The Ontario Sugar Beet Company, of Berlin, Ont., has been taking the opinions of their patrons upon the feeding of sugar beet pulp to stock, and have received a large number of letters like the following

New Hamburg, Jan. 3rd, 1905. The Ontario Sugar Co., Berlin, Ont. :

Dear Sirs,-In request of reply concerning the feeding value of pulp, I may say I am more than pleased with results. We started feeding six steers about two months ago mainly with pulp, during which time they gained exactly 180 pounds each, which is a remarkably good gain. I think it is better than turnips for fattening purposes. Hoping you will

receive ever so many contracts, I remain, (Signed) ISAIAH NAHRGANG.

# **SHORTHORNS & BERKSHIRES**

I have decided to sell cheap, if sold be-fore February 1st, the following: Three Berkshire boars, 4 months old, of good bacon type, one Shorthorn heifer, 3 years old.

GLENAVON STOCK FARM

W. B. ROBERTS, Sparta P. O. Sta., St. Thomas. 0

## SHORTHORNS Clydesdales and Yorkshires.

A few fillies for sale. Also 50 Large English Yorkshires, all imported or bred from imported stock. Will sell cheap, as intend to leave the farm in

spring. ALEX. ISAAC. Cobourg P. O. and Station, -Ontario

FLETCHER SHORTHORNS Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families. Among the really good sires which have been used are Spicy Robin 28259, winner of 3rd prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, and Joy of Morning (imp.) 32070, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1904. Stock of either sires for sale. GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O.. Ont, Erin

Shipping Station, C. P R.

20 Cows and Heifers

Good ones, Scotch-bred, at moderate Catalogues on application. H. SMITH, Exeter, Huron Co., Ont. Station adjoins farm. Long-distance telephone in residence.

## Ridgewood Stock Farm SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Present offerings: Violet Archer, 10 months bull by Imp. Nonparell Archer, dam Veronica (imp.); young stock either sex.

E.C. ATTRILL, GODERICH, ONTARIO. Breeder of Shorthorns, Shire and Hackney Horses

# **Queenston Heights Shorthorns**

FOR SALE.

2 strictly high-class bulls, fit to head any herd.

# HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

# VALLEY HOME Scotch Shorthorns & Berkshire Swine

FOR SALE: Six low-down, thick, even-fieshed young bulls of the choicest breeding; three of them are from imported cows. Also a fine lot of Berkshire sows and boars of different ages. S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO.,

Meadowvale P. O. & Tel., 0 Ontario

### LOCUST HEDGE STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS

Seven grand young bulls, fit for service, sired by the Princess Royal bull Imp. Prince of the Forest = 40409=. o

JAS. & ED. CHINNICK Box 425. Chatham, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRES, FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from best blood. Shearings and lambs bred from imp. stock on side of sire and dam. Price reasonable.

Olarement P. O. and C. P. R. Sta.

CLASS Shorthorn Cattle AND OXFORD OLASS TOLTON & SON, Walkerton, Ont.

# SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES

Present offerings, 5 young bulls, sired by Prince of Banff (Imp.), also pair registered Clydesdale filly foals. by Pride of Glassnick (Imp.). Prices low, considering quality. DAVID HVILL Staffa, Ont.

Wm. Grainger & Son Hawthorne Herd of Deep-milking Shorthorns. Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Present

offerings 6 good young bulls by Scotch sires. Come and see what we have. Londesboro Sta. & P.O. SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Nine young bulls ready for service; also several heifers by Scottish Baron 40421 (imp.), for sale reasonable. Come soon and get first choice.

H. GOLDING & SONS,

Thamesford P. O.

Stations, Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R. JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont. SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS.

Established 1855.
Scotch and Scotch-topped sorts. (Imp.) Rosicrucian of Dalmeny =45220= heads my herd.
Young stock for sale.

Kinellar Stamp (imp.) for sale, a Golden Drop show bull; also young stock, either sex. from imported sires and dams; rich breeding. For price and particulars write Solomon Shantz, Plum Grove Stock Farm, Haysville P.O., Baden Sta. 0

ton, Ont.

"Are you not afraid you will unduly alarm people concerning microbes?" ask-

JANUARY 19, 1905

ed one scientist.

"No," answered the other. "There was some little care, but since we told the public that money is full of microbes they lost all their terrors."

GOSSIP.

Steady going beats intermittent striving.

Strong people are strong because they are able to rise above what weak people consider their "natural tendencies."

The remarkable success Dr. McTaggart, of Toronto, has met with in the cure of the drink habit is testified to in hundreds of homes throughout Canada to-day. His method is one that should be inquired into by all those who are anxious either to be cured themselves or to have friends cured. A letter to Dr. McTaggart will bring full information.

A gentleman who was in the habit of dining daily at a certain restaurant, said to the waiter (an Irishman): "Instead of tipping you every day, Pat, I will give you your tip in a lump sum at the end of the month."

"Would you moind paying me in advance, sorr ?'

"Well! that is rather a strange request. However, if you are in want of some money now, here's half a crown for you, but did you mistrust me?"

"Oh, no, sorr, but I am laving here to-morrow."

The value of pedigree was explained by the President of Aberdeen-Angus Club in London during the Smithfield Show. He said: Pedigree can be of extremely little value to the breed at large when it is to a very great extent separated from those qualities on which we, as judges of cattle, set the greatest stress. You are, therefore, driven  $t_0$  the practical conclusion that an animal must be really good in itself, or, in other words, that it must have the sum total of those admirable qualities which it is the aim of every true breeder to produce. If, in addition to being a grand specimen of the breed, the animal is descended on both sides from a race of excellent progenitors, having very much of the same blood in common, then the animal deserves to be classed as well bred, let the pedigree be named as you like.

United States Senator Tillman says that the liveliest campaign he ever knew was that for the governorship of North Carolina, when the late Senator Vance was pitted against Judge Settle.

The candidates stumped the State in joint debate. All the white Democrats turned out to hear Vance, and all the colored Republicans were on hand to listen to Settle.

It appears that on one occasion Vance was advised that certain young women of the State desired to testify their devotion to the Democratic party by kissing its candidate for the governorship. Not unwillingly, Vance descended from the platform and kissed a dozen or so of the young beauties; then, pausing in his pleasant occupation, he turned to his competitor, and exclaimed:

"Settle, I'm kissing my girls; now kiss yours!"

# BLACKING FOR SHOES.

A matter of much consideration to mothers of schoolboys is keeping their shoes in a tidy condition during the winter months. Buy some neat's-foot oil and mix with it sufficient dry lampblack to make a paste that will spread easily. both of these ingredients may be hought of a dealer in paints and oil. Pour the mixture into a bottle, and shake before using. The shoes must be thoroughly cleaned of mud and be perfectly dry. Then apply with a piece of cloth, rubbing the mixture into the leather thoroughly. It is astonishing how much of the mixture the leather will absorb at the first application. When the leather will absorb no more, rub thoroughly with a brush. Each day apply a very little with the brush or a cloth, and a neat black appearance is retained until the shoes are worn out. This mixture preserves the leather and renders it impervious to

Speech of personal reference should be sparingly used; for discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to any

AND

# **PORTLAND CEMENT**

FOR BARN WALLS AND PLOOPS, HOUSES, SILOS, PIGPENS, HENHOUSES; AND SEWERS, TILE, ABUTMENTS AND PIERS, FOR BRIDGES, GRANOLITHIO SIDEWALES; IN FACT, FOR ALL WORK THAT CAN BE DONE WITH CHMENT.

# Estate of John Battle THOROLD, ONT.

WHOLESALE IN CAR LOTS ONLY.

# Scotch-topped Shorthorns

Ten young bulls; also females of all ages, by Royal Sovereign (imp.). Must be sold at once. If you want to get a bargain, come quick.

Balsam P. O. RICHARD WARD, Claremont or Myrtle stations

# Shorthorn

Young Bulls for sale; by Imp. Lord Mount Stephen. Prices reasonable.

JAS. A. COCHRANE. Hillhurst P. O. o Compton Co., P.Q.

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Breeders of SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES Imported and Canadian bred females for

sale at very reasonable prices; also a pair of bull calves by Scottish Beau (imp.). Salem P. O. and Telegraph Office. Elera Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R. o Telephone connections.

# ZENOLEUM

Famous COAL-TAR Carbollo Dip. For general use on live-stock. Send for "Piggles' Troubles" and "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor" and learn its uses and what prominent stockmen say about 16. Books malled free. All druggies, or one gal., express paid, \$1.50;5 gal., freightpaid, \$5.50. ZERNER DISINFECTANT CO. 113 Bates St., Betrett, Mich.

## A. EDWARD MEYER Box 376, Guelph, Ont.

Breeder of High-class Scotch Shorthorns Princess Royals, Brawith Buds, Villages, Nonparells, Minas, Bessies, Clarets, Urys and others. Herd bulls, imp. Chief of Stars (72215), 145417, =32076=, Lovely Prince =50757 -. Young stock for sale, Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Telephone in house.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Four young bulls, including 22-months son of Mayflower 3rd, champion female at Winnipeg and Toronto, 1904; also a few good heifers of same family. Primrose Day (imp.) at head of herd.

WM. MeDERMOTT. Living Springs, Ont., Forgus Station.

SHORTHORN COWS and HEIFERS FOR SALE I have sold all my bulls advertised, but still have some good females for sale. All ages. Two with red bull calves at foot, one a Golden Drop and one an English Lady, calf sired by Imp. Scottish Beau.

Hugh Thomson, Box 556, St. Mary's, Ont. GREEN GROVE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.
Rose of Autumns, Isabellas, Floras, Urys,
Villages and Fairy Queens, both sexes and all ages, for sale. Something extra.good in young bulls and heifers; nothing reserved. W. G. Milson, Goring P. O., Markdale Sta.

FOREST 4 bulls from 8 to 12 months VIEW FARM
HEREFORDS, eral heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals, for sale.

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

PROSPECT High-class SHORTHORNS For Sale: Choice two-year-old heifers, well gone in calf; also some choice young bulls, some of them ready for service. For prices and particulars, apply to

J. R. McOALLUM & SONS, Iona Sta., Ont.

Forest Hill Stock Farm—A special offer for the next six weeks, to make room for some young stock; five choice young Shorthorn bulls, mostly rooms, from 8 to 13 months old; also a few good heifer calves. For particulars apply 0 G. W. KEAYS, Hyde Park P. O., Ont.

SHORTHORNS PRESENT OFFERINGS:—
Boan Rovin 29575, a Watt
bull; Prince Charley 50412, a Russell bull Also
four choice young bulls. For price and particulars
write W. H. WALLAGE,
Woodland Farm. o Mt. Forest, Ont.

### THE SPICE OF LIFE.

We are happier than we know, just as we are healthier than we know, and, let us hope, wiser and better than we know.

"What can we do to improve the present method of dancing?" thundered the parson. "Dancing is merely hugging set to music."

'We might cut out the music," softly suggested a bad young man in the rear of the auditorium.

Patient-Great Scott! Doctor, that's an awful bill for one week's treatment!"

Physician-My dear fellow, if you knew what an interesting case yours was and how strongly I was tempted to let it go to a post-mortem you wouldn't grumble at a bill three times as big as this.

A Georgia colored preacher has more than one way of making sure that none of his parishioners let the contribution plate pass unnoticed. "We have a collection for foreign and domestic missions dis morning, bredren and sisters," he announced one Sunday, "and, for de glory of heaben, wicheber one ob you stole Widow Johnson's sheep don't put a cent on de plate."

Representative Olmsted, of Pennsylvania, says that old Dr. Levi Bull was a clergyman of the Episcopal faith, and lived in Chester county, his State, many years ago. The good old doctor was called upon to baptize a child, the offspring of a family with the surname of Frog. Without any preliminary observations the fater and mother were called to the font at the end of the second part of the lesson of the service.

"Name this child," said the doctor. "We name it after you, sir," said the mother, in a low voice, as she handed the baby to the doctor.

"Oh, but you named the last after me. It was christened Levi," said the minister.

"Well, doctor, call this one after your t'other name."

And so the minister did, christening it Bull, and the youngster went forth with the cognomen of Bull Frog.

Mr. Roth, undertaker, had been summoned to the home of a wealthy aristo-

Upon surveying the remains of the deceased he discovered that the man wore a wig, and that, as he now lay in a reclining position, the wig fell back and exposed the bald pate.

"Madam," said the undertaker obsequiously to the sorrowing widow, "I perquiously to the sorrowing widow, "I perceive that your late husband wore a wig during his natural life. I do not suppose you wish this generally known, so if you will kindly favor me with a small pot of the state you wish this generally known, so if you glue I will arrange the wig so that it will be unnoticed."

The widow had no glue, but sent out for some immediately.

A short time afterward she approached the undertaker and proffered a small

bottle of glue. "Oh, never mind now," said Mr. Roth, consolingly, "I-er-I found a tack."-Lippincott's Magazine.

It was a mean trick, of course, and some day she will doubtless get even with him. She saw him take a piece of paper from his pocket, carefully fold it up, put it in an envelope, and then place the envelope in one of the far corners of the drawer of the library table. "What's that?" she asked. "Oh, nothing of any consequence," he replied. Now, if he had simply thrown it carelessly into the drawer she would have thought nothing of it, but the care he took to put it clear to the far corner, and the fact that he seemed ill at ease after he found that his action had been observed, aroused her curiosity. She wondered what it was, and she reasoned with herself that he had said it was "nothing of importance." so he would have nobody but himself to blame if she looked at it. She was justified in inferring from his words that there was no reason why she should not. And this is what she read scribbled on a piece of paper:-"I'll bet you a new hat your curiosity will not permit you to let this alone." It was a terrible predicament in which to place a woman. How would she claim the new hat without giving herself away?

# Is Your Liver To Blame?

HERE ARE THE SYMPTOMS WHICH TELL OF A CONGESTED LIVER, AND INDICATE THE NEED OF

# DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY - LIVER PILLS

The tongue is coated, the appetite is impaired, digestion is deranged, the bowels are constipated, and there are feelings of fullness and soreness about the liver.

You may have headache and dizziness, pains in the limbs, feverishness, yellowness of the eye and skin, depression of spirits, and irritability of temper.

So great is the influence of the liver on the other organs of the body, that once it is deranged, the whole system seems to be upset.

There are no means by which you can so quickly and certainly obtain relief from torpid, sluggish liver action as by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill at bedtime, and the result is a thorough cleansing of the filtering and excretory systems, and new vigor and regularity for liver, kidneys and bowels.

No family medicine has been more extensively used in Canada than Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and none has such a reputation for reliability and certainty of

Enliven the action of the liver by this well-known treatment, and you ensure good digestion and regular action of the howels—the foundation of good health.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The poperait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

# SHORTHORNS Two extra choice young bulls of serviceable age, from imported sires; also

heifers. LBICESTERS

Choice yearling ewes, now bred to our stock ram; also a few good ram lamba to offer.

W. A. DOUGLAS, ledonia Station.

Tuscarora P. O.

Caledonia Station.

# Shorthorns & Dorsets for Sale

Shorthorns, Gotswolds, Berkshires Twenty caives bulls and heifers, from four to sleven months; also cows and heifers. Also a few good young Cotswold ewes. CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE. Campbellford, Ont., P.O. and Station.

J. WATT & SON-3 imp. and home-bred BULLS for sale; also a number of cows and heifers, and Berkshire

Salem P. O., Elora station, G. T. R. & C.P.R. First-class Shortherns—Young cown the breeding. Also Shropshires of different ages. Write for prices, etc., to T. S. T. COLL. Bowmanville Stn., G. T. R. o Tyresse P. O.

# MOUNTAIN VIEW SHORTHORNS

Imported and home-bred, male and female, prize and sweepstakes winners, various ages. Anything for sale. o

S. J. MoNIGHT. Epping P. O. Thornbury Station.

Shorthorns for sale—Six young bulls, 20 cows and heifers, by that grand bull, sire of unbeaten Fair Queen and sister Queen Ideal, first-prize senior heifer calf at the International, 1904.

H. K. FAIRBAIRN, Thedford, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS—Five young bulls by imported and Canadian-bred sires and dams, also a few selected the sires and two-year-olds, compose our present offering.

RIOHARD ONE.

Alviuston, Ont. Alvinston, Ont.

High-class Shorthorns—Two mile much the country of the country of

later on.

### COSSIP.

THOUGHTS ON HORSE-BREEDING. The following is one of the latest papers written by the late Captain M. H. Hayes, F. R. C. V. S., and published in the Live-stock Journal (British):-

I have adopted the above title in preference to the more specific one of "Horse-breeding." because I feel that my ideas on this very important subject are not sufficiently matured to enable me to do more than to write tentatively, and particularly with the object of obtaining more information from readers who may be good enough to criticise, correct, supplement, and condemn.

The war in South Africa, and to a lesser extent the one in China, showed us the great need of a fund of good horsefiesh to draw upon. For military purposes the number is ample, but the quality is singularly poor, as our English Remount Department has found to its Remount Department has found to its cost. When we turn to that land of horses, Australia, we find the same want. Mr. W. E. Abbott, of Wingen, New South Wales, writing in the Pastoralists' Review, tells us that out of about a million horses in Australia, English remount officers have been able to get only 5,000 or 5,000 of all sorts; that these have cost three or four times more than they ought to have done and that the great majority three or four times more than they ought to have done, and that the great majority of them were mongrels. And now Germany wants to buy horses in that colony. The same difficulty has been met with in the Argentine Republic and North America. Our great rival in China, Russia, is more fortunate than we are, for she has no difficulty in obtaining every year about 9,000 horses for their regular cavalry, and probably as many more for their artillery, transport and Cossacks. I shall allude more fully to Russian horses later on.

like other animals, are the product of their surroundings. Their evo-nution is a process which, to obtain com-parative completeness, has to work-through many generations, and even then we find occasional rerversions to former types. If the process be forced, the action we find occasional rerversions to former types. If the process be forced, the action of atavism will be so frequent and varied that precision for ordinary requirements will be out of the question for the time being. As generation succeeds generation, the effects of a casual disturbance will become proportionately diminished. Thus we find that it is impossible to fore-tell what the produce of a thoroughbred and a cart animal will be. Even the son or daughter of two thoroughbreds may throw back to some vulgar ancestor which lived 150 years ago, as we may see by its "lumpy" shoulders, broad chest or large fetlocks; but the steadying influence of a century and a half makes this danger of trifling importance. Even the more recently established breed of American trotters shows a large degree of permanency in its type. Among high-class Arabs, which date back more than 1,000 years, fixity of type is far better marked than even among thoroughbreds. I have made the foregoing remarks in order to accentuate the fact that to obtain uniformity of results we must stick to one particular breed, and consequently order to accentuate the fact that to obtain uniformity of results we must stick to one particular breed, and consequently we should then limit our efforts in improving our stock by selection in that breed, and by attention to hygiene (conditions of health). Although the common practice of crossing is destructive of uniformity, it may be commercially successful. For instance, if the produce of a half or three-quarter bred mare but

uniformity, it may be commercially successful. For instance, if the produce of a half or three-quarter bred mare but to a thoroughbred does not turn into a hunter, it may serve for a remount or ordinary trapper. This haphazard style of breeding may be remunerative in Great Britain and Ireland, where home requirements are extremely varied, but it is fatal in a country like Australia, where the market is to a great extent restricted to one particular class of horse.

Several years ago the "stock horse" was a fine type of saddle animal, which many years of careful selection, chiefly for the Indian market, had evolved in Australasia. As I have bought, ridden and broken a great number of them which were brought over to Calcutta by my old horse-shipping friends, Stevens, Maclin, Hunter, Cavanagh, Kerouse, Gascard and others, I can speak of them from personal knowledge. Although some of them were somewhat plain about the head and a trifle goose-rumped, they had size, strength, cleverness, good paces, light forehands, flat and sloping shoulders, strong hocks, broad gaskins, great mobility of the joints of the fetlock and foot, strong feet, and their back tendons ran rearly as possible parallel to their cannon bones. They were beau-ideal horses for our cavalry and horse artillery, and their more compact brothers and sisters were equally efficient for field batteries. The dealers gave from £10 to £20 ablece for them.

W. G. McK., writing in the Australasian, July 21st, 1900, tells us that, "As we are all aware, the breeders of the colony, as if by common consent, relaxed their energies to a very great extent some years ago, and since that time there has been a gradual falling off in the number of horses of all classes available for use and sale. . . . . Fifteen or twenty years ago the demand arising from the extensive settlement going on in the northern usertions of the colony was such that it paid very well to breed horses, whether model or bad. And it was the freedom with which farmers with new land awaiting has lough,

the ruin of the industry." Here we have the evil of haphazard breeding, instead JOSEPH W, BARNET, Manager.

# MILBURN'S XA-LIVER

Stimulate the sluggish liver, clean the coated tongue, sweeten the breath, clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Heartburn, Jaundice, Water Brash, Catarrh of the Stomach, etc.

Mrs. C. Windrum, Baldur, Man., writes:—I suffered for years from liver troubles, and endured more than tongue can tell. I tried a great many different remedies, but they were of little or no benefit to me.
Some time ago I got a trial package of Laxa-Liver Pills, and they proved so beneficial to me that I procured more. I highly recommend them to anyone suffering from disordered liver.

Price 25 cents or 5 for \$1.00, all dealers, or

THE MILBURN CO., LIMITED Toronto, Ont.

# MAPLE SHADE



Nine young bulls fit for service. Showing the finest Cruickshank breeding. Good Size, Quality,

Flesh and Bone.

Inspection invited. Catalogues on application.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin P.O., Ont-

PLEASE DON'T imagine because we sold some cattle at Hamilton that we have none left to offer.

WE HAVE some good SHORTHORNS, both male and female. IF YOU

want any, write us specification, and we will tell you trankly whether we have it. JOHN CLANUY, H. OARGILL & SON Manager. om Cargill, On Cargill, Ont.

### Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor

General =28865=, and imported Proud Gift (84421). They have both breeding and individual merit. 600 A. T. GIBS

Shortherns. Oxfords and Berkshires. Herd bull, Imp. Royal Prince =45223=. Young stock of both sexes, imported and home-bred, for sale. Oxford ewes and ram lambs, also Berkshire swine, at reasonable prices.

JOHN McFarlane,

Box 41. Dutton P. O, El ein Co., Ont.

Stations M. C. R. and P. M.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of

# Scotch and Scotch-topued Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheen.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 48, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 20557, at head of stud. Farms 8 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto

# MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

1854.

Eight very choice young bulls, of the best breeding and from first-class milking cows. A few handsome heifers also for sale, and a few Leicesters. om

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P.O., Ont. Sunnyside Stock Farm—For Sale: A number of choice young BULLS, fit forservice, sired by (Imp.) Prince William and (Imp.) Douglas of Cluny, and from imported dams; also heifers in calf to Imp. Brave Ythan. om JAMES GIBB. Brooksdale, Ont.

BELL BROS., The "Cedars" Stock Farm BRADFORD, ONT. Breeders of Shorthorns and Shropshires. Stock all ages for sale.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM ROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA. Breeders of choice

# SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRES.

of trying to produce uniformity of results. "Crespin" (Australasian Pastoralists' Review, February 15th, 1900) remarks:—"Hdw often do we see stallions cards describing the horse as suitable for producing carriage horses, hacks and remounts, while he is merely a rather wellmade mongrel?" The use of such animals is one of the best ways to spoil any

breed.

In the exclusive breeding of strains which have their respective stud books. like thoroughbreds, Shires, Suffolks and Hackneys, the breeder's task is much more simple than in the production of a non-registered strain, like army horses and hunters. Here our only safety with horses intended for saddle work is to keep them as free as possible from harness blood, which will infallibly introduce faults of conformation that no resulting ness blood, which will intalibly introduce faults of conformation that no resulting increase in size or substance will counterbalance. The horse that does his work in the shafts, whether Hackney, Cleveland. Yorkshire Coach horse, chestnut Suffolk, Clydesdale, Shire, Ardennes, Percheron or Orloff trotter, requires comparatively massive shoulders to fill the collar and draw the weight behind him. This preponderance of weight on the forelegs will render the back tendons and suspensory ligaments of the forelegs of a saddle horse which is required to gallop, jump and stay, unable to stand this kind of work, even if the animal is able to occasionally accomplish it. For mere show purposes the cross may have its merits. For instance, I have sold to Russian officers half-bred Hackneys which delighted these gentlemen immensely by the way they picked up their feet, faults of conformation that no resulting which delighted these gentlemen immedisely by the way they picked up their feet, bent their knees and cocked their docks, and walked along as if the whole world belonged to them; but these horses would not have done either in the hunting field or on the South African veldt, for their shoulders and necks were too heavy.

As I have, unfortunately no practical As I have, unfortunately, no practical knowledge of American trotters, I must refrain from discussing them, beyond saying that the good results obtained by crossing them and other harness strains with thoroughbred blood seems to point out that a saddle cross, judiciously applied is useful in the production of light olied, is useful in the production of light harness horses.

## MR. OĞILVIE'S AYRSHIRES.

Mr. Robert Hunter, manager of Mr. Ogilvie's great herd of Ayrshire cattle at Lachine Rapids, near Montreal, P. Q., writes:—

at Lachine Rapids, near Montreal, P. Q., writes:—

"We have here at present the best lot of young bulls and heifers we ever had to offer. The bulls include Prince Sunbeam, 16 months old, the senior bull calf that won all around at Toronto, London and Ottawa last fall, a son of imp. Yiolet of Garlaff (Imp.) He has done well since, and is a very promising young bull. Also Hiawatha, 15 months, by the same sire, the champion Black Prince (Imported), and out of Nellie of Harperland (imported). He also was a winner in the senior calf class, and has done extra well since, and would take a lot of beating at the present time. Still another of the same age is Lord McAllister, out of the grand young cow Miss McAllister (imported), one of the heaviest milking young cows in the herd. This young bull has done exceptionally well, and is now one of the very best bulls of the age (fifteen months) to be found anywhere. In the junior class we have Pearl Stone, calved Jan. 8th. 1904. the very best bulls of the age (nrteen months) to be found anywhere. In the junior class we have
Pearl Stone, calved Jan. 8th, 1904,
winner of 2nd at Winnipeg and 1st at
Toronto. He has been keeping right
on improving and is a good handler,
very stylish and will be very hard to
beat as a yearling. Another good young
buil that will be a year old in March bull that will be a year old in March is out of the grand old cow Stately 4th of Muir (imp.), acknowledged by all to be one of the very best cows ever imported. He is sired by Douglasdale (imp.), and is well grown for his age. We have also a grand lot of young calves, from two to four months old.

"In heifers, it is doubtful if a more select lot can be found anywhere. Last fall they won more than half of the total prizes offered at Winnipeg, Toronto, London and Ottawa for two-year-old, yearling and senior heifer calves and young herds, winning in all 12 firsts, 9

old, yearling and senior heifer calves and young herds, winning in all 12 firsts, 9 seconds, 8 thirds, and 2 fourths. This is a wonderful record when the competition is taken into consideration. The two-year-olds and yearlings are mostly all served to calve in August and September next, but there is also a grand lot of other, young cows, all ages, calving at different dates and all in calf to one or the other of the two well-known imported bulls. Douglasdale and Lessnessock or the other of the two well-known imported bulls, Douglasdale and Lessnessock Royal Warrant, and the dams of all the young stock, as is well known, are imported. This is a rare chance for anyone wanting to start a herd of Ayrshires or to strengthen a show herd, as Mr. Ogilvie has decided that he would rather not show this year and has consented to sell what is wanted, as he wants to reduce the herd to a certain extent, as he wishes to keep more horses, so it will be "first come, first served."

"Say." remarked the village lawyer as he entered the general store, "I want a ribbon for my typewriter." "All right, sir." responded the new 'All right, sir," responded the new erk. "Do you want one for her or for

"As Shakespeare says," remarked Cassidy, who was fond of airing his "booklarnin''' occasionally, "what's in a name?" "Well," replied Casey, "call W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props. me wan that Oi don't loike, an' Oi'll om show ye."

is the investment end.

If the food makes its
proper amount of flesh,
then the cost is well invested. If a large part of the food is wasted through poor digestion or non-assimilation, then feeding becomes an expense rather than an investment.

is not a ration, but a scientific stock tonic and laxative, the famous prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D.V.S.). It's a digester and assimilator. It makes cattle get all the fiesh-forming material out of their food and turns losing propositions into profitable ones.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is sold on a written guarantee, 100 lbs. for \$7.00; 25-lb. pail \$2.00 (duty paid); smaller quantities at slight advance. Fed in small

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A. Also manufacturers of Dr./Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer.

# 13 First-class Young Bulls



and an excellent lot of Cows and Heifers.

All Scotch Cattle.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON GREENWOOD, ONT.

OAK LANE STOOK FARM. Shorthorns Cotswolds Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls,

Imported and Canadian - bred Shorthesns. Open to take orders for N. - W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. GOODFELLOW BROS., MASYILLE.

# T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O., BRANKD WHAT Shorthorns and Clydesdales

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering ! 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two broad mares. Farm Lmile north of town

What Offers for the Golden Lad—Nameless bull "Golden Name," dropped May 5th, 1901. Sire "Great Name" (imp.), dam "Mystery of Amherst" (imp.), bred by Charles Lants E-tate. To avoid inbreeding, I am prepared to sell this bull cheap. His stock is O. K.

F. S. WETHERALL, Cookshire, Que. Rushton Farm.

# JERSEYS

For sale: Yearling bull, dam gave 6,000 lbs. milk with first calf; bull calf, from 1st-prize three-year-old heifer, Toronto, 1903; also a fine lot of heifers. Also Cotswold ewes. a few good ones. o WILLIAM WILLIS, Newmarket, Ont.

140 - JERSEYS - 140

to choose from. 74 First Prizes, 1904. We have what you want, male or female. B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. 'Phone 68.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS at RIDGEDALE FARM 6 bull calves for sale, from 3 to 9 months old, bred from rich milking strains. Special prices to quick buyers. Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R., Shipping Stations. Ontario County. o R. W., Walker, Utica P. O., Ont. 1866

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1904. male.

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### GOSSIP.

Selling the kernets and keeping the husks, is no way to fatten the home-fed

"My sakes! How well your husband is trained. How did you ever do it?" "I didn't. He was a widower when I got him, It saves a lot of trouble."

Host-My wife is worrying about there being thirteen at the table to-night. Guest-Superstitious, eh?

Host-No. She has only a dozen silver-handled knives and forks.

Judge Robert Hodges, of Georgia, tells a pitiful story of a young friend of his who essayed to win a place as a school teacher in a country town not far from Judge Hodges, who has considerable political pull, backed the young fellow, but told him that he would have to stand an examination before he could hope for an appointment. The aspirant bade his patron good-bye in high feather, and left to take the examination. It was several days before Judge Hodges saw him again. When he did he noticed that the young man did not seem very jubilant.

"What's the matter, Sam?" the Judge questioned. "Couldn't you stand the examination?"

"No, suh," answered the disappointed "The fool examiners asked me about things that happened before I was born.' -Boston Advertiser.

FEEDING OLD LONDON.

FEEDING OLD LONDON.

The Sunday Strand has an article by Edouard Charles dealing with the feeding of the world's greatest city. We are told that the food bill for London for a twelvemonth does not fall short of £125,000,000. London consumes large quantities of bread. It takes 4,000,000 sacks of flour and 5,000,000 sacks of unground wheat to appease. London's breadeating capacity, and of this vast quantity Canada supplies one-sixth yearly. This amount of bread is not, of course, all eaten dry, and the quantity of butter consumed is given at 94,000,000 pounds, besides a very large quantity of margarine. Home dairies supply us with but a paltry 10 per cent. of our butter. Into the pockets of the dairymen of Normandy and Brittany, Denmark, the United States, the Argentine, Canada and Australia goes close upon £250,000 per annum for butter alone. Of milk London consumes 68,000,000 gallons per annum, and a quarter of a million of cows are responsible for this contribution to the table. It is impossible to get absolutely correct figures as to the number of eggs eaten yearly, but approximately they number about 500,000,000. What number the British hens contribute to the quantity it is impossible to say. Of cheese London gets rid of a large quantity—each Londoner's share being 12 pounds, and just half of it comes from abroad. The Londoners rank high as meat-eaters—the metropolis every year receiving about 450,000 tons of meat, alive and dead. A fair quantity of fish also disappears, being put down at no less than 574,000 tons.

REVISED VERSION OF THE OXFORD STUDENT.

(Written for the Farmer's Advocate) There was a guiless college youth, That mirrored modesty and truth; And sometimes at his musty room His sister called to chase the gloom.

One afternoon when she was there Arranging things, with kindly care, As often she had done before, There came a knock upon the door.

Our student, sensitive to fear Of thoughtless comrades' laughing jeers, Had only time to make deposit Of his dear sister in the closet; Then haste the door to open wide, His guest unbidden stepped inside.

He was a cheery-faced old man, And with apologies began For calling, and then let him know That more than fifty years ago, When he was in his youthful bloom. He'd occupied that very room: So thought he'd take a chance, he said, To see the changes time had made.

"The same old window, same old view, Ha! ha! the same old pictures, too;" And then he tapped them with his cane And laughed his merry laugh again.

"The same old sofa, I declare; Dear me, it must be worse for wear. The same old shelves," and then he came And spied the closed door. "The same—

"Oh, my!" A woman's dress peeped through,
Quick as he could he closed it to.
He shook his head, "Ah, ah! the same
Old game, young man, the same old game."

"Would you my reputation slur?"
The youth gasped, "That's my sister,
Sir."
"Then." said the old man with a sigh,
"The same old lie, the same old lie."

A. McFARLANE.

80 head to select from. 8 young bulls from 6 to 10 months old, whose dams have official week In months oid, whose dams have disclar weak.

If records of from 17 to 21 lbs. butter; sired by
Imp. Victor de Kol Pleterije, C. A. R. of M.
No. 3, and Johanna Rue 4th Lad.

MATT. BIOGAEDSON & SON,

Folkeleved Co. Haldimand Co. Caledonia P. O., Ont.

## Woodbine Holsteins

Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Porch, whose four nearest avcestors average 25 bs. of butter in 7 days in official tests. Cows, heifers and young bulls, sired by Homestead Albino Paul DeKol, a grandson of DeKol 2nd Paul DeKol, sire of 41 A. R. O. daughters, the greatest sire of the breed. Write for ex tended pedigrees and prices.

# A. KENNEDY, SYP:

26 months old, sired by Lady Waldorf's De Kol, whose dam has an official 7-day butter record if 22 lbs. 5 oz. This young bull's dam gave 58½ lbs, of milk daily at 3 years old. Her sre has three daughters in Advance Regstry and Record of Merit. A number of bull calves for sale. calves for sale.

BROWN BROS., Lyn, Ont.

Maple Grove Holsteins—In official tests they stand 1st for cow, 1st for 3-year-old, 1st 2-year-old and 1st under 2 years old. If you want bulls or heifers from such stock at reasonable prices, write o

A fine BULL CALVES, grandsons of Ioscolot of Pride, sweepstakes cow, Pan-Am., bred from prisewinners Toronto and London. Also lot of Chester White pigs. New Durham, Ont,

Holsteins and Jerseys for sale—Holstein cows and heifers, fresh calved or due to calf shortly; Holstein yearling bulls and heifers; Holstein calves, male or female. Jersey cows and heifers, all ages; calves, male or female. Write for what you want.

Burnbrae Stock Farm, Vankleek Hill, Ont.

Maple Gien Stock Farm offers for sale two choice Bull Calves, grandsons of Carmen Sylvia; also one from a daughter of the world's famous Inka Sylvia. Nearly ready for service. All are sired by sweepstake show bull, Ottawa, 1903. Address C. J. GILE: Y & SON, Glem Buell, Ont. o

3 Holstein Buils for sale—General Korndyke Burke De Kol, calved March 29, 1904; Sir Mercedes Burke De Kol, calved June 15, 1904; Sir Claxton De Kol, calved May 17, 1904. Prices reasonable. Will furnish extended pedigree on application.

J. A. CASKEY, Madoc, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS Bulls ready for service, by the invincible sweepstakes bull, Judge Akkrum De Kol 3rd, and out of choice dams; also some choice bull calves. Tamworths of the most approved type. A few sows in farrow to offer. Write A. C. HALLMAN,

Waterloo Co.

We want you to remember that HOLSTEIN COWS

owned by me (formerly at Brookbank Stock Farm, Currie's) won all sorts of honors in milk tests at Toronto, Ottawa and Guelph (5 years), and among many other prizes in the show-ring, including sweepstakes at Toronto and Pan-American in competition with the best in the world. Our herd is always improving. We have now 5 cows whose official test average 22 4 lbs, butter in 7 days 10 cows whose official test average. official test average 22 4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 cows whose official test average 20.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 15 (3 yrs. and up) whose official test average 19.02 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 (3 and 4 yrs.) whose official test average 17 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 helfers (average age 26 mos.) whose official test average 11 lbs. butter in 7 days. That is our idea of a dairy herd, and the kind of stock I handle. A few good young bulls, 1 to 13 mos., for sale. 13 mos., for sale.

GEO, BIOR, Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont, MERTON LODGE HOLSTEINS



ducers. Forty head to select from. Such great sire as Sir Hector De Kol at head of herd. Present offerings: Young bulls, cows and heiters, all ages. Am booking orders for our entire crop of spring calves with gilt-edge pedigrees. We quote prices delivered at your station. Safe

arrival guaranteed. H. E. GEORGE, ORAMPTON, ONT.

We are offering for sale Holstein Cows, Helfers and Young Bulls, heavy milkers and bred on producing lines. S. B. BECK, South Cayuga. P.O.

AYRSHIRES 4 choice buil calves four to service. Females all ages, bred for size and production. DAVID LEITCH. Prices right. Cornwall, G. T. R. CORNWALL, ONT. Apple Hill, C. P. R. om

# HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES

For sale: One yearing bull, one bull calf, cows from 4 to 8 years old with milk records from 54 to 62 pounds per day. Also heifer calves, Have won hundreds of prizes on my herd. Prices very reasonable, considering quality. Also B. P. Rooks, Black Minoreas, stillyar, Gray Dorkings, Axlesbury, Parks, Flore herd. Prices very reason.
herd. Prices very reason.
herd. Prices very reason.
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Hiver Grey Dorkings, Aylesbury Ducks. For prices write

WILLIAM THORN.

Lynedoch. Ont

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berksbire and Tamworth Pigs. AN,
Breslau, Ont.

Voung stock for sale at all times.

B. Ruld & Oo.

Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

# SPRINGHILL

Animals from this herd won the aged herd prize, also first on aged cow and champion female at both Toronto and Ottawa this fall. A number of young bulls from prizewinning cows, also females, all ages, for sale.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont. Farm one mile from Maxville station on C.A.R.

# High-Class Ayrshires

My offering of bulls consists of one August, 1908, calf and three spring calves, including one from imported Datay of Auchenbrain, with a record in her 13th year of 12,773 lbs. milk in 9 months. All sired by imp. bull.

W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES
Are now offering Leader of Meadow Bank,
the Pan-American winner, and three young
bulls, from 1 year to 2 mos. old; also cows and
heifers, all ages. Prices right. Address
JOHN W. LOGAN, Allan's Cerners, Que. o

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE. Four yearling bulls and 8 helfers, and spring calves of both sexes, all sired by Minte (1960). Bred by A. Hums, Monie P. O., Ont. P. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Ont.

MEADOWSIDE FARM Ayrahire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire Pigs B, P, Books and B, Orpingtons, Young stock for A. B. YUILL, Carleton Pince, Ont.

AYRSHIRES Am now affering my famous stock price; also a few cows from 5 to 5 years. Have a chr los to of refers and bull calves cut of my price cove, winners at Canadian mattern Schibtism. D. R. WATT, Allan's Corners, Que.

AYRSHIRES FROM A PRIZEWINNING HERD Hover-a-Blink, one of my stock bulls, and helfers tor sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to WM. STEWART & ROX.

Campbellford Sta. o Monie P.O., Ont.

Obampion Dorsets Dorset ewes in lamb; also ewe lambs for sale. Prices low, considering quality,

Mapleview Farm. o Thorndale, Ont.

# Sheep Breeders' Associations.

SHROPSHIRES 20 yearling ewes, 45 lambs, both sewes included from Imp. ram. For particulars write to GEO, HINDMARSH, Alles Oraig P. O., Onf

# We Will Buy

A 50c. Bottle of Liquozone and Give it to You to Try

We want you to know about Liquo-zone, and the product itself can tell you more than we. So we ask you to publish on every bottle an offer of let us buy you a bottle—a full-size bottle—to try. Let it prove that it does not kill. The reason is that germs what medicine cannot do. See what a are vegetables; and Liquozone—like tonic it is. Learn that it does kill germs. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do.

This offer itself should convince you that Liquozone does as we claim. We And you can t do that-nobody canwithout Liquozone.

# We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Liquo zone. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, after proving, in thousands of different cases, that Liquozone destroys the cause of any germ disease.

Liquozone has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food - the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are ex- Dandruff-Dropsy

an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you if there was any doubt of results. You want those results; taken internally. Every physician you want to be well and to keep well. knows that medicine is almost help-size bottle, and we will pay the drugless in any germ disease.

# Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Abscess-Anamia Bronchitis Blood Poison Bright's Disease Bowel Troubles Coughs—Colds Consumption Colic-Croup Constipation
Catarrh—Cancer
Dysentery—Diarrhea Hay Fever—Influenza Kidney Disease La Grippe Leucorrhea Liver Troubles Malaria—Neuralgia Many Heart Troubles Piles—Pneumonia Pleurisy—Ouinsy Pleurisy-Quinsy Rheumatism Scrofula – Syphilis Skin Diseases Stomach Troubles

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Eczema—Erysipelas
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Tumors-Ulcers Varicocele Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever-all inflamma-tion-all catarrh-all contagious diseases-all the results of impure or poisoned blood. In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

# 50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an size bottle, and we will pay the drug-gist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you: to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and 81.

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Give full address-write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

Thos. Southworth, Director of Colonization. Toronto, announces elsewhere in this issue that persons desiring farm help during the coming season should write him for application form.

The imported Shire stallion, Jubilee Victor 17422, bred by Baron Rothschild, and imported by that well-known importer, T. J. Berry, of Hensall, Ont., has been purchased by R. L. Craig, V. S. been purchased by R. L. Craig, V. S., Hamilton, Ont. Jubilee Victor is a magnificent specimen of the Shire horse, standing fully 16½ hands high; color, black, with small strip in face, and three white ankles, weighing when in stud condition about 2,000 pounds; closely coupled, short, strong back, excellent feet and legs, beautifully feathered, good, silky coat, actioned like a Hackney, and cannot fail to be of great value to the farmers of Wentworth and Halton counties, where he will make the season, as he is just the class of sire to get draft stock of the best selling type. of the best selling type.

Messrs. Wm. Willis & Son, Newmarket, Ont., breeders of Jersey cattle and Cotswold sheep, in ordering a change in their advertisement, write:—"We have sold the bull calf we advertised, and are still receiving latters of enquiry about him but bull calf we advertised, and are still receiving letters of enquiry about him, but we have the yearling bull yet, and he is a good one, and from excellent dairy stock. We have also for sale a few good Cotswold ewes. We have been running up the accounts of the doings of our cows for last year, and find they returned us in cash a trifle over \$30 each, including some two-year-old helfers, which I do not think is very bad, and we had what butter and cream we wanted to use in the family besides. Some people have an idea that Jerseys are no good, but they are the people who have not given the are the people who have not given the butter queen a trial. We have recently sold several through our advertisement. and have some good helfers yet for sale.

In Brant County, Cnt., a few miles from Ayr, we find a richly-bred herd of Holstein cattle, about 30 in number, owned by Mr. A. Kennedy, whose post office is Ayr. Most of the young cows and heifers, as well as two grand young bulls, were sired by Homestead Albino Paul De Kol 24666, sire Piettertje Henglerveld's Paul De Ko! 22128, with four official records of cows in his pedigrees that averaged 251 lbs. butter in seven days, and 79 lbs. milk in one day. His grandsire De Kol's 2nd Paul De Kol, is sire of the world's champion, who at 41 years produced 34.32 lbs. butter in seven days. He has 41 A. R. O. daughters, and 118 A. R. O. through his sons. The grandam, Shadeland De Kol 41386, gave 48 lbs. milk as a two-year-old; 15.53 lbs. hutter. Her g.d., Shadeland Aggie, gave 66 2-3 lbs. milk in one day, 151 lbs. butter in a week, a foundation that is a credit to any herd.

The present sire, that is being used with marked success upon the Homestead Albino Paul De Kol females, is Sir Mechthilde's Posch, sired by Sir Abbekirk Posch, full brother to Alta Posch, who has a record of 87 lbs. milk under three years, and 27 lbs. 1 oz. butter in a week, the largest A. R. O. record in the world at her age. His dam is lanthe Jewel Mechthilde 2708, with a three year-old record of 17.76 lbs. butter, 439.56 lbs. milk in seven days; 118.15 lbs. milk in 48 hours, testing 3.95 per cent. fat; twice winner of first in the dairy test at the Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph. Among the older females, from which many of the younger things are descended, are Mavourney Wilhelmina Tenson 1192, by Woodbine 345; dam Mavourney 175, record at 91 years old, 14.45 lbs. fat in seven days; 487.62 lbs. milk in seven days; and Mavourney's Pietertje Netherland 1595, sire Dora Beets 3rd's Pietertje Netherland 510, same dam as above; utter record 14.10 lbs., milk record 526.18 lbs.

Flora R., from Flora Jane (imp.), record 4,266 lbs. milk in .60 days, 21 lbs. butter in seven days, has a very promising young son to her credit, full of dairy character; he is by the present stock bull, Homestead Albino Paul De Kol. There are also two other bulls rising one year old that are the right kind, and we should say after looking into their breeding that they are the kind to breed good ones. Mr. Kennedy has been breeding Holsteins for several years, and has returned to our advertising columns, after being out for a time. We bespeak for him a share of the patronage of our

# Lincolns are Booming

We have only a few more ewe and ram lambs and breeding ewes for sale. We nave seven choice young bulls, Scotch topped, and a grand lot of heifers and young cows for sale at reasonable prices. Write or come and see us.

F. H. NEIL & SONS, Telegraph & R. R. station. LUCAN, ONT.

# "MODEL FARM" SHROPSHIRE

Do you want an imported ram or a home-bred one to improve your flock? Our offerings will please you. 10 imported rams and many home-bred ones (from imported stock) to choose from massive fellows, all-weel and mutten and the type that pleases, stock of all ages for sale. Prices consistent with quality. Long-distance phone No. 94. W. S. CARPENTER, Prop., SIMDOR, ONT.

# FARNHAM OXFORDS

We are offering for the next three menths a few good yearling rams, thirty strong, vigorous ram lambs, Also 50 yearling and two-year-old ewes bred to imported sive. Prices reasonable.
First prize at St. Louis.

H.Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ont. Arkell, C. P. R. Guelph, G. T. B. o

# Broadlea Oxford Down Sheep.

Present offerings young ewes bred to impress, ram and ewe lambs by imp. rams. For price and particulars write to

W. H. ARKELL.

Teeswater, Ont.

Imported and Shropshire Rams and Ewes from the best of breeders, of grand quality and at very moderate prices. Imported and home-bred Shorthorn Bulls, Cows and Helfers, all straigh.

Shortmorm Bulls, Jows and Letters, at state Scotch, of the best quality, and at prices you can stand. Write for catalogue and prices.

Echert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.

Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co.,

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# W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.

Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries are when the selected and selected an answered

Address : MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

Cables-Sheepcote, London.

BARGAINS IN SHROPSHIRES. We have ready for shipment shearling rams and ewes, \$12 to \$15 each; lambs, either sex, at \$10 to \$12 each. The above are of excellent breeding and quality. Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$1. W. R. BOW MAN, Mount Forest, Onto

Champion Cotswolds Silver medal ram, silfirst prizes except one at Toronto, 1904. A number of choice ewes, bred to imported ram, for sale. E. F. PARK, Burgeseville, Ont. o

AMERICAN LEICESTER BREEDERS' ASS'N. A. W. Smith, Pres.. Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedi-grees now being received for Vol. 5. For in-formation, blanks, etc., address om A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., Cameron, 111., U. S. A.

# NEWOASTLE HERD OF

Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle We have for quick sale some 50 head of Tamworth swine at all ages, including boars and sows ready to wean, several from 3 to 7 months old; also several of our prize winners at Toronto under 6 months. A few nice sows due to farrow in March and April. These are nearly all the direct get of Cowill's Choice, our sweepstakes boar at Toronto for several years. Also several Shorthorn bull calves, about a year old, and just ready for service, besides a few choice heifers and cows in calf. All at moderate prices. All correspondence answered promptly. Write for what you want—we can generally supply you. We have for quick sale some 50 head of Tam-

COLWILL BROS., NEWOASTLE, ONT. TAMWORTHS-DORSET HORN SHEEP.

Choice boars and sows of different ages at rery reasonable prices. Also a few Dorset Horn rams from first-class stock.

JAMES DIOESON, Orono, Ont.

"Glenairn Farm."

TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS Our Tamworths having taken a share of the prizes offered at Winnipeg Exhibition, have taken the diploma for the best herd of four sows, besides other prizes. Boars and sows from one to six months and 2 yearling sows. Also 6 choice bull calves of right type.

Grafton, G.T.R.

For Sale: At very reasonable prices, for immediate delivery, young boars ready for service, nice straight growthy fellows, with good bone and well haired.

Volume VII. of the Holstein-Friesian Herd-book of Canada has been received at this office, thanks to the secretary and editor, Mr. G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont. It is a substantial and well-printed volume of 400 pages, containing the charter and constitution of the society, a list of the officers, directors and members, a report of the proceedings of the last annual meeting, the pedigrees of 504 bulls and 694 females, a long list of transfers, and a complete index, the whole showing a very healthy condition of the breed and of trade.

Mr. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; Ont., writes:—"I have recently sold to Messrs. John Fairbairn and J. R. Philp, Yeovil, Ont., the splendid four-year-old imported Shorthorn bull, Sir Wilfrid =36114=, that we have been using in our herd very successfully. He is a handsome red bull, of grand scale, low down and thick, with very attractive head and horns. Sir Wilfrid was bred by Mr. John Milne, Mains of Laithers, Scotland, and was sired by the Cruickshank bull Scottish Victor, a very choicely-bred Victoria bull, by Mr. Duthie's famous old Scottish Archer. Sir Wilfrid's dam was one of Mr. Cruickshank's old Strawberry family, Archer. Sir Wilfrid's dam was one of Mr. Cruickshank's old Strawberry family, and very closely akin to the celebrated buil Choice Goods, grand champion at the World's Fair, St. Louis. Mr. Fairbairn and Mr. Philp have each been quietly building up a choice and select herd of up-to-date Shorthorns, using the best blood available, and the addition of Sir Wilfrid will strengthen them very much."

A short distance south-west from Woodstock, Ont., upon a high elevation overlooking the city, is the fine farm of Mr. Jas. W. Innis, a young man having a great liking for good stock, and who is heavily interested in registered Clydesdales, many of them good ones-six stallions and three mares being imported. Among the imported stallions is Zenith 2738, a son of the noted Baron's Pride. This horse won first at London, 1900. His dam was Bloom of Culcaigrie, by Macgregor. Another drafty, well-coupled horse, is Yardhent (imp.) (11234), by Prince of Brunstane (9977); dam Kate of Yardbent (12813). This is also a show horse, winning first at Woodstock and second at Bright, spring of 1904, in a very strong class, being beaten at the latter place by his stable mate, Zenith.

Still Another (12382) (imp.,), a beautiful brown two-year-old, a grandson of Baron's Pride, is by Pride of Blacon (10837), winner of many prizes in Scotland. This colt started to keep up the record of his sire by winning first at London, Ont., 1904, just after ocean voyage. He is a very promising colt. King Edward 4099 is a bay Canadian-bred colt, with white markings; sire Macmaster (imp.) 361 (3823), dam Polly Erskine 2708, a mare of rare quality, never taking lower than first place, although shown many times. She was by Sir Erskine 2119 (imp.). There are also in stock among others, two stallions rising two years-one a bay, by Zenith (imp.), and

a brown, by King Thomas (imp.). Among the fillies a good word must be said for Belle o' the Ball, by Moncreiffe Marquis, mention of which is made in the "Farmer's Advocate" of Sept. 8th, as "This filly has won several prizes, and from her beautiful quality of hone, fine size and grand feet and ankles, she is sure to develop into a high-class

Miss Scott (imp.), rising two years, sire Springhill Baron (10652), brother to Baron's Pride, dam Lily of Easter Cadder, is also a very promising filly, with good underpinhing. She was recently imported by W. D. Flatt. Hamilton, and was considered by good judges to be one of the best in the lot.

Dally (imp.) 5803, rising four years, is another bay, by Royal Charlie 4308 (11488), by same sire as Baron's Pride, iz., Sir Everard, and Lady Luck 5810 (imp.), is still another from same sire as above; dam Luck of Drummer 5897.

Anyone acquainted with Clydesdale reeding will note at a glance the excelent breeding that this string contains. Mr. Innes can furnish registered Canadian breds on short notice. In addition to the Clydes, he has recently launched out into the Shorthorn business, by purchasing about 15 females, some richly-bred ones, by such sires as Captain Mayfly (imp.) (28858), Nonpareil Fame (imp.) (50067), Clan Alpine (32864), Trout Creek Barmpton =28549=, and others He has a large, growthy, 14-months roan bull calf to use upon the herd, that should get good stock, viz., Wellesley Durno =54474=, by Lord Durno (imp. (40394); dam Heather Blossom = 26500= a choice breeder, by Warfare (imp.) =6452=; dam Charlotte (imp.) =11008. by Gravesend (46461).

or Fruit Liver Tablets

cure. Not merely relievebut completely cure all Stomach and Liver Troubles. The curative qualities of fruit in tablet form. At your druggist's. 50 cents a box.

# Woodstock Herd of Large White



Present offering: choice lot of young sows, bred to Craig-grook Hero, 1st prize boar at Edinburgh, 1904. Also a number of imp.-in-dam boars and sows of Septem ber farrow. Pairs supplied not akin.

H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

### ENGLISH YORKSHIRES Pige of the



most approved type, of both type, of both sexes, all ages, for asle at all himes. We have more im-ported animals in our herd than all other

Canada combined. We won more first prises at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all Silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champions and grand champions. Prices reasonable D. C. FLATT & SON MILLGROVE, ONT.



a few good young boars ready for service and fine sows ready to breed. Spring pigs have come strong, and we can supply pairs not akin. WILLIAM WILSON, Box 191, Brampton, Cat.

# GLENBURN HERD OF ORKSHIRES

winners of gold medal three years in succession, offers for sale until New Year's a number of fine young sows and boars, from 3 to 4 months old, at \$12 each.

DAVID BARR. Jr., Box 3, Renfrew P. O. BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES For sale: Berkshires from 6 weeks to 6 months; Yorkshires, one boar fit for service and younger stock. Pairs not akin. All of the bacon type.

Rose Bank Farm. o Churchill, Ont.

YORKSHIRBS Both sexes, for breeding or show purposes. Holstein calves, both sexes, for sale, from best milk and butter strains. R. HONEY, Minster Farm, Brickley, Ont.

## OHOICE LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

From imported and home-bred sows and boars. Sows and boars all ages for sale, and sows in farrow. Write Jas. A. Russell. Precious Corners, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES Two red yearling

bulls and several hand some dark roan bull calves. Young sows in farrow, one yearling



tered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; classes young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pains and akin; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and enfo delivery guaranteed. Address Putnama, Cont. YORKSHIRES

for sale, from imported stock. For price and description write to GEO. M. SMITH. Haysville P. O., Ont.

YORKSHIRES AND LEICESTERS. FOR SALE: Boars and sows, all ages, from imported stock; also ram and ewe lambs, at reasonable prices C. & J. CARRUTHERS. Cobourg. Ont.

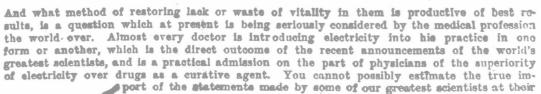
Large English Yorkshires 40 December pigs and 8 boars and sows 6 months old; also 2 yearling sows in farrow (by S. H. Dalmeny Cavalier) for sale. Also White and Bronze turkeys. Reduced prices for 30 days. For particulars write to o T, J. COLE, Box 188, Bowmanville, Ont.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

JNO. LAHMER, Vine P. O. Vine and Craigvale stations, G. T. R.

HILLCREST WERD OF

# HY MEN ARE WE



convention recently held, where they claim that after five years of studious research they have discovered that electricity is the basis of human vitality, that without this fluid of life we cannot exist. I have been preaching on these same lines for the past twenty years. did not discover—it was only my belief. My theory was founded upon the fact that the food that we eat is treated as fuel by the stomach, just the same as coal in a furnace. The chemical action which is produced upon the food by the acids and juices of the stomach burns the food and causes a carbonic heat. This heat is

electricity, and it is forced into the nerves and vital organs and is their life. The electrical heat generated by the consumption of our food should keep healthy every vital organ of the body. Debility of the vital organs arises when the waste is greater than the repair, when the stomach is not able to generate sufficient electrical heat to supply the demands of nature. This is the source of decay in men. Now, what I claim is that my theory passes beyond what these great men claim to have discovered. I have invented a device by which this life (ELECTRICITY) may be restored to the human body. It is the marvel of electricians the marvel of electricians.

# Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

is life itself to any man who will wear it. I have been endeavoring to pound these facts into the public all this time, and will keep on doing so until they are generally accepted. My immense business is due to my knowledge of the effect of electricity upon the ailments treated and the best way to obtain that effect. I take every case that comes to me as an individual and direct the ap-

plication of my Belt to suit the demands of each particular case. When you consider the fact that electricity, which I supply, is life to the organs into which I send it, you can see how I get my results. My success comes from my cures. If I did not cure my business would be worn out long ago, as has the business of every other maker of Electric Belts. A great many schemers and trauds have gone into the electric belt business because they found it was an easy way to make money, and have resorted to very questionable methods at times in order to dispose of their so-called appliance.

I HAVE AN ELECTRIC BELT THAT DOES CURE, and 1 am offering it to you in such a way that you take no chances whatever. Give me your name and address with a statement of your case, and I will at once arrange a Belt suitable for your case and

# don't Gure You Will Ask For No Pay

All I ask is that you give me reasonable security for my Belt while you are wearing tt.

# THE WORDS OF THESE GRATEFUL PEOPLE SHOULD APPEAL TO YOU. years."—ROBERT BENNET, Bright, Ont.

"It makes me feel like what a person should. It is a grand invention. The pain has all left my back and I have no losses at all."—HARVEY A. McARTHUR, 28 Park street south, Hamilton, Ont.

"Your Belt is doing me more good than anything I have ever tried. I feel better now than I have for three

"I find your Belt a great deal better than even you said. My back is all right again. When I wear it I feel like a wild Indian."—O. P. DICKIE, Galt, Ont.

"I received your Belt all right, and I am a weak man no more. This

tells my story."—JOHN D. CAM-ERON, Lochalsh, Ont.

"Since wearing your Belt I have had no trouble nor pains in my liver or stomach and sleep well at night. The testicles are quite firm and hard and the pains are entirely gone."—JOHN ORR, Maple View, Ont.

IT CURES ANY CASE OF RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY TROUBLES, LAME BACK, SCIATICA, STOMACH TROU-BLES, NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, LOST HEALTH AND EVERY INDICATION THAT YOU ARE BREAKING DOWN PHYSICALLY.

FREE BOOK. I want you to read my book, and learn the truth about my argument. If you are not as vigorous as you would like to be, if you have rheumatic pains, weak kidneys, loss of vitality, prostatic troubles, nervous spells, varicocele or any ailment of the kind that weakens you, it would assure your future happiness if you would look into this method of mine. Don't delay it; your best days are slipping by. If you want this book I send it closely sealed, free.

DR. M. S. MCLAUGHLIN, 130 YONGE ST., TORONTO, CAN. OFFICE HOURS-9 A.M. TO 8.30 P.M.

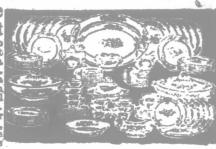
of \$3 for every day's work absolutely sure. Write at once. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 706, Windoor, Ont.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire's Berkshire Herd. Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire's Berkshire Herd. Winners of 102 awards in 1904, including champion against all beeds in carcass competition, Lindon Fat Stock Show. The breeding sows are sired by the champion boar, Baron Kitchener 8493. Polegate Decry. Polegate Damc. Polegate Dawn—winners in England, Canada and United States—were exported from this herd. For prices and particulars apply to: o Compton Estate Office, Eastbourne, or to F. &. Walling, 7 Cavendish Cottages, Eastbourne. Sussex. England.

Eastbourne, Sussex, England.

REE Handsome 97-Piece Dinner and Tea Set \$1,000 Reward paid to any person who should be any person who mean what we say. This is a chance of a lifetime. An honest proposition. We will give away, Free, 1,000 Dinner and Tea Sets, beautifully decorated in blue, brown, green or pink, each set 97 pieces, latest design, full size for family use, to quickly introduce Dr. Armour's Vegetable Pills, the famous Remedy for Constipation, Indigestion, Unhealthy Blood, Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, to stimulate the appetite, regulate the bowels and beautify the complete 97-piece set, exactly as we claim, or forfeit our money.

Want to get a handsome set of dishes Absolutely Free.



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# ALL WE ASK YOU TO SELL IS 10 BOXES AT 25c. A BOX

SIÓ of Dr. Armour's Famous Vegetable Pills according to our plan.

every one who buys a box of Pills from you is entitled to a handsome present from us. You can sell them quickly. Don't miss this Grand Opportunity. Write us to-day and agree to sell the 10 boxes and return the money, \$2.50 to us. We trust you with the Pills till sold.

We are bound to introduce Dr. Armour's Famous Vegetable Pills no matter what it costs us. When we say we will give away these handsome sets of dishes we will do it. We arrange to pay all charges on the dishes to your nearest station. Don't miss this great opportunity. Write to us at once, Remember our dishes are beautifully decorated and are boxed, packed and shipped free of charge.

Address THE DR. ARMOUR MEDICINE CO., Dept. 372. Toronto, Ont.

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### THE SPICE OF LIFE.

A "That's Jones" daughter with him. She's firm alout to 8 married." B."Who's the lucky in n?" A.-"Jones."-

To the infamous July Jeffreys, who taunted him with having grown so old as to forget his law, the great Sir John Maynard replied, "I have forgetten more law than you ever knew; but allow me to say I have not forgotten much."

"That dog of yours flew at me this morning and bit me on the leg, and now I notify you that I intend to shoot it the first time I see it." "The dog isn't mad." "Mad! I know he isn't mad. What's he got to be mad about? It's me that's mad."

An Irishman, being ill, consulted a physician, who gave him a powder, with instructions to take as much at a time as would cover a ten-cent piece. Meeting the man a little while afterward, the doctor was surprised at his haggard appearance. "Did you take the powder, as I told you?" he inquired. "I did, sir," replied the Irishman. "I hadn't a tin-cint piece about me, so I just covered a nickel

The late Bishop Beckwith, of Georgia, was fond of his gun, and spent much of his time hunting. One day the Bishop was out with dog and gun, and met a member of his parish, whom he reproved for inattention to his religious duties. "You should attend church and read

your Bible," said the Bishop. "I do read my Bible, Bishop," was the answer, "and I don't find any mention of the apostles going a-shooting."

"No," replied the Bishop, "the shooting was very bad in Palestine, so they went fishing instead."

The Kentucky Colonel, lunching at the Arena, was telling the story of a famous Kentucky feud which had died a natural death, there being now only one survivor.

"Do they have any clergymen in Kentucky?" asked one of the party.

"Of co'se," replied the Colonel. "They mus' have clergymen in Kentucky to read the bu'ial suvvice ovah the daid."

The Fulton (Kan.) Gazette reports that a minister of that town was moved by the grief of a husband whose wife was to be buried, and sought to commiserate

him in the following manner:-"My brother, I know that this is a great grief that has overtaken you, and though you are compelled to mourn the loss of this one who was your companion and partner in life, I would console you with the assurance that there is another who sympathizes with you and seeks to embrace you in the arms of unfailing love.'

To this the bereaved man replied by asking, as he gazed through tears into the minister's face, "What's her name?"

Andrew Carnegie, at a recent dinner in

New York, talked about Peebles.
"Peebles," said Mr. Carnegie, "would strike the stranger as a bleak place. Despite its waulk mills, despite its black cattle and its black-faced sheep, despite its River Tweed and its handsome iron bridge across the Tweed, Peebles is not a parish to strike the visitor as gay or lively.

"Nevertheless, the inhabitants of Peebles love their home. They are an odd people, a people gifted with the power of saying amusing, memorable things.

"An old Peebles sheep-raiser once got together a little money and made a journey to Paris. Paris, he had heard, was the most joyous, the most beautiful city in the world. Therefore he would see it before he died.

"On his return, a month or so later, his friends gathered round him.

"Tell us,' they said 'what Paris is like. Tell us how it compares with the Scottish cities you have seen." "The old man compressed his

reflective look:-" Paris, all things considered, is a wonderful place; but, still, give me Peebles for pleasure,"

Then he said, rubbing his chin with

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