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## Che

# Farmer's XIdvocate and Home Magazine. 

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

## EDITORIAI

## The Farmer's Son's Position.

The following query is one of a number of similar purport recently addressed to the "Farm-
er's Advocate": "Would you advise a farmer's son staying at home after he is of age; against son staying at
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' maiority 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 partidlly 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 mutwal trankness in in discussing the prospects more mutual 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
such assistance. 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 busiif so inclined, lay aside the nucleus for a busi-
ness 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 man would probably have to be engaged to take
his place, and that good wages would be required 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 and unsatisfactory help, in which case it would
have been better to have given the same allowhave been better to have given te same an the
ance to the son who had been trained in the ways of the father. If, on the other hand, the occupation, the father, after giving him wise occupation, the father, after giving him wise
counsel that fails to convince him, nay 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 fications 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 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, and giving him no personal financial interest in the business. For the happiest results to both there should be mutual confdence and consulta-
tion, and nothing will be more likely to bind th boy to the farm with the silken cords of satis faction than giving him something in the line o ive stock to call his own, to feed and care for nd dispose of as his judgment may dictate." Th best way to create and keep in the mind of the boy a love for the farm is to so treat him as to 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 af ford an opportunity of comparing the output of 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 products exported. In 1902, their com 1903 \$47,500,000 : but for 1904 the figures have receded to $\$ 41,000,000$. The great er 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 ther hand, partially redeemed' the situation by an increase in the value of exported product o early $\$ 200,000$ over the previous year, amount ing all. together to $\$ 7,500,000$. When we come o localize these values we find that Ontarlo is responsible for the decrease of revenue from ex ported cheese and bacon, and that Quebec butte has to be largely credited with the increase in the 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 raise hogs in. Denmark, the cents a pound to upply the rre ort, the Danes continue to f. 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 to decrease the cost of such production decrease in the amount of milk supplied by pear very great at the time but so sudden apcline in revenue from dairy products as we have ust witnessed cannot fail to make itself felt in he lessened purchasing power of the people, and onsequently tighter money. The experiment of in-and-out" farming has too of en been fritied and has been found too expensive for the average armer. The system that returns the largest profit, and, consequently, the one that all should ollow, is to stick to a particular line, like dairy ing, 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 he high-water mark where it should have been at he end of 1904, somewhere in the neighborhood i $\$ 55,000,000$. A singular condition has existed the past year which promises to react next season, namely, that cows have failed to produce解 quantity of milk naturally expected of them and that next summer they may be expected to return to their normal production. With this for cheese and bacon, we should bend prevaling to attain a new high record for the production of thone ataple commodition in Canada.

Notes on the Oflario Agricilthart College.
The Ontario Agricultural College is in, full swing for 1905, with ever six hundred students in attendance. This includes the Macdonald Institute classes and about two hundred in the short courses for live stock end hunared in the short courses for inve stock and seed jugg ing, forty-seven in dairying, and about twenty-ive in poultry. It is a sign of the times that the what it was last year, and when in the judein pavilion the other day we noticed that about three hundred persons were on the amplithentre seats, including some of the regular college-course students, intently following the points of horse in the ring. While here and there we noted a man advanced in years, the class was practically made up of young men-strong oviderice of the awakening thirst for special knowledge on the part of the rising generation of farmers and stockmen. In the regular college courses thete are one hundred and sixteen old students and one hundred and seven new, or two hundred and wenty-three in all. There is a slight falling, ot 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. de gree. 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 institu tion like the O. A. C. would be remiss in its duty if it did not make the most thorough preparaion for supplying that need, and doing it with the most thoroughly qualified men, who will de themselves, their country and the Colloge aredit nil. whatever position they may be called upon to fill. But right at this point something more in the "Farmer's Advocate" on the ediucation of the farmer's son for the farm which is dithact ng widespread interest, as, indeed it whould for here is no more important subject to-day in for the consideration of farmers. In our issue for January 5th, Mr. Richard Gibson stated that the January 5th, Mr. Richard Gibson stated that the lege was to turn out professors for A'merlcan 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 bond-fide farmers. We asked President Creelman what he had to say to these statements, and he replied that, so fer as the O. A. C. Wets con cefned, they were not correct. In the first place out of over two hundred students going thirough the College, only about twenty graduated with he B. S. A. degree yearly, and these were the nly men eligible for the positions referred to he publi the press and otherwise they are-in tudenblic eye. But what does become of the wentys A careful inquiry covering the past who very 1 fity-four per country in the world, showed that ctually in the Province of Ontario to de, wor that number seventy-one prod the y on farms and farming. A great mainy more were farming in Manitoba, the Northwest Terrl tories, in the Maritime Provinces, and elsewher Canada. The two-year or associate" di wim cuiew to the of the practical enctor With a view to the needs of the practical, every of the stulen take and is perne som that for the better proparation of his son tor lifo

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on the farm something more than home train-
ing or a "short course "were needful, the associate course would certainly commend itself to
him.
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 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 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 help-
fulness, but it gave her an insipht fulness, but it gave her an insight into why things
were done that lifted her work out of drudgery were done that lifted her work out of drudgery interest. Students are there from all parts of
Canada, and the number of those coming from the country the number a tendency to to coming increase. The
following statement, prepared for us at following statement, prepared for us at a recent
date, will give the reader an idea of the distribu-
tion of students in the institute: tion of students in the institute:
In the Home Fconomics Department there $\begin{aligned} \text { were } & \text { students taking the Junior Normal work } \\ 17 & \text { students taking the Senior Normal }\end{aligned}$ 17 students taking the Junior Normal work.
20 students taking the Senior Normal work.
4 students taking the Professional Housekeeper course.
students taking the Two-year Cours
5 students taking the Two-year Course.
16 students taking the One-year Course.
15 students taking the Short Course in mestic Science.
students taking the Optional Courses. 23 students taking the Optional Courses.
There were twenty-seven apolications for en-
In, to the Short Course in Domestic Srienc.

Another institution of special interest, is the
Consolidated Public School, quite near the Mac donald 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 and system of teaching, scholars will be better prepared for an agricultural college course. In
the main, Principal Hotson states that they folow the regular public school curriculum, and are a part of the regular inspectorate. But the school is graded, and there are five assistant teachers. There are departments for manual
training. fitted up. with tools which the scholars use in woodwork, etc.; for domestic economy, in which cooking, sewing, eto., is taught, and in
spring and summer the scholars will have individpring and summer the scholars will have individ al and collective garden plots. A curious in-
cident 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 omes to the worst, the consolidated school buttons. They bring in plans of barns, with estimates on the cost of material ; they have supplementary readings of books like those of John 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 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. is the only school that ever was !"' Four ordinary
school sections united in this school, and there 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 per van varying from $\$ 1.40$ to $\$ 2.90$ per day, but this will be reduced another season. The school opens at 9.30 a . m., but there are no intermissions for senior pupils, and just one hour
noon, so that as much work is done as when noon, so that as much work is done as when
tarting at $9 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. 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 educa-
tional 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 cement flooring in the dairy barns, where the obsolete mangers have been abolished, and a ma-
nure 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-to-
date building for farm mechanics of machinery, carpenter work forging end 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 provisio 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, York
shire 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 inaking them swamp soils of
more profitable.
Wellington proud of the O. A. C.," remarked a
County resident to the writer. "It Wellington County resident to the writer. "It
has a reputation, and it deserves it. You never 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 eduration." an morere inclined to think that these remarks by tumitins to judge of the College and staff fairly,
indicatell inn very strong reason for its prestige,
 tore 10 , doubly prized. It is fundamental
Educational institutions there may be, dominated
by divergent ideals or types of policy. The product of one is a moneymaking machine ; of the ther, manhood in the best sense of that term acter of the other. The one circles in the routin of Henry Ward Beecher's Western farmer, who bought more land to raise more corn to feed to feed more hogs," and thus on. The other to feed more hogs, and thus intelligent, moral being who can see beauty and goodness in the orld and in life. Pressed to an extreme, th ne may make the man a heartless mercenary,
he other impractical and inefficient for the workthe other impractical and inefficient for the work-
a-day world. There is a golden mean in which uccess 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 will hold to an institution whose teachings they will hold in still greater esteem as years lengthen 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." 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 can-
not 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 work a wonderful change. The neglected farms rose, and the ill-bred and ill-fed animals would give place to the slick-coated, well-bred animals 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 AdvoRodney, Ont., Jan. 5, 1905. A. D. McGUGAN

## HURSES.

Meetings of horsemen will be held on dates and at places given below: January 30th, at 8 p. motel, annual meeting of the Harness, Hunter and Saddle Horse Society of
Canada. Canada.
Tuesd
Tuesday, January 31st, at $7.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. , annual meeting Hackney Horse Society.
31st, at 8.30 p. dian Pony Society., fifth annual meeting CanaWednesday, February 1st, at 11 a minnal meeting Shire Horse Breeders' Association. meeting Cana, February 1st, at $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. ., annual sociation.
Thursday, February and ered by the Canadaian Horse-breeders' Associathe 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' February 1st, 2nd and 3rd, third annual Clydesdale and Shire Show.

The best Canadian ice record over a half-mile track is $2.18 \frac{1}{2}$, made by Flora Hunter, in a race mile track is $2.15 \frac{1}{4}$, made by Cresceus, at Ottawa, two years ago.
A press report says: Alfred Vanderbilt ordered his special car coupled to the Twentieth Century fast in Chicago the next other day, took breakeating the two lamb chops purchased the best our-1n-hand team in the world of Mr. Tichenor lay shaking hands with Tom Lawson. That's he way to do business.
At this time of the year it is necessary that tended to, as no good can result from their liv ing upon poor food. A certain amount of sound hay or chaff, and if they are in the 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 any-
thing that is liable to interfere with the digesnourishment, in mare, which requires all the her unborn poajudicial to her health and that of

Handle the Colts During Winter During the winter months there is little to do
the average farm but look after the stock, and as a the average farm but look after the stock, and as a
consequence, there is considerable spare time, except consequence, there is considerable spare
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. Proatable because it enhances the future value of the colt, and at
the same time tends to make the boys proficient horsethe same Enjoyeble 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 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 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 not look for improvement. In the first case he observescourages 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 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 in the way of improvement, because
him the same degree of pleasure as the handling of one
in which improvement is not only possible, but necesin which improvement is not only possible, but neces-
sary. When boys begin to handle colts they should do sary. When boys begin to hander 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 of opinion or inclination between the boy and the colt
should, if possible, be avoided, but when such occur, 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
of
overcome. Colts should be handled whan quite young overcome. Colts should be handled when quite young,
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 it is properly called in this case, does not commence
until the animal is required for work, and then it is until the animal is required for work, and then it is good and well-mannered horses, we cannot expect it to
give as satisfactory results as where the education was give as satisfactory results as where the education was When there are unhandled or green colts of different
ages, let the boys begin to handle them. The weanages, lings 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 cutter. The exercise is good for the colt, and the
education is invaluable. They should be handled all
and 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 treat-
ed, and, of course, when they are being petted, many ed, and, of course, when they are being petted, many
and variable words may be used, the signification of and variable 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 lesson we should use few words, we should pronounce
them distinctly, each word should indicate a specific 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 when we want him to stand still, "back" when he is
wanted to step backwards, "go on "when we want wanted to step backwards, "go on " when we want
him to move forwarws, "steady ", when we want him 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 deuse of the same word. How often do we hear drivers say whoa, or whoa, to go more slowly, use the wame expression when they really want the horse to stand, and the same when they want him to back. The indiscrininate use of words must confuse a horse, and while horses so driven are often handy and well man-
nered, it is because they have become so accustomed nered, it is because they have become so accustomed
to it that they associate certain actions with certain tones of voice, or wihh the degree of pressure exerted upon the bit, even though the same words are used for ach action. This, we claim, is wrong, hence it is
wise to be careful in respect to the words we use in wise to be careful in respect to the words we use in
handling colts. The yearlings, two- and threo-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 or, in other words, should be bitted. by putting a
not be done by driving or riding, but by
light bridle with an ordinary snaffe 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 a tached to a surcingle
she should be given, and the pressure gradually increased
hy 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
tomed to it, and we avoid the sore mouths so often seen in colts when they are driven or ridden without and the colt allowed to run in a large box stall or paddock for a few hours each day until he becomes ac customed 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 elther with a good-mannered mate or singly. I do not fact, I prefer teaching a colt to go singly first, In then we seldom have trouble when we waint him to go with a mate, but many prefer driving him with 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 froth harness. When he is hitched idee that " any old thing " is and rig are strong. The colt to is entirely wrong. The " old thing " may break and the colt injure himself or run away, and Chereby 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 some times 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 \& strong rope first few times. When tied whilg 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, of It he be for sale, he can be hitched and shown to the prospective purchaser. If he be a colt of saddle breed-
ing or pattern, he should be taught to 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 delightiful, and, in my opinion, both boys and girla on the farm should practice it, but I have not space
to enlarge on this at present.

## Re Premiums.

Mr. N. Ootton, Simeoe, Ont.: "I recelved 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 ccept thanks for promium knife which I received. It is up-to-date."

Fitting Show Horses.
A yearling that is fed up on oil cake and other soft foocs 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 puct. There is only one reliable and safe way to
put muscle on a horse, and that is by a put muscle on a horse, and that is by a long ing. 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 acneutralized by its sinister influence upon the ac-
tion. If a horse, and especially a young one, is sent along tor much at top speed, or anything near it, the freedom and liborty of its action are sure to suffer, but, on the other hand, no matter
how much slow work, such as walling it gets how much slow work, such as walking, it gets, animal, unless it is a very delicate one, will thrive in every respect and lay on muscle.
filly which is destined for exinibition with sound wholesome food cannot porsibly be overestimated A fattening diet, of course, produces a big appearance, but it is purely artificial, and einnot
compare with the looks of a horse which has been compare with the looks of a horse which has been on sorund, wholesome, nourishing food, which haa
been enjoyed, as it always is, by a healthy ant-
mal in useful work. Unfortumately, there is not mal in usefful work. Unfortunately, there is not
sufficient time in many ©great studs to devote to sufficient time in many sreat studs to devote to he proper preparation of their show horses; and
even when there is, some owners appear to be even when there is, some owners appear to be than upon those which really beneft the horses and assist in bringing them into the ring in that ejoice to see.
The main difficulty which has to be feced by exhibitors is one of time, as it is imposesible to
bring a horse out in blooming condition bring a horse out in blooming condition it his great difference exists between getting a horse a great difierence 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 and this is a fact which all parties concerned should bear in mind. In the former case, overy thing goes by appearances; in the latter,
result depends upon the actual performance of
the horse, and as many animals run better when the horse, and as many animals rum better when apparently halp trained than they do when wound
up to concert pitch, it is impossible to draw any up to concert pitch, it is impossible to draw any comparisons between the two cases. At the reme and safist way to put muscle on a horee is by subjecting him to a long cou
Live-stock Journal (British).


Trout Creek Wanderer
Y arcling shorthorn steer. First at Internatlonal Sngw, Chicago. 1994. Property of W, D, Flath Hinmiltei, Ont

Worl for the Horse-breeders' Asseciation.
Speaking of the source of supply for high stepping show horses, no less authority than Mr W. D. Grand, formerly of the Repository, Tobred horses: ". The foundation of the Standard 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 frater nity of horsemen as a body, of that style, ac tion and general pleasing contour, that characterzes a first-class harness horse, and a most blind and irrational effort made to produce a racing nachine, regardless of and at the sacrifice of size, rength, achen, and, in fact, country there are both stallions and all over the might produce, not only high-stepping show horses, but also excellent road horses, show nuch 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 tallions.
About twenty-five years ago, a Royal Commison investigated the condition of horse-breeding i, Ontario, and much of the evidence taken urged he establishment of a record and an organization that would foster the development of light-horse 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 operespecially 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 vigorous lambs, the ewes require to trong, healthy, good, thrifty condition, without becoming to fat. Their principal food, up to within a month lambing time, may be good clover hay, if available. Indeed, with this in fair supply, they need Where pea straw that up to time indicated. flail threshed is on hand, this will carry thed and allong 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 on the lambs they ewes has an injurious effect upon the lambs they are carrying. A moderate good effect, provided with safety, and even with of exercise and to thi ewes a fair amount turnips whole, in order that some owners feed the them, and thereby receive exercise may scoop same time eat more slowly, mixing the food with the saliva of the mouth, which aids digestion. ed with sliced turnips, and kept in close quarters was, not satisfactory, the lambs too often coming 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 veel able to ver, claim that a fairly liberal feeding of hoots may be safely practiced, but all agree that if the owes lie quiet and fail to get exercise the results
are inot so satisfactory. In winters of deep snow it is not always practicable to give them exer cise. Feeding hay or pea straw in racks in the what has been said that sheep are more difficult on manage than other stock. There is, in fact no farm stock that requires less care, and if given
half a chanco they will make as good returns a
Any ot her. Just the exercise of a little common

Devon Long-wool Sheep. This breed originated in the County of Devon for centuries in the neighborhood of Bampton, o Bathampton, a market town and parish in tha "Many sheep are fed in the neighborhood. The are of large sizs, and of uncommon fine quality from the excellence of the pasture." The origina was a large-framed, heavy-woolled sheep, white faced and hornless, as are the present type, which
has been modified by Leicester and Lincoln
crosses. crosses. The Devon Long-wool breed is a wellestablished race, and has been well represented at years, a full prize list being provided for it years, a full prize list being provided for it and resemble the Lincoln in type and quality o 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
of meat. The average weight of the first-urize 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 o
lambs weighed 178 lbs . each, with a daily 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 Jevon Long-wool, and the other South Devon. A flock
book for registering of the latter is publishad which the secretary and editor is Mr. W. W Chapman, Mowbray House, Norfolk. Street, Strand, London, but we are not aware whether a re given a class at the Royal Show ate Smithfield Show, both Devons and South Devons competed in a class for Devons, and other Lincolng and Cotswolds, the South Leicesters, hing first in each class.


Devon Long-wool Ram.

## Goitre in Lambs.

Please describe the disease named goitre in lambs. St
hereditary?
$\qquad$ glands of the ineck are more present, the thyroid in some instances are more or less enlarged, and siderable size on each side of the throps of conin form lambs. $t$ would seem to be fatal only in Sometimes the lambs are dead at time after other times they are so low in vitality that they
die within swelling gradually hours. In yet other cases, the pears, but nraally grows less, and finally disaprelatively reduced in size it remains, though which lead to the trouble are or cause known. It has been claimed that it is certainl the character of the water drank, an excess contention has by no means been satisfat this established. The consensus of opinion amonrily perienced breeders is that the chief causes ex lack of exercise on the part of the pregnant ewes occurs in early lambs in which roots. It seldom had exercise in the fields for the first months pregnancy, and it rarely, if ever, appears when
the ewes have been kept mainly on dry feed are not overfat. Most flockmasters prefer and ewes, until about a fortnight before they are lamb to lamb. Others feed turnips before they are duc exercise is thereby induced. are eaten slowly, and ced hay or pea straw in racks in open yrefer tid
winters of deep snow especially, some such in
ures are necessary to hires are necessary to enpecially, some such meas
ercise. Goitre usually occurs the taking of ex
late, and the rcise. Goitre usually occurs when lambs are
ate, and the ewes are closely confined, liberally
cd, and become very fat
be of little avail. Sometimes, however, iodine has been applied with apparent effect. It is thotight that goitre is, to some extent, hereditary, and, as far as possible,

## 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 If then hing and when not milking
If the question is intended to apply to dairy the wilking, they are naturally good producers, will pay early up to their full eap proly be eeding be judiciously done. The quality the ood oiven should if possible he quality of the uch be not available then such fodder is has should be prepared in a manner to make 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 mix enough of this with cut straw or hay, or oth, for the next day's feeding, allowing the hours, during which time it will beco twenty and the chaffed hay and straw softened heat favored with the ensilage, making the whole palatable. If pulped roots are added to the mixure, so much the better, though if turnips are avoid affecting the flavor of milking, in order to 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 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 deterof each individual cow as gauged to suit the case tion the capacity and need of each animal. For the average cow, twenty to thirty pounds of en-
silage per day, in two or three feeds, and from silage per day, in two or three feeds, and from
five to ten pounds of as a general guide to go by. Large cows may require considerably more than the largest amount named.
best results, the cows fairy farmers contend that for them in the stalls, so that they water before 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 we think it a great advantage production. While 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 had opportunity to drink, But we believe the have cows are no worse, but rather better, for a the out in the yard for a short time, say half an
hour to an hour, if the weather is favorable hour to an hour, if the weather is favorable,
while the stable is being cleaned and the noon
feed placed in the mangers. feed placed in the mangers. Tleaned and the noon
quired to drink if not re-
Ture water, and stand out long enough to become chilled, and stand out long with sharpened appetites and a fresh relish for make the mistake of loaving the cows but do not in the yard while you go to town, and return an hour or two later than the regular feeding time, disappointed of their regular becoming chilled and in feeding, and quietness counts for Regularity in the case of milking cows or of fattening cattle. well ens that are not milking will, as a rule, do scribed, without the mulky part of the ration desilage is not available will do well on whole enand roots, or even with a good quality of hay and roots, until near the time of calving, and good enough condition without grain, though they
vill do all the be mat ats or other metter for a light ration of chopped ats or other meal and bran. treeds, the cows, while being milked, of the beef to be calves, as is the common practice, require the young things need to be as dairy cows, and stantly growing, but putting on flesh and increas-
ing in weight steadily, in order to best develop-
ment and profit

Valued as an Advertising Medium.
4
$\square$
 as well as the breeders.
It is not a diffrcult matter to got two or three
pigs to make good growth, for the swill from the pigs to make good growth, for the swill from the
kitchen, so useful, goes a long way; but in raising kitchen, so useful, goes a long way; but in raising
sufficient numbers to make it an important branch of sumicient numbers to make it an important branch of
business, the swill is insignifcant when dividea among them all. Neither is it difficult in warm weather to
procure ample remuneration for the time and feed used; procure ample remuneration for the time and feed used;
but to do this in winter is when skill and cere are re but to do this in winter is when still and care are ro
quired. This is truer than wo may be disposed to
credit. at first though, for the hog will withstand a crodit at first though, for the hog will withstand a
great amount of cold if compelled to, but to withstand cold an
proposition.
Whilio the fead bill for the old and young may vary
considerably, there still are certain principles in the care and feoding which are the same in each case oulth
main thing in feeding is to economize. There should be no such economy as will result in the saving of foed and disaster to the stock. But there should be the
closest study of the prices of feed at onés disposal, along with the reguirements of the animals. The chief
essentiol in economical fooding is to use as bulky hid choap stuif as possible, so long as the desired results she be in good, strong, thritty condition during the wholo period of gestation-thrity, not so fat that she
will not exercise as she should ; then she will be capable of supplying the offspring with their requirements
fore their birth.
Then the pigs will come right.
The constitution of many pigs is ruined beforo they see
the light of day. If the sow in starved or only helf the light of day. It the sow is starved or only half
nourished, she cannot produce pigs with suffcient stamnourishod, she cannot produce pigs wits sufficient stam-
Ina to become first-class hogs. If, in the other hand,
Ind she has been well nourished, and receives ample exercise,
she will not only produce strong pigs, but will be in 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.
Tho waste from the kitchen, with a whole mangel
trem or two and a few handfuls of dry grain daily, will be
nill the sow requires. The grain should always be thrown in six inches or so of straw or chaff. This will provent her getting it too rapidly, and will secure per-
fect mastication.
Hunting for the grain will serve as an inducement to further exercise.
Young pigs as toon as weaned, even before, and un-
til ready tor fatening, 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 it is surprisisn how soon a pig will laarn to go to
the feoding resort. They can be teken across goveral regularly in the same place. The outling seems to put vim into them, and they grow much more healthy and
straight. Pigs treated this way, fed judiciously, and straight. Pigs trated this way, Ied unciciousily, and I ever wintered were traeted 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. Thes were all let Out together every day, and when letting them in wo
would allow eight to enter the aisle and pen them, then another fight, and so on, and they were not very trublesome. $\begin{aligned} & \text { One oo the best cheap bulky foods for pigs of all } \\ & \text { ages is clover. If one would make it a special point }\end{aligned}$ to cut and cure a little nice clover while it was quite Iresh-beginning to bloom-and run this through a cut-
ting-box, he would save dollars in the foed 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 thave good digestion without thorough mastica-
tion of its food. They have been given teeth for a purpose, and that purpose is to chew: not necossarily
to make the food fine: we can do that at the grist to make the food fine: we can do that at the grist
minh The main thing is to induce the foow of salive.
which, upon entering the stomach, aids digestion. It is poor satisfaction pouring food down a plg's throt
unless it it is to be digested and converted into pork. It
it 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 though, for the pig simply goes back to his nest to
shiver, and soon the nice straight pig will be transormed into a hump-backed, pot-belied cripple, a most
unproftable, squealing runt.
The better way is to unprotatio, squealn, ruw, whether whole grain, chop,
make him chew, cheer, chew, whe
clover or roots, and have his drink in a soparate trough. Ho will drink all he requires, and will do
better than when forced to take it for the sake of the meal it contains.;
Wentworth Co.,

How Contagious Abortion Was Controlled in a Scotch Dairy Herd.
The following excerpts from an address by Mr . tagious abortion and its treatment, will be of finterest to many cattlemen
From January to July, 1890, we had fifty-one 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 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 monthe heifers. During the first six months, only ten
seem to have held, and several of them were heif seem to have held, and several of them were heif-
ers, 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 treat ment 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 anicorrosive sublimate injections on the same ami-
mals 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 seems the most important part. I have hean told by many who tried it that this method alone, proved very unsatisfactory. Mr: Peter savs, in a letter received from him quite recently, was from 1882 to 1888 and 1889 . I then adopted the Nocard injections and the carbolic-acid meashes in halfounce doses. Ine have had a a elew
isolated cases since, but not in a contagious form. isolated cases since, but not in a contagious form.
PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE and I continue the use of disinfectants and car to the health of the herd.". In a postscript. Mry Peter throws out this suggestion, that $\%$ call cholera or scours in calves ise alon a form of con-
tagious abortion "; and, in a later letter, thinks tagious abortion "; and, in a later letter, thinks
it "due to the it due to the germs productive of infeetious
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 treat-
ment, I ment, 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 solu-
tion: tion; only, we shirked the job on sundays.
cannot say we found any immediate relied, two years being the time given for a complete cure, we went on in hope. Fortunately for both
patience and pocket, the subject patience and pocket, the subject cropped up in
conversation with Mr. Stephenson, who rerommended me to go further, and to inject. which I did, trying it first on three heilers 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


Golden Gloster. One of Mutch Bros.' (Lumsden, N.-W. T.) Shorthorins.
disease. The following reems to be the most
common way in which it enters and spreads in a comm: 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 bull; he, in turn, infects the next cow or cows
served, and so the thing spreads, often with tortling rapidity. This, no doubt, is the most no reason to doubt that when once a place is thoroughly infected it may spread in a place is as by simple contact, or through in other ways, foating germs. This as it may be, but the lesson is that all newly-bought cows should be dissinfected at once, and repeatedly for a fe
weelks, and that the bull ailso should have frequen weeks, and that the bull aliso should have frequent reatment. This done, the disease will eith
never enter a herd,' or, at least, will not spread.
$\qquad$
FARM.

## Let Us Have More Demonstrations.

The trend of the mind of the average Can dian is essentially toward the practical side life. To such a mind, things in the abstract d not appeal with such force as those in the con crete. This naturally raises the question of th muftability of the method of conducting Farmer Institute meetings, as outlined in the programm for the February and March campaign in Ontario which is now in circulation, and with which most of our reeders 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 no reaching new men or young people. The men of to-day are not slow to express their preferenc or the teacher who shows them how to do things and their disrogard hor the on is the age of object lessons and illustrations. Th popularity and value of this system has been at tested by the interest taken in live stock and grain judging classes wherever they have been geld in Ontario, in Maniloba, 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 meetinge. 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 judg ing will be given
In Ontario, the responsibility for the conduct this class of work has fallen upon the shoulders College was the first to inaugurate the system imultaneously first to inaugurate the system. ers' Institutes system took it up, and some agricultural societies introduced the idea into the operation of their fairs, with good success, but, Iar, these organizations have not been able to push the work to the extent its importance de mands. The Institute system has had a field peculiarly its own, and the agricultural societies ave fornd sufucient scope for their energies in the conduct of annual fair, the one making specialty of giving lectures, illustrated and therwise, the other partaking altogether of the ature of object lessons. But what is required nstance, might be much be blended. Fairs, for vision made for the holding of classes for grain, ruit and stock judging, with someone gifted with Institute meetings to address the classes, and and far-reaching if the be made equally useful ere introduced there. She practical features things with which we have to do, not simply to now about them. Then, there is an immense mount of work that might be done in connection with the testing解 either of the above mentioned organizatich have, so far, been able to prosecute, but which
should be taken up jointly, and pushed with zest and energy, that Canadians may be know people who do things.

Two Ways of Farming

## ate and Ihink every farmer in the loyan ly without MALCOLM


malcolm micoormick

Public School System Defective.
$\qquad$ the most important subjocts that can engage ou tunity to discuss it in your paper. Canada has great tunity to discuss it in your paper. Canada has grea mines, but for many yearis to come by far the largest portion of her revenue will be derived from noil. Tpoo the prosperity of her farmers will depend the prosperity all classes, and upon the way in which the farmer is prepared for his work will depend his succoss in it.
It may be taken for granted that a certain amoun grounded in the three R's. Besides the ordinary buy ing and selling, for which one is unfted if he does no knows the simple rules of arithmetic, there are often quite intricate calculations necessary, as, for instanc concerning the prontabieness of a feec ration; and read and write, for more and more he is becomin not only a producer, but a dealer, a man of business, and must keep postod 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 offcers 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 the more capable in his business he becomes. Quite true, not a doubt of it, but this ought to be borne in mind, that hook-learning, valuable as it is, is only a emall part, a beginning merely, of education; that what is learnod by observation and hard thinking is what ness, whatever that may be. In the past this troubl has cropped up, that when a farmer's boy was being Elven an advanced education he nearly always got the deea that he was too smart for a farmer, and turned to ar profession. The mistaken Idea that farming wasn' farmers themselves, but especially by school teachera 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 loarn that there are wonders all about them in aarit and plant and beast-mysteries not yet solved, and all brimpul of interest. Parents can do a grent deal to pen up this world of wonder to the child. I remember yet the thrill of interest felt at my first sight of was digging out stumps, and who was al ways ready to tell all he knew about such things. A farm is not full place to those whose eyes have been trained see and whose minds have been taught to think. In one respect, it seems to me, the school system
$t$ 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 any-
thing more advanced he must go to high school. The result is that the vast majority of country scholars get 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 condischool with the "kids."

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ educallon this is. They thus learn a great deal with-
out knowing that they are learning anything, and form
industrious habits men, however, have been so enxious to make money or against farm life altogether by working them to Life and manners
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ had, which if taken regularly have a wonderful effert
in educating the tastes and improving the morals.
Many of our farmers an erent men and mechanics in heing well informed and of somel flection, A lusiness man is kopt on the rack from
mornine tiill nimht, has no time to think, while a fram-

The Farmer's Wood-lot.

by Coppice and Shade Trees.

RENEWING THE STAND BY COPPICING.-A broad-leaved trees have a greater or less ability sprout from the stump when cut down, as all farmer sprouting capacity may be used with entire satisfaction or reproducing the stand in the case of the catalpa ocust, chestnut, basswood and sort maple, precautions arre taken in making the cutting. In th case of other trees the seediling growth is so much supe ing the stand cannot be recommendod.
For the best results the trees must the dormant season. Stumps should be cut practicable-preferably with an axe-and should presen clean slanting surface, convex upward, in order to shed the water readily, and thus retard decay until th
sprouts have become thoroughly established. stumps cause the sprouts to originate close round. This makes them much less liable th hroken from the stump by snow, ice or wind, and enables them to early become independently rooted. In wood-lot which requires 14 years from the seed for rop 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 stablished by planting.
解 rom seed. A number of propagated by cuttings than atalpa, ash, and other broad-leaved, such as elms, e propagated in this way, but propagation from seed in their case the more satisfactory. Practically, the ottonwood is the only tree which farmers will be using

Cuttings may be made at any time when the leaves are off the tree. February and March, however, are fully-matured one or two-year-old branchas taken from 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 ond with a het. They should be pointed at the lower bark which may knife. This pointing removes any the hatchet, distinctly marks the base end of the twi and is of advantage in planting it end of the twi They should then be tied in bunches of say fifty, and buried in moist sand in a cool cellar until the frost is of the ground.
The planting
and well by using cuttings may be done very quickly equal to the larger cuttings, and which is furnished thrust a convenient gimlet handle. This dibble is thrust into the ground in a slanting position, and the
cuttiug inserted in the hole formed buds above the surface. The slanting pole one or two advantageous in that the soil as it settles is brought into intimate contact with the cutting. This brough nided by stepping firmly on the soil above each cut-

HOW FAST wOOD GROws. the least idea how much wood may be expected have not on an acre in a year. It is an important to grow one must have some idea of the limits if plans are to growth are, of course, entirely yements of the annual soils capacity for wood production of the different ture supply. Different species of trees also vailable mois greatly in their capacity to produce wood on the same
soil. It is, therefore soil. It is, therefore, only possible to indicate same
very roughly some limitations very roughly some limitations. It is a generally safe
rule to say that the softer the wood the more the growth. The white pine, Norway spruce re rapi poplar family, are our most rapid producers, and on
soils favorable to their growth will produce and soils favorable to their growth will producers, and on A 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 as the tulip (whitewood), the basswood, and the chest
nut, will, on fairly good soils, produce more than such of wood per acre and year. The harder woods, year, on moderately favorable soils, and on acre and
he production soils ne third of a cord. It must be remembered that these ILLANTING SHADE TREES. -The diference be aised for forest planting is chiefly a matter of size. It
open that thes be cecestomed to the full sunlight. One business and foreat interestis of the nation have year bolore they are to be moved they should bo pro-
parad for the ordeal by cutting off all roota with a
 fret from the stem. The top s' ould be reduceco at the
same time to correspond with uils root pruning, but

 out, for it the talmost crratin theo permen the tree is dug out a year later it will be tound to thave developed an
 Treo. Thase roos will hold quantity of the soll very low as much of this soil tor remin on the oots as can be convenientyly transported. Trees prepared for traneplanting in uhis way should show a very manall number of fallures, and showid grow very rapidy from the frrs in thelr new tocation

## The American Forestry Congress.

## Specially reviewed for the "Farme

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 toserher 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 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 mindent 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 dered, and with such an accompaniment of fire that the timber famine, which so many npw 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 many notable persons in the Cabinet, ambassadors, senators and members of the House of Represen-
tatives. tatives.
The programme was a very ambitions one, The programme was a very ambitions one,
some fifty-five papers being listed, and most of
them were read. In addition to this, many imsome fity-ilve papers addition to this, many im-
them were read. In adin
promptu addresses were given by delegates and promptu addresses were given by delegates
others.
It would be, of course, impossible in this brief letter to even give a list of the topics discussed, letter to even give a list of the topics
and I shall content myself. with merely noting
some groupings of topics. The importance of some groupings of topics. The importance of group, and was discussed in seven papers, chiefly
by Western men. These papers showed that the by Western men. These papers showed that the
West was fully alive to the praposition of NO FORESTS, NO WATER, in the arid and semi-
arid regions. The relation of the lumber inarid regions. The relation of the lumber in-
dustry to the forests was discussed in twelve papers, by lumber kings, editors or trade journais 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 practical interest an
owners themselves.
The importance
The importance of the public forest lands to
grazing was discussed in some five grazing was discussed in some five or sim papers
by Western men, representing the cattle and sheep 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 rail-
road presidents, chief engincers, solicitors, and experts in wood impregnation. All agreed that 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 scale to meet its future needs. The importance
of public forest lands to mining, and the discuscupied 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 ThursNation." Speaking of the personnel of the con-
gress, he said: "For the first time, the great
business and forest interests of the nation have worthy of the organizations they represent, to
consider their individual and common interests in the forest." Again, referring to, what the meet
ing 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 $\xrightarrow{\text { Sp }}$
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 discus sion 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-

From Factory to Farm.
Six m nths ago was a corset-maker in Birmingham, Eng inow a farm hand in Oitturlo, and
likes the change. Photo highly commended in recont 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 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 Department of Agriculture. There is every reason that the transfer should be made, and the pros-
pect is that it will be. This will place a large pect is that it will be. This will place a large
area, exhibiting a very great variely of forest conditions, in the hands of the Bureau of Forestry
for administration, and will make the real be ginning of professional forestry in America.

## Advocate Advertisements Bring Results.

 The News-Advertiser (one of B. C.'s leading 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 publicaer's Advocate,' which the firm arranged with the Provincial Government.'

Such judging can result in infaction to either. judge himself or can resuit in no credit to the hibitors, 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, 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 perrection in syimmetry, beauty and form. His comes nearest to perfection in form, is to teach the breeders and lookers-on. In placing an ani-
mal at the head of the line, he says, in effect: mal at the head of the line, he says, in effect: animal of the breed in the class. That is the pattern you should try to produce. When, in the future, you make a selection of a cow or bull,
that is the type you should select, that is the that is the type you should select, that is the style you should try to attain he is doing all that is required of him. His 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 though the over her more perfectly-built rival, al Besides, a judge in the show-ring has no business Koing from cow to cow trying to guoss which is the best milker. One cow may give half as much This roing from cow to cow, poking your f 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 qual-
ity. Even if we admit large milk veins are often ity. 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 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 a mough. If if one cow has a more perfectly shaped udder or is straighter on
the back to setting of the tail, anyone with half the back to setting of the tail, anyone with half
an eye can see these things. But when a man 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 side to what he guesses there may be on the inside, he simply deceives hiraself, 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 a.spires 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 io make a spectacle of yourself or give an exhibition of your knowledge in reading or guessing at a cow's to do that. Let him who thinks he ooes, try
to it among a strange herd, and the chances are some old cow that he overlooked entirely will
put him to shame. put him to shame
much milk and butter a cowes worry about how 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 ninimum
At any rate, you will avoid a damning by the
breeders for having no type, which, excepting dis honesty, is about the worst thing that can be
said of ex said of a judge. No man can judge a ring of
show cows by the double standard of daine show cows by the double standard of dairy pro-
duction 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 8,942 pounds of mirk, and 479 pounds ${ }^{\text {f }}$ giving 8,942 pounds of milk, and 479 pounds of butter ; Acelista, giving 11,277 pounds of milk, and 455 pounds of butter: owned by © M. Winslow \& Son, of Vermont. Third, to Durline, giving 9,478
pounds of milk, and 414 pounds of butter ; owned
by Jaunes J . Hill, of Minnesota 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 owned by W. V. Probasco, of New Jersey. Second,
to five cows, giving 40,616 prunds of milk, and 1,806 pounds of butter; 36,975 pounds 36,975 pounds of milk, and 1,679 pomils of
butter: owned by George II. Ycaton, of Now
Hampshire In the test, fifty-one cows gave over 6,000
pounds of milk, twenty-six cows gave over 7000 pounds of milk, twenty-six cows gave over 7,000 ,
nine cows gave over 8,000 , three cows over 9,000),
and wn: cow gave 11,000. In the test fiftyHine cows gave over 8,000, three cows over 9,000 ,
and
righ! con cow gave 11,000. In the test, fiftymiph! cows gave over 250 pounds of butter,
thiriy cows ave 300 , fourtcen 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 forbuttermakers. The conditions of the competition are that a competitor shall dispatch a package of butter to a certain central point immediately up-
on the receipt of a telegram. 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 competitors' list, he must always be prepared for any emergency he calendar.
ness in Cance casual view of the buttermaking busiystem as this it would appear that some such It would serve might be productive of great good. who entered to keep up a high average 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

## 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 by the experience of another year, we have knowledge odge that we have learned some valuable leesons in horticulture. The winter of 1903-4 taught us that there is scarcely any variety of tree fruit which is not,


or less extent by severely hard frost. We find that
many which we considered perfectly many which we considered perfectly hardy, , in fact inon-
clads, totally succumbed to the winter of 1903-4
Moore's Arctic and Moore's Arctic and Lombard plums, winter of 1903-4.
that were considered perfectly that were considered perfectly hardy, were killed out
completely; while other varieties, such 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 grown outside condition. In other cases one tree out of three of the
same variety would be killed, while the other same variety would be killed, while
would not be damaged in the
there

## Anoth is individuality in plant as well as animal life

 forcibly than in the past, is the need of thorough andfrequent cultivation, that the the kept in a healthy and vigorous condition. Another valuable lesson that the past year has taught us is.
that to obtain clean fruit. more tic spraying must be practiced. Our experience is is tha-
where thorough where thorough cultivation, pruning, fertilization and
systematic spraying are practiced, good results mand
follow systematic spraying are practiced, good results must
follow. In a five-acre apple orchard of ours, trees 25
years old, we packed years, old, we packed 700 barrels of ours, trees 25
season, with a very small percentage of spotted past.
These results These results are only obtained by high cultivation and in our experimental work is that we encouraging fea
uractical in becoming
$\qquad$ ing and placing our fruits upon the methods of parkets :
through our experimental work, we are becoming ellu,
cated as our cated as to the best varieties of fruit adapted to the
arious districts to such an extent that, in time, we
will the devoting our energy to the production of one
or two lines of fruit, for, in my opinion, if we would
our knowledge toward the producing of one or tw, ines, 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 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 as well as regular bearers of fruit of gorous and hardy, experiment will be conducted with a view to finding if by this method trees cannot be brought into bearing at an earlier period; also a stronger and hardier tree, producing a frait or higher quality. This experiment will be of great value to the fruit-growers of the
future. A new experimental plot of raspberrios will most likely be put out the coming spring. At the same time new varieties that were planted a few years ago value. The various methods to test as to commercial tinued 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 of the fruit-grower of Ontario. We are frequation what varieties of apples, plums, pears and other truits 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
bc 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 while my that the fruit should be picked and handled, soil, might make, who may have the same kind of 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 anything yet that is any better arong the newer sorts varieties. Nearly all varieties do well in this district ut I would not recommend the planting of all varities; 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 with 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. win, Greening, Phoenix, Stark, Ben as the Spy, Baldand Blenheim. Five or six selected from this Duchoss be found to give the best results for the farmer's
crchard. Pears.-In planting pears for the market, we should markets ; but for home use, their keeplng qualitios are hot so important. For home use, Clapp's, Bartlett, and Anjou, may be recommended ; for market, Bartlett, Plums.-Among the European purple would name Guii, Bradshaw, Purple Egg, Monarch and
Grand Duke ; light-colored sorts, Imperial Gage Vic-解 McLaughlin and Yellow Egg ; among the Japan-Cherries.-English Morello, Farly Richand Satsuma Red Raspberries.-For home or near market, Turne And Reliance for early ; for late or main crop, Cuth Black Caps.-Conrath and Hilborn. Currants.-Red, Fays and Pomona; Black, Naples
and Champion. Gooseberries.-Downing or Pearl, and Red Jacket.
Strawberries.-Michacl's Early, These are tho varieties that are giving the best ommercial fruit-grower me, and no doubt any farmer or cessful in growing these fruits and can be just as suc but let me emphasize this, that, if we wish to produce
first-class goods. we must the cultivation and general care of our plantations.

Apple Market Broadening.
Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, Canadian Government his report: "There is a marked desire on the savs, in eral excellent firms in Dristol and South Wales are well spoken of and have good connectionirms would appear that Ontario and Nova Scotia profitably send after making proper inquiries, direct and secure some supplies to this section pare favorably with their prices, which will comwhich suffer occasionally from oversupply, though

Portrait on Apples
$\qquad$ have bern placed upon the London market wheretrait to the fruit wethod of conveying the por-
film over the place a photographic film over the apples just before they began to
color. and the foliage cleared away, so as to en-
sure full exposure to the

Investigate the Fruit Business.
$\qquad$ 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 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 amount of fruit sold on commission in our foreign
markets sinks into insignificance compared to the quantity put upon the home market. And ther
is no reason to believe that the commission men 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
Glascoow. Why not tackle the home problem Glasgow. Why not tackle the home problem seriously first. We have all the parties concerned under the jurisdiction of our own parlia-
ment. We can investigate the alleged facts easily. ment. We can investigate the alleged facts easily.
But the interests and men izvolved are so widespread, and so numerous, that the work might well be undertaken by some influential body like the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association, the Pro-
vincial Government, or even the Dominion Government.
The conditions are these: The fruit-grower sends his fruit to a distant market, the exact mission 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 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 examin 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. $\underset{\text { FRUIT-GROWER. }}{ }$

## POULTRY

The Diseases of Poultry.
The poultry Division, Ottawa, points out that the
eatment of poultry diseases should seldom concern treatment of poultry diseases should seldom concern
the farmer. If the healthiest and most vigouous fowls satisfactory conditions, fed on wholesome food and no 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 untaisfactory to kill and bury the sick birds than to un
lertake to treat them. Some of the commonest poultry dertake to treat them. Some of the commonest poultry
diseases are catarrh, roup, gapes and leg weakness. diseases are catarrh, roup, gapes and leg weakness.
CATARRH.-Catarrh in poultry closely resembles the common "cold in the head "" of man. It is accompan-
ied by sneezing, difficult breathing and watery discharge ied 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, Amnng the causes are lack of ventilation, draughts, prevention and treatment are much the same as for
ROUP. -The following are some of the symptoms o the various stages of this infectious disease: Puffed o
swollen eyelids, watery discharge from the eyes and wose ; 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. an 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 and whiskey. The fowl should be removed from the
flock and fed on soft feed. If the disease has reached
the offensive stare, the fowl should be killed, and the house disinfected with sulphur fumes or a three-per-
cent. solution of creolin, to prevent the spread of the cent. solution of creolin, to prevent the spread of the
afpedef If it is desired to save a valuable bird, it is
Re good plan to loosen the discharge in the nostrils and Qood plan to loosen the discharge in the nostrils and "nds in a one to two-per-cent. solution of permanganate
of potash. The treatment should be given twice daily of potash. The treatment should be given twice daily
intil all symptoms have disappeared. Roup is most
prevalent in draughty, overcrowded and dirty poultry prevalent in draughty, overcrowded and dirty poultry and the ventilation and lighting so arranged that the
house will be perfectly dry and free from draughts. house will be perfectly dry and free from draughts.
GAPES. This disease usually affects only young the chick gaping-opening its mouth at frequent inter vals to get breath. As the disease proceeds, the
breathing becomes very labored. Gapes result from hreathing hecomes very lahored. Gapes result from
the presence of worms in the windplpe. The windpipe
teromes inflamed. and this torether with the worms. is apt to cause suffocation of the chicken. When the inflammation extends to the lungs, death usually en${ }^{\text {stles. }}$ The worms may he removed by fumes of sulphur or coal tar, or by dropping one or two drops of spirits
of turpentine of snlicylate of soda into the windpipe Af fumigntor can be made from an old barrel. The ends of the barrel may be covered with an old sack, and a
plate of burning sulphur placed on the ground inside Instead of using sulphur, the inside of the barrel may be painted win a mixture 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 siven 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 ; through the medium of food and drink then the worms have been destroyed by fumigation, it is advis able to remove the chickens to dry, uncontaminated ground, or, if this is impossible, to plough or dig up 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
verfed with unsuitable food, or not allowed sumfice verfed with unsuitable food, or not allowed sumfien
exercise on an earth floor. Chicks that are affected should be placed on ground that is covered with chanf, and animal food and small grains made the principa part of their ration.
In conclusion, it
half the cases of diseases in sald that at least onehalr the cases of diseases in poultry are due directly 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 t is housed in clean and comfortable quarters, and
kept free from lice and mites. W. A. CLEMONS.


Experimental Farm Views.
Brandon, Man. 2-Flower garden in front of fuperintendent'
.; low nedges made of native sbrub, the Western Enow berry.

## 

## Why I Prefer Leghorns for the Farm.

 Help is altogether too high priced for profit inraising 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 sell $\$ 10.00$ worth of eggs for every $\$ 1.00$ worth 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
qualities of their birds, but when all is said, it only amounts to this: "" Their best hen lays as

## sitters and careful mothers,

 variably carrying off the sweepstakes wrize as in best-dressed pair of fowls of any breed at the 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 year arter 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 poulte the "Farmer's Advocate, and a good pouitry
much as a poor Leghorn." A lock of seventysummer months, and almost entirely get their own living, and at the same time filling the egg 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 lind hunt over as much ground as the Leghorns, and then, again, Leghorns seldom sit, while those or three weeks. How are they going to make up 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, won't need statistics to prove they are profitable, Simcoe, Ont.
P. S.-The large egg farms in New York State don't stock up with the dual-purpose kind, they
use Leghorns.

Barred Rocks to Keep Boys on the Farm. By M. A. Gee.
A poultry census was taken a few yeare 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 sistent 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 standys. only to be better satisfied with the old standbys.
We first secured Barfied Roek cookerele to arosi on Leghorn females, and were so well suited, writh
and there will be less cause for anxiety about boys leaving the farm.

## NEWS OF THE DAY

## THr. Robert Franklin Suatian.

Essex, has mons at Ottawa.
It is reported that arrangements are being made for the settlement of a
refugees in Canada.

It has been announced that the Canadian Northern
Railway will build a line to Hudson's Bay, starting Railway will build a line to Hudson's Bay, starting
from the Prince Albert branch. Provincial extension from the Prince Albert branch, Pr
along the line will naturally follow.
In consequence of the abandonment of Esquimalt a naval station by the British Admiralty, two heary
guns and some smaller ones which were held in reserve guns and some smaller ones which were
there, have been shipped to Hong Kong
The Temiskaming Railway is to be taken over from the contractors for operation on January 14th.
the extension to the junction with the proposed P. the rails have already been laid to a distance 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 survering in the Peace River
country, now say that Prof. John Macoun's report was 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 Hea a Burrard Mnet.
Thirty more Russian Jews arrived in Toronto re-
ently, and were looked after by the Immigration Office cently, and were looked after by the Immilgration Offce
Staif. About twelve were immediately given farm Staff. About twelve were immediately given farm
positions. The men are said to be slightly under aver age height, but hardy, muscular, and very suitable for going into plozeer settlements in New Ontario.

## British and Foreign.

Active hostile preparations are again going on in
The late differences between France and Morocco have been settled amicab
It is stated that 100,000 men are idle in New Yorl
City.
The British Parliament bave been sumphoned to meet on Feb. 14th.
Fierce fighting again occurred on January 1, 2 and 3, between the Germans and the Herreros and Witbois,
in German South-wost 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 chiel promoter.
In order to provide for the surplus population in In order to provlde for the surplus population in
China, a proclamation has recently been issued by the
Viceroy of the southern provinces adver Viceroy of the southern provinces advising the people
emigrate to South Africa, and work in the mines

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

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

An interesting discovery has been made in Southern
Mexico by Prof. Frederick Starr Mexico by Prof. Frederick Starr, of the University volumes, dealing with the history of the North Amerlcan
Indian. Prof. Starr has undertaken the Indian. Prof. Starr has undertaken the work of transA very important step in the solution of the eccles-
iastical difficulty in Scotland. is reported by The Times asical difficulty in Scotland. is reported hy The Times;

- Sir John Cheyne, K. C., Vico-Dean of the Faculty of Advocates and Sheriff of Renfrewshire, has been an pointed by the Government to make a temporary ar
rangement in the Scottish Church case which will angement in the Scottish Church case which will settlo
hll disputes, and the observeince of which will he blnd-
ny on both churches, until the Royal Commission report ing on both churchas, unt1l the Royal Commissfon repor
has been framed, and Parliamentary action taken there
not been found possible to settle by diplomacy, shall
be referred to the Court of Arbitration at The Hague 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
Since the fall of Port Arthur no decisive event has occurred in connection with the war. Several skir of which have been the rout of the Russian detachment at Newchwang, and the aimost complete a at Nilhilation of
no a
a Tasudyapu. Gen. Mistchenko has, it is reported, with 20,000 horsemen, yone on a raiding expedition south of Llaoyang, his purpose being, it is supposed, to inter cept the transportation of Gen, Nogi's guns from Por nounced that the Russian Pacific squadrons will not be recalled to Russia, and there is some possibility, so it is aseerted, 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 circula to the powers, calling attention to the fact that China has been persistently violating neutrality
the Japanese.


## THE FARM BULLETIN

## A poultry raiser wants to know why some en prising supply-houses do not advertise bone-cutters,

 prising suppiy-houses do not advertise bone-cutters, otcin the "Farmer's Advocate." No paper would giv them better returns.
An Oxford County reader recommends sulphur sprinkled dry as a remedy for lice on cattle or poultry for cows retaining their afterbirth.
A correspondent writes that he thinks the sugges 1ion of three to five per cent. (Dec. 29th issue, page
821) proportion of anniual rental of village house and to to value, is too small, and that it should be from eight to ten per cent., to provide for insurance, repairs, 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, secre tary ; 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 offcers for the ensuing year

President-C. E. Hadsell, Troy.
Secretary-C. E. Bassett, Fenville (re-elected)
Treasurer-A. W. Slayton, Grand Rapids (roelected). roe, South Haven; O. B. Cook, Owosso ; R. A.
Benton Harbor ; Go. E. Rowe, Grand Rapids ;
Hedrick, Agricultural College.
Hedrick, Agricultural Colleg
How a Farmer Can Make the Most of an Institute Meeting.
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' ex-
perience 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 meetings would be the result. Let the farmer
examine the programme to be presented, and if 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
ask orally. Some of his questions may be an ask orally. Some of his questions may be an-
swered by the delegate who opens the subject for discussion. Then, if he has had valuable experience along similar lines, either corroborative of opposing, let him give that experience to the meet ing, not in the spirit of a criticism, but with the
desire to help the meoting. Then, my contention
is, that farmer will be helped, and he will help othérs. As a rule, the delegates are not so thin-skinned that they cannot stand criticism if given in a frendy way No delegate thinks he knows
everything about the subject he deals with. He
is open to receive 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
Farmers' Institute can be made most helpful, espe A good many of us, if not all, have had had som difficulties during the last season. We may not
be satisfled as to the cause. Let us bring that
up before our Institute, and sce if we con satisfactory solution.
In all probalility, some new plant seed, fer tilizer, or something else, has been hoomed by in
terested parties. Let us at our Institutes get
at the true inwardnocs of these
$\qquad$
 nitad States and soven foreign Governments. Great apecial success in some branch of farming dur-
ing the past summer. The Ind Simfon, has been made public. The treaties pro-
idse that nll diTerencens of n legal nature which it
locality. It looks like an enemy. Let someone bring a sample of the plant to the Institute meet-
ing and find out what it is, or secure the means ing and find out
Some new theme may be up for discussion, as forestry, for instance. Let us go to the Insticate and learn what we can about it so that we 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 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 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 air, but in the way of showing what can be
done in breeding and developing seed corn, pota toes, fruits, et
The farmer who gives away his secrets, his method of doing things, his successes and his fail-
ures, is a public benefactor, enriching himself ures, 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 Minister of Agriculture, and all concerned, in patronizing the Institutes by our attendance,
membership and experience.

## Rural Mutual Improvement.

To the Editor " Farmer's Advocate":
When one thinks of the necessary disadvantages which rural districts, and especially the back-lying ones,
are subjected, it seems to be not at all unbecoming po the people of these districts to exert themselves in suggesting some means of spending a portion of the winter made in improving the mind, and in the antial progress ment of the nelghborhood. 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 walk of life, will tend to establish greater equality
throughout the realm. The cities have multitudine 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 be-
tween city and country tween city and country marked. Then, those in rural parts should take every advantage of their opportuni-
ties, and be in a position to take a prominent in moulding the destiny of our country. The present is a most opportune time for organizing some sort of
association by association by which families of the various localities
may be brought into more intimate may be brought into more intimate association; in
other words, by which they may find an for learning, more about their neighbors. ${ }^{\text {an }}$ opportunity
course, such
There is, of course, such a thing as knowing too much about our
neighbors if we arc and neighbors if we are content to listen to all the gossip
constantly afloat. This kind of knowledge constantly afloat. This kind of knowledge is not the
best kind to possess. The man who only know
fellow best kind to possess. The man who only knows his
fellow beings by what someone says about them, is
certaling certainly lacking in acquaintance with their better na-
ture. If we would associate ture. If we would associate more freely with those
around us, and learn more about their real around us, and learn more about their real ". make
up," apprecilite the good and bury the bad, we would
soon be llifing in up," appreciate the good and bury the bad, we would
soon be 111 ving in a different atmosphere. has some good qualities, and it is our bounden duty of seek to know theses. How often it is, in this age
of rustle and concentration, when rustle and concentration, when all our energies are to become even acquainted with we do not take time affairs in the may be some excuse for this state us; some relaxation, some season, there should surely be tension in the Cently situated, a a puod plan is is to schoolhouse conven-
soclety. These have provize a literary soclety. These have proven to be of general adventage
to the young people, not only o the young people, not only in the rural districts,
but in the more thickly populated parts. could not be done, perhaps a house-to-house campais
could be inaugurated, when a borhood could get when a few families of a nelghmuch mutual improvement, at the same tim and acquire hny neighborhood ife. Most of the paltry developing those who have them do directly to the fact that for human nature is not so bad when once we under
stand ourselves and those around gatherings should be held at regular in better. These regard should be given to the cultivation and due hould be literary talent, while the art of both which conduce on the first things considered. Sobating and thought can be avoided, should not have the only
place in the debating achool forth reading and thinking will prove to be altogether
more beneficin) more beneficial. As a people, we would be so much better in many ways if more of we would boe so much
thinkine, and independent
tolve more questions for ourselves. Dehating develops a taste for more and better reading,
creates a keener insight into matters creates a keener insight into matters of interest and
importance, trains the mind to think ohing, ing, and gives grace and finish to one's address talkthese combine to produce the refinement and and gentillty
we all should strive to acquire

[^0]had had the training in his younger days which a di- Prof. Robertson Remembered by His Staff
bating club would give him.
Let the moving spirits
Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, who batting club would give him. Let the moving spirits
in oach rural district make an earily effort to organize some kind of weekly entertainment, and how much more quickly and pleasantly will the otherwise wearisome
winter pass away.

South Perth.
Winter is king at last, the frrat sleefghing and midwinter thaw having materialized, so that we are trying 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 ares having their efect prices for woda and lumber are having their effect ; be
rides the most of our land is comparatively level and
eosily cultivatable, which cropping to be olong left as woodland. valuable foren the
nothing but a fall in in rices nothing but a fall in in prices of ordinary. tarm products
or duce many farmers to preserve a wood-lot. As neither
of these contingencies are libloly fne hand to the expansion of our markets, and to the other to the expansion of our markets, and on competition from coall, it is probable that the destruction of the remnants of our
forests will continue - The price of wood has allen nt loast Afty conts per cord in our local manket trom
what it was the last two seasons. As intimated in What it was the last two seasons. As intimated in
our tast communcication, the price of hay has already fisen seventy-five
further advance. ehtpped at $\$ 5.75$ and $\$ 8.00$. It ts practically all of
and first-class quality, and anyone wanting a good article
at these prices, should come our way. 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 house wives are now harvesting about a dozen fresh egse per week, a statement which should delight the hearts of
ity appicures, who only can indulge in such luxuries The municipal elections passed ofl quietly, despite the act that in many municipalitites the rata, of taxation
as materially incransed The roand
anestion is a live has materially increased. The road question is a liv
lisue weth many councillors, as the abolition of
statute labor syystem has not rosulted in all that

The Future of the Western Dairy School. Sir,-I have read with no bmall interest your
unticle in in last week's issue of the paper on "/ The Dairy School Situation in Ontario," and in my fudgment you
have put the case fairly and squarely. If my memory
 coss of the dairy business in Western Ontario, thatricuarly from the factoryman's side, I concur in your stato
ment of the case as it stands to-day. Instead of nen of the case as it stands to-day. Instead of
being a beneft. I am oo opinion that it is a detriment
o the diairy industry of Ontario west
 should be united and made strong for the work of in-
truction and investigation : the latter, by the way,
might well engacy the whole attention
 nnual outlay at Strathroy, or oven vuely much of the
ould make a far greater showing in artendance of lairy students and in general results. I underatand
that the Western School is now in the midst of another erm, and doubtless the students are getting a goord
eturn for their expenditure of time and money, but
ounk
hink that hhould be the last, and trust that the Prot incial authorties, whoover they may be after the 25th
any of this month, wivil bring about the conosolidation
ary
which you are to be congratulated upon having had ho courage to propose. You offer no suggestion, howhich, 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 art, or milght he manuracturing purposes of some school if sufficiently adjacent to a number of rural
school sections, but any step of that kind would re
tuire to be taken with alt quire to be taken with all due consideration, otherwise
the second white elephant might be larger than the
the first ; but this is a secondary consideration in as far
as wo as dairymen are concerned.
DAIRYMAN.

## N. B. Fruit-growers

The New Brunswick fruit-growers have organized an
association, $\begin{aligned} & \text { with } \\ & \text { the following provisional offcers }\end{aligned}$ President, J. C. Gilman, Fredericton: Vice-presi-
dent, George McAlpine, Cambridge ; Soc.-Treas., W. W. D. Albright, Sussex ; Diroctors, John I. Iteeves, , Hillilooro,
C. F. Rogers, Woodstock; Rev. Hunter Boyd, Waweig C. F. Rogers, Woodstock; Rev. Hunter Boyd, Waweig
T. Edwin Carter, Bathurst; O. W. Wotmore, Clifton Jas. Barnes, Butctoche: Beloni Violet, St. Letenards
W. A. McIntosh, St. John; D. Innes, Tobiqua River
W. W. B. Fawcett, Sackville ; H. B. G. Grosvenor, Meductic
Ailred E. McAlpine, Cambridge ; R. Snowball, Chat Alfred E. McAlpine, Cambridge ; R. A. Snowball, Chat
Ham ; John Barbarle, Dalhousie; J. W. Stephenson the position of Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairy ing at the earnest solicitation of Sir william Macdonmagnificent new agricultural college management of a Bellevue, Que., was waited upon at his home in Ottawa on January 9 th, by the members of his late stafl, and prosented with a beautiful mahogany hall clock. The
esteom in which Prof. Robertson is held by those with whom he has had intimate relozions for so many yeara is well expressed by the following address, which was ro
rofessor Jas. W. Robertson, LL.
Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying,
Dear Professor Robertson,-It was with foelings
learned thast regret that the mambers of your stail Iearned that you had resigned the position of Commis
sioner you have fillod with and arringe a position which signal success during the mand anth with such signal success during the past nine years. We deplore privileged to work under your direction the he have been priviegod to work under your direotion, we have learned
to appreciate your sterling worth of character look' upon you as our sinnore friend Your goother to heart, kindly consideration and unfailing courtoes ans endeared you to us and have given you artasy have place in our affections, while your exceptional antent have always ellicited our loyal and enthusiastlo serrice. This power of inspliring your assistants with a degree of your own earnestness and zeal, thereby socuring their hearty and single-minded support, is one of your chies contributed to your succeas as an organizer measure ministrator. During your fourteon years' tenure of publle office
with the Dominion Government, the great agrtcoultural interests of Canada have, under your groat asticulcultural hand, cluding production, transportation and distribution, have folt the touch of your genius, and you have Justly
been termed the groatest of our agricultural educatora. been tormed the greatost of our agricult ural educators.
In addition to your brilimant achilevements in your Iftial capacity, you have beon closelyy didentilifed wiln
 Wour services in this connt of our educational system. appreciated from coast to cosst, will, wo heli evere recelive increasing recognition in future years, as the profects that you have now in hand are crowned with fruition,
Desplito tha claimed your attention puthe arairs that have always men in Canada, you have never withheld a helping hand trom any worthy undertaking, giving freely of your gervices towards the establishment of, such succoseful benoAssociation, and the Association for the Prevention of Association,
Tuberculosisis.
While we regret your withdrawal from the public service, yot we rejolice that you are not leaving the ser-
vice of the public, but will contin advancement of our country's eol wo ask your acceptance of this clock, as tanglblo ovidence of our esteem and friendship. Signed on behalf Agriculture meers of the Branch of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.
J. A. RUDDICK.

| J. A. RUDDIOK. | F. W. HODSON. |
| :--- | :--- |
| W. W. MOORE. | A. MCNEILL. |
| CHAS. F. WHITLEY. | G. H. CLARK. |

CHAS. F. WHITLEY.
obara.
Ottawa, Dec. 81, 1964.
McNEILL.

Mrs. Robertson, who has been in every sense a help-
meet in all her husband's labors for the peonle meet in all her husband's labors for the people of Cana-
da, was also remembered. In a neatly-worded little speech, Mr. A. McNeill voiced the feeling of the as sembled staff, and asked her to accept a bouquet of magnificent roses. Prof. Robertson, who was completehappy acknowledgments on behalf of himself and his worthy partner in life. The formal presentation over, refreshments were kindly served by Mra. Robertson, and
a pleasant hour was spent in social pleasant hour was spent in social chat

## Coming Events.

and Saddle Horse Soclety of Caneda : King Edward Hotel, Tate Hociety of Caneda; King Edward Jan. 31sr.-Annual meeting Hackney Horse Society; Feb. 1.-Annual meeting of the Canadian HolsteinFriesian Association, Palmer House, Toŕonto.
Feb. 1, 2 and 8.-Spring Stallion Show, Repository, Toronto.
Feb. 1, 11 a. m.-Annual meeting Shire Horse Breedrs' Association ; Toronto.
Feb. $1,8 \mathrm{p}$. m.-Annual meeting Canadian Clydesdale Horse Breeders' Association; Toronto.
Feb. 2.-Hlorsemen's banquet at King Edward Hotel, Feb. 3.-Annual meeting Canadian Horse-breedera
Assoclation.
March 6th to 10th, 1905.-E Eastern
Ontario Live

A Market for Straw. This this point in baled wheat, oat or barley doing This straw is now imported almost exclusively from age of about 850 bales per week having taken an averbales of straw varies considerably, but the average ostimated from records of the weights of 11,000 bales is 140 pounds; it will therefore been seen that some Bristol alone, which with total Bristol sales to as least 100 tons weekly the The average prices obtained depend upon the kind of straw. Long-baled wheat straw, which, as its nam Laid flat and baled the full length, bring from 55 s . to 60 s . per ton of 2,240 pounds, and some-
times even more. This straw is used to thatch he ricks: gentlemen sometimes use it ellso for bedding their horses, and some is cur up and mixed with hay or feeding. The French short-baled wheat straw brings this prices being ex-quay Bristol.
should be freight charges are not prohibitive, there should be a proitable trade in store for those who care grain in Great Britain points to the it asg acreage under supplies.
W. A. Mackisinon.

Death of Hon. Charles Drury.
The death on January 12th of Hon. Oharles Drory

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { at his home in Barrit, at the age of } 81 \text { yeare, hat } \\
& \text { removed from the activities of uile }
\end{aligned}
$$ character and fine activitios of life e man of sterifig in Simcoe County. Ontario, where he lived his whole Wife, and was a son' of Richard Drury, a native of Warwickshire, Englind, who came to Cannide in 1819 and was one of the first setulers of the County o Township of Oro, and a member of the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, of whicl he was for one or two terms the president. He was elected to the Provincial Legislature in 1882, where years. Mr. Drury riding of East Simcoe for nine ture appointed for thas the first Minister of Agriculhis 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 tical farmer of the 1894. Mr. Drury was a pracinterest in the development of agriculture, continuing a fowe until recently on his fine farm at Orown Eili early ninetios from Barrie. The late eighties and the Ontario. The changes in the American tarif hed cut off the market for the barley crop that was one of the great staples. Mr. Drury did much toward direoting for new markets, his fellow-farmers toward the seareh due in no small measure the general turning toward the British market as in the long run the best for the rugged, ruddy-ficed tarmer, whis in prime a sturdy. trace of his English ancestry. He was a torcible speaker, and was greatly llked by the rank and fle of the farmers of the Province, many thousands of whom

he had met in his work in the Department of Agrihe had mot in his work in the Department of Agriings, at which he was always Farmorg' Institute meet 1 rury was a genial, kind hearted and conseientious man, who by precept and example lent his infuence to the mental and of every cause having for its object which he lived, and of his native country. Ho was twice married, and leeves a mldow, three daughtors and one son, Mr. Ernest C. Drury, B. S. A., who it

## The Bank of Commerce.

 manager of the Bank of Commerce, is alway, goneral looked forward to with interest as a valuable contribution to the country's Anancial etatistices and prospects, and Walker's address in this issue to the careful ettention of our readers. It deals with the various Provinces. and Cariada as a whole, graphically, and in conslderable detail. He always devotes a good share of his annual this portion will especially interest the country, and "Farmer's Advocate." Mr. Waller does not find every detail favorable, but his conclusion is that "Our outlook was never before so large in scope and so hopefal, our ability to press with unusual vigor the many important enterprises in transportation now being or lng the past ten years the business of of note that during the past ten years the business of banking has inand in this increase the Canadian Bank of Commerce has fully shared. Forthcoming Stock Sales.Feb. 2.-Clydesdales, Shires and Hackneys, J. B. Fob. 8.-Shorthorns; Fitzgerald Bros., Mt. St. Goodfellow Bros., Macville, Ont.; Shorthorns. Date to be given later.
March 22.-Geo. H. Johmston, Balsam, Ont.; Short-
horris.
March $28 .-W$. Howden, Columbus, Ont.: Short-
$\frac{\text { MARKETS }}{\text { MARKET NOTE }}$

The following table gives the number of cattle, sheep and hogs marketed at


 | $1902 \ldots . . . . .$. | 188,988 | 1555,208 | 129,256 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 18,745 |  |  | The decrease in the supply of sheep was the year, the last three months beling remarkable for acctivity in trade in sheep. remarkaabe tor activity in trade in sheop,

and to the fact that many of our lambs
her were marketed last fall at Buffalo. This sives a false impresion of the actual
number raised in the country. The eituation in hogs will be closely watched this
number present year, as the increase for 1904 was not what was anticipated, but the
unexpectudly dull market largely curtailed nexppectudy
production.
Hogs are creeping up slowly, and other classes of live stock are selling quite live There is the same old monotonous and lambs are bought eagerly. Live stock quotations on the Toronto market
Export Cattle.-There are not many attle 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 ero nom-
inal. Choice are ouoted at 84.50 to 85 , nood to modium, $\$ 4.2 \Sigma$ to $\$ 4.50$ : good cowe, $\$ 8.25$ to 84
Butchers' Cattle.-There are few good attle offering, and $\$ 4.25$ is the butchers' are quoted at $\$ 4.00$ to $\$ 4.50$ fair to good, $\$ 3.50$ to $\$ 4$; mixed lots, medium, $\$ 8$ to $\$ 3.50$; common, $\$ 1.75$ t 2.50 ;

2.75.

Stockers and Feeders.-Trade in this line continues steady and quiet, as fow cattle are coming forward, and the de mand is light. Feeders are quoted at
$\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 3.80$. and stockers at $\$ 1.50$ to 3.40 . Milch Cows.-There is a feif demand for good cows. The market is quoted
unchanged, it a range of $\$ 30$ to $\$ 60$ nchanged, at a range of $\$ 30$ to $\$ 60$
each. Calves.-Few offering. -Trade brisk, prices higher at $3 \mathbf{k c}$ c. to 6c. per 1b., and
$\$ 2$ to $\$ 10$ each. Sheep and Lambs.-Demand contenues brisk. Prices are well maintained and
uotations are puotations are unchanged. Export sheep heep at $\$ 3.50$ to 84 ; to 84.75 ; butchers

Hogs.-The market is steady, and quot ed at $\$ 4.90$ per cwt. for selects, and
$\$ 4.65$ for lights and fats. Wheat, white and red ... \$ 105
do, goose
do, spring
do,
Peas
Oats
Barley
Buckwhe
Ryay, No. 1 timothy
Straw,

Butter
Eggs
do,
old
$\begin{gathered}\text { ld chick } \\ \text { per } 1 \mathrm{~b} \\ \text { do, live }\end{gathered}$
spring, do,
do, live ...
spring duck
do, live
Geese ...
do. live
Turkeys
ontatoes, per b
grain and produce
oronto Wholesale Markets

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.
shorts, $\$ 16$ to $\$ 16.50$, east and west.
Manitoba- $\$ 19$ for shorts; $\$ 18$ for bran, exports.
Barley. Barley. - No. B, $45 \mathrm{c} . ;$ extra, 43 c c; No. 3
malting, $41 \mathrm{c} ;$ outside, Toronto freights. Rye,-No. 2, 76c.
Corn.-New Canadian yellow, 41 子c. mixed, 41c., 1. o. b., Chatham freights Nixed, 51 łc., on track, Toronto Oats. - No. 1 white, 33 c . to 33 cc ., east, low freights; No. 2, 32 2c.., low freig
and 32 .., north and west. Peas.-No. 2, 67 c ., west and east.
Buckwheat.-53c., east and west. Potatoes quoted as follows: Ontario stock 65 c . to 70 c ., on track and 75 c . to 80 c
out of store. Eastern, 75 c . to 80 c . track, and 90 c . to 93 c . out of store. Hops-Canada crop are quoted un Changed, at 32 c . to 35 c . a frmer to
Beans-The market has a 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 un$\$ 1.55$; prime, $\$ 1.45$ to $\$ 1.50$; and unight, and the market are inclined to form tone. Car lots on track here are quoted at $\$ 7.50$ to $\$ 8.00$ per ton for No. and mixed clover, all on track here
Baled Straw.-There is a good demand, and prices are steady at $\$ 6.25$ to $\$ 6.5$ per ton for car lots on track here.
Butter. -There is some lines, and prices have scarcity firm tone but are quoted unchanged.
Creamery prints $\quad . . \quad$............ 22c. to 24 c .
do solids do solids
do tubs -..................19c. to 20 c . Dairy tubs, good to choice..16c. to 17 c .
do medium $\ldots . . . . . . . . . . . .14 \mathrm{c}$. to 1 Ec. do inferior grades ..........12c. to 1 Bc . Dairy, lb. rolls, good to
choice...
..................17c. to 18 c . do, large rolls
16 c . to 17 k c .
14 c . to 15 c Cheese. - The market is steady at $11 \frac{1}{d} \mathrm{C}$ job lots here.
Eggs are steady in tone, and quoted a
21 c . for fresh, and 20 c , for lined 21c. for fresh, and 20c. for linued.
Poultry. - The demand is fair ceipts of choice are light. Turkeys to 15c; duckis, 11c. to 12c.; geese 10 c to 11. ; chickens, choice, 12c. to
old, 8c. to 10c.
MONTREAL MARKETS Wholesale Prices.
The local market for oats is about oue
half cent firmer, though sales are half cent firmer, though sales are not
being made freely. It is still stated
that stocks are hard West, and that there is none too muc stock here under the circumstances,
Farmers are now making deliveries her in a fairly liberal mannor, and this is the only bearish influence. Quotations ar
39c. for No. 3, in store, and 40 c , fo 39c. for No. 3, in store, and 40c. fo
No. 2. Corn is 58 c c., in store, for No 3 mixed; and barley Ior feed purposes.
else is quoted Hay.-No. 1 tiurothy, $\$ 9$ to $\$ 9.50$ pe
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 the demand continues vood from all
quarters of the domestic market, thougn quarters of the domestic market, thougn
there is no export deamand. Manitoba bran in bn
at $\$ 20$.
$\$ 11 \$$. \$18; shor
Potatoes. strength. Dealers claim to be buyin store, the same stack sollis at way, fron Onions and Turnips.-There is a strong
or foeling in the market for onions. Stocl has been very scarce for some time past,
and demand is active. Canadian reds and demand is active Canadian red
were bid up to 3 c . per 11 , the range o
the inarkut theing from $2 \mathrm{coc}^{2}$. to 3 c . ording to quantity. Turnips steady :
fair trado passing. For finest slack ver ton is still being paid, $80-\mathrm{lb}$. bag
beine. 5 oc. Theese- - Revcipts have ceased entirely Butcer.- It present there is little or $n$. Cutler.-It present there is little or n Nought (1.myland. though some dealer

|  | Briti ers, of C apples arri the Cana $\begin{array}{ll}\text { good } \\ \text { brings } & 9\end{array}$ sidered a en Russet Messrs. cable active and 12 s . 6d.; Spies, 18 e 23s. 6d.: onds, 4 s . |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |

## British Apple Markets.

 apples arriving are mostly American, but dians which arrived were in brings condition. The common grade sidered a low price. Nova Scotia Golden Russets fetch 18 to $2 \Xi$ shillings. The demand is good for russets.
Messrs. Woodall \& Co., of Liverpool, active and irregular. Greenings, 1Gs. to 12 s . 6d.; Baldwins, 13s. to 15 s . 6d.; Splies, 188. to 20s.; Russets, 17s. 6d. to 23s. 6d.; Ben
onds, 4s. less.

## Chicago Markets

 enicago.-Cattle-Good to prime steers,to $\$ 6.35$; poor to medium, $\$ 3.70$ $\$ 5.08$.
to $\$ 4.20$.

Hogs.-Mixed and butchers', $\$ 4.55$ $\$ 4.80$; good to choice heavy, $\$ 4.75$ to sales, $\$ 4.65$ to $\$ 4.70$ t.
$\$ 5.60$ - fair to choice wethers, $\$ 4.90$ $\$ 4.85$.

## Buffalo Markets

East Buffalo. - Cattlo-Prime steers, utchers', $\$ 4.40$ shipping, $\$ 4.65$ to $\$ 5.35$; Hogs.-Heavy $\$ 4.25$. 4.95 , York. $\$ 4.70$ to $\$ 4.85$.

## British Markets.

London.-Live cattle are quoted at 11c.
$\qquad$ old 12 c . per lb.; refrigerator beef at 8 Fc .
o 9 c . per lb .; sheep at 12 jc . to 13 kc .

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS. TRANSACTED. all out-of-tolatention given to acoounts of Cheese Factories, Drovers and Grain Dealers, and Farmers' Notes disoounted, Farmers' Sales Notes colleoted and advances made ginit their seocurityon section socounts recelved on fevorable terms SAVIMBS BANK DEPARTMENT Depositit of Twoenty oents and upwards rooil ved, and inyear, without presention of torest at 3 per oent. per annum, oompounded four timaesa

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

Capiltal Authorizod
Head Office, Toronto, Ont.
Bdroard Gurney, . . $\%$ ADVOCATE.


## 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 hind may in them see and read the first principles and most neces 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 irre－ pressible desire for harmony and
aspiration after concord，which is aspiration after concord，which is
the heart of true religion．It is， perhaps，the sublime unconsciousness
in which such a man works his in which such a man works his
transformations upon our less gifted natures that witnosses most to his finest quality．No man can be far removed from the essential and
divine life which flows through all divine life which 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 in－ terpreting great men comes as a duty，and Theodore Thomas，like a true minister，made it a privilege and involved and hidden realms of the soul，so Thomas interpreted Bee－ thoven，and enriched ourr faith in our 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 sing．＇

Chas．G．D．Roberts．
A Canadian Author Who is Adding It is not so very many years since the name of Chas．G．D．Roberts be－ gan to make its appearance in maga－
zines and book reviews，at first diff－ dently，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，＂Who is story leaked out ：－an own son of
Canada；horn at Fredericton，N．B．； one of a family each and all talented Bliss Carman ；erstwhile Principal of Chatham Grammar School，Editor of
The Week，and Professor of English The Week，and Professor of Kiterature and Economics，King＇s
Let
College，Windsor，N．S．Steadily 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 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 For－ est，A Sister to Evangeline，The
Heart of the Ancient Wood，The

Marshes of Minas，Kindred of the Evangeline，＂，＂The Marshes of
Wild，Watchers of the Trail，New Minas，＂and Wild，Watchers of the Trail，New
York Nocturnes，The Book of the Na－ tive，In Divers，Tones，Songs of the being among tho Earth＇s Encmas； poetry and prose most frequently met with in the library aiid at the book
counter． It has been objected that the works of Chas．G．D．Roberts have not bleen
of that quality which will readily of that quality which will readily catch the popular fancy．Possibly
so，granting that，after all，there so，granting that，atter 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 readerg of taste，however，Chas．G．D．
Roberts is read，and will be read ： Minase，＂and＂．＂The Kindred Marshes of Wild，＇＂like the anemones，the blood－ root 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 trans－ ports 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 for－ gotten．
True，
True，Chas．G．D．Roberts has as yet created no markedly strongi His characters are attractive，yet lack the pulse which marks the high－
est literary triumph．But Rolerts is yet a young man，but forty－five years of age，and Canadians may
look forward with confidence to still look forward with confidence to still
better things from his pen．

and popular taste，which cannot stand still，is on the upward grade． in the literary world，as in any other，are faultless．Read him they poesy of description，and，above all， for his sympathy with nature，his power of transporting him of the sweep of the sea，at will．
Elusive，shy，sweet and delicate as our own native flowers，are the
works of Chas．G．D．Roberts．The Works of Chas．G．D．Roberts．The
＂David Harums＂．
and＂Eben Holdens＂－yes，even＂The Chris－ tians，＂＂＂The Master Christians，＂ and the＂God＇s Good Mans＂－
may flash into popular notice like the may fash into popular notice like the
bold hollyhocks and sunflowers by the wayside，or the poppy that

The Wonderful Japanese． A little people，quiet，undemon－ strative，working away in their rice－ fields，and building cities on the beautiful crescent isles of the West－ ern Pacific ；cleanly，dainty to fas－ tidiousness ；idol－worshippers for the most part；possessed of an ancient
literature and a poesy of thought and expression unknown to the
masses in Occidental lands．keen masses in Occidental lands；keen，
observant，systematic，
independent observant，systematic，independent，
persistent，unfathomable．One day a great war breaks out．Japan wins her spurs，hut feels that she has been
unjustly dealt with．The Russians in Manchuria，with eyes on Corea， prove a menace to her．Possibilities open on the far horizon．So Japan
goes to work，and while the tea
grows and the chrysanthemums
bloom，quietly，hiddenly，she makes
the great preparation． the great preparation．Every inven－ to her sciervice ；the art is presest guns and explosives ；the deadliest of sub－ marine and subiterranean mines electrical devices ；the most advanced telegraphy ；the flashlight ；sanitary and medical science brought to a fine art，the modern balloon；ships more marvellous still the quiet in－ trepidity of the men，toughoned by generations of plain，hygienic living， open air，and the steel－like muscles
born of jiu－jitsu－nothing unattain－ able，nothing too good or too deep Ior Japan．
day comes，and quietly，steadily，with day comes，and quietly，steadily，with neither tears nor lementations，the
hordes of little yellow men troop hordes of little yellow men troop
down to the sea，to the trassports．
The tearless eyes of the women to The tearless eyes of the women fol－
low them，and the worlamen just low them，and the workmen just
pause，with scarcoly 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 Fusi－ yama，disappearing in mist of silver and gray on the reeeding horizon，
stirs them to the soul with the last stirs them to the soul with the last
glimpse of home，the qutet fesen make no sign．And so they turn ple，grapple，－victory，victory，and yet victory ！Her sons are dying，
but they are winning，and Japan seys it must be．There is no blare of trumpets，inor horalding of triumph over all the world．Japan
tabulates her victories as quietly as a merchantman might enter his transactions in a daybook．Thus the war goes on，and the Occident yellow people of the Orient，the un－ yellow people of the Orient，the
fathomable，wonderful Japanese．

## －＂lacillisting＂Evangeline．

 Longtelrow＇s＂Evangeline＂has been banished from the schoole of British Columbia on the ground that it is anti－British．It is sincerely to． be hoped that none of the depart－ments of education in the other provinces may be inspired by an ex－ ample so bizarre as this．In reading Evangeline，it is true，one＇s sympa－
thies cannot but be enlisted in be－ half of the Acadians，whose homes
were so suddenly and rudely broken． Yet one may aympathize even with an enemy into whoso life at terrible tragedy has come．On the other hand，were there extenuating circum－
stances in connection with that ac－ tion of the British in 1755？－then these may be taught in connection for centure poem．Was there room sure．The patriotic Canadian spirit is too deep and strong to be de－ flected by any mistake of the past． braver and nohler than in shutting one＇s eyes to defects，either past or present，and the glory of Canada is avowedly British，those members of the Family Compact，whose imperi－ ous acts led to the complications of 137 ，and William Lyon Mackemzie，
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 priniciples for which
he contended. Such patriotism as this is rational patriotism. case. In many of the "States" the enormous blunder has been made of making the public school course ultra
"American." United States history, United States geography, United States literature, arge taught with a minuteness out of all propor-
tion to their importance in the balance of the world-taught, in fact, to an all but complete exclusion of the geography, historv and litera-
ture of other lands. The result is the development of a people too 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 peoples. This exclusion of Evangeline from the school curriculum of British Columbia looks like the en-
tering of the thin edge of a similar tering of the thin edge of a similar wedgei It is to be hoped that the 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 conflident that we literature, feeling confident that we
can hold it, so far as it concerns us, at its worth. The reading of Bvangeline in Canadian institutions during the past twenty years has
not been prolific of a crop of not been prolinic of a crop of son why, at this juncture, so beauti-
ful and pathetic a story should be ful and path
blackisted.

## 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 will appeal to the 150,000 Greeks in
the Republic. Heretofore it has the Republic. Heret
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 any other country. It is beautiully illustrated and well printed Ite 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 attractive feature.

## 

The hands that do God's work are patient And quick for toll, though folded oft They in prayer;
And find - unseen materk they understand The feet that follow His must be swift For timet, is all too short, the way too Perchance they will be brulsed, but For Love shalt make them strong.
The lips that speak God's words must learn to wear
Silence and calm, although the pain long;
And
His agring so the Master, learn to share Some Discouragements and Encourage ments of a Country Pastor's Home. The subject of this paper may seem
hackneyed, as we have heard so much about the missionary from the concomiorts, his his hardships and dis-
and debt, the coldness with poverty and debt, the coldness and deadness
of the people among whom the is called to people among whom his loneliness and is is-
lation, and so on. But lation, and so on. But yet, as it seems
to me, these things do not lie at the
root of the country to me, these things do not lie at the
root of the country pastoe's discouragements. in my mastor's discour-
moxperience 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 newly-settled districts, with no ap preclable inflow to take their place.
Amongst the
farming communities the:e is not indeed so much change gong on, a farm often remaining in
the same family for several genera-
tions
But it is not so much in the re-
moval of whole familles as of the younger members of almost every
family that the drainage is most severe very life-blood who ought to be the very life-blood of the church, those
who are not bound down by familly cares and anxileties so that they family the things connected with the church chinch Sunday-school and choir, in church decorating, collecting of
funds, and so an.
This, as far as my experience goes 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, gress as the result of good, honest,
aithful work; for increased congre gations, increased offerings, more zeal
and enthuslasm. But what prospect and enthusiasm. But what prospect
of that is there when those who could of that is there when those who could
and would help are called away to
some other field of usefulness. Often some other field of usefulness. Often
when some one of my young people, When some one or my young people,
whining in his or hast fath ifla and untiring in his or her help in the work me for an introduction to the clereryman of another parish, or for a "tes
timony for character," in ovider to ake some position in another place, have been constrained to re-echo
the words of the Saviour, "Will ye
also go away?" also go away
Then there
ment caused by the scattered condition of the country pattered con-
A very large proportion of the fime A very large proportion of the time
Which he has at his disposal for visit-
ing is taken up in travelling from ing is taken up in travelling from
place to place. Perhaps there is one place to place. Perhaps there is one
serious case of sickness three or four milles one way, and another ten or
twelve miles in the opposite direction, thus necessitating foom twenty-five to thirty miles travelling to visit two
people. And the time consumed is very much increased at consumed is
veasons of the year when the roads are
almost impassable with mud in spring and
and fall, and banks of snow in the
winter. This sand winter. This scattered condition of he people practically makes it imand societies which are so helpful in The last subject of discouragement
of which I will speak has to do with of which I will speak has to do with
financial matters. In some parishes financial matters. In some parishes
the power of the people to give is
year by year decreasing rather than ncreasing. 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 eech year, and so cannot give as aseely to the support of the church upon them. I fear that I have dwelt too 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 which seem to make the work in the country almost preferable to that in
cown and city. In the frrst
there is the more intimate knowledge astor and his flock. Instead of deal ing with them in the mass he can ing personally the different members of the family and to what trials and
temptations they are especially exposed. In the town of city the pastor as little opportunity to give the
young those personal words of advice and counsel which are so needed are endeavoring to set themselves more steadfastly towards gaining the prize of their high calling. In my privately, have more effect and proace better results than a hundred whole congregation. Just the same in pastoral visiting. In the town and city the men of the family are almost
always absent at their offle or other work at the time when the visit is case of the sick) such visits degenerate into merely formal calls; while in the country there are opportuniwomen in their own homes, and of which concern their spiritual weltars mongst their own families in a way business office or even in a city drawing-room. And in the country he church and religion take a more most people than in the city, where there are so many more attractions their work more engrossing, the contasiness or profession, but also they find so much more to take up their leisure time in the theatre and opera, gatherings, that there is barely time or opportunity for anything in conattendance 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 ine ear.
F. E. F.

The True Reward.
Thy task may well seem over-hard
Who scatterest in a thankless sol
 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 ing. He exhibited in the Royal Acad
ing. emy of 1900 , a somewhat ghastly, but
very
realistic Plague Ships of the Yellow Death," and in 1903, another entitled "Defiance." and are dictating terms. There seems no fear depicted upon the face of the
little lad, whose hands are bound the hind his back, but it is evident that his fate is involved in the issue. To imploring her husband to yould? mothe ver they may be, she pleads with him to consent to them. jewels, let the ever they ask; Silence, promise it even though justice cries for , speech. They
shall not have our boy !

Holiday Gifts
Why Ella Wheeler Wilcox.
What do I hear you say?
Nothing to give to people On Christmasy or New Year's Day ? 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 trouble Then make up a bundle of troubles
And give them away to the Past, He owns such a croony junkshop
Where worn-out worries Where worn-out worries are cast.
Just bundle them into Just bundle them into the old year,
And let him lug them away; 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 ou may be surprised at the goodness You'll find if you look, my dear.
nd when you are hurt by the foll And when you are hurt by the folly
Or faults of the folks you know,


Our Christmas Story Contest. We have received several
aboters
bout one of prize
stories, "cThe Christmas Conscience,", not being original, and such wes indeed the case.
On asking for an oxplatitoon from our
voung Mount Forest correspondent, young Mount
she writes that correspondent,
ariend told her about she writes that a friend told her about
the compettion on and she did not un-
derstand that the stories were to be derstand that the stories were to be
oritina. orizinal.
returnan quite rightly has offered to
return her prize, which will be sent at one to Eva King, Hlckson, Ont., who
came first in the list of Honorable Mention. The pizes were all equal in
value.
"Talking in Their Sleep."

Because $I$ I have never a leaf to show;
Because $I$ stoon

And the duil gray monspes over me grow: The bual of next May
I fold away
I fold away ate withered grass at my
But
root.,

But blade! the ground
But under the ground
Hum sat and saund
With the snow's thick tanket

Come dancing here
But $\begin{aligned} & \text { plty } \\ & \text { root, the flowers without branch or }\end{aligned}$
"Yoot." the lowers

 Patientivi, wat through the long winter Yo hours; ${ }^{\text {n }}$, me again-


## Brave Little Franz.

Little Franz ilived . . . M. his his two uncles
who were woodcutters, Austria. In those days there was a
great soldier-king
named
Napoleon Bonaparte, who went umed and dopoleon
the countries of wrope the countries of Europe fighting and
driving the people from thetr homes
and claiming ail they owned for his
army.
One night the little boy's uncle sent
sime
 errand and shortil after dark started
home, but, an he autckry climbeat the
mountan path he heard the tramp of mountaint path he heard the tramp of He hid himself behind a clump of
Hishes and buhene, and soon saw a long line of
soldiers, whose blue coats told him that soldiers, whose elue coats
thay were the dreader dren mant
Oh, how he tremblea there in the dark, or he knew that his native village he very first to be plundered or urned. "What can Id do?" he said to himself as he looked at the shining
muskets and thought of his friends ${ }^{\text {and }}$. playmates.
Ah-there is fust one chance! If our people and have them cut it down
oefore the soldiers reanct the before te soldiers reach the place,
then they cannot cross the river antil
te hide and save our things." off he started, and such a will race was no
often run by a boy as that of little often rup by a boy as that of lite
Franz up the dark mountain-side.
Over bus nd bill Over bush and briar, down hill and
hollow, now
stumbling
over great holiow, now stumbling over great
stones, now rtipping arocoss sump and
log and all the while thinking"What if they get there frst!" his head whirled and his limbs ached On, If he could only stop long enough
to take breath! but no he might ot
stay one moment, or he would be tod Now he sees the great black bridg No the sees the great black briag
and the thil house. With
shout he calls the to keener a shout he calls the keeper; he falls
helpless and fainting against the door,
 might and main they cut and hack an
hew-and fust as the soldiers reac the bank, the great structure tremberes
sways, and fallst crashing into tho
ind 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 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 friend Franz who saved his home and frlends
by his race for life up the mountain by hi
side.
The Little Girl With a Company Face.
Once on a time in a far-away place,
Lived a queer little girl with a company And no one outside the family knew
Of her every-day face, or supposed she Of her every-day face, or supposed she
had two- change she could make with The change she could make with
For wondrous celerity, But at last it chanced, on an unlucky (Or lucky, perhaps, I would much better To say), dismal dismay and complete To her dismal dismay and complete She $\begin{gathered}\text { fonstedernation, to } \\ \text { formation } \\ \text { formate the }\end{gathered}$ the desired transAnd a caller, her teacher, Miss Agatha
Mason, Surprise he her with half of her company
face on, And face on, hale of her every-day face peeping Showit, out Showing one grimy tear-track and half
Contrasting pout, Contrasting
smile amazingly with the sweet That shone on her "company" slde all The caller no sooner had hurried away
Than up to her room the girl flew in And, after a night spent in solemn reOn flection
the flly of features that can't bear
inspection. She came down to breakfast, and,walked Calm, sweet and sincere, with her Calm, sweet and sincere, with her comThencerorward she wore it, day out and
day in you nearly might think 'twould be But, worn very thin; And bright and gay, think 'twas a redletter day
When the greatly astonished Miss Agatha Mason
Surprised her hith half of her company
face on.

## New Year's Thoughts.

For strange paths lie before us, all un-
The New Year, spotless from the hand of
Is thine and mine, o friend !
Let us walk straightly, friend Press on with ateadier purposo us now, To better deeds, o friend !

Let us walk gladly, friend ;
Perchance some greater go
have known greater good than we
Is waiting for us, or some fair hope Shall yet return, o/friend !
We Let us walk kindly, friend
We cannot tell how long this life shall
How soon thesé precious years be over-
Let love walk with us, friend.
Let us walk quickly, friend;
Work with our might while lasts
Work with our might while lasts our lit-
tle stay,
And help some halting comrade on the
And may God guide us, friend !
"See Edwin's new horse?" asked one
villager of another.
"/ I have," was the reply.
"" Well
the questioner. Weoll like ?" asked
alowly, ", as if Edwin had taken it for an

## Facts About Flour

Of Special Interest to our Women Readers.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD MAXIMS. A cook is only as good as the flour she uses.
A poor cook can make better bread with Royal Household Flour then good cook can with poor flour. Royal Household Recipes make bake There are two day of the week "Royal Household ", and the kind that has not been purified by Eleo tricity. This flour is just as good as Household' nevertheless," interrupts the woman who knows. "I heve 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 wh

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.
he 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 o please the customer.
Hard Wheat versus Soft Wheat :Royal Household Flour is made on the best grade of hard wheat. Hard
wheat is the best spring wheat grown in Manitoba. Soft wheat is 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 House-
hold 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 rgument.
Every day many Canadian women rite us how pleased they are with th Household Flour
-that it is all we say it is.
as it is for bread. as good for pastry
-that it's quicker ension aimpler bake good quicker, easter, simples ith Royal Household Flour, by the Royal Household " Recipes. That's one reason they like it so auch
TESTTMONIALS :-Last week we
eceived nearly five hundred testireceived nearly five hundr
monials.
"The flour for Me. "Royal Household" is the flour筑 Household." -Mrs. J. J. H ouver, B. C., Nov 12th 1904, Van

There is Too Much Bad Flour." Royal Household " is, what the isople want-a better flour. There people of this country at the present ., Nov. 27 th, 1904.

A Great Improvement.
"I had an idea Hlungarian was a good flour as it was possible th great improvement, particularly in equiring much less kneading, ant -Makes a whiter and lighter bread.? nt.; Oct. 17 th, 1904.
Have you sent for the Recipes
They are free-send NOW,
HE OGILVIE FLOUR MOLL, Co . LIMITED, MONTRDAL.

Prain, \$8; Plain and Ribbed, \$12 D- write for otroularg, om
DUNDAS KNITTING MAGHINE CO DUNDAE, ONTARIO.



We will make it to your advantage to. We will make it to your advantage to.
deal. with us, Qur stock is well growp, clean, fresh dug and true to name, and
will please. Try us. 25 yemss .tith will please. Try ui
satisfactory results.
A. G, HULL \& BOM,
$\qquad$ Central Nurseries. St. Oatharines, Ont

90
THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.


The rest of the lettess on hand will next day a little cabbage left from
be published, as far as possible, without comment-to save space, you
know. Just in passing, a most cordtal invitation is extended
have so kindy "written" oar wh, to have so kincly "witten" for us, to
come agan Chats trom our readers
are always welcome; and we wish our are always welcome; and we wish our
members to tocome well accuanted
mith one members
with one onothe
only on paper.
only on paper. DAME DURDEN.
Farmer's Advocate omice, London, Ont.
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turn your brains into money?
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siked to fill . We are helping aeked to ill. We are heiping,
hundreds-we can help you.
Time is fleeting. Use your oppare hours this winter in

coupon to-day.
CMMDIAN CORRESPOMDEMCE COLLEGE, LImitod,


## 

 EEGTHITINOER Phoopteoror

 AOEVNANM,






 UUNIOREBEIVYMTRTRICULATION Name.

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Bo
Champion Evaporator Construction.

-
GRIMM MARUFAGTURING CO.


MONEY

## Suggestions for Housekeepers.

 Dear Dame Durden,-Having so of-ten thought of writing to the pleasant te thought of writing to the pleasant
corner "The Ingle Nook,", in your instruetive paper, I decided, after your structive inaper, I decided, after your
cordial invitation, to peep in. I so
otten derive beneit from the
that if any ink
little hint I can 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 Really, D. D., you must certainly
know something of our busy fall even-
mngs. If only more of the city people
knew as well they would not be surEnew as well they would not be sur-
prised when we say we have no time
for many outings, for many outings, especially when
one is alone with children, men and
"chores." chores,
However, as to drying apples. However, as to drying apples. I
prefea flling my empty jars with
apple-sauce during the winter, as
sort over our winter supply. The
sauce is improved by cooking the sort over our winter supply. The
sauce is tmproved by cooking the
rind of a lemon or an orange with
each kettle. Seal each jar whlch boileach kettle. Seal each jar which boil-
ing hot. It is as good as fresh, and
needs no preparation for either ple
or dessert. Another way is to pare or dessert. Another way either ple ple
and quarter the apples (Northern Sples are best, and let stand in
sugar overnight, three pounds of
sugar to six of foult, with some
sater adde water added to dissoive, sugar. Some
with a few figs if desired, and a little
witre ater With a few itgs necessary,
more water if an ap
No cook should be without an ap-ple-parer, if she uses many apples.
The parer is easilly cleaned by rins-
ing it as soon as one has finished lng it as soon as one has finished oop the Fange is a quick way. back
The following is a cheap and handy
pudding to make when in and pudding to make when in a hurry, as
it will steam by putting it on jus
before the potatoes are to before the potatoes are to be pre-
pared:-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
 put in a layer betwen, halt may be
ter put in the dish, then the frut-
and lastly the remainder of the
batter. batter. flil. Tart-flling.-One cup sugar, one oz
golden syrup two eggs, butter size 作
an egg, with nutmeg, lemon or vanilla an egg, with, nutmeg, lemon or vanilla,
cooked as a filling for tarts is highly
favored by many it keeps whit If I have intruded on your wime or
space too much, just drop this in
your W space too much, just drop this in
your W. P. B. B,
Before closing I beg to acknowledg-
my pleasure my pleasure in reading your chat on
books. Bad books are as injurious is
bad company Yours
 Know "something about our busy
fall evenings!" Of course I do. Why
not? You know Iaved I haven't always
lived with the cat and the tongs-and,
well, "My heart's in the Highlands" well, "My heart's in the Highlands.
yet, you know.
A Few Possibilities of a Shank.
These recipes may not be new
you, but we found them appetizing
Our men, taking à great fancy
sour Soup, men, taking a great fancy for
sions, to invest me, on several occa
family ind a shank. As ou family was not large, and the weather
warm, one Saturdy afternoo I did
not brine any other meat home with
me, although we are eight miles from
the butcher. Shorily after reaching hei butcher. Shorily after reaching
hone I learne. that I was to have
visito:s from the city on the morrow.
and as and as the " "rre specially good
cooks, I wodern "hat I could give
them. How
shank in shank in the tim, I
meat I could frim all the
over the fire with a
and the bones and let simmer, a,
skimming, some


Sweeping and Dusting.
Since the germ theory has been ac-
cepted as true in everyday education. the furnishing and caryday of education,
has become entirely has become entirely rev revo house
The simple process of sweeping and dusting must now be done so as to sible, not merely to brush them off
the furniture, whence they fill the air for a while and eventually settle
down over everything again. down over everything again. Notwith-
standing the unhealthfulness of this
method, habit is sometimes allowed to overrule common sense but for
sanitary reasons a new method must
supersede the Wupersede the old.
When starting to clean a room,
there are any rugs on the floor the 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 an-
other. Cover the furniture with other. Cover the furniture with
slip when through, either a fitted on
or a sheet, pinned over, and move or a sheet, pinned over, and move out
of the room if possible.
Sweep down the ceiling and walls
with a child's broom, an ordinary one 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 edre 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 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 th
water when necessary. When and sweep as before, renewing the
water when necessary. When through
go over the floor with a
cloth. A wased floor is marred by even a suspicion of marred
ness, and is suat easily scratchec, so
have a canton flannel bag to slip over
the the broom when cleaning it.
fussene of these tharections may seem
followed the roossary, but if carefully iirely free from dust, and cleaning day
necd not be so frequent
KATIE MuDIAIMID.

ixeep in the Fromet To do it you mast have the bost,
and the BEST
WINDMULS
WOODSTOCK STEEL MILLS
 When fit
ted with
GRAPH. GRAPH-
ITE
inger. Thear ings. They
run with-
on no more
CLMMBING TOWERSTO
OLL BRAR-
Grinders, Pumps, Tanks, and Saw Benchos Woodstock Wind-Motor Co., wOODSTOCK, ONT.

Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

 The London Printing \& Lithographing Co. LONDON. ONTAFIO.

## $($ with the Flowers.)

The Cloxinia.
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 Sometimes the throat of the flower is
light in color, sometimes the edges of the petals; again the whole blossom curiously. The plant is somewhat dware in habit, and the leaves are thick and hairy, but since the bloommonths there is little neea to bewail the want of tall and handsome follage. Gloxinia may be raised either from seed or from the tubers. If from seed start in shallow boxes, flat cigar holes in the bottom for drainage, and put bits of broken crockery in the bottom. Now sift the box full of leat mould mixed with a little sand, sprinkle
the sand over the surface and spray to moisten. As the young gloxinlas are very tender, care will have to be
exercised against cold draughts and arect sunshine, also against over
watering. 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 o
lear-mould and sand, and shift as required until the plants have bloomed.解 east window is good-and guard carefully against over-watering, which
has a tendency to rot the tubers, and leaves, hairy leaved plants almost in-
variably resent having their leave washed. It is not necessery to rest
the gloxinia at all untll its blooming period is over. Then water should be gradually withheld and the follage per-
mitted 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. be taken out and repotted.
Many people, however, pref proto 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 bserved, rot may set in be not cuttings may also be easily rooted in
shallow boxes of pure sand kept conflatually wet, by simply laying a leaf
flat on the sand and covering the stem at 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, increasforth, at which stage potting into soll prepared as abov is necessary, If
preferred, the gloxinia may be grown
outside during the summer, the pots being simply plunged in the ground in being simply plun
a shady cozner.

## A Brisk Walk

" Walking has the best velue as shall never freak the mind. 'You said Sydney Smith, 'on the day on
which you have walked twelve miles.' 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
then 'constitutionals '-walks of eight Rousseau, "has something which ani-
mates and vivifies my ideas.' And
Plato said of 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 al farms that we wish them to stay on it seems very hard when we have toiled and thought, and pioneered the piace towards prosperity that the Pled alluring melodies and our children push our detaining hands gently away the rush and stir the smoke and clat ter, 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," and you send them to the engineering shops; anywhere but back to us."
This may be the truth, but it is not This may be the truth, but it is not because the agricultural colleges are
lackling in the performance of their
duty. it is because of the contrast duty. It is because of the contrast
that must be drawn between any well
conducted establishment and the farms, I should lilke here to remark, ing all the farms that exist. There are many that are thriving and per-
fectly organized; but of the owners of fectly organized; but of the owners of
these farms I am not speakikg As
a rule the boys and girls stay by them. a rule the boys and girls stay by them.
There is one in particular in my mind, There is one in particular in my mind,
where the famill is large and united, the bulldings comportable and sani-
tary, the stock thrifty. The father tary, the stock thrifty. The father
told me it was, puzzle to deal whith
"such a crowd." as they "such a crowd," as they all wanted
to be farmers. In the agricultural to be farmers. In the agricultural
colleges there is law. There is order. There are regular hours. Recognized
hours for rest and recreation, Comhours for rest and recreation, Com
mon justice, humanity and decency,
Foul language is prohibited. I deny Fou language is prohilinted. I Ideny
that I am overstating matters when I aver that on many many farms all of the I aver that on many rarms are 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 of time for it, it would be so much
better than being perpetually kept on nent to appear busy as long as pos sibie. The play time should be rec-
ognized, and not interrupted by odd
fobs: neither should the children be jobs; neither should the children be
called lazy or frivolous when-they ask for a little pleasure. They are youns, the plug of tobacco is to the head of As to the language, I conslder it one of the commonest as well as one of
the most deplorable drawbacks to farming, as it is sometimes undertaken. I have heard language used
by the head of the farm that , would make the most blatant agnostlc shiver, and yet very often this same man
would not hurt or injure the smallest living thing on the place. It is merely habit that has grown imperceptibly. orderly and well conducted there is uch an utter joylessness. Pocket money is a thing unknown. What
Wonder that a berth where the hands
need not be solled noed 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 where hours for rest hand recreation,
even if few, yet are regular? I would suggest that some sum, elther large be pmall, according to for regular work, which should be dore at a stated time and
in a professional maner so as to n a professional manner, so as to
teach the young ones how to earn the teach the young ones how to, earn the
money they receive. "But," I have
very very often heard the farmer say, "II
cannot afford it. Every few cents' are carnot to earn.". Evell, then, in that
case. if the farm pays so ball for case, if the farm pays so badly for be better for the sarmer to sell his
stock right down and hise stock right down and hire out himself on his return with his savings, or else do not let him grumble if his, children
wish to leave the home that supports 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 woula own impression. I think that it would
be a good thing for us all if other
farmers with boys and girls would farmers with boys and girls would
write and tell us how far they think
I am right or wrong.
(MRS.) OCTAVIUS ALLEN.

TOBACCO HABIT

LIQUOR HABIT




## A

very interosting gight would it
 Marmerg Advocate and Home Magazino" mailis coming in dur-

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Profitable
invetment thit ig ar age of



 lencep $A n$

## Investment

 that counts: the "Farmers Advacate and Home Magaine" certainly is in this respect. We
aim at telling the farmers ho aim at telling the farmers ho
to do everything in the very be
way, and the many letters to do everything in the very begt
way, and the many letters of
appreciation from our subserib appreciation from our subserl
ers in every part of Oanada to
us we are belng succeanful us we are being succesaful in
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## Many Women Suffer Untold Agony Prom Kidney Troublo.

Very often they think it is from so called "female disense." There lo lene. remale trouble than they think. Womes ruffer from backeche, aleeplesainese, aervousness, irritability, and sdmagerig. down feeling in the lolins. So do theng and they do not have "female trouble" Why, then, blame all your trouble to emale disease". With healthy kidmeyt, owders.". The kidneys are so clonely conrected with all the internal organa, that when the kidneye go wrong, everything goes wrong. Much dintrens

## DOAN'S KIDNEY PILL8

## t stated intervals.

Mise Nellie Clark, Lambeth, Out., tella of her cure in the following words:-"I uffered for about two years whth hidiney to small of my back. not being shle to he amell, no appetite, menatruation rregular, nervous irritability, and brieloust deposit in urine, were some of my ymptoms. I took Donn's Kidney Pillo. The pain in my back graduclly left me, oy appetite returned, I sleep well, and m effectually cured. I can highis commend Doan's Kidney Plils to all fferers from kidney trouble.
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oxtu tmel our time. Governent reoorter Bow thitt
ohe demand for chickens in Canda is great-

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Ticubastor. ${ }^{\text {pas you }}$ you to own a Chatham




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NATURAL HEN IIICUBATOR
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## Th LEAVENWORTH CASE

## By A, Kreen

CHAPTERYXVII-Continiued "Misa Leavenworth," said I, "a al mont between you and your cousin, you cannot wish to seem her enemy. Speak,
then ; let me at least. know the name of then; let me at least know the name Belf. A hint from you-
But, rising to tor feet, she interrupted
me with the stern remarik: !if you do me with the stern remark: "If you do
not know, I cannot inform you; do not not know, I cannot inform you ; do not
ask me. Mr. Ray mond." And she glanced at the clock for the second time. Took another turn. it a person. who had committed a wrong ought necessarily to confess it ; and
replied no, unless by the confession repar
etion could be maide. ettion $\begin{gathered}\text { ber } \\ \text { ber } \\ \text { Her }\end{gathered}$ $\qquad$ "I begin to think," I solemnly pro-
ceoded, following the lead of her emo tion, "that confession is the only way
out of difficulty ; that only by the words you can utter, Eleaniore can be saved from
the doom that awaits her. Will you not, the doom that awaits her. Will you not,
then, show yourself a true woman, by then, show yourself a true woman, b,
responding to my earnest entreaties ?" I seemed to have touched the right
chord, for she trembled, and a chord, for she trembled, and a look of
wistfulness filled her eyes. "Oh, if
could t " she surm "And why can you not? You will never the happy till you do. Eleanore
persighs in silence persists in silence, but that is no reason You only make her position more doubtful by it." Fate has got too strong a hold mysele I cannot break away," "That Anyone car 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 $\underset{-A}{\text { astray.". flicker of light, pathetic beyond }}$ A ficker of light, pathetic beyond
description, flashed for a moment across
her face; her throat mose as with one her face; her throat rose as with one
wild sob; her lips opened, she seemel wild sob; her lips opened, she seemed
yifelding, when -a sharp ring at the front door bell !
"Ohe," cried she, sharply turning, "tell
him I cannot see him ; tell him-"." him Miss Leavenworth,", said I, taking her 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 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 The door cried she; "it will open
stepping into the hall I met Thomas oming up the basement stairs. ${ }^{\text {U }}$ Go
back," said I. "I will call you when With a bow, he disappeared.
"You expect me to answer," exclaimed he, when I re-entered, "" now, in a mo-
nent? I cannot."
"But- ",
"Impossible !" fasteniny her gaze upon But-"
Impossible ! :" fastening her gaze upon
front door. "Miss Leavenworth!"
She shuddered.
"I fear the time will never come if you
 Cairs. "Leave me !" cried she, look
ing at Thomas as if to bid him wait. Said I, and hastened upstairs.
Thomas opened the door.

## temuloust voice inguire. It heard a a rich


and $\begin{array}{cl}\text { Chapter XVili. } & \begin{array}{l}\text { there with a startled, deathly expressio } \\ \text { Op the Stairs. }\end{array} \\ \text { uph half-turned countenance. } \\ \text { Oilled with wonder tht this unlooked-for } & \text { I said. }\end{array}$ low, monotonous voice breaking upon my ear, monotonous volce breaking upon my went toward it and found that it was Mr. Harwell reading aloud from his late
employer's manuscript. It would be employer's manuscript. It would be
diffcult 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 turmoi lined cell, this man employed himself in reading and re-reading with passive in terest, the words of the dead, whil above and below, 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 1, with my thoughts on "I am afraid you are not well," h went on. $\quad$ I roused myself "I am not ill," I returned, and pulling the papers toward me, began looking fore 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 assassina
tion has made it necessary, goes un punished. papers secretary in his turn pushed the papers aside, as if moved by a sudden
distaste of the " You told me when you first came t me with news of this fearful tragedy that was a mystery; but it is one which ing out the lives of too many that wo love and respect."
The secretary gave me a look. "/ Mis "leanore $?$ ", he murmured. "And Miss Mary," I went on, " my "' 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. 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 increaised cold ness. I I have requested, Mr. Raymond that you would fot converse with me
upon this subject. It is not one which am fond of discussing." And he "., But fondness has nothing to do with facts connected with this affair, which manifestly your duty to state them. The position which Miss Eleanore occupies at
this time is one which should arouse this time is one which should arouse the
sense of justice in every true breast; an "If I knew anything which would
serve to release her from this position, Mr. Raymond, I should have 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 work, why I should be glad to excuse
myself, "Do not let me keep you," I said, bit
terly. ""Ican temeen He tury "can take care of myself." as if this display of feeling was wallwigh incomprehensible to him, and the
wiet, almost compassionate bow
left the room 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 stepping out into the hall, told him that if he had no objection I would accom-
pany 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. 1 had closed the librarary door he was hal
way to the foot, and Way to the foot, and I was just remark
ing to myself upon the unpliability figure and the awkwardness of to riage an seen from my present stand
point, when suddenly I saw him stop faid.

## 

## ETOCK =TAAEING SATE

 BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND ORGANS

AEOOND-HAND ORGANS.

1. Peloubet \& Pelton Organ-Low back, 5 octaves, 2 sets of reeds............... 819 oo
2. Value at..... Organ-Medium hikh back, , stops, 4 sets of reeds, grand organand knee 2100
3. Mason $\boldsymbol{\&}$ Hamuln Organ-Low back, 5 octaves, stops, 4 sets of reeds and knee


4. Domoloon Organ--High back, with plain ends, 8 stops, ${ }^{\text {Sn }}$, octaves, 3 , sets of
5. Thomas organ-with high hatk, music rack, soctives, 9 stops, s stes of reeds,



6. Bell Orkan -High back, sets of reeds 5 , octaves, s stops, including vox hu

7. Thoma, Organ- Hight back with miror, musicicrack, cclinder fall, mouse-proof
8. Thomas organ-5 octaves, stops, 3 sits of reeds, couples, trand or gan and




9. Doherty Org an-Very handsome chapel case, suitable for small church or



10. Karn Organ-wallo.








 31. Thomas Organ, with rail top and two mirrorof sivelit decorated top door, fill




EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.



HELNTTRMLAN \& CO., Lta.
15-117 King Street West, Toronto, Can.
cossur

 On January 5th, Mr. J. B. Hogate, of
Sarnia, Ont., shipped from Liverpool England, ont., shity fiped very from Liverpool,
tuperior Shire
tallions and mares intended for his auc-

 Nearly all of the twenty-four are did
scendants of some noted London Shire Cendants of some noted London Shire
Horse Show champion, and many of them
H. S., Londan, 1887 , frrst and champion
at London, and he has probably sired more winters than any ot hey
Shire horse, amongst them being the
London champions. Mardon champions: Rokeby Harold
Markeaton Royal Harold, Queen of the Shires, and Dunsmore Gloaming. Ani-
mals with such strains of blood as these mals with such strains of blood as these
possess should find a ready market anyposess should find a ready market any-
where.
Partios
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.






## Veterinary.

castrating ptes
What would be the best time to cas-
trate pigs littered in November ?
If
there any particilar time ' W. L.
operation is about a week belore wean-
ing, say at about six week. beorore of age
nNFLAMED UDDER.
about ten months, due to calve again about the middle of March. About a the hind quarters.: Sometimes it seem almost well, then, perhaps the next time
milking it is badly calked again. Milk milking it is badly. caked again. Milk
seems to be all right. Thare seams to seems to be all right. There seems to
be very little soreneess. Ans.-Would dry her up as soon as as
possible. In the meantime, draw the possible. In the meantime, draw the
milk often if inflamed or hard, and rub well with a liniment composed of alco+
hol three-luid ounces, turpentine two ounces, apirits of ammonia one ounce gum camphor four draiths, water to make chain, bran mashes and roots or other succulent food. A good home remedy for a liniment is goose ofi and turpen

## Miscellaneotus.

DRRSSED Witcir of hoe.
What should a pig of 285 pounds live ig being in fair order but not fat a I. S. McL.

Ans.-hor a hog weighing from 100 to
250 pounds butchers calculate a shrink age of about 25 lbs . to the 100 . Shrink
Over that weight the percentage of loss if Thss. The hog in question should dreas
bout 180 or 190 pountis.
churning trmperaturb What is the proper temperature for
ripened cream before starting to churn winter ? O. G. C. Ans.-A good deal depends upon other
ircumstances-the size of the churning, the freshness of the cows, the tempera-
ture of the room, etc. Ordinarily, farmars cannot churn at as low temperatures bove. Dairy authorities recommend F., but in between 55 and 60 degrees F is conceded home dairies 62 degrees winter churning.
fEEDING BEAYTS.
I would be thankful if you would give
information, as to the foeding 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 diatricte where they are extensively grown they are fed quite liberally to sheep and young
stock. In Europe horse-beans are ly to horses and other stock, and largeno serious objection to feeding the field are rich in protein, and here. They are rich in protein, and consequently
suitable for feeding with corn. Some suitable for feeding with corn. Some
authorities recommend cooking beans for all classes of stock except sheep. We
would would recommend that for hogs and
horses they be fed in small quantities at
-Walt Money for scrifsFixivivitutian raw


REVILLON BROS., LTD
Special Offer.
We are determined to convince stocktock food eyer complounded, while it costs less than half the price of any ther stoek food. . Take advantage of uary. We will ship, all charges pre paid, two 26-1b. pails, at charges pro $\$ 1,50$ each, or one $50-1 \mathrm{lb}$, pail at $\$ 2.75$, and include with aither order, free of amy charge; a. tiny
of McDougall's Original Einglish Sheen of McDougall's Original Engliah Sheep
Dip and Cattle Dreesling, Ior lilling ver $\mathrm{min}_{\mathrm{n}}$ on stock. Farmers should avall themselves of this special olfor while it lists. Remember we guarantee WORTH-
INGTON'S STOOK FOOD satisfaction. If it doee not, wo enllire In wond money. Seand in your order todery. for free have our prompt attention, Write WOR free pamphlet of testimoniale. THIM
WORTHNTON DRUG OO. Agricentura Chemists, Guelph, Ont.

## cossip

than a lambs is now worth more worth miore than a load of cattle the a while it they keep going up.-[sityostock World, Chicago.
 very, satieflectory results dy many
Canadian bieedora and readery judging from the tentimonials (furnilatied ing company in that regard. The Worthington Drug Company, of Guielph, Who
propare this condimint offer to tarmers and feodena in thotr road er, which appeara in tho advertiling oid
umns of the "Farmer's Adroctit ". thit weelk.

Among the new edvertsemente in this Will appear regularly during the yeenr; is
 Hor Grace the Duchbid ot Devonatite, at
Eastibourne, Sumpex, Eigland, winiers bo 102 awards at leadiags, Alhowis winl Brituini In 1904, including champlonithip, agatint
 mals purchased from thile not
have boen winners at loading
the United the Unitted States and. Oanade.
shires are stemilly grinfig popu proititable farmer's hog and broeders if do well to correspond. Wlih the manage of this great herd, whose address wili A REMEDY.
For burns and ccellas have Mandy om a
sholf easily reached a totite indth parts of Hnseod. oll and Hime. watur and, in case of buris or wioalds, apply fin mediately. placing cotion wool or a rag
over it. The pain wit cell over it. The pain wnt coad at oned
and it the drespling bo allowed to fmeth
undisturbed, and isturbe
eflected. eflected.

## DODD'S <br> KIDNEY PILLS

## THE OLNADIAN BANK OF COMMEECE

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

## The thirty-elghth annual meeting of the khareholders of The canadian Bank of Commerce, was held in the Bank of Commere, was held in the banking house on, Tuesday, ary, 1905, at 12 o'clock.

 Wm. Cook, Carville; Thos. Gilmour L. Blaikie, Hon. Geo. A. Cox, Fresseng, W. B. Hamilton, Lt.-Col.Mason, J. W. Elavelle, C. S. Gzwwki,
W. Frendergast, J. Hoskln, K .C., W. Prendergast, J. Hoskin, K.C.,
Li.D. H . D. Warren, Wm. Glenney,
Oshawa; Jas. Short Macmaster, Hon, L. M, Jones, A. W. Anglin, R. Cassels, O. Thorn, W. W. Tamblyn, Bowman V. Delaporte, E. P. Gower, Berlin; F J. D. Amith, Mrs. F. J. D. Smith, NewCowdry, 'Simeoe; J. Jo Prsley, Chas.
Powell, H. H. Morris, Vancouver: W.
 Strathiroy; T. Walmsley, J. Taylor,
Sllverthorn, H . N. Wallace, Halifax; Silverthorn, H. N. Wallace, Halifax,
Cronyn, Cawtira Mulock, H. I. Wa
E. W. Cox, Chas. Bonnick, Wm. Ga E. W. Cox, Chas. Bonnick, Wm. Ga side, D. Mason, Alex. Bruce, Hamilton;
W. T. White, Hy. Beattie, Thos. West,
J. A. Bruce, Hamilton; R. Mulholland, J. A. Bruce, Hamilton; R, Mulholland,
Kev. Armstrong Black, D.D., F.
Everist, $\quad$ W. Harland Smith, J. Watt, W. T. Boyd, Hon. Mr. Justice McLaren, J. K. Macdonald, E. ${ }^{\text {E. }}$,
Wuod, T. A. Stanton, G. A. Morrow,
Garrick, W. H. Lockhart Gor don, Geo. F. Little, L. J. Cosgrave,
W. Crai. F. . Wickett, H. M. Dwight,
F. Malpas, Cranbrook; H. son, Maspas, Cranbrook; Hy. John
ton, F. H. Mathewsonoss, Jontreai; Mor-
Hon Mr. Justice Britton, Rev. Dr. Warden L.-Col. H. M. Pellatt, S. J. Moore
John A. Walker, G. W. McKee, Wood stock; J. T. Barker, Richard Brown,
C. M. Gripon, St. Catharines; J. M. Dew, Guelph; Geo. J. Foy, Wm. Gray, way, F. Wyld, Carrick, John
W. C. Hammond,
W. Connolly,
St. Catharines; Andrew Smith, G. D. Scott, Smith, ${ }^{\text {D. Macgiliivray, Windsor; }}$ D
Hughes Charles, Peterboro; John Winnipeg; R. H. Temple:
having taken the Hon. Geo. A. Cox Jemmett was appointed, to act as Sec-
retary, and Messrs. R. H. Temple retary, and Messrs. R. H. Temple
and E. Cronyn were appointed scru-
tineers. The President called upon the SecreDirectors, as follows:-

The Directors beg to present to the Shapoholders the thirty-elghth Annual November, 1904, together with the usu
Statement of Assets and Liabilities: Statement of Assets and
The balance at credit o
Proft and Loss Accoun Profit and Loss Accoun
brought forward from las year, was $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$....... $\$ 165,559$
Net profits for the year ender providing for all bad and providing for all bad
amounted to
and
amounted to debts, $1,124,97368$ $\$ 1290,5328$

Which has been appropriated as fo Cividends Nos. 74 and 75 , at
seven per cent. per an-
Written of Bank Premises
Transferred to Pension Fund 609,000
127,806
4
(annual contribution) Fund
Transferred to Rest ac. $\quad 25,000 \quad 0$ count
Balance carried foward 1,290,532 8 The entire assets of the Bank hav been, as usual, carefully re-valued, an
all bad and doubtful debts amply pri vided for. The earnings for the past year hav usual, and after writing off for Ban Premises $\$ 127,806.41$, and making
contribution to the Pension Fund contribution to the Pension Fund o
we have been able to add
500,000 to the Rest. During the year the Bank has open
d new branches as follows:-In th ity of Winnipeg, a branch on
near future at Melfort in SaskatcheYour Directors have concluded that
the time has come when the balance the time has come when the balance
of the unsued stock neessary to
bring the paid-up capital of the Bank bring the paid-up capital of the Bank
to the authorized amount namely to the authorized amount, namely,
$\$ 10,000,000$ should be issued, and a
circular intimating thhis intention has circular intimating this intention has
recently been directed to the shareholders.
The various branches, agencies and spected during the year
 recording their appreciation of the ef ficers of the Bank wave performed their
respective duties.

GEO. A. COX,
Toronto, 10th January, 1905
GENETAL STATEMEN oth November, 190

Notes of
culation Deposits
bearing int
no
bearing inter-
est
Deposits bear-
ing
ing interest,
including in-
terest accrued
to date
18,003,420 09
terest accrue
to date..
52,455,931 37 Balances ine to other
Banks in Canada .ot
Balances due to our
Banks in foreign countries
Dividend
Dividend Dividend No. 75, payabie
1st December .a.
Capi. Capital paild up. $\$ 8,700,000$ oo
Rest .
Balance of pro-
$3,50,000$
00 fit and Loss

| Account car- <br> ried forward. <br>  <br>  <br> $\underline{\$ 91,055,78931}$ |
| ---: | ---: |

## Coin and Bul- ASSETS. lion

$\underset{\text { Dotes }}{\text { D o m }}$
5,301,692 00
Deposit with Dominion
Government for securit
of No of Note circuration...
Notes of and Cheques on other Bank
Balances d 8,102,018 19

Banks in Canay by Othe 3,635,085 29 in Great Brity Agents

10,692 50 Balances due by Agents
of the Bank and other
Banks in foreign counRanks in foreign coun-
tries
Government Bonds, Munici-
pal and other Securi-
ties and

2,103,565 34
Call and Short Loans
7.313 .64894
$10.460,09259$

provided forts
Real (loss fully ${ }^{305,293} 38$
Bank premises) (other than
Mortgapes.

\$91,055,798 31
B. F. WALKER.
General Manag In moving the adoption
Your Directors are pleased to be
ahle again to meet the shareholders
vith a statement exhibitinh Wha a statement exhibiting continued
rosnerity on the part of the Bank. The
ronfits are larger even than these rofits are larger even than those
ither 19.92 or 1903 , being $\$ 1,124,973$, wer cent. on the capital.
remembered. however., that
rur. hal heen a fall in the
make heavy demands upon us, but in
the older parts, in towns where ten or 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
differentian difierentiate them in architecture as
much as possible from other business
structures structures. Apart from the pressure
of these demands we believe that in
years of prosperity it is |wise to turn 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 th
matter of buillings.
mer The Pension Fund of the bank is
now about ten years old, and as was contemplated at its conception, we have amination, as we expected, makes it
avident that the amount to be evident that the amount to be contri
buted by the bank must increase as th number of officers who contribute to the fund increases, and we shall ask
the shareholders to approve of a prethe shareholders to approve of a pre
sent increase in the annual payment
from $\$ 15,000$ to from $\$ 15,000$ to $\$ 25,000$, with power to
add to this in future, if increases in ada to this in future, if increases in
the staff render this necessary.
Notwithstanding these heavy charges we have been able to add to the Res
the sum of $\$ 500,000$. Our deposits have increased during the year by $\$ 7,675,000$, bringing the to-
tal up to $\$ 70,000,000$, and the funds at al up to $\$ 70,000,000$, and the funds a
our disposal up to $\$ 91,000,000$. It will be observed, however, that thess than
a million dollars of these additional a million dollars of these additional
resources have gone into our ordinary Current Loans and Discounts, show-
ing that the demands of our merchants ing that the demands of our merchants
and manufacturers are not increasing as rapidly as in bother recent years.
Most of the increase in funds at our
Mor Most of the increase in funds at our
disposal is represented by call loans, by increased balances at the disposal or
our London and United States agencies, by securities and by cash.
We have opened during the year five We have o
new branches
Your Directors have, as you know,
passed the resolution under which the
balancer passed the resolution under which the
boalance of the increased capital stock
authorize authorized by you last year, viz. $\$ 1,-$
300.000 is to be issued to the share-
oolders. This will make the paid-up holders. This will make the paid-up
capital $\$ 10,000,000$, and the premium on bring the Rest up to $\$ 4,000,000$. The shares are being issued at 140, our
freedom of action in this respect belng
imited a maximum price dependent upon the proportion of the present Rest to the strange that in a year when the demand from our ordinary borrowing castomers 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 such a large bank, and, in the secnd, we belleve that the demands in out of the development of the West, will be large enough in the early fu-VICE-PRESSIDENT'S REMARKS. Mr. Robert Kilgour: In seconding
the adoption of the report, I would call attention to the position of the Bank n comparision with the statement pub-
lished in 1894, ten years and six months ago The capital at that time was $\$ 6,000$,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 1894.
The assets at that time were $\$ 28$, ,
18200 , We had at that time 43 branches, we
now have 112. In 1894 the branches were all in ontario-with the excep-
tion of those in New York, Winnipeg
and Montreal. At present they reach 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 weree and as as
branches almost three times as many While the staff is over double the numfacts of themselves indicate the ne-
cessity for the increased capital of the
Bank. For this most gratifying incerease
in assets and business, the Sharehold-
ers are indebe did services of the President. Fenmeral ger, but also to the loyalt
effcient work of the staff. The Ge

our prosperity had for the moment reached its maximum, and had been
checked in some respects; and that
while prosperity would doubtless while prosperity would doubtless con whue, it might do so only on a some
what lessened scale. At the end o the year, although many unfavorable features which could not have been
foretold have appeared, we are foretold have appeared, we are more
confident las to the immediate future
than we were a year ago.
CONDITIONS IN GREAT BRITAII
In Great Britain the conviction wa South African war had been borne, tho Sar as Afs strain on the Loendon money market was concerned, and that rea
sonably soon the effect of chinese sonably soon the effect of Chinese
labor in the Rand mines would cause
the of gold which Londoned it beefore the war. These we now it bee were sound the
views, but the money views, but the money market, early in
the year was called upon to bear a the year was called upon to bear
new strain in the war between Russia
and Japan. It is true that public and Japan. It is true that public
opinion soon realized that Great Brit ain would probably not be drawn into
the wa-, but the London banker knew that Russia and Japan must of its cost, whether in money or sup-
plies, and as unusual amounts Mies, and as unusual amounts
foreign money have of late years
oeen used in London because of the high rates, wherever Russia or Japan might borrow, London was likely to
feel the effect. Money rates have, hewefore, remained comparatively
high, and each short period of ease
has made plain the fact that there is ho lack of securities awaiting as an
favorable moment for flotation. urally the investor has become unpalities exacting, and British munici gaging the future to buy franchises and colonial and other Governments esirous of naaking ambitious public
improvements, are discovering great diffculty in obtaining money, By omparison, this has had the effect of
mproving 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 In the United States, while at the
beginning of the year there was beginning of the year there was
scarcely a cloud upon the prosperity
of the West, the East had been sharpy punished in Wall street, many seculative industrial bubbles had experienced a falling off in orders abor troubles presented a serious
menace and a Presidential was close at hand. The business and political developments of the year in been mainly of a character aiding reook is much clearer and better than year ago. The stoppage of specula-
tion caused money to accumulate noments below call money falling at num. A great demand arose, the best ondsy years, for the best classes of esired to make improvements on an imed obligations money in shortnancial course made much theasier; railroad supplies followed; crop convere most favorable: labor ind coubles Sssened; and the much-dreaded
Presidential election proved the tamst struggle for many years. One of he main reasons for the quiet Presi-
dential election was the fact tha: both aspirants represented sound money.
Indeed, it seems as if rree silver and
all unsound cuirency views are at an all unsound currency views are at an
end for the time, doubtless for an in-
definite time, in the United States; gro owing to hen possessions and
growing trade in the Asiatic East, the On the great question of uninterested
curge the
currences of China, and in the efforts much of the silver used in the East is rencyed, to get upon a stable cur-
rens.
This tendency throughvery wratifining, award sound money is
that the debts arising from the hoped
tresent war may not he to strong an
influence in the other direction.
The great facts in transportation or and the preliminary steps towards he building of the Panama canal and
the beginning. on an important scale, of the electrifying of steam railizads.
o is slarely masible to measure
t is
what the canal will acomplish for That the Canal will accomplish for
regon, Califorraia, and the Hawaiian
slands. in the trade movements of
hich this Bank will doubtless con-

JANUARY 19, 1905
CONDITIONS IN CANADA. Turning now to Canada, it may be
well, before dealing more or less in
detail with the va-ious parts oo the detail with the va-ious parts of tha-
country, to refer to a few brader fea-
tures. The chek to speculation and
to new enterprises would to new enterprises would aoubtess
have made money much easier early
in the year, but for the changed position of our fozeign trade. The ease
in money in the United. States has
created a market for the best clas created a market for the best class
of our securitles, 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 lare sales of Canalian securto this, large sales of Canadian secur-
ities have been made to international ities have been made to international
banking houses, who have the com-
mand of all European money centres as well as of New Yoik. Not only are these facts of great significarce
to the general credit of Canada, but they are a sufficient warrant of our
ability to press with unusual vigor athe many important enterprises in
thansportation now being or about to teansportation on. Our our ouok was
be carried
never before so large in scope or so never before so large in scope or so
hopeful. nevertheless, there are many
minor features which are not in them selves favorable to rapid progress, an
the effect of these may be partiall the effect of these may be partial.
seen in our exports and imports.
do not need to tell you that so not need to tel you that the
do nounts of the imports and export amounts of the imports and exports
of a country are not in themselves
evidences of the presence or absence evidences of the presence or absence
of prosperity. If this country for
many years to come, were to impor many years to come, were to mpor
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 for elgn capitalists, it is not possible t
state the real position with even rea sonable accuracy.
that a decline in to exports

 years from 1890 to to 1844 , frousive of imports was $\$ 76,500,000$. In the
next five years- 1895 to 1899, inclusive
-three of which were years of close economy ye ex cess





 tor 1903 , and this was caused by a





 the prouuctsor minnse and by krial
 sumption at home, there was clearly
serious looss of purchasing power a
compres
 at midsummer
petition of 1900 One might have expected to gee this
oss of porchasing power refocted loss of purchasing power reftected
 and while some or this
sent Increase of ousiness,
she doubtless part of the permanent loss
arising from the unusual winter about thirty headings, of which twen ty-five are manuracture goods, of these, one o,
find large increases.
lhe 000 for lumber, because of condition in the United States referred to later.
The decreases are represented by by
about twenty headings. Of these,


 tions with Canada is now being dils-
cussed In the Unted States more wide-

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Yy than at any reent time. The
 orererence by Canada to areat Bri-
tain are used freely as a reason
ation against further delay. Many special
and mantiny silash reaons, -ree being
urgea, such as those advanced by the urged, such as those advanced by the
United state millers, who, to save
thelr trades United States millers, who, to save
thetr trades, require ur whot, and
would in any event ulke to be, the would in any event like to be the the
manuracturers int flour of our raw
material wheat while material, wheat; while a fow journals
state plailly the disarreable truth
tatet several decades of unfal that several decades of unfairness to
Canaza are not a good boasis for Creaty, now that the smaller country
treat markets for the product ond has markets for its products and de-
sires to manufacture most of the arti-
 Unites States. Unusual emphasis is
given to the sudden deilir for recipro-
city by the regulations we have hee civen to the sudden desire for recipro-
corceguations we have boen
forced to make to prevent the domp ing into thake country to the rumin of
our ow our own manupacturers, of goods sold
here at prices much lower than in the
country of manufacture country of manufacture.
A few
iggures will tilus
 Great Britan and the United States
In the five years from 1900 to 1904 Im
 and We sold to her $8579,000,000$ i. We
bought from the United states in the same period merchandise to the value
of 8 867.000.000,
and we
wand drew bllis of exchange on (Great Bry tain for $8320,000,000$ and on ald $\$ 310,000,000$
of it to the United states. Now this is a yery pleasant state of
afrairs for the iUnited states, and if Ifrairs for the ¡United states, and
It were likely to be permanent, reit

 herr to overcome such wo one sidided
state of affalrs by making as far as
stan state of affairs by making as far as
possible at home everything that 18
now bought from them, and by divert
now how tought riom them, and by diverter coter customer Great
ing tor our peter
Britain, by preerence or otherwiag Britain, by preference or otherwise,
all the trade we can. $a f$, however, as
 n the United States a sentiment fin
avor of fairer dealing with us, thit ravor or farirer dealing with us, thin
great disparty in firures may be less
ened. Fair dealing espectilly hav ened. Fair dealing, especially hav-
ing regard to the oermanat relatlons
of the United stateos and Canaida, sug of the United stater and Canada, sug-
gests that we be allowed to pay as lest that we be allowed to pay ai
largely as possible for what we buy
witel with what we have to sell, and iq this
were so the United States would take eals free of duty. Thls would make Che trade between is the two countriee
reciprocal. But is what our
rien ing for: any other klnd of reciprocity would be We may now devote some attention
o the ampairs of the various parts of Canada.
thib Maritime provinces.
 farm, the fisherier and the torest, were
In almost all parts more or less unsatinfactory . We have not in many years
inad a record of disappointment so un
had had a record of disappontment so un-
varled in these branches of induutry
Farmery in the ber Farmers in these provinces are better
orf only in tew localites 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
 mark in many ways. The important
article of hay did not yield more than half a crop, and the pastures have been in poor conditton. This involved the
purchase of hay elewhere tn large
quantities, and the sale of cattle where
qual auantities, and the sale of catte wher
farmers could not or dot not wish to
buy hay. Cereals of all kind did bad
Cer Suy hay. Cereals of all kinds did bad
lyy trat pruit oron was, on the whole
satisfactory in quatity and falry in quality, but prices have been ver inrusuneraive indea. In fishng an
 not what they have ben in the past
In cod-fishing there is an improvement over last year, but the catch was
still quite unsatisfactory, this being at
tibute tributed by some to lack of balt Th
handlling of the fifh trade by the ex-
porters shows dulte tenewal vigor, When we constder that the
fisheries of Nova scotia produced, in
inoz



 weer this great source of nationah
wealth? In lumber, price for deals
have fallen badly while product sult
 America have done well. In conse
quence of the drop ill deals, large
stocks will be held over, and an at tempt to belng made to lessen the new
cut by about one-hals. In coal mining The large output or recent years has
been maintained with a moderate in crease, and prices have continued to
se satisfactory. In most lines of manu
 nd ousiness continues to be satis
factory
lospetally with the large estab ishments which look to Canada as
Whole for their market. In some these the volume of business last In the important industries or fron nd lessening the cost of production, Arected a situaton troubles seriously nough, the outlook for proitable ro
sults is more promising than at any revious time. Business in in general athough curtailed by the unfavorable
conditions of which we have been speaking including the prolonged
strikes, has been fairly good. Trade With the Weet Indieg hao. been in in-
reased, alded by $a$ reduction in in

 are now being made. The Importance
of this is obvous and we are glad

 hew to further trade conquests, We We
have on sub-tropcal area, while the ages States has enormous addan-
such a national possession. How carefully then should we con-
 nuch that we can produce, and cap-
abe of procucing so much that we
want
In ONTARIO.
spring destroyed much of the winter the higher prices did not compensate crops, hay and pasturage, and roor grote
have done ver These, however, wate used mainly woier
cattle, and while prices for cattle were
 here to drap, so that many farmere
Who
 rarmer than in recent years,
In the dairy we have had one of the ers, and a bad year for the chease makers. A large and expensive stock
held over from late year was hold at a great sacrifice, and new cheone
had in consequence to be marketed at chow range of prices, This betig the y. In butter the conditions were more avorable, and this to some extent
mittigates the situation, but, taken as
whole the money


 500 the highest $87,986,000$, and in 190
$86,325,000$. ${ }^{\text {These }}$ Igures, of course ply to all Eastern Canada and not to
Ontario alone. There was in
In Eate was in Ontarlo, as eligewhere
of apples, but the ra, return ountiful crop er apples, but the return to the grow-
has been unusually bad.
we
hear in every direction or apples left lying
on the ground to rot or unpleked on the trees because it would not pay
to pack them for market. still the best Srade of apples will at almost any
time bring a good price in Great Britann. Why not sort them and grade
them so that the best quallties may poorer apples? If we did, it is prob-
ably not true that Why no true that the gord qualitios
Would ever fall to berworth shping.
Do we not ruln the price ourselves by Elutuen the market with unassor bed
apples, good and bad, when at would
and
 now recelve, and would generally take
hee balance, if honstly graded, at as yood ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Price ai such prutt shour were only $1.200,000$ barrels, agalnst 2 , 300.000 for the same period th
Thus far the reord of those work is the foundation of the
perty of the nation $\begin{aligned} & \text { sitatinctly } \\ & \text { bright than usual. } \\ & \text { of money pald the total }\end{aligned}$ tot


 progress In soct onal tannore to makes have
been smaller, but this is not the usual been smaller, but this is not the usual
conniltion. TThe sitution may be
summed up by saying that as a rule the farmer has been able to pay his bank acount. He has not pald the
merchant, and sometimes not the
implement maker, quilte as well as in recent yeara, but there are
for money on mortgage,
Quebeo humber situation in Ontario and Queord during recent yearro of finoreas

 hro demand is good at matistactory
pricese If this oauss the quantry
ehipped as deals from Quebe



 ened.
The reports from towns and oltues in a harro, and prowperoueptone, indocinto



 ted
hag
pur
dou








 autsio of this area, has brought ant warehouse and manufacturing out
misen, but no doubt in miny one
ow rent mate

 hey are a
raplaty inc
creat

| $\substack{\text { rapeat West, } \\ \text { Before pa }}$ |
| :---: |

 o take great toarn from to wo wo iticeem rates, and even compane of our cotity alder-


 rate of insurance Ahow us that it
his community which in the long $r$
 not hesitate to obtain every deterrent
to fire that is reasonably possible, and
 MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST
 Sie Fastern brothers, this fe maing
ye to the high prices of wheat. The



outlook to one so good that the wheat
Orop was estimated as high as $75,000,000$ crop was estimated as high as $75,000,000$
bushels. Cool and damp weather in
 gouence of this estimates were made,

 to oller the eptimete made bour win-
tipeg manager and given in october to nipeg manager and glven in October to
the Eninsish preses. He along with other



 tricts, Where the rust was most ser1-
ous, the poor yleld and low quallty ous, the poor yile and low quality
affoct the results the the farmer. and
coliections by merhats and thers collections by merchants and otherg
have been unsatisfactory, yet the mahave ben unsatisfactory, yet the ma-
jorty of farmers had crops of about
fore the same quantity with a larger money
value, and, the acreage beling incr gesea, value, and, the a acreage belng increased
the total reeuut in money from wheat
in considerably exceeds the return ovener
in 1002 or 1003 . Many farmers did not in 1002 or 1903. Many farmers did not
however, pay ordinary debts as well as in other recent years, because of the

 sire to sincrease his holdings, but, havng regard to the ability of one farmer corily with more than a certain number or acres, there seems to be no doubt
that this bis belng done to to an sulse
extent. Many farmers are assuming oxtent. Many farmers are assuming
n thls was and of debt which myy they are apparently repeating the experience in ontario, of abnormally alsing the market price of the land
 vents in land with the oonsequent load of debt, than the ordinnary business men in town and city. But if we can
judge by the evidence coming before as as bankers, the mania for owning manent investmenton instead of a per-
his wiespread in in
he West. This must Ime west. This must add to the legi-
timance in values a very un-
 is unsound. The West, in a word, is
so prosperous that it has already too
to intle 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 targer than in any previous year, and the autumn work in
proparation has been done undor most
Ravorate conditions din Tavorable conadtlons. In vew of the
many contingencles. possible, it is ter many contingencles possible, it is per-
haps useless to to etimate the yild, put
if no better average result if no better average ressults are ob-
tained than those of 1902 , 1003 tained than those of 1902,1903 and
1994, the total yyeld of wheat in Manitoba and the Territories for 1905 should
not be bess than $80,000,00$, and
rat reach $100,000,000$ bushels. What May
new land producing surprising yields per acre, and varied climatic condi-
tions due to the enormous area of the cons due to the enormous area of the
contry in parts or which wheat is
being grown, we may rensonaly

 decone in quality of the graing the
upo wheat tands. hit he Unted states,
what are we to learn rexarding the
older wheat lands of Manitoba? The
existence of rust to a serious In the most settled part of Manitoba prevalence in the United States. Our best authoritles say that the unusual Hastern Assiniboia was due to the and
abnormal weather the only likely to recur for that reason
alone. But whe alone. But whether this be true or not
Is it not true that some of the farmers
knlling Manltoba, by over-cropping, are kflling the goose which lays the golden
egg? Have we not been taught that
land land must be fertilized, changed in
crop, from time to time and rested
 Is the rich land of the Northwest so
rich that it can defy forever these principles of sultivation? Surely it
Is not, and it it to be hoped that with
our mann'gcent record for quality and our ctherwise splendid position as
Whout grovere, we are not destined to
drop from our high level merely cause we are unwilling to face the
truth and an what it truth and do what it commands in the Unitions of wheat production have referred, accompanied by an un-
usually lean crop for 1904, have caused
a further relaxation of the realat under which Canadian wheat may be ground in bond in the United states wheat has also, to a small extent, ac
tually been imported from Canada aually been imported from Canada,
and the high duty paid, in order to
produce satisfactory consume tion. These are significant
facts. the ive some day we shall help to feed
the ivalition of the United
States, un $a$ duty on our food stuffs States, un a duty on our food stuffs
whll be imrossible of maintenance. In the meantinn let us attend faithfully
to our present satisfactory markets, Which can be securely kept only, as
in any other business creating mer-
chandise, by producing the chandse, by producing the best article
possible. possible.
Little said of the cattle trade, whether as it affects the ordinary farmer or graz-


WALKERVILLE
$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { ier in Ontario and Manitoba, or as it } \\ & \text { aftects the rancher in the Territories }\end{aligned}\right.$ affects the rancher in-the Teritories
The winter was one of the hardest on
cattle for many years. Prairie fire The winter was one or the hardest on
cattle for many years. Prairie fres
in the previous autumn had destroyed in the previous autumn had destroyed
large areas of grass in the ranching
country large areas of grass in the ranching
country, and the spring following the
severe winter was most unfavorable. severe winter was most unfavorable.
Owing to the large herds drven in Owing to the large herds driven in
from the United States many of the
attle on the ranges were in a strange cattle on the ranges were in a strange
country and ill prepared to take care country and ill prepared to take care
of themselves in such unusual condi-
tons. 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 mis-
fortunes to make a very bad year for both the producer a and the middleman. In the most southerly part of Alberta ble winter features were absent and the cattle had an excellent season.
$\mathrm{S}_{0}$ 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 builings erected, make it clear that
t is destined to be a commerclal cen-
tre of commanding Co of commanding importance.
Calgary, Edmonton, and the towns lying between Eare all, and the towns
the growth in Calgary being rapidly, the growth in Calgary being the most
noticeable, and comparing favorably
with Winnipeg, having regard to its noticeable, and comparing favorabiy
with Winnipeg, having regard to its
previous proportions. Mixed farming
 hhile the crops this year are not more
han an average, prosperity is evident an average, prosperity is evi-
The new setterywhere. as shown by the official records from were about 97,000, chiefly in the Terri-
weries. ories
bidtish columbia.

For many years to come one of the
most prominent industries in British columbia will be supplying the Terriories with lumber. For the time eing, 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 arge over-production in adjacent
parts of the United States, and to the ack of any protection to our manufacnot enter the on the other hand, can-
paying duty. paying duty.
There has
the quantity of coal mined and this reat business is in a prosperous con-
dition. The metaliferous mining and smelting of sounder position than ever before.
High prices for copper, increased High prices for copper, increased
knowledge of the technical features of
mining, a sufflcient mining, a sufficient supply of coke, and the absence of share speculation
in untested or worthless properties
are the satisfactory features. The are the satisfactory features. The
east favorable is the uncertainty as :o
the permanence of reasonable relats As 1904 the mine owners and labor. As 1904 is the last year in the fourRarer, only a smanl afrects the Fraser
Ras expected. The alch of salmon was expected. The actual catch of
58,000 eases is no more than a third of the great catch of 1901, and even
this result is largely due to the fishing
the northern rivers being excepser River is the more serious because
se hatcheries were not able to obtain ven approximately a sumficient supply feggs. It is believed that the author-
ities are now aroused to the necessity repairing the effects of the grave
egligence of the past, but unless this promptly done, both for the parially exhausted areas of the Fraser
River and for the still excellent northrver and for may lose for many yoars come one of the greatest possesreat 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, s about the same as last year, and
his affords a valuable trade to Brithis affords ${ }^{\text {a }}$
Business as a whole is prosperous
British Columbin in British Columbia, and while the
population is small relatively to the
normous territory they have to de enormous territory they have to de-
velop, the Province is so full of unvelop, the province is so full of un-
usual resources that it cannot fall to
make steady progress.

## PACIFIC COAST STATES.

The three States on the Pacific Coast
which we are interested have all been prosperour, although the condi-
tions are more variable than usual. In Washington, as we have intimated, the lumber business-one of its
most important industries-has been most important industries-has been
rendered unprofitable for the time being by over-production, and in salmon very unsatisfactory results as in Britvery Columbia. The high prices for
isheat and hops, and the large crop of
when 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 Fiussia and Japan has interbetween Kussia and Japan has inter-
fered considerably with trans-Pacific
business business. On the whole, business has
not been as good as in 1903, and still not been as good as in 1903, and still
less so than in 1902. The prospects as
far as can be far as can be seen for 1905 promise a
better return in lumber, owing to an better return in lumber, owing to an
improved Eastern market, and in salmon.
Oregon has been more prosperous crop with high prices, high prices for ings and wool, improvement in mining, and an unusually large pack in
salmon are sufficient evidences. It is in
Oregon that most intellizence has ben Oregon that most intelligence has been
shown in the propagation of and although propagation of salmon, ordinary regulations y were suspended,
interfering seriously with the the hatcheries, still if we and the State of Washington, interested as we are logether in Puget Sound, are willing to ceed in so caring for our salmot suc-
as to produec a catch yeas with at produec a catch year by yea ion than in wheat. perity, although, as in Washington there have been some adverse features Wheat and barley, uncertain crops at yields. The this State, gave very low
crops of grapes have been very large for the past three
years, and the pack of canned fruits is years, and the pack of canned fruits is
steadily increasing. In lumber there steadily increasing. In lumber ther

## PACE FGNBE - The wHITE Brand

All Page Fencing and Gates shipped from our factory in future (except our railroad Eencing) 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 ences and Netting.
Remember :-Page Fence is WHITE, WHITE, WHITE. And Page Gates are WHITE.
PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO ST. JOHN
Page Fences Wear Best."

JANUARY 19, 1905
Douglas fir, the trade in which has suf-
fered correspondingly In redwood and subar pine ds incrase-
ing in wolume and is satisfactory as to proifs.
which is largely centered in San Fan Fran ciscoo has been unusually sanceessinul,
and the prospects for next season are
 been proftabie, but trans-ocean ship-
ping is suffering from several causes
 grain has caused wheat to go by rail
in that direction instead of over-sea to $\underset{\substack{\text { Earope, } \\ \text { Japan. }}}{ }$ General remaris.
I must apologize for the unusual
lenth of
my remarks regarding the various parts of North America in
whloh we are intereste. The features whe are interested. The fea
thatich are not so agreeang and those are both
who numerous, and the situation in detal
much more diffleult of explanation than in most years. The fact, ho ever, which outweighs all points of de
tall is that. with an unusual number o natural products. yileding less than normal returns, the total result
year of a
decided progress.
We have year or decataed progress. We have
not hestated to set out detail many
features unfavorable because of confeatures unfanorable becauso of con-
ditton pecullar to the season and be-
dond our contro and
 requits as with increased knowledge or
industry might have been improved. The confinence of Canaalians in the
future of thelr country is so great that future of thelr country is so great that
we need not fear by such crittcism to

 gres, and to purchase rather in rea-
tlon to what we think we shall shortly be able to Aftord, than to what we can
afford at the moment But it is hard
Bit
 have regard to the progress of the last
ten yearr. In that time the business ten year. In that time the bushess
of binkip in Conad has increased as
much as in the preceding night years. Much as in the preceding eil. have years merely. grown enormously in the ag$\$ 52.16$ per head to about s99.50. The
bank note circulation which; owing to
to the rapla multiplication of branches.
must
mo the trat at all events, be be shorter llved than ten years apo has
nevertheless
grown from 86.25 per head to about 811 In the same period. our
foreign trade
has grown from $\$ 48.36$
 national creait in the world's money markets at tits highest, with plans for
transportation hadeouate
in
scone at
 perraps natural that we should need
more of warning than encouragenent.
The motion oro the adootion of the the remort Was then put and carried.
MToved by Dr.
Hoskin, seconded by that this meeting hereby confirms
 the Bank's annual contribution to the
Pension Fund for the emploves ot the
Put Banks and authorizes such further in-
crease in the annual contribution as may from time to time be rendered
necessary by an incease bo the num-
ber of employes who may be contributors to the Fund. ktn sald: The poilco or or, the stock-
holders, as shown in this resolution,
 shourd commend $\begin{gathered}\text { cerned. } \\ \text { The Gereal Manager } \\ \text { make } \\ \text { Tome }\end{gathered}$ (oxplanation, which
Will raker some expeessaty for me to zay
ranything uurther. This is one of the
and many plans adopted by the Bank ln
the interests of has the efrect or tenentarto create and
poster loyalty and faithfulness on the part of the stafr, the members of which
will have the assurance that
the
 Them. Flavelle: I have much pleasure
M sec . The General Manager then gave some explanation regarding the estab-
lismment and scope of the Penslon
Tund Fund. . Mo. Mr. Justice Britton, sec-
onded bv Mr. N. Sllverthorn: That the thanks of the meeting are
due and are hereby tendered to the
 Drectors for theif careful
the intersts of the Bank
Mr Tustice Briton move a resolution that, perhaps, ofometimes has the appearance of a formal
resolution, but in this case. having
heard the remark of the deners resoution, but in this case, having
heard the remarks of the. General
Manager. I feel that it is more than


THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE
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## A Dollar's Worth Free To Any Rheumatic Sufferer

 neopresident and his co-directors, andupon every ommilal of the Baikik. Moved by Mr. J. L. Blaikie, secondThat the thanks of the meeting be
 tory discharge of their respective duties during the past twelve months.
Mar. Braikl:-1 also have a resolu-
Hon
 ately for you requires no argument to
persuade every one here present, and persuade every one here present, and
all the shareholders outside, if they
wo were present, to vote for very enthusi-
asticalil. The vote of thanks that
has has just been passed to the Directors
is well merited, and we all know that
作 however able the body of Directors
may be, that we all must malnly depend upon the executive officers of the
Bank, the Generail Manager, his Ae sistant, and teneral Manager, his Ass
listant. We have all Iistented, sir, to-day, with a geeat deal
of interest and pleasure to the whole
prose proceedings, and certainly with great
interest to the very admirable address or Mr. Walker, the Geneal Manarar.
Mr. Wilker has travelled far afeld.
from the that fros touched undic to the Pacific; he or industry in the country in which
this Bank is interested.
 structive address. Only think, sir, or
some 800 employe General Manager and his Assistant must be in touch with every Manager,
must know something about them all,
must must know how they are discharging
thelr duties; it is a tremendous under
nalidg. the taking; the splendid results produced,
the grand profte, ithe pood dividende, the grand proits, the good dividendis
the handsome surplus in adaition to
 hat he is indebted to the General
Manager, his Assistant, and the whole
 much pleasure, sir in moving this
resolution, und, furthermore, ,et me, in
te ne name, I , buleven of the name, I I believer or every one
present, wish you, Mr. Geneal Mian
ater ager, and your associates, an really
happy New York, and it will be ail happy New York, and it whil be al
the happler Yip the resulte at the end or the yea thern hate been this year
bette than the
In responding, Mr. Walker said:-
 Managers from different parts of our country with us, and it hart ocourred
to me thath ot his occasion it wrould eme from them; Ihe will, thenefore, all nipe, and Mr. H. H. Morris, the Yn- Yn-
spector at Vancouver, to reply on beMalR of the start.
Mr. Aird:-I am sure I appreciate bee Eiven me of replying to this
esolution on behalp resolution on behalf of the staft in
Mantotoba and he Northwest Terri-
 Work in the West in districts wher
are not. and have not been Bettled, and Where the comports of life are not as
Freat as in the older and more thickcan populated parts of the country. ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$
can assure you that the dutles which hese men have discharged are quite
onerous and they have been well and faithrully done. I do not think that
in any part of the country there a
and
 behalf of the start.
Mr. Morrls sald:-I am very glad to have the opportuhitty to respond to
thiss resolution on behalp in my distroct, which 18 of that west of
the Rocky Mountains, extendink as
 Uniter States towson, Sand down icco Ih the
been assoclated most closely with the
and stant in this district, from the time of the amaleamation with the Bank
of British Columbia and $I$ am glad
on be able to mavi anat
 has been an unaualified success; the
dividing line between the former staft of the Bank of Breen the Cormer stafity and
or that of the Canadian Bank of Commerce hase entirely disappear red, and Prom one pilnt to another it is neve-
considered whether or not the oficlal or the other ${ }^{T}$ fan sav withont
reservation, that
there
Is
certainly not a more loyal section of certainlv star
than that to be found west of the

 to elect Directors for the coming ven
and that for this ourose the rall
box be opened and remain then unt




 Crystalized Polson poor blood is always full of potson-the
polson yo eat ano axit and breathe finto
your system to

 tem clean, to gather morrough polso
they, in turn, wit olum
and But sometimes the ktianeye ton, ann
sometmes from some othor ouse, the
blood geta blond gets so full of poisop that thes
chnot absory it all This is the statt of








 here can be no cure-





$\qquad$

Di. Sioop's ivicumaio somedy
closed, however, whenever fifteen
minutes shall have elapsed without a Vote being tendered. thased without
vesult ort of the election to be reported by the se the the
tineers to the General Manager. The meetitn then adjourned. The serutineors subsequently re-
ported the tolowing gentlemen to be
elected as Dolorectors for the insing year:- George A. Cox, Robert Kllgour
H. B. Hamilton, M. Leggat, James
W. Hat

 Board a meoting of the newly-elected
Hon Pren. George A. Cox was re-elected
President and Robert K1gour, Vice-
President.

## trade topics.

A MAGNIFICENT SHRUB.-Spring, the and shrubs, will soon be here. Have you entirely hardy, and notorm ton thdrangea,
length of time during thent ingth or time during which it remant Son, st. Catharines, in good time, and secare one or more of these magniacent
beautifiers of the farm home. For
further ment of the firm, shown elsewhero in this
issua. issue.
THE Natural hen incubator is
one of the Iatest machines invanted tol one of the IIatest machines invented for
the poultryman's ume. It is claimed for
this machine that. proaches the plan of natural incubation Than any other artifclal fncubator, and
its cost, 88.00 for 200 egg capacity, brings it within reach of orovg capacity.
many strong testimonlals logue of the Natural Hen Tncubator, at
teeat its popularity. See details in
$\bar{M}$ essrs. Ford and H.
Messrs. Ford and Hayward, Corinch
Ont., have purchased nt.. have purchased from the Lord London,
stables
M. L. F. Solleck, Mopriburse siven

 Advoca


## IMMENSE AUCTION SALE

## 42 Imported Clydestales, Shires and Hackneys 42

Mr. J. B. HOGATE, Sarnia, Ont., will sell by public auction at
Bond's Horse Exchange, Shepherd, Toronto, 2 Blocks East of Grand's Repository,

## On February 2nd, 1905

bale to oommaenoe at 1.30 p.ma.
27 head of Stallions and 15 Filfies and Mares. Among the lot is a number of well-known prizewinners. Stallions include I 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 lst, Mares and 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,
AUOTIONEERS.
J. B. HOGATE, Sarnia, Ont.

FIRST ANNUAL AUCTION SALE OF SHORTHORN CATTLE COTSWOLD SHEEP and HORSES

ro be held on

Wednesday, February 8th, 1905
Whon Pritaqr qip Rr os. of Moont st. Louls, Ont., will dispose of, by publc anotion,


TERMS: Ten months' credit on furnishing approved notes, or $5 \%$
count for casb.

FITZGERALD BROS.,
Mount St. Louis, Ont.


Patented and Pend- Gasoline Threshing Engine. Write for prices,
lng. Our The MoLaohlan Caseline Engine Co., Ltd., 201 Queen 8t. E., Toronte, m or to W. C. WILCOX \& CO., Winnipeg, agents for Manitoba and Northwest.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

COSSIP.
Mr. David Milne, Fithel, Ont., writes : My Shorthorns are doing well this inter; nine young calves so far" promising lot, and grand colors. The young bulls I am offering are a good lot, and for hreeding and quality a few of them are fit to head the best herds. The Temales are also worth looking aftor ; Keveral show ones amongst them, and
they will be offered at right have a fetv Berkshire sows ready to breed, miso a litter
weeks old."
$\underset{\text { writes. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., }}{\text { wr. }}$ writes: 1 have recently sold to Mr.
James Brown, of Thorold, Ont., the promising red imported Shorthorn bull, Straithairn Conqueror, sired by Strath-
airn 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 Ap months
Bracelet bull calf, of great substance, Bracelet bull calf, of great substance,
being a low-down, massive roan, and
sired by imported ired by imported Bapton Chancellor. ANGUS BREEDERS meet The Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Society
of Canada met at Guelph during the
Wind Winter Fair in December. The meeting
was aattended by members from dirferent
parts Was artended by members from dirferent
parts of the Provine of Ontario and
each one semed to have the conviction
that the dave
 ally those who have visited the Interna
tional Show at Chicago, the hreatest ex
hibition of fat stock on the American
contine continent. Where the Angus come out on
ton so often. and where their oriend
hope to see them in the near future at The additional 500 given by this society
to the sweeptates prize at the Winter
Fair at Guelthe shold the Fair at Guelph, should the winner
from an Angus sire. should induce son
of the tion

 The officers-elect are:-Presldent. Jas.
Bowman. Guelph: Vice-Presildent. John
Varroe. Callow: Seretary-Treaturer, J.
W. Burt, Coningshy

Asthma Attacks stopped permanently. Cause re.
moved. Breathing organs and nervous system moved. Brathing orgas and nervous system
rostorod. Sy mptoms never return. Nom
oines needi-

 IT MAKES MOORF BREOS. CDWS BREED. COTOH ALBANY, NEW Yonk.


 Avoid wrangles, as you
gestion and peace of mind.
Tale bearers are usually listened to, but


# TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD 

St. Louis World's Fair Winners.
READ OUR RECORD AT ST, LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR:



Krydt fumportions sithin pat ver
为
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BUSHNELL, ILL., U.S.A.

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H. W. TRUMAN, 'J. H. TRUMAN

Manager, London, Ont.,Branch. Whittlesea, England.
LAFAYETTE STOCK FARM J. Crouch \& Son, tho orrat Imporion:
 and tho largeat importars in tho GERMM COACH. PERCIEROM oend belgill" stilliois.





 ADDREE: J. CROUCH \& SON, LONDON, ONT.


IIMPOBTED CLYoEs and SHIRES




T. J. BERRY,

Railway Station, Hensall, G.T.R. - Hensell, Ont.


COMING-PERCHERONS AND GERMAN COACHERS-COMINO


 HAMILTON \& HAWTHORNE. of

sossip.
Whenever you feel that it would relieve
your mind to say something, don't say
it. -_
Knowledge is like money-a little shiculd he laid by all the time. It is very dif-
ferent, however, from the wealth tliat thieves may break through and steal.
Richard Mansfield's interesting young son has begun school life. He was supposed to be enioying 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, "I'm getting tired of going to school,
father, I think I shall stop." rather, I think 1 shall stop."
"Why,". said Mr. Mansfeld in some
surpe surprise, ". what's your objection to going
to school ?" to school ?" "Oh," answered the youngster, sup-

Mr.
Mr. A. C. Hallman, Breslan, Ont., numbers " My herd of Holsteins again ne closest inspection. In poins of breeding, quality and symmetry, I never
had better. The bulls I àm offering are well up in breeding and quality, and are
show animals. Parties - in search of show animals. Parties - in search of
good bulls should see hem 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."
Waiter B. Stevens, Secretary of the was down for an address of welcome beWore 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 In structor on the platform.
" When I reached the
"When I reached the door," said Mr. 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. had a right to enter.
.. . Oh, if that's the case, sir, pass right in,' the guard replied."

Mossrs. F. H. Nell \& Sons, Lucan, Ont., breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Lincoln sheep, ordering a change of advertise-
ment, write: "Our stock are wintering ment, write: "Our stock are wintering
in good condition. Our sales of Lincoln sheep the past year, throughout Ontario and the Southern and Western States, in-
cluding Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Wyoming, Colorado, South Dakota and 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 Judging by the way enquiries are coming
in, they will soon be all gone. Our in, they wire looking well, our present
Shorthorns are
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 salos through our advt. in your valuable paper during the year.
Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., in writing this journal, says: "' The rived home from quarantine. They are
not by any means fat, but 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 others imported in dam, end have some lot as we have ever had of home-bred
bulls, including seven from imported cows and by imported bulls. In all, we have Mr . Johnston's long experience as a breeder and importer, his intimate knowl-
edge of Scottish herds, and his ripened judgment, eminently qualify him for
making desirable selections making desirable selections, and the high-
class quality of his former importations is a sufficient guarantee that his present
offering will be found to be up to the
same atadard


Dr. Page's
English Spavin Cure


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 171 J. A. Jominsron at co, Druacrsrs,

BREDIIMC CLYDESDALES
 Clydestalo Stallons that will do the horrelineed.
 Litanding pouyele Bo Iot,
 T. H. HASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONT. CLIYFELD STOCK FIRM Clycesilales, Shortioms and Gotswolls. 41 prices won at Worlds Fatr at 领 Ioule 11
 quality. J. O. Boss. Jarvien Ont IMPORTED Clydesdale Stallions Wor nale, reasonable. Come and wee them or Phillip Herold, V. S., Tavistoek. CLYDESDALE STALTONS AND FILLIES.
 at roasonable prices. Come and
see them, or wrte to ADAM DAWSON, Cannington, Ont.

 EOYS FOR FARM HELP.






 Adveritis in the Alducate AND GET BEST REBULT'
gumstions AND ANSWERS. - Veterinary. CURE POR WORMs. A correspondent says: The best cure 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. warbice
Would hardwood ashes, sprinkled over The eattle's backs, prevent them having warbles in the spring? We used to use warble then.
Ans.-No, not necessarily, but grease meared over the aperture prevents them sogema-cribier

1. Mare is very itchy. She has rubbed 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 toal, it would not be wise to give a pargetive or erresic, but rely upon local and wask thoroughly with strong, warm, soft soiap suds. Rub with cloths until dry, and then dress daily with a five-per-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 but
on.

## WIREWORME.

Can you tell me how I can get rid of
wireworms which infest sod ?
I broke up a piece of sod last year, and wiredorms ate all I put on it (oats). Can
get rid of the worms and grow a crop on it this year?
Ans.-The only remedy for wireworms lies in cultural methods. The eggs are laid in spring in grass lands, the larve
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 exposes thom to frosts. Change of crops while a sod is their natural incubation ground.

## Miscellaneous.

PRUNINE HRDGE.
I have a cedar hedge seven feet high. I woukd like to cut it down two feet and to do so ? Would it kill it admrite that is just what it needs. B died intestate, leaving widow and on child, aged 14 . The willow has, since her husband's decense, been appointed
sole administratrix. Can she legally sell sole administratrix. Can she legally sell
timber off farm to pay debts? The farm is not encumbered
ns.-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? $\begin{gathered}\text { oblige. }\end{gathered}$ If so, kindly let me know, and
SUBSCRIBER. Ans.-We should be glad if some of our readers
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 Having a large herd they get effected
with lice-even the cattle I am fattening. Have tried several remedies, but no thor-
ough cure. ough cure.
Ans.-A
his experience nothing beats creoline. The patent dips are also goo them are made from creoline for in basis re a spruce hedge. $\underset{\text { garding a }}{\text { Mr., Renvenna. Ont., write }}$ damaged by cattle. He wishes to kiny back to a foot in height in order to render them even again.
Ans.-Spruce trees very well, but we would advise less



BEAUTIFUL ºunco PICTURE of DAN PATCH Matto FREE NF PRINTED IN SIX BRILLIANT COLORS SIIE 28 BY 22 INCHES, The
large reproduction of the above engraving, printed in six brilliant colors, without
The Picture we will send you is a large reproduction of the above engraving, printed in six briliant colors, without any advertising, It is the finest
picture of this famous pacing stallion in existance and is worthy of a place inany home. If you are a loves of horses you want this picture to frame. $M A M A$ D PRE WITH OOSTAGE
WRITE US AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS -
St HOW MUCH STOCK OFAL KIMDS DO YOU Own. 2ND. NAME THIS PAPER
address the owners at once INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., toronto, can. DAN PATCH RESTORED TO HEALTH IN SIX WEEKS.


RP YOUR MONEY BACK IF THEY FAIL TO CURE Stock Food" "International Heave Cure" "iner "international Hoof Ointment". "I "International Stock Food", "International Heave Cure". "International Hoof Ointment" "International Silver Pine Healing Oil" ${ }^{\text {International Poultry Food" "International Colic Cure" "International Pheno-Chloro"" }}$ "International Ouick Cle


Prepared and Sold on a "Spot Cash Guaranteo" by INTERNATIOWAL STOCK FOOD co., Toronto, Can.
LaRGEST STUD III THE WORLD OF AMERICAN-BRED PERCHERONI, SHIRE and HACKNEY HORSES.

Winnings on 24 head at St. Louis Expositlon, 1904, 46 prizes, including 3 Premier Championships, 1 Reserve Grand Championship, 1 Champion-
ship, 4 Reserve Championships, 7 Gold Medals, 7 Diplomas Chicago International, 1903: 17 head, 24 prizes, including 3 Gold Medals, Chicago International, 1904: 20 head, 34 prizes, including 1 (rold Medal, Priret helow comprtition, easy torms and guarante of $60 \%$ To intending
Murchavo $I$ Mill papl R. R. fore from any part of Canada, and sere you

LEW W. COCHRAN, Crawfordsville, Ind.
 Advertise in the Advocate

JANUARY 19, 1905

WHY NOT
IN CANADA? stevens' ointment Has had over half a centurr's sucoess on the
horseas of England and other parts of the world. horses of England and other parts of the world.
Where introduced has superseded all other
remedies. five minutes treatiment

a australia alone uses over 6,000 boxes a Jearies : Splint, Spavin, Curb and all en-
largements in horsee and cattle.


EVANS \& SONS, Ltd., Montreal, Agents for Canada. FONTHILL STOCK FARIM


MORRIS \& WELLIIIGTOM, Fnonthill. - Ontamio "THE REPOSITORY" Walter harland suith, Manger.


Corr. Slmeee and Nelson Sts., TOROMTO.
 il didaok


 Dohorned Catito (Vicion



OUESTHONS AND ANSWERS Voterinary

## ABscess.

Steer has a soft, sore lump as large as a cocoanut on his right flank. I noticed it first two or three days apo. E. B. Ans.-This is an abscess caused by a
bruise. It should be lanced, and the cruise. 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 wound-
ing the intesitines if it be cut too doep, ing the intesitines if it be cut too doep,
you had better either employ a veterinarian to operate, or leave it alone and allow it to break spontaneously, and
then treat as above.

CRACKED HEELS,

1. Young horse's legs swell and break
out with scratches, when he is allowed 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 When purgation ceases, give one ounce Fown purgation ceases, give one ounce
Fowlution of arsenic night and morning for ten days, cease for a week,
then. give again, 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 days and nights. Then, apply oxide of
zinc ointment three times daily. Feed lightly, and give regular exercise when the roads are dry. Do not wash.
3. Purge
4. 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.
mingbone.
Mare got hurt in hind leg a year or two ago, and now she is very lame. Be-
tween fetlock and hoof, the parts are very full and thick, and on each side very hard, and covered with horny sub-
stance. Could it be successfully blistered in cold weather? Describe the opera-
tion of firing, and what should be used as a blister?
Ans.-I think she has ringtone, but I
do not know what you do not know what you mean by the
horny substance on each side of the horny substance on each side of the
pastern. Blisters act welf in cold weather. This mare should be Ared and blistered. Firing consists in the use of
an instrument called a thermocautery, or 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 through the skin. The irons must be
kept at red heat, and care 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. A
blister is applied in the ordinary way the next day-one and a half to two drams each of cantharides and biniodide of mercury, mixed with two ounces vase-
line, makes a good blister. I would ad line, makes a good blister. I would ad-
vise you to employ your veterinarian to vise you to employ your veterinarian
operate.

PERIODIC OPETHALIMA- ECEEMA 1. Young horse's eyes have been sore,
and raw, water, several times, first one,
and then the other. Now the eyes seem and then the other. Now the eyes seem
weak, and there appears to be a scum weak, and there appears to be a scum
forming over them.
2. Heifer is itchy, ing off in places, and there appears to b a rash on her. $\quad$ R. C.
Ans. -1 . The horse has a constitutional
disease called specific perithen disease called specific periodic ophthalmia
which, in all probability, will terminate which, in all probabilit, will terminate
in complete blindness from cataract
The attacks cannot 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 eyes partially-durkened stall; bathe the
eames daily with warm
water, and put a few drops of the for water, and put a few drops of the fol-
lowing lotion into each eye after bathlng Sulphate of atropia, ten grains; sulphate
of zinc, ten grains; distilled water, two of zinc, ten grains; distilled water, two
Counces.
Continue treatment until inounces. Continue treatment until in-
flammation ceases. As there is no in-
flammatory action flammatory ceases. As there is no in
he able to remesent, you may
remove the apparent scum you mention, by putting a few drops of
the following lotion into daily, viz.: Nitrate of silver, ten grains,
distilled water, two ounces, 2. She has eczema. Kes. Kep her in a
comfortable stable, and wash the parts
daily with Zenoleum.
solution Zenoleum. (Give one ounce of Fovler'y
solution of arsenic night and morning

## Cairnbrogie Champion Stud

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

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## 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.!



GRAHAII BROS.,
Long Dlstance Telephome. Claremont, Ont., P.O. and Sta, C,P.R.
ALEX. GALBRAITE \& BON,
of Janesville, Wisconsin, and Brandon, Mantobe,

have roopatly oponed : EAMIEH STABLE
SAMUM, OHT.
 Clydssiales, Purliarans Heckers oin that of
H. H. COLIBTER, Aeint.

GARNIA, ONTARIO

## SMOOE LODOE BTOOK FARM CLYDESDALES



HODGKINSON \& TISDALE
BEAVERTON, ONT.
Long-diletance 'Phone in conneotion with Trarm,
4 Mydisiole stalions
Our third consignment since Toronto
Fair has just arrived, per S. So. Athe
air has just arrived, per 8. S. Athe
ia, from Glasgow, which. include everal of the best colts ever lamaded in
America. Prices right. See thislot. om

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

## DENTONIA PARK FARM

EAST TORONTO, COLEMAN P. O.. ONT.


This cow, FANCY
 hecord in the show-
res.
ring.
She is considered ring. Sha is considered
by iost Jersey breed.
ers in Canad to be the ers in Canald to be the
best specimen of Jersey
 at Toronto Fair, sioe
was first in the aged cow class, and, alt hough not shown this year, we
had a very tempting
afer for har from had a very tempting
oilfer for her from
large exhibitor at To. large exhibitor at To-
ronto Exhibition, in order that he might
have her in competition there since freeh she has milked as high as 44 lbs . of $4.6 \%$ milk. Her last calif, sired by Arthur's Goldษn Fox, has breeding of the beat, 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 par-
ticulars.

## CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD Co FEO TO THE BEBT, BY THE BEST





 baok In onoaditu

## oarnifac.

Tho above ta bát one more evidenco that Por Dum (oir

winnipeg
OARNEFAO STOCK FOOD OO. TORONTO

ThE SUNNYBIDE HEREFORDE
 HURON OENTRAL BTOOK FARM

ABERDEEN-ANGUS
Our present offering if reven yourg buls, 8
to 18 months old
Al
sired by the champion oull Goderich Chief 3743.. All stock regiftered
in the Amerion Herdiook. Also offring
ith young ooach stallion Godolier, winner of 1st at London this year
E. BUTT \& 8ONs,
 havesix young bulls sired by Imp. "Prince of
Benton, champion Angus bull of Canada in
10ns and 190 Benton, " champion Angus bull of Canada in
1903 and 1909 .
ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

 belmar parc SHORTHORNS
 peter white, jh., pembroke, ont
spaing valley shorthorn

 ${ }^{\text {Pricess }}$ apply to resonable. For further particula
J. A LATTIMER, Woodstoolk, on



SPECIAL OPFERING O HORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRES





 W. G. PETTIT \& SONS, FRHEMAN,
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
$\qquad$



 R. MITCHELL \& BON8,

8 First-Class Young Bulls


DAVIO MILIE, Ethel, Ont., Huron Co,
 Soringheld stock Farm, simbedar sootch shomthorns.

 MAPLE LEAF 8 TOCK FARM Aloo some cow and heifer and prizewinning

THE SPICE OF LIFE.
Strength and gentleness. Men have cultivated the one and women the other. , Lambs sold in Chicago tast week for well for a good demand for breeding sheep in the near future.
Shortage of sheep in englañ. We are sorely in need of a big crop of
ambs to reinforce our much depleted lambs to reinforce our much depieted
locks of sheep. The totals of sheep in Great Britain have been continuously deClining year by year since 1899. In turn
year the number was returned at 27,238 ,-
 207,174.-[Meat Trades' Journal
NEW SPECIES of SHEEP Dr. J. A. Allen describes a new species
of wild sheen from Northwestern Kams chatka in the Bulletin of the United States National Museum. The only other
wild sheep of Kamschatka known to to Wild shep of Kamschata known con
science is closely related to the American
Silon bighorn. The
another shorthorn sale in ANOTHER SHORTHT. 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, Messrg. Fitzzerald Bros., of Mount sth, Messrs. Fitzzeral bros., of will sell
St. Louis, Simooe County, Ont., will at auction 49 head of Shorthorn cattle, including the stock bull, Imported Dia-
mond Jubilee: also 20 Cotswold ewes mond Jubilee ; also 20 Cotswold ewes
and a number of draft horses, further and a number of drat horses,
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 chiland condence betwen parents and
dren underie the whole social system-
not not only underlie, but are. Our civil life
in the long run will rise or sink as the in the long run will rise or sink as the
average family is a success or tailere.
avi questions of social life will solve All questions of social life will solve
themselves if the children are brouht up
the to be the highest they are capale of
being, if our social and family relations
are as they should he be it not
an mate Leing, if our social and family relations
are as they should be, it not, notate not
rial prosperity, no progress in ititerature, rial prosperity, no progrets in literature,
art, success in business or victory in war will make up for it to the nation." "-
Theodore Roosevelt. Let me but live my life from year to year
With torward face and unreluctant soul,
Not hastening Not hastening to, nor turning from, tha
got mourning for the things that disap Not mourning for the things that disap-
pear
the dim past, nor holding back in fear In the dim past, nor holding back in fear
From what the future veils ; but with And happy heart that pays its toll
ro Youth and Age, and travels on with Cheer:
So let the way wind up the hill or down,
Through roush or mor mooth the jown Still secking what I sought when but n $\substack{\text { boy } \\ \text { friendship, high adventure, and a } \\ \text { crown } \\ \text { and }}$
and I shall grow old, but never lose life's

$\qquad$
 ions of their patrons pupn the feeding
of sugar beet ratlp ot stock, and have
received a large
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$



SHORTHORIIS \& BERKSHIRES
 serkshire boara, 4 monthg old, hof good QLENAVON STOCK FARM
Sta, st. Thoman. ROBERTE, $\begin{gathered}\text { Sparta P. } 0 .\end{gathered}$ ©HERETMORNE Clydesdales and Yorkshires
$\stackrel{A}{\text { fee }}$ Allige for sale Along 50 Large

spting. ALEX. IsAac.
FLETCHER SHORTHORNS and home-hrod, are of the most tashionable





## 12 Shorthon bulls

20 Cows and Heifers
Good onas, Sooteh-bred, at moderate
pricoes.
Catalogues on application.
H. SMITH, Exeter, Huron Co., Ont.

Station adjoinn farm. Long-distance
$\overline{\text { Ridgewood Stock Farm }}$ SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
 . O I. C. ATTRILL, GODERIOE, ONTARIO. Shorthorns, Shire and Hackney Horsee Qubenston Heights Shorthorns

> FOR SALE.

2 strictly high-class bulls, fit to head HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont. VALLEY HOME Scotch Shorthorns \& Berkshire Swine FOR SALLE: Six low-down, thick,
even-flesped young bulls of the cholcest
breeding breediog; three or them are from in
ported cows Also a fine lot of Berk ported cows. Also a fine lot of Berk-
bhire sows and boars of different ages.
 LOOUST HIEDGE STOOK FARM.
SHORTHORNS


JAS. \& ED. CHINNICK
Box 425.
Chatham, Ont.
 FOR SALTH: Young bulls and helferry firm

 For prios and partioulargg writo to SHORTHORNS \& CLYDESDALES Present offerings, 5 young bulls, sired by Prince
of Banff (Imp.), also pair registered Clydeedale filly foals. by Pride of Glasegick (Imp.). Pricos
low, oonsidering quallty. Wima. Grainocer \& Eora Hawthorne Herd of Deep-mill king
Shorthorns. Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Prosent
offering 6 good ycung bulle by Scotah sirres, Oome $\overline{\mathbf{8 C O T O H}}$-TOPPED 8 SORTHORN8 Nine young bulls ready for sorvice also serv-
erall heiferr by boottish Baron 40421 (inp. for
sale reasonable. Come goon and got flrst
 Stations,Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R. JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont
SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS.
 Kinellar Stamp (imp.) for sale, a Golden stock, either sex from imported sires and
dams, rich breeding. For price and pait dams; rich breeding. For price and p
tiocluars write Solomon Shante, Plam Gro
Stock Farm, Haysville P.O., Baden Sta.

JANUARY 19, 1905


THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

TELLL OF A CONGESTED LIVER,
AND INDICATE THE
DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY - LIVER PILLS

 pains in the limbs, feverishness, yollow-
ness of the eye and skin, depression of
spirits, and irritability of temper. the other organs of the body, that once
it is deranged, the whole system seems There are no means by which you can
so quickly and certainly obtain relief the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Hiver Pills.
One pill at bettime, and the result is a excretory systems, and new vigor and
regularity for liver, kidneys and bowels. tensi vely used in Canada than Dr. Chane's
Kidney-Liver Pills, and none has such a action.
Enliven the action of the Hiver by this
well-known treatment, and you ensure good digestion and regular action of the
bovels-the foundation of good health
Dr. Chase's Kidney-Ulver Pils, one plil Ddmanson, Bates \& Co., Toronto. The
poplrait and signature of D. A. W.
chase, the famous receipt book autior,
are on every box. Two extra oholoe young buils of eor-
viceable age, from tmported sires; almo
 Choloe yearling ewes, now bred to our
took ram : Also a few good ram lambe
to orter.
 slaothorns, Colsumolds, Baristilires

cossup. 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
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 sdeas on ths very important subject are
not sufficiently matured to enable me to not sufficiently matured to enable me to
do more than to write tentatively, and particulariy with the object of obtaining more information from readers who may plement, and condemn The war in South Africa, and to a
Cesser extent the one in China, showed us the great need of a fund of good are the great need of a fund of good
oreffeen to draw upon. For military purposes the number is ample, but the
quality is singularly poor, as our English Remount Department has found to it

 of all sorts, that these have cost
hree or four tmes hore thein they ought
have done, and that the great majority
 The peont deoforuy horses has that colony heon met with
Republic and North
 he has no dirficuty in obtaining every
earr about g,ooo horrses for their regular
avalry nand probably as many more for heir artuliery. transport and Cossacks.
hall allude more fully to Russian horses later on.
Horses.
Horses, like other animals, are the
provict of their surroundings. Therr evo-
ution is a process which. 5 obtaln comution is a process which, to obtain com-
parative completenesi has to tork
hrough many generation, and even then
 atavism wrill beess so frequedt and varied
hat precision for ordinary requirements will be out of the question for the time
being. As generation succeadsener-
lon, the effects of a casual disturbance Thil become proportionately diminished ell what the produce of a thoroughbred
and a cart anlmal will be. Even the son or daughter of two thoroughbreds may
throw back to some vulgar ancestor
the yy its "Lumpy" shoulders, broad chest
or large fetlooks; but the steadying in ri large fetlooks; but the steadying in
quence of a ontury and at hali mike
his ainger of trifing importance. Eve this danger of trifing importance. Even
the more reeenty estabilised beed of
American trotters shows a large degree of permanency in its type. Among high
class Arabs, which date back more than
coos years, fixity of type is far bette ,on years, fixity of type is far bette
marked than even among thoroughreds
have made the foregoing remarks
 tain uniformity of results we must stinh
to one particular breed, and consequantiy
we should then imit our efforts in in proving bur stock by selection in tha
breed, and by attention to hygiene (con
ditions of health). Although the comme dreed, af health). Although the comm
dractice of crossing is destructive practice of crossing is destructive in
uniformity, it may be commerctally suc
cessul. For instane. if the produce o
ghalf or three-auarter bred mare nin a half or three-quarter bed mare n"
to a thoroughb-u does not turn into
hunter, it may serve for a remount hunter, it may serve for a remount o
ordinary trapper. This haphazard style
of breeding may be remunerative of breeding may be remuneratio In
Great Brtan and Ireland. Where home
requirements are extremely varied, but 11
 Severartyeurs cao the harse. stock horse'
was a fine type of saddle animal, whic Was a fine type of saddle sorimal, whicl, whel
many years of careful selection, chlefly
oor the Indian market, had eno Australasta. As market, had evolved id bouht, ridde
and broken a great number of then Which were brought over to Calcuta by
my old horse-shipping ritends. Stevens,
 of them were somewhat plain about the
head and a trife gooserumped, they had
hate strength, cleverness, good baces
 mobility of the joints of the fetlock an
foot, strong feet, and thetr back tendon
ran nearly as ass posible parallet ton thei annon bones. They were beau-ide
horses for our cavaly and horse artil lery and thef more compact brother
naters were equally effcelent for fel
patterles. The dealers gave from $£ 10$ t
 $s$ if by common consent. ears ago, and since that time therem h1
been a gradual falling off in the numbe
een and sale. Fifteen or twenty year co the demana arising or twent the extron
ive ent lement going on in the norther Notons of the colony was such that
wh
MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER\} PILLS.
Stimulate the aluggish liver, clean
the cooted tongue, sweeten the the coated tongue, sweeten the poinonous matter from the system,
and cure Sick Headache, Bilious,
ness, Constipation, Heartburn, Jaunness, Constipation, Heartburn, Juun-
dice, Water Brash, Catarth of the Stomach, etc.
Mri. C. Windrum, Baldur, Man.,
Writes :- I suffered for years from
liver troubles, and endured more liver troubles, and endured more
than tongue can tell. Itried a great
many different remedies, but they many difterent remedies,
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 so beneficial to me that I procured
more. I highly recommend them
to anyonesuffering from disordered toany
liver.
Price 25 cents or 5 for $\$ 1.00$, all dealers, or
$\qquad$
APLE SHADE SHORTHORNS


Nine young bulls fit for service,
Showing the finest Oruicks
breeding. Good SIze, Quallty,
Flosh and Bone. Flesh and Bone. Inspection invited. Oatalogues on pplication.
JOHI DRYDEN \& SOll, Brookilin P. O., Onf.
PLEASE DON'T a Hammagne beanae we sold soome oattle at Ham
iton that we have none loft to offer. WE HAVE
both male and want any, write us speolifoation, and we will JoHN OLAINY, IF. OAEGILLL \& BoN, Shorthori Caitio and Lincoln Shoop Sootoh Heifers for salo: Clippors, Mivo Gloneral =28805=, and lmported Proud GHel (eyiq1). They have both breeding and ind d. T. arlison. Shorthorns. uxfords and Berkehhires. Herd

为 JOHN GARDHOUSE \& SONS Eivghald P. O., Ont., Breeders of Scoth and Scotch-topuad Shorthores, Siliro Horses, Llincoln and Lelcestar Sicep.

 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM Kight very choioce younk bulls, of the
best breeding and from first-class milking oows. A few handsome heifers
also for sale, and $a$ few Leicesters. om A. W. $\mathbf{8}$ vilthe, Maple Lodge $P$ O., Ont. Sunnyside Stock Farm- For sale: A num-

 | mp. Brave Ythan. |
| :--- |
| JAM ER Girb. Rrooksdale, Ont. ${ }^{\text {om }}$ |

 PINE GROVE STOCK FARM hooklano. ontario. oanada. SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROIPSHIRES. . C. EDWARDS \& CO., Ltd., Props.


 makes eatie get ail the flesh-forming
material out or their frod and hang
losing propositions into profitable ones
Dr. Hoese Stock, Food ts sold on


DR. HESS \& CLARK,
Ashand, Ohio, U. S. A.

## |3 First-class Young Bulls

and an excellent Heifers.
All Scotch Cattle.
ARTHUR JOHNSTON
OAK LANE 8TOOK FARM.
Shorthorns Cotswolds Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls,
 Q000FELLOW BROS., , maowtul.
T. DOUCLAS \& SONS, Bemmen Shorthorins and Clydosiales


 F. B. WMT - $\underset{\text { Ruabion }}{ }$

JEIRERES
For sale: Y Yaaring bull, a dam qave 6,000 ibs. millk
with frrat calf; bull calf, from list-prize three-year old hifier, Toronto, 1903; ; alao a fine lot of heifers.
 1 青 0 - JERERTE - 110 to choose from. ${ }^{74}$ First Prizes. 1994 .
We have what you want, male or female. B. H. BULL \& SON, Brampton, Ont. HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAMS at RIDGEDALE FARM


Selling the meosters. husks, is no way to and keeping the pigs.
" My sekes ! How well your husband is trained. How did you ever do it ?" got him, It saves a lot of trouble.'
Host-My wife is worrying about there
being thirteen at the table to-night. being thirteen at the table
Guesi-Superstitious, eh ?
Host-No. She has only a dozon sil-ver-handled knives and forks.
Judge Robert Hodges, of Georgia, tells
a pitiful story of a young friend of his a pitiul stared to win a place as a school teacher in a country town not far from
Macon. Judge Hodges, who has conMacon. Judge Hodges, who has con-
siderable 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, bade his partron good-bye in high foather, several days before Judge Hodges saw several days Wher he did he noticed that
him again. Wan man did not seem very jubi-
the young mater the young man did not seem very jubi-
lant. "What's the matter, Sam?" the Judge
questiones. ", Couldn't you stand the examination ?"
" No, suh," answered the disappointed ane. The fool examiners asked me born.' 1 -Boston Advertiser.

FEEDING OLD LONDON. The Sunday Strand has an article by
Edouar Charles dealing with the feeding
of the world's greatest city We tre toll of the world's greatest city. We are toll
that the food bill for London for a
twelvemonth does not fall short of twelvemonth does not fall short of
s.25,000,0000 London consumes large quan-
tities of breand It takes 4,000 , 000 sacks oo tities of bread. It takes $4,000,000$ sacks of
flour and $5,000,000$ sacks of , unground
wheat to appease. London's bread wheat to appease London's bread-
eating capacity, and or this vast quantity
Canada supplies onesixth yearly. This Canada supplies one-sixth yearly. This
amount ou bread is iot. of course, all
eaten dry, and the quantity of butter
 consumed is given at 94,000,000 pounds, be-
siles a very large quantity of margarine.
Home darise supply us with but a pall
Hry Home dairies supply us with but a pal-
try 10 per cent. or our buter Intot the
pockets of the darymen oo Normand pockets of the dairymen or Normandy
and Brittany, Denmark, the United
States, the Argentine, Canada and Aus-
tralia, goes close upon $£ 250,000$ per annum tralia goes close upon $£ 250,000$ per annum
for butter alone. Of milk London consumes $68,000,000$ gallons per annum, and
a quarter or a million of cows are rea quarter of a mililion or cows are re-
sponsible for this contribution to the
table. It is impossible to get absolutely cabie. It is impossible to get absolutely
correct figures as to the number of egs
eater yearly, but aproximately they
number about $500,000,000$. What number
Wumber
 lity it is impossible to say. Of cheese
London gets rid of a large quantity-ach Londoner's share being 12 pounds, and
just harr ${ }^{\text {it }}$ comen from abroad. The
Londoners rank high as meat-oaters the metropolis every year recelving about
450.000 tons op meat, alive and dead. A. A.
fair quantity of fish also disapears. be-
ing put down at no less than 54,000 tons. REVISED VERSION OF THE OXFORD (Written for the Farmer's Advocate) There was a guilless 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 As often she had done before,
There came a knock upon the door. Our student. sensitive to fear
OPt thoukhtless 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 hist youthrul bloom,
He'd occupied that very room He'd occupied that very room:
So thum ht he 'take a chance, he said
To soe the changes time had made. "The same old window, same old view,
Ha! ha! the same old pletures, too:" And then he tapped trem with his cane




 Sir." said the old man with a sigh,
"Then.
"The same old lie, the same old lie.,

Riversido Holstolns

 Moywaide didid who Woodbine Holsteins.



A. KENNEDY, ANT: HOLSTEIII BULL FOR SALE
























SPRIIIGHILL AYRSHIRES
 and Robit. Humter \& Sons, Maxville, Ont.
 High-Class Ayrshires
 Mon
w. w. balumitis.

Sun Mripa Mratife

 AYRSHIEES FOR SALE.
 meadowside farm






 Ohamplon 30-600


Sheep Breeders' Associations.
-

SHROPSHIRES


## We Will Buy

A EOO. Bottle of Liquozone and Give it to You to Thy

 let us buy you a bottle-a full-size bot-
tle-to try. Let it prove that it does
not kill. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ The disease germ that it can-
not
 arn that it does kull as we do. and as millions of others do. that Liquozone does as we claim. We woul d certainly not buy a bottle and
give it to you it there was any doubt you want to be well and to keep well. And you can t do that-nobody canwithout Liquozone

## We Paid \$100,000

 For the American rights to Liquo product for two yeara, through physi cians and hospitals, after proving, in thousands of difterent cases, thamLiquozone destroys the cause of any germ disease.
Liquozane has, for more than 20
years, been the constant subject years, been the constant subject of
scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor
with alcohol. Its virtued with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas-largely oxygen gas
by a process requiring immense appa ratus and it days' time. The result is a liquid that does what orygen
does. It is a nerve fond and yon does, It is a nerve fond and bbod
food - the most helpful thing in

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

## cossur.

Thos. Southworth, Director of Colonizathls issue that persons desiring farm help during the coming season should write him for application form.

The tmported Shire stallion, Jubilee and imported by that well-known importer. T. J. Berry, of Hensall, Ont., has been purchased by R. L. Craig, V. S., Hamiton, nficent specimen of the shire horse, standing fully 16 y hands hig in face, and three
black. with small strip in black, with small strip in face, and three
whitte anklese weighing when in stud con-
ditton about 2,000 pounds; closely coupled, white anot' 2,000 pounds; closely coupled,
dition about
short, btrong back, excellent feet silk
lit short, burominuly feathered, good, sliky
legs, beautity actoned like a. Hackney, and cap-
coat act
 Where he will make the
yust the cass of sire to
of the best selling type.

Messrs. Wm. Willis \& Son, Newmarket, wold sheep, In orreersing a ohange in their
wovertisement, write:- We have sold the advertisement, write:- we
bull calt wert advertied are se still re-
celvin celving letters of enquiry about him, but
wiv have the yearling bull yet, and he is
is good one, and rrom excellent dairy stock. We have also for sale a few good
Cotswold ewes. We have been running
up the up the acoounts of the doings of our
cows for last year, and find they returned
us in cash a trife, over $\$ 80$ each, incluaing some two-year-old heifers, which I do butter aid cream we wanted to use in
the family besides. Some people have an
1dea that Jerseys are no good, but they idea that Jerseys are no good, given the
are the people who have not given
butter queen a trial. We have recently butter queen a trial our advertisement.
sold shagh our ade some good heifers yet for sale."
and have somer

In Brant County, Cnt., a few miles from Ayr, we find a richly-bred herd of Hol-
stein cattle, about 30 in number, owned by Mr. A. Kennedy, whose post office is
Ayr.. Most of the young cows and Ayr. Most of the young cows and were sired hy Homestead Albino Paul Do
Kol Kol 24666, sire Piebertje Henglerveld's Paul De Ko! 22128, with four official records of cows in his pedigrees that aver-
aged $25 \ddagger$ lbs. butter in seven days, and 791 lbs. milk in one day. His grandsire De Kol's 2nd Paul De Kol, is sire of the
worla's champion, who at $4 \$$ years pro-
duced
 A. R. O. through his sons. The gran-
dam, Shadeland De Kol 41386, gave 48 lhs. milk as a two-year-old; 15.53 lbs.
hutter. Her g.d. Shadeland Aggie, gave $662-3 \mathrm{lbs}$. milk in one day, $15 \frac{1}{2}$ los. butter in a week, a foundation that is a credit to any herd.
The present sire,
The present sire, that is being used with
marked success upon the Homestead marked success upon the Homestead Al-
bino Paul De Kol females, is Sir Mech-
thilde's Posch, sired by Sir Abbekirk Posch, full brother to Alta Posch, who has a record of 87 lhs . milk under three years,
and 27 lbs . $\frac{1}{1}$ oz. butter in a week, the Largest A. His dam is Ianthe lewol Mech-
her age.
thilde 2708, with a three year--ld recird of 17.76 lhs . butter, 439.56 lhs . milk in
seven days: 118.15 hs . milk hn 48 hours,
testing 3.95 per cent. fat; twice winner testing 3.95 per cent. fat; twice winner
of first in the dairy test, at the Provin-
cial Winter Fair, Guelph. Among the older females, from which many of the
younger things are descended, are Mavourney Wilhelmina Tenson 1192, by Woodbin
345; dam Mavourney 175, recond at 9 years old, 14.45 lbs . fat in seven days
487.62 ibs. milk in seven days; and Mavourney's Pietertie Netherland 1595,
sire Dora Beets 3rd's Pietertje Nether-
land 510, same dam as above: utter record 14.10 Ihs., milk record 526.18 lbs.
Flora R., from Flora Jane (imp.), rec
ord 4,268 llos. milk in .60 days, 21 , his ord 4,266 liss. milk in 60 days, 21 plus
butter in seven days, has a very promising young son ho her the present stock
character; he is by
bull, Homestead Albino Paul De Kol There are also two other bulls rising on year otd that are the right kind, and
should say after looking into their breed
ing that they are the kind to breed good ones. Mr. Kenredy has been breading
Holsteins for several years, and has re
turned turned to our advertising columns, after
being out for a time. We bespeak for
him a share of the patronage of our

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Lincoins are Booming
 nave seven choice young bulitg, sootco
topped, and a a prand lot of heifers and young, onws for sale at reasonable
prices. Write or come and see us.
F. H. NEIL \& SONS Telegraph \& R. R. station. LUCAN, ONT.
SHROPSHIRES Do you want an importod ruw or al homedred
 ato that plown, ditools of all pien for tal

FARMHAM OXFORDS

 reesenabie prise at st. Louis. H.Arkell \& Son, Arkell, Ont.
Arkell, O. P. R. Guelph, G. T. R. o

Broadlea Oxford Down Sheep.
 W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont. Importod and Stropstire Rams and Ewes
homo-bred





## V, W, CHIPMMAI,

Seeretary of the Mational Sheop Breed-
ors assoelation.
Seerotary of the FSont or Romney Marsb
Shoop Breedors Association. and late soeerotary of the Southdown Ppodigrea Live Stoolz Acont. EXporter and
 Aldress: 10WBRAT ROUSE, NORFOLE ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND Cables-Sheopeote, London.
bargains in shroperires.



Cliamplon Cotswolds - Silver medal ram, sill.

 Arees now boing received for Vol. 5 . For in in
om
formation blanks, etc, address


Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle We have for quilk sale some 50 head of Tam-
worth swine at all agea, noluding boars and sows ready to wean, several from 3 to 7 month
old: also several of our prizewinners at To ronto under 6 months. A fow nioe sows due
to farrow tin March and Aprilo These are
nearly all the direot get of Cowill's Choice, our

 Cew ohoce heifers All correspond pnce answer
moderate prioes.
Nill ed promptly. Write
can generally supply yo
OOLWILL BROB., NEWOASTLE, ONT TAMWORTHS-DORSIET HORN SHIESP Choioe boars and sowa of different ages a
very reasonable pricos. Also a few Dorse
 Glenalirn Farm
TAMWORTHE AND HOLSTEINE Our Tamworths having taken ashare of the
prize offered at Winnineg Exhilbition, have
taken the diploma for the beet herd of four sows, beside other prines. Boarr and bowe
from one to six monthe and 2 yearling bows. Arso 6 choice bull calves of right typpally P.O
Bertram Hoskln.

Volume VII. of the Holsteln-Friesian. Herd-boot of Canada has been recelved
at this offie, thanks to the secretary
and editor, Mr. G. W. Clemons, St.
and and editor, Mr. G. substantial and
George, ont. It is a subs.
well-printed volume of 40 paes, con
ent Georker
Wall-printed volume of the charter and constiges, con-
tanion of
the soclety, a list of the officers, directors taining the charter the offcers, directors
the society, a list of the or
and members, a report of the proceedings and members, a report oting, the pedigrees
of the last annual meeting
of 504 bulls and 694 females, a long list
lise
 Whole showing a very heal
of the breed and of trade.

Mr. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; Ont., writes:-"I have recently. sold to Messrs.
Wohn Fairbairn and J. .. Philp Yeovil.
Ont.. the splendid four-year-old imported
onthat Ont.. the splendid four-year-old imported
Shorthorn bull, IIr Wilfrid = $3114=$, that
we have been using in our herd very suc-
cessfully. He is a handsome red bull, of cessfully. He is a handsome red bull, of
grand scale, low down and thick, with
very attractive head and horns. Sir
vilirld was bred by Mr. John Mille,
Wine
 sired by the Cruickshank bull Scotush
Victor, a very chocely-bred Victoria
bull by Mr Duthe's famous old Scottish
Archer. Sir Wilfrid's dam was onte of Archer. Slir Wilfrid's dam was one of
Mr Cruckshank's old Strawbery family
and very closely akin to the celebrated
bull Choice Goods, krand champion at the and very closely akin to the celebrated
bull Choice Goods, grand champion at the
Worlds Fair. St. Louis. Mr. Fairbairn
and Mr. Philp have each been quietly and Mr. Philp have each been quietly
building. up a choice and select herd of
up-to-date Shorthorns, using the beat
隹 up-to-date Shorthorns, using the best
bloodavailable, and the adition of Sir
Willfrid will strengthen them very much." stock, Ont., upon a high elevaltion over-
looking the city, is the fine farm of Mr. Jas. W. Innis, a young man having a great riking for good stock, and who is
heavily interested in registered Clydos
dales, many of them good ones-six stal hons and three mares being imported.
Among the imported stallions is Zenith Among the imported stallions is Zenith
2738 , a son of the noted Baron's Pride 2738, a son of the noted Baron's Pride aregor. Another drafty, well-coupled
gregorse. Prince of Brunstane (impl).) (11234), by
Yardbent (12813). This is also ate of
Yhow horse, winning first at Woodstock and second at Bright, spring of 1904, in
very strong class, being beaten at the
latter place by his atable atter place by his stable mata, Zenith:
Still Another (12382) (imp.), a beauti-
ful brown two-venr-old. a prandson of Baron's Pride, is by Pride of Blaco
(10837), winner of many prizes in Sco record of his sire by winning first a
London, Ont., 1904, just after ocean voy age. He is a very promising colt. King
Edward 4099 is a bay Canadian-bred olt, with white markings; sire Macmas
er (imp.) 361 ( 3823 ;) dam Polly Erskine ing lower than first place, although shown many timies. She was by Sir Erskin
2119 , (imp.). There are also in tock among others, two stallions rising two
years-one a bay, by Zenith (imp.), and Among the fillies a good word must be
said for Belle o' the Ball, by Moncreiff Marquis, mention of which is made in the Farmer's Advocate" of Sept. 8the a
ollows: "This filly has won severa home, fine sive and grand feet and ankles, Miss Scott (imp.), rising two years, sir Springhill Raron (10652), brother to
Baron's Pride, dam Lily of Easter Cad
der, is also a very promising fill rood underpinhing. She was recently
mported ly W. D. Flatt. Hamilton, an of the hest in the lot
Dally (imp.) 5803 , rising four years, is nother hay, hy Royal Charlie 430
11488 ), by same sire as Baron's Pride 12... Sir Everard, and Lady Luck 581
imp, i, is still another from same sire a
ahove; dam Luck of Drummer 5897.
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mported stock; :allo ram and ewo lambe ab reasonable p. prices. CARRUTHRES. Cobourg. ont. Large English Yorkshires $\begin{gathered}40 \text { December pige } \\ \text { and }\end{gathered} 8$ boars and


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## WHY MEN ARE WEAK


And what method of reatoring laok or waste of vitality in them is productive of best ro the world-over. Almost every doctor is introducing electricity into his practice in ono greatent solentis, which is the direet outcome of the recent announcements of the worid's of eleotricity over druga as a curative agent. You cannot possibly estimate the true im. port of the tatemente made by aome of our greatest acientists at their
convention recently beld, Where they claim that after five studious research they wave diooovered that electricity is the basis of human vitality, that without this tluid of life we oannot exiet. I 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 ohemioal action whioh is produced upon the food by the aaids and juices of the atamach burns the food and causes a carbonic test. This theat is The electrioad heat genetated by the rvessumption of ouns and is their life. healthy every vital organ of the tody. Detility of the vital organs arises when the waste is greater than the repair, when the stomach is not able to generate suffioient electrical heat to oupply the demands of nature. This is the what of decay in men. Now, what 1 olaim is that my theory passes beyond which this life (ELECTRICI'IY) may be restored to the human body. it is the marval of electricians
Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt
to life itself to any man who will wear it. I have been endeavoring to pound are generally accopted. My immense business is dueep on doing $\mathrm{mo}^{0}$ until they are generally acospted. My immense businese is due to my knowledge of the effect. I take every case that comes to me as an individual and direct the application of my Belt to suit the ciemainds of each particular case. When you conelder bie faot that electricity, which I supply, is dife to the organs into whioh 1 eend it, you can see ago, as has the business of every other maker of Electric Belts. A great many echemers and trauds have gone into the electrio belt business because they found it was an easy way to make money, and have resorted to very ques-

take no ohances whatever. Give eme your name and addrese with a statement of your cose, and way that you
If I don't Cure You Will Ask For No Pay
All I aak is that you give me reasonable secourity for my Belt while you are wearing it

THE WORDS OF THESE GRATEFUL PEOPLE SHOULD APPEAL TO YOU. "It makes'me feel like what a per- yeara."-ROBERT BENNET, Bright, tells my story,"-JOHN D. CAM
son should. It li a rand invention. Ont.
The pain has all left my back and
hav pain has ait lert.my back and 1
have no losses at all. - HARVEY A.
McARTHUR,
Hamilton, Ont. Park street south,
ter than your Belt a great deal bet.
all right oven you sald. My back to
foel

 no trouble wearing your Belt I have had stomach and ale pains in my uiver or testicles are quite frm and hard and IT CURES ANY CASE OF RHEU MATISM, KIDNEY TROUBLES, LAME BACK, SCIATICA, STOMACH TROUBLES, NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, LOST HEALTH AND EVERY INDICATION THAT YOU ARE
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say I have not forgotien muchl.
"That dog of yours flew at me this
morning and bit me on the leg, and now 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 phystructions to take as much at a time as would cover a ten-cent plece. Meeting
the man a little while afterward. tor 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
plece about me, so I just covered a nickel plece about me, so I just covered a nickel
twice."

The late Bishop Beckwith, of Georgla, was foud 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 reprove "You should attend church and read your Blble," sald the Bishop. answer, "and I don't find any ". was the the apostles going a-shooting."
"No," replied the Bishop, "the shooting
was very bad in Palestine, so they went
fishing instead."
$\qquad$
The Kentucky Colonel, lunching at the Arena, was telling the story of a famous
Kentucky feud which had died a natural death, there belng now only one sur "Do they have any clergymen in Ken tucky?" asked one of the party. "OT
"Oo co'se,". repllied the Colonel. "They "Or co'se,". replied the Colonel. "They read the bu'lal suvvice ovah the dald."

The Fulton (Kan.) Gazette reports tha a minister of that town was moved by
the grief of a husband whose wife was to be burled, and sought to commiserate him in the following manner:-
great grief that that is a though you are compelled to mourn the loss of thls one who was your companion and partner in life, I would console you who sympathizes with you and seeks embrace you in the arms of unfalling 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 New York, talked about Peebles. "Peebles," said Mr. Carnegle, "would
strike the stranger as a bleak place. Despite its waulk mills, despite its black
cattle and its black-faced sheep, desplte its River Tweed and its handsome Iron bridge across the Tweed, Peebles is not a
parish to strike the vistor as gay or inely.
"Nevertheless, the inhabitants of odd people, a people gifted with the power of saytng amusing, memorable things.
"An old Peebles sheen-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 th.. world. Thicrefore he would
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ mhat Paris is
mpares with the
seen.'
pressed his 能s
his chin

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