

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE
WILL
SUCCEED
FOUNDED 1876

* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE *

PUBLISHED AS USUALLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF 1876. PUBLISHED AS USUALLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF 1876.

Vol. XL. LONDON, ONTARIO. JANUARY 19, 1905. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 643

Bell PIANOS AND ORGANS

ARE
FAVORITES EVERYWHERE
BECAUSE
THEY ARE THE BEST

THE
BELL
Piano and Organ Company,
LIMITED.
GUELPH, - ONTARIO.

Catalogue No. 40 tells
more about them. It is
free to all who ask.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS

BOYD'S SYLLABIC No positions, dots, shades or dashes. 115 syllables. WRITE the English language; the most simple, legible and speedy system in use to-day. Students write to us in shorthand after their first lesson. Many pupils placed in less than 30 days, at a salary from \$400 to \$600 a year. Instruction and dictionary, \$1.50, mailed to any address, postpaid. Write for our circular. Moon's Correspondence School, Kara Hall, Montreal. W. T. Moon, Pres.

NORTHERN Business College

OWEN SOUND.
Winter term opens MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1905.
Business Department, Shorthand and Type-writing Department, Telegraphy Department, also Preparatory Department for those far behind in education. Write for terms to
C. A. FLEMING, Prin., OWEN SOUND, ONT.

CENTRAL Business College.

STRATFORD, ONT.
A large school. A famous school, noted for the success of graduates. Enter now. Catalogue free. Elliott & McLaughlin, Principals.

MANY THOUSANDS

Of people have been saved from poverty and distress by a policy of life insurance.

MANY THOUSANDS

Of people have saved money to support themselves in their declining years by a policy of life insurance.

The accumulation policies issued by the Confederation Life are free from conditions from date of issue, and guarantee most valuable privileges and benefits to the insured.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION,
TORONTO, CANADA.

THE RAYMOND DROP HEAD



Family Sewing Machine

NOTED FOR
Durability, Perfect Stitch,
Light Running, Elegance of Design
and Finish.

The Raymond Mfg. Company, Ltd.
GUELPH, ONTARIO.

MAKE MONEY AT HOME

by taking subscriptions for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. For terms, etc., apply at once to
THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LTD., LONDON, ONTARIO.

FIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

THE GREATEST PAIN LINIMENT KNOWN

Melotte

CREAM SEPARATORS



Tubes and inaccessible corners are breeding beds for bacteria. That's why there are none in the Melotte. Write for booklet.

R. A. LISTER & Co., Ltd.
MONTREAL.

Ferry's Seeds

are known by what they have grown. For half a century they have been the standard—haven't failed once to produce bigger, better crops than any others. Sold by all dealers. 1905 Seed Annual free to all applicants.

D. M. FERRY & CO.,
Windsor, Ont.

The Best

Eight of the last students placed by
CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Chatham, Ont.,
were placed at the following salaries: Two at \$400, one at \$700, four at \$725 and one at \$1,000.
DID IT NOT PAY THEM TO COME TO CHATHAM?

Do you know of any other business college getting such results?
Our catalogues are the handsomest issue of the kind put out by any business school on the continent. If you wish to attend a business school, ask for our General Catalogue.
If you cannot come to Chatham write for our Mail Course Catalogue. We can teach you Bookkeeping, Shorthand and Penmanship at your home.
We pay your railway fare in coming up to \$3, and can secure good board at \$2.50 to \$3.75 per week.
Mention the catalogue you want, addressing
D. McLAUGHLIN & CO., Chatham, Ont.

Canadian Dairying,

BY PROFESSOR HENRY H. FRANK,
of the Ontario Agricultural College. A thoroughly practical book, illustrated; price, \$1.00, postpaid.
William Briggs, 20-22 Richmond St. West,
Toronto, Ont.

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

Not Too Late
 to enter for a term in any department of our excellent school, the
Central Business College
 OF TORONTO.
 For the Winter Term now open we have a staff of 20 teachers, and can offer advantages not to be found in a small unimportant school. Write for full particulars and arrange to start at once. Address W. H. SHAW, Principal.

Queenston Cement

The best and cheapest
 FOR HOUSE, BARN
 AND SILO WALLS,
 STABLE FLOORS, ETC.

Send for our NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE - it tells all. Prices and estimates cheerfully given. Write to

ISAAC USHER
 Queenston, Ontario.

THE ONTARIO SUGAR CO., Ltd.
 Berlin, Ontario,

is now ready to make beet contracts for 1905.
 This Company made in 1902 eight hundred, in 1903, twelve hundred, and in 1904, sixteen hundred and fifty

Beet Contracts with Farmers.

For full information regarding beet cultivation and contracts, write

The Ontario Sugar Company, Limited,
 BERLIN, ONT.

FARM LABORERS

Farmers desiring help for the coming season should apply at once to the Government Free Farm Labor Bureau. Write for application form to

Thos. Southworth
 Director of Colonization, Toronto.

It Pays to Attend the Best.

ELLIOTT Business College
 TORONTO, ONT.

One of the greatest business training schools in Canada. Open the entire year. Beautiful catalogue free. Enter now.
 W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal,
 Cor. Yonge and Alexander Sts.

Rheumatism Cured.

Starr's Magic Rheumatism Cure, a specific for Rheumatism, Acute, Inflammatory and Chronic. Also Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, Gravel and all other Kidney Troubles. It expels uric acid from the system and restores the blood to its normal healthy state. Gives immediate relief. Don't suffer. Send at once for a bottle. Price \$1.00.
OSBORNE REMEDY CO., 119 Yonge St., Toronto.

You Can Improve

your winter evenings by taking a course from us in any of the following subjects: Short-handwriting, Bookkeeping, Business Correspondence, Business Penmanship, etc.
OSBORNE REMEDY CO., 119 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

FOR HIGH-GRADE
PORTABLE SAW MILLS
 BOTH CANADIAN AND AMERICAN
 Also
SAW-MILL ENGINES
 WRITE
SAWYER & MASSEY COMPANY, Limited, HAMILTON, CANADA.

The Griffin Carbo Magnetic Razor

WE HAVE just received a large consignment of the above celebrated Razors, direct from the manufacturers in Germany, with FARMER'S ADVOCATE etched on every blade. The manufacturers will not allow this grade of razor to be sold for less than \$2.00 each.

We will send one by registered Mail to anyone sending us three new subscribers and \$4.50, or will sell the razor for \$2.00.

With proper care it will not require honing for years. Address
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY, LTD., LONDON, ONT.

Strong, Durable IDEAL FENCING

The IDEAL is made of No. 9 Hard Steel Galvanized Wire throughout, making it the strongest and most durable woven wire fence ever produced.

It improves permanently the property it protects.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue of our Fencing and Gates. It is FREE.

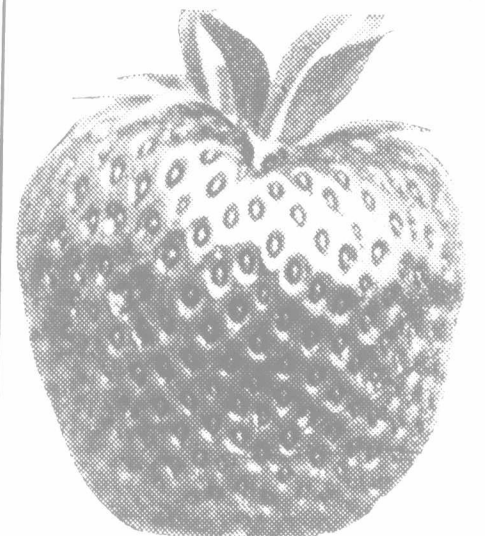
The McGregor-Banwell Fence Co., Ltd., WALKERVILLE, ONT.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED

Without Pain, Danger, or Time From Work by the Discovery of an eminent Toronto Specialist, Dr. W. S. Kerr, Esq., Justice of Peace, Midway, Hastings Co., Ont., whose portrait here appears, is cured at 88 years of age by the Discovery of the Rupture Specialist, Dr. W. S. Kerr, Esq., 214 East Green St., Black St. Toronto, Ont. To all sufferers from this disease, who write at once, Dr. Kerr will send FREE his BOOK, "How to Cure a Rupture" and a FREE TRIAL of his DISCOVERY. Do not wait, write to Dr. Kerr at once.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

FREE--Great Crops of **STRAWBERRIES** and How To Grow Them



The BOOK that is worth its weight in Gold because it tells how Big Crops of Fancy Berries can be grown every year and how to market them at a big profit. It contains the Latest Discoveries in Plant Breeding and has 110 beautiful engravings of berries and berry fields, showing actual results obtained by progressive growers. It tells how to start a Profitable Berry Farm with a small capital. It is invaluable to the experienced fruit-grower and gives Plain Instructions for the beginner. Don't order your plants until you read This Book. It is Free. Send your address to the
R. M. Kellogg Co., Box 525, Three Rivers, Michigan.

DO YOU KNOW
 THAT WORN-OUT LANDS MAY BE MADE PRODUCTIVE AND PROFITABLE BY THE JUDICIOUS USE OF THE RIGHT KIND OF FERTILIZER?
 NOW IF YOU HAVE A PIECE OF LAND THAT WON'T GROW ANYTHING BUT WEEDS, TALK WITH US ABOUT IT AND LET US SUGGEST THE RIGHT FERTILIZER
 WE FEEL VERY SURE THAT WE CAN SHOW YOU HOW TO USE FERTILIZERS WITHOUT GREAT EXPENSE SO YOUR LAND WILL PAY
 CONSULT US FREELY IT IS OUR BUSINESS TO KNOW ENQUIRIES FREELY ANSWERED AGENTS WANTED FOR TERRITORY NOT TAKEN UP
THE W.A. FREEMAN CO. LIMITED HAMILTON ONTARIO

Every Farmer Should Have a

2,000-lb. KING EDWARD SCALE

Get our special price this month

Manufactured by
G. Wilson & Son, Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

BOOK SALT for horses and cattle, in 50 and 100 lb. casks
Toronto Salt Works, Toronto.

Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies.

Imported and Canadian-bred. Also SHORTHORN Cows and Heifers for sale. Reasonable prices. For particulars write to
JAS. W. INNES, Chylsley Farm, Woodstock, Ont.

The
Farmer's Advocate
and Home Magazine.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED."

ESTABLISHED 1866.

VOL. XL.

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

No. 643

EDITORIAL.

The Farmer's Son's Position.

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

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

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

Some Interesting Statistics.

The dairymen's annual conventions always afford an opportunity of comparing the output of cheese and bacon during the season immediately preceding with those of previous years. For several years up to 1904, there has been a continued increase in the value of the above named products exported. In 1902, their combined value amounted to \$37,500,000; in 1903, \$47,500,000; but for 1904 the figures have receded to \$41,000,000. The greater part of this decline was due to the smaller make of cheese and the lesser price for cheese and bacon this year, as compared with last. In round figures, the decrease in cheese amounted to 300,000 boxes, or \$7,000,000. Butter, on the other hand, partially redeemed the situation by an increase in the value of exported product of nearly \$200,000 over the previous year, amounting all together to \$7,500,000. When we come to localize these values we find that Ontario is responsible for the decrease of revenue from exported cheese and bacon, and that Quebec butter 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 fact that it costs about six cents a pound to raise hogs in Denmark, the Danes continue to supply the greater portion of the 3,250,000 cwts. of pork and bacon required in Britain.

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

Notes on the Ontario Agricultural College.

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

Handle the Colts During Winter.

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

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

"WHIP."

Re Premiums.

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

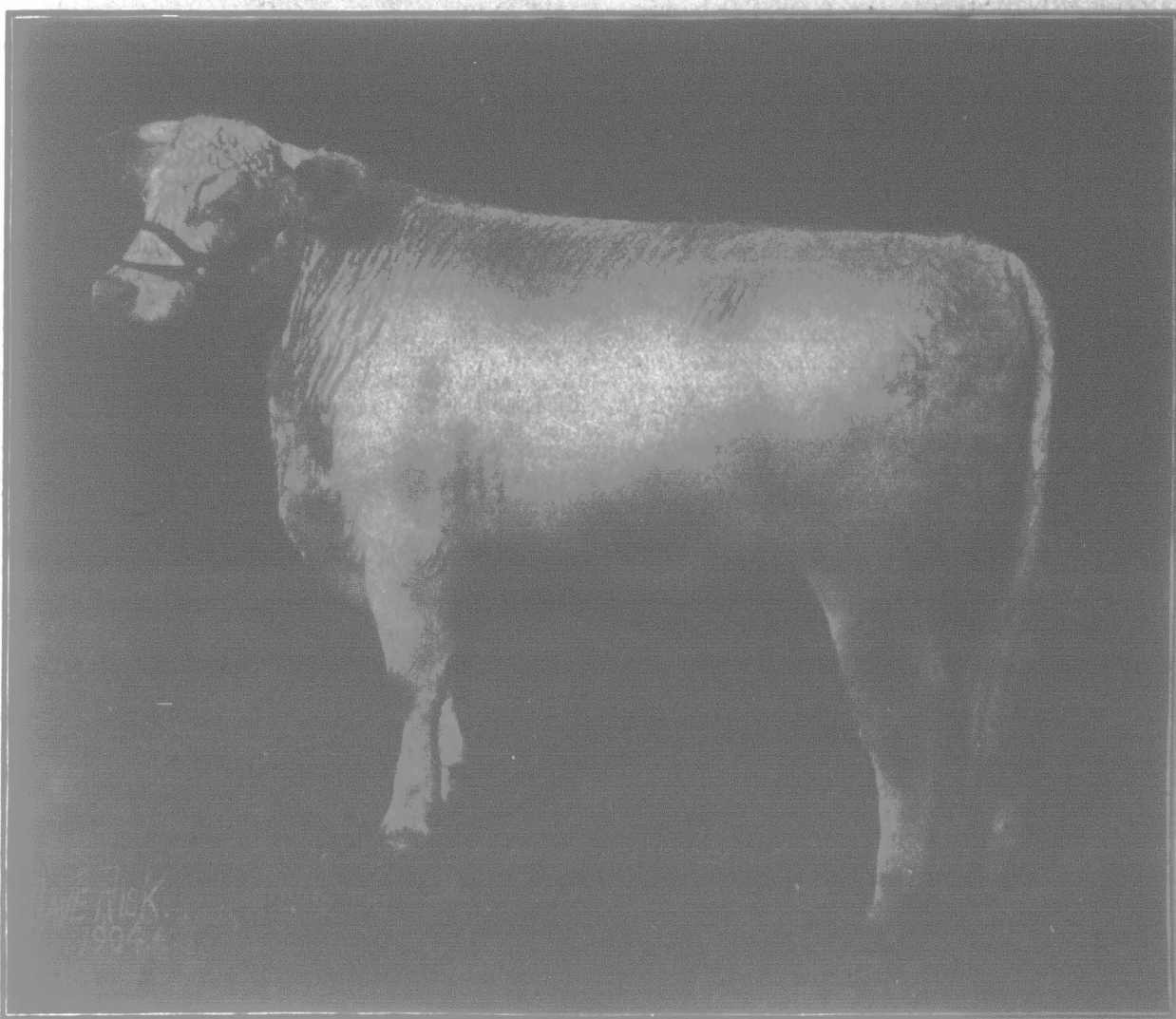
Mr. Henry Schafer, Jr., Oxford, Ont., says: "Please accept thanks for premium knife which I received. It is up-to-date."

Fitting Show Horses.

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

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

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



Trout Creek Wanderer.

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

Work for the Horse-breeders' Association.

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

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

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

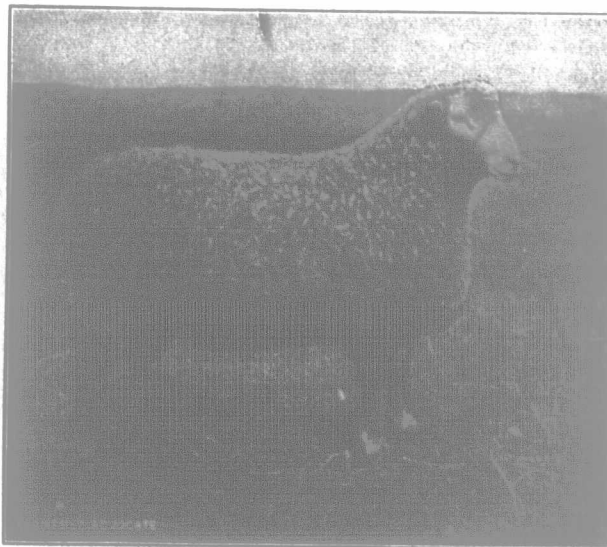
STOCK.

Wintering Breeding Ewes.

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

Devon Long-wool Sheep.

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



Devon Long-wool Ram.

Goitre in Lambs.

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

W. J. S.

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

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

Winter Care of Cattle.

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

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

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

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

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

Valued as an Advertising Medium.

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

Wishing you continued success,

Niagara, Ont.

Yours very truly,
HUDSON USHER.

Wintering Pigs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wentworth Co., Ont.

How Contagious Abortion Was Controlled in a Scotch Dairy Herd.

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

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

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

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

EVERY COW SERVED CAME AT ONCE INTO REGULAR BREEDING.

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

CONTRARY TO M. NOCARD'S EXPERIENCE,

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



Golden Gloster. One of Mutch Bros.' (Lumsden, N.-W. T.) Shorthorns.

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

FARM.

Let Us Have More Demonstrations.

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

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

Two Ways of Farming.

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

MALCOLM MCCORMICK

Dufferin County, Ontario.

Public School System Defective.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

T. BATY.

The Farmer's Wood-lot.

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

By Judson F. Clark, Ph. D.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The American Forestry Congress.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



From Factory to Farm.

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

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

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

Advocate Advertisements Bring Results.

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

DAIRY

Judging Dairy Breeds.

By F. S. Peer.

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

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

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

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

Every dairy breed association has a standard of excellence—a scale of points—so arranged and worded that if a cow or bull could be built to it, the animal would be perfection, or the highest ideal in form, symmetry, beauty. Cows go to the milk and butter test as dairy animals to settle the one question of yield. Cows go to the show-ring as show cattle to settle the question of which is the most perfect in build and family type. This makes two distinct classes, and as such (and as such only) they can be judged and judged fairly—judged on their respective merits.

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

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

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

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

When a judge proceeds with a single purpose he is doing all that is required of him. 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 should she) over her more perfectly-built rival, although the latter may give but half as much. Besides, a judge in the show-ring has no business going from cow to cow trying to guess which is the best milker. One cow may give half as much as another, and still make the most butter.

This going from cow to cow, poking your finger into her belly to see how much milk she gives,

marking the length of the insertion by your thumb nail, and carrying the measure on to the next cow, is about as disgusting a piece of business as comparing the length of teats between bulls and awarding prizes accordingly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ayrshire Association Test.

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

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

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

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

Surprise Butter Competitions.

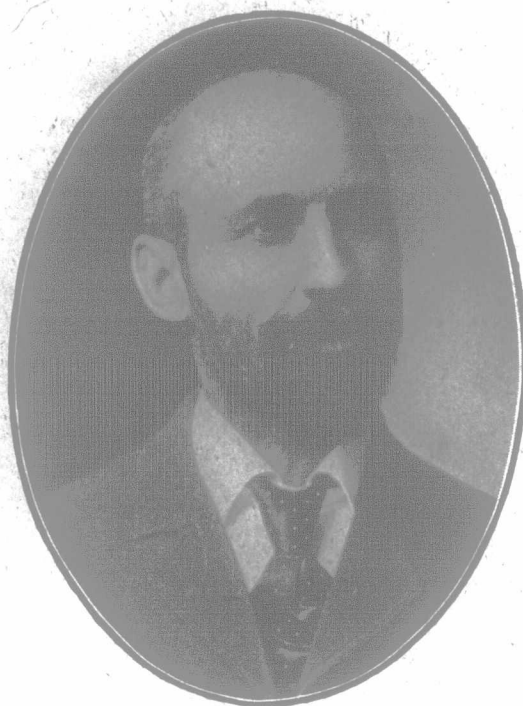
The dairymen of Ireland and Denmark have what are called surprise butter competitions for buttermakers. The conditions of the competition are that a competitor shall dispatch a package of butter to a certain central point immediately upon the receipt of a telegram. He must always be prepared, and must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

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

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Individuality in Fruit Culture.

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



Mr. A. E. Sherrington.

Manager Government Experimental Fruit Station, Walkerton, Ont.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cherries.—English Morello, Early Richmond, Montmorency and Osthien.

Red Raspberries.—For home or near market, Turner and Reliance for early; for late or main crop, Cuthbert and Phoenix.

Black Caps.—Conrath and Hilborn.

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

Gooseberries.—Downing or Pearl, and Red Jacket.

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

These are the varieties that are giving the best all-round results with me, and no doubt any farmer or commercial fruit-grower would and can be just as successful in growing these fruits as we are at the Station; but let me emphasize this, that, if we wish to produce first-class goods, we must pay particular attention to the cultivation and general care of our plantations.

A. E. SHERRINGTON.

Apple Market Broadening.

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

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

Portrait on Apples.

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

Investigate the Fruit Business.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—The point made by "Orchardist," in your issue of the 5th, is an interesting one, and an investigation should be made into the condition of the sale of apples on the British market.

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

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

FRUIT-GROWER.

POULTRY.

The Diseases of Poultry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

plate of burning sulphur placed on the ground inside the barrel.

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

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

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

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

W. A. CLEMONS.

much as a poor Leghorn." A flock of seventy-five Leghorns on a farm will "get out" the six summer months, and almost entirely get their own living, and at the same time filling the egg basket. No person claims the heavy breeds will hunt over as much ground as the Leghorns, and then, again, Leghorns seldom sit, while those heavy ones have to be "broken up" every two or three weeks. How are they going to make up this lost time? You ask me for figures as to their profitableness. I regret to say I cannot furnish any, but I can adapt the words of our present Premier: If you get the Leghorns "you won't need statistics to prove they are profitable, you will feel it in your pocket." W. J. BELL.

Simcoe, Ont.

P. S.—The large egg farms in New York State don't stock up with the dual-purpose kind, they use Leghorns.

W. J. B.

Barred Rocks to Keep Boys on the Farm.

By M. A. Gee.

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

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

We find our pure-blooded fowl lay better and make nicer and more uniform carcasses than cross-breeds, and besides you have a nicer and more uniform looking lot of poultry.

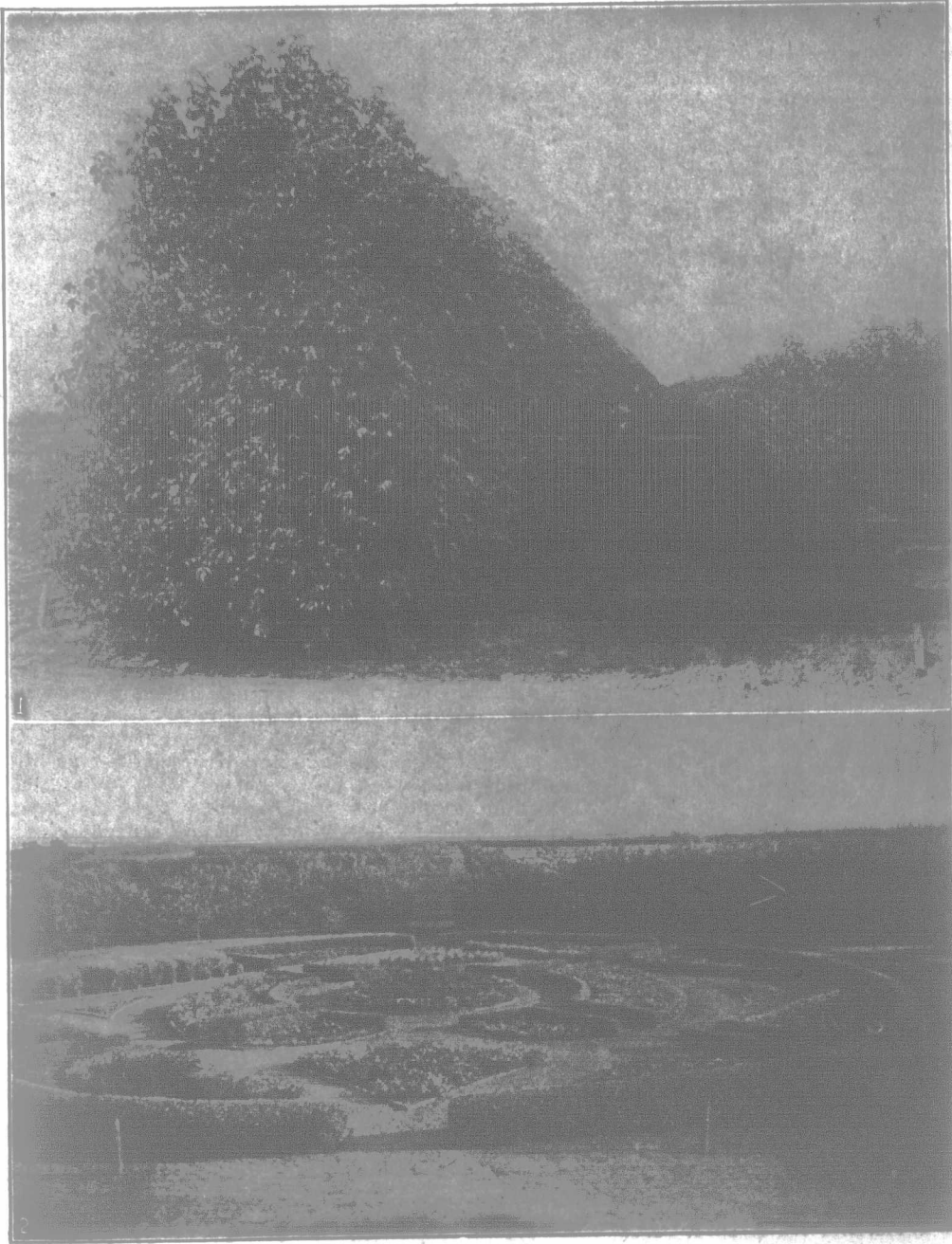
Some of the reasons for their popularity is that, being an American breed, they thrive in our changeable climate, and as they are an old established breed they breed true to type in shape, color and size.

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

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

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

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



Experimental Farm Views.

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

Why I Prefer Leghorns for the Farm.

Help is altogether too high priced for profit in raising dressed chickens for the market. There is very little labor required in gathering and marketing eggs. I know no farmer who does not sell \$10.00 worth of eggs for every \$1.00 worth of dressed chickens. This being the case, is it not just as profitable to him to keep a special-purpose 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



Life, Literature and Education.

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

Death of Theodore Thomas.

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

Chas. G. D. Roberts.

A Canadian Author Who is Adding Lustre to the Country.

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

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

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

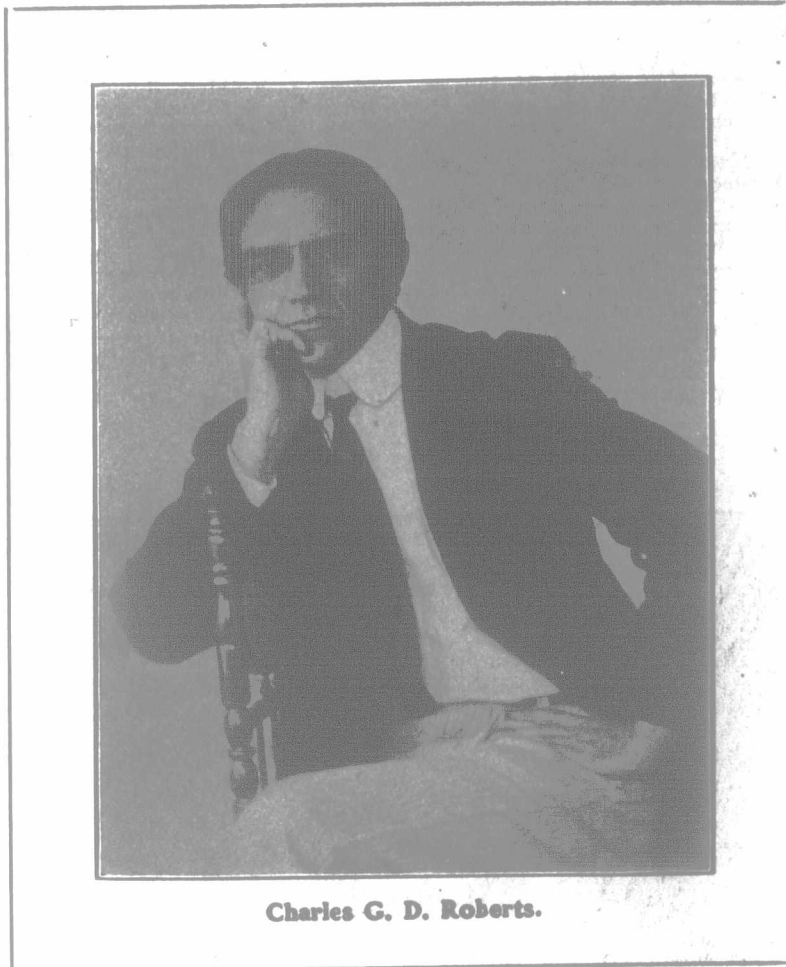
"The Marshes of Minas," and "The Kindred of the Wild," like the anemones, the blood-root in its green covert, or like the faint sweet delicacy of the "dear apple blooms" of Acadie, to which so often the magic of his work transports us, will be sought by those to whom the Red Gods call, and laid away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

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

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

"Blacklisting" Evangeline.

Longfellow's "Evangeline" has been banished from the schools of British Columbia on the ground that it is anti-British. It is sincerely to be hoped that none of the departments of education in the other provinces may be inspired by an example so bizarre as this. In reading Evangeline, it is true, one's sympathies cannot be enlisted in behalf of the Acadians, whose homes were so suddenly and rudely broken. Yet one may sympathize even with an enemy into whose life a terrible tragedy has come. On the other hand, were there extenuating circumstances in connection with that action of the British in 1755?—then these may be taught in connection with the poem. Was there room for centure?—then let there be censure. The patriotic Canadian spirit is too deep and strong to be deflected by any mistake of the past. Patriotism consists in something braver and nobler than in shutting one's eyes to defects, either past or present, and the glory of Canada is that she moves forward. They were avowedly British, those members of the Family Compact, whose imperious acts led to the complications of '37, and William Lyon MacKenzie, British too, was called a rebel. Today, the country assents when the rebel's portrait is given a place of honor in her public buildings, in recognition of the principles for which



Charles G. D. Roberts.

The Wonderful Japanese.

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

Elusive, shy, sweet and delicate as our own native flowers, are the works of Chas. G. D. Roberts. The "David Harums" and "Eben Holdens"—yes, even "The Christians," "The Master Christians," and the "God's Good Man"—may flash into popular notice like the bold hollyhocks and sunflowers by the wayside, or the poppy that flaunts for the day. The "Sister to

A little people, quiet, undemonstrative, working away in their rice-fields, and building cities on the beautiful crescent isles of the Western Pacific; cleanly, dainty to fastidiousness; idol-worshippers for the most part; possessed of an ancient literature and a poesy of thought and expression unknown to the masses in Occidental lands; keen, observant, systematic, independent, persistent, unfathomable. One day a great war breaks out. Japan wins her spurs, but 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

D 1866
 ets.
 e import-
 that the
 rican, but
 were in
 n grade
 is con-
 tia Gold-
 ings. The
 Liverpool,
 ; market
 s, 10s. to
 15s. 6d.;
 s. 6d. to
 4s.; sec-
 me steers,
 m, \$3.70
 \$2.25 to
 \$4.55 to
 \$4.75 to
 ; bulk of
 ers, \$4.90
 \$3.80 to
 e steers,
 to \$5.35;
 ckers and
 5; York-
 ed at 11c.
 ef at 8½c.
 to 13½c.
 ized.
 0, Ont.
 ey,
 SACTED.
 ealers, and
 nces made
 ved, and in-
 our times a
 tion or the
 anager.
 82
 82
 RD.
 82
 82
 82
 83
 83
 Farm. 83
 on the
 83
 84
 N.
 e Most
 84
 84
 of the
 Fruit-
 Remem-
 Events;
 of Hon.
 Com-
 Sales... 85
 86
 ..87 to 92
 ERS.
 er..... 93
 ezema—
 ..100
 gbone;
 ..101
 ng tem-
 .. 93
 selling
 barns;
 edge.....100

he contended. Such patriotism as this is rational patriotism.

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

Literary Lines.

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

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



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

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

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

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

By a Canadian country minister.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. E. F.

The True Reward.

Thy task may well seem over-hard
Who scatterest in a thankless soil
Thy life as seed, with no reward
Save that which duty gives to toll.
Yet do the work; it shall succeed
In thine or in another's day;
And if denied the victor's mead,
Thou shalt not lack the toiler's pay.
—John G. Whittier

The Pirate's Prize.

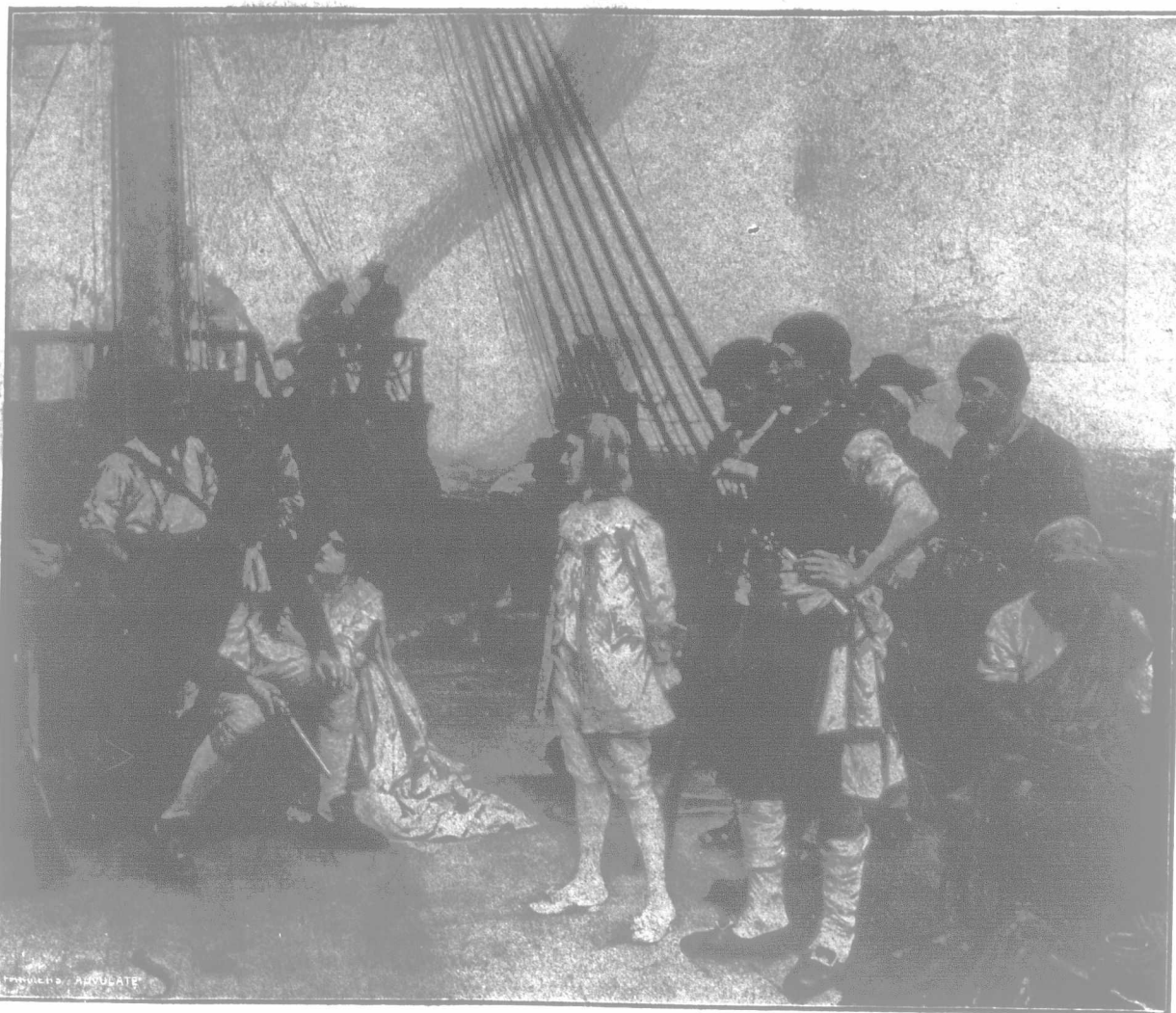
Bernard F. Gribble has chosen battle scenes at sea as his specialty in painting. He exhibited in the Royal Academy of 1900, a somewhat ghastly, but very realistic picture called "The Plague Ships of the Yellow Death," and in 1903, another entitled "Defiance." This time the Pirates are the victors, and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

H. A. B.

Holiday Gifts.

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

"Why do you look so downcast?
What do I hear you say?
Nothing to give to people
On Christmas or New Year's Day?
You want to be making presents;
Well, now, just think a while,
Suppose you look in the glass, dear,
And present yourself with a smile.
"Then make up a bundle of troubles
And give them away to the Past,
He owns such a croony junkshop
Where worn-out worries are cast.
Just bundle them into the old year,
And let him lug them away;
And next give a heart of hope, dear,
To the new year blithe and gay.
"And then give praise to the best things
In the people you meet this year;
You may be surprised at the goodness
You'll find if you look, my dear.
And when you are hurt by the folly
Or faults of the folks you know,
Just toss them a bit of your patience,
And a word of pity or so."



From a painting by R. F. Gribble.

The Pirate's Prize.



Our Christmas Story Contest.

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

"Talking in Their Sleep."

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

Brave Little Franz.

Little Franz lived with his two uncles, who were woodcutters, in the forests of Austria. In those days there was a great soldier-king named Napoleon Bonaparte, who went up and down all the countries of Europe fighting and driving the people from their homes, and claiming all they owned for his army. One night the little boy's uncle sent him to a town for food. He did the errand and shortly after dark started home, but, as he quickly climbed the mountain path he heard the tramp of many feet.

happened. With yells and curses they fire on the flying peasants, but all escape without injury and the great Napoleon with his army is stopped by a little peasant lad. By daylight all the people had safely hidden their cattle and goods, and when the soldiers crossed the river they found only empty cottages. And even down to this very day the people tell you of the brave little Franz who saved his home and friends by his race for life up the mountain 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 face, And no one outside the family knew Of her every-day face, or supposed she had two. The change she could make with wondrous celerity, For practice had lent her surprising dexterity. But at last it chanced, on an unlucky day (Or lucky, perhaps, I would much better say) To her dismal dismay and complete consternation, She failed to effect the desired transformation!

New Year's Thoughts.

Let us walk softly, friend; For strange paths lie before us, all untrod; The New Year, spotless from the hand of God, Is thine and mine, O friend! Let us walk straightly, friend; Forget the crooked paths behind us now, Press on with steadier purpose on our brow, To better deeds, O friend!

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 than a good cook can with poor flour.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

That's one reason they like it so much.

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

"The Flour for Me."

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

"There is Too Much Bad Flour."

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

"A Great Improvement."

"I had an idea Hungarian was as good flour as it was possible to make, but I find "Royal Household" a great improvement, particularly in requiring much less kneading, and makes a whiter and lighter bread." —Mrs. G. A. McLauren, Savanah, Ont., Oct. 17th, 1904.

Have you sent for the Recipes. They are free—send NOW.

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

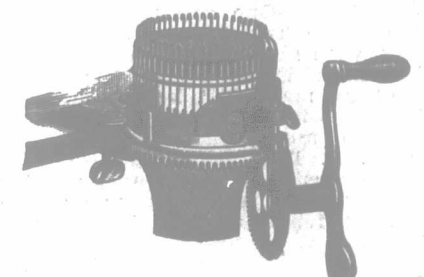
Nearest Grocer:—We are always glad to send to our correspondents the name of the nearest grocer who handles Royal Household Flour.

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

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

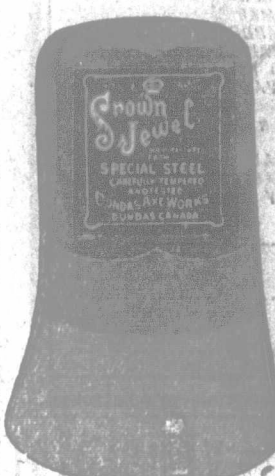
Hard Wheat versus Soft Wheat:—Royal Household Flour is made of the best grade of hard wheat. Hard wheat is the best spring wheat grown in Manitoba. Soft wheat is winter wheat—inferior for flour making. Some millers advertise that they "blend" soft and hard wheat to get better flour. We do not blend wheat for Royal Household Flour.

FAMILY KNITTER.



Plain, \$8; Plain and Ribbed, \$12.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS. DUNDAS KNITTING MACHINE CO., DUNDAS, ONTARIO.



We will give five dollars to the subscriber to the Farmer's Advocate who, having used the Crown Jewel Axe, sends us the best recommendation of it by 1st Feb'y. The Dundas Axe Works, Dundas, Ont.

MOLES

You admit, are unsightly. We remove them, also Superfluous Hair, Warts, etc., by our method of Electrolysis. Complexion Purifier clears away freckles, moth-patches, discolorations, etc.; cures pimples, eczema, and other skin troubles. A reliable remedy that clears the complexion. Send 10c for treatise on Dermatology and Sample Cream. Graham Dermatological Institute Dept. F, 502 Church St., Toronto. Tele. N 1666. Established 1892



GET THE HABIT

of sending for our new Ill. Dis. Priced Catalogue before placing your order for APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, CHERRY and ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, SHRUBS, ROSES, HEDGE and BERRY PLANTS, etc. We will make it to your advantage to deal with us. Our stock is well grown, clean, fresh dug and true to name, and will please. Try us. 25 years with satisfactory results. A. G. HULL & SON, Central Nurseries, St. Catharines, Ont. ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

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

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

GENERAL REMARKS.

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

Moved by Dr. Hoskin, seconded by Mr. J. W. Flavell:

That this meeting hereby confirms the action of the Board of Directors in increasing from \$15,000 to \$25,000 the Bank's annual contribution to the Pension Fund for the employees of the Bank, and authorizes such further increase in the annual contribution as may from time to time be rendered necessary by an increase in the number of employees who may be contributors to the Fund.

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

Mr. Flavell: I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The General Manager then gave some explanation regarding the establishment and scope of the Pension Fund.

Moved by Mr. Justice Britton, seconded by Mr. N. Silverthorn:

That the thanks of the meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the President, Vice-President and other Directors for their careful attention to the interests of the Bank.

Mr. Justice Britton said: I beg to move a resolution that, perhaps, sometimes has the appearance of a formal resolution, but in this case, having heard the remarks of the General Manager, I feel that it is more than this. When we consider the administering of over \$91,000,000, and the extent of territory over which this money can be used and used at a

profit, I am sure we will understand the vast responsibilities that rest upon the President and his co-directors, and upon every official of the Bank.

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

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

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

In responding, Mr. Walker said:—I have to thank you, for myself, and on behalf of Mr. Laird, for this resolution. We have a number of our Managers from different parts of the country with us, and it has occurred to me that on this occasion it would be desirable that the response should come from them; I will, therefore, ask Mr. John Aird, our Manager at Winnipeg; and Mr. H. H. Morris, the Inspector at Vancouver, to reply on behalf of the staff.

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

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

Moved by Mr. Robert Kilgour, and seconded by Mr. Abner Kingman:

That this meeting do now proceed to elect Directors for the coming year, and that for this purpose the ballot box be opened and remain open until 3 o'clock this day, the poll to be

A Dollar's Worth Free To Any Rheumatic Sufferer

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

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

Crystallized Poison!

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

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

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

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

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

I searched the whole earth for a specific for Rheumatism—something that I or any physician could feel safe in prescribing—something that we could count on not only occasionally, but ALWAYS. For the

ravages of Rheumatism are everywhere, and genuine relief is rare.

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

Certain Relief.

The secret lay in a wonderful chemical I found in Germany. When I found this chemical, I knew that I could make a Rheumatic cure that would be practically certain. But even then, before I made an announcement—before I was willing to put my name on it—I made more than 3,000 tests! And my failures were but 2 per cent.

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

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

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

Simply Write Me.

The offer is open to everyone, everywhere, who has not tried my remedy. But you must write ME for the free dollar package order. I will send you an order on your druggist, which he will accept as gladly as he would accept a dollar. He will hand you from his shelves a standard-sized package, and he will send the bill to me. There are no conditions—no requirements. All that I ask you to do is to write—write to-day. I will send you my book on Rheumatism beside. It is free. It will help you to understand your case. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis.

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy

closed, however, whenever fifteen minutes shall have elapsed without a vote being tendered, the result of the election to be reported by the scrutineers to the General Manager.

The meeting then adjourned. The scrutineers subsequently reported the following gentlemen to be elected as Directors for the ensuing year:—

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

At a meeting of the newly-elected Board of Directors held subsequently, Hon. George A. Cox was re-elected President and Robert Kilgour, Vice-President.

TRADE TOPICS.

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

THE NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR is one of the latest machines invented for the poultryman's use. It is claimed for this machine that it more nearly approaches the plan of natural incubation than any other artificial incubator, and its cost, \$3.00 for 200-egg capacity, brings it within reach of everyone. The many strong testimonials in the catalogue of the Natural Hen Incubator, attest its popularity. See details in advertisement.

GOSIP.

Messrs. Ford and Hayward, Corinth, Ont., have purchased from the London, Ont., stables of Messrs. J. Crouch & Sons, a splendid-acting four-year-old imported black Percheron stallion.

Mr. L. F. Selleck, Morrisburg, advertises in this issue St. Lambert Jersey cow, heifer and bull calf. For particulars write him, mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate."

J. Crouch & Sons, the well-known horsemen, of La Fayette, Ind., have received at their new branch sales barn at the Bernard House, London, Ont., another carload of Percheron and German Coach stallions, including several prizewinners at State and other fairs; one, "Watson," was winner of first at the Western Fair, London, in the three-year-old German Coach class. Parties requiring stallions of the above breeds will best serve their own interests by inspecting this stock, or writing Messrs. J. Crouch & Sons, London, Ont.

CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS.—The Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line runs through first-class Pullman and Tourist sleeping cars to points in California. Personally-conducted excursions from Chicago every week; lowest rates; choice of routes; finest scenery. Special attention given to family parties. For maps, illustrated folders and rates, address B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

30 FULL-BLOOD PERCHERONS

Consisting of stallions and mares, from one year old up, both home-bred and imported. The foundation stock is principally Brilliant blood, a son of the noted Besique, at the head of our stud at present. We have them with size and quality, clean legs and feet like iron. We are prepared to give better quality for less money than can be obtained elsewhere in America. If you need a horse in your locality, we will assist you to form a company. Terms easy. Stock fully guaranteed. Located three miles out of town, or two miles from Ruthven, on the Pere Marquette. We pay livery if not on hand to meet you. Address: I. A. & E. J. WIGLE, Essex County, Kingsville, Ontario.

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

IMMENSE AUCTION SALE

42 Imported Clydesdales, Shires and Hackneys 42

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

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

On February 2nd, 1905

Sale to commence at 1.30 p.m.

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

TERMS OF SALE:

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

Geo. Jackson, Robt. Bond,
AUCTIONEERS.

J. B. HOGATE, Sarnia, Ont.

FIRST ANNUAL AUCTION SALE OF SHORTHORN CATTLE COTSWOLD SHEEP and HORSES

TO BE HELD ON

Wednesday, February 8th, 1905

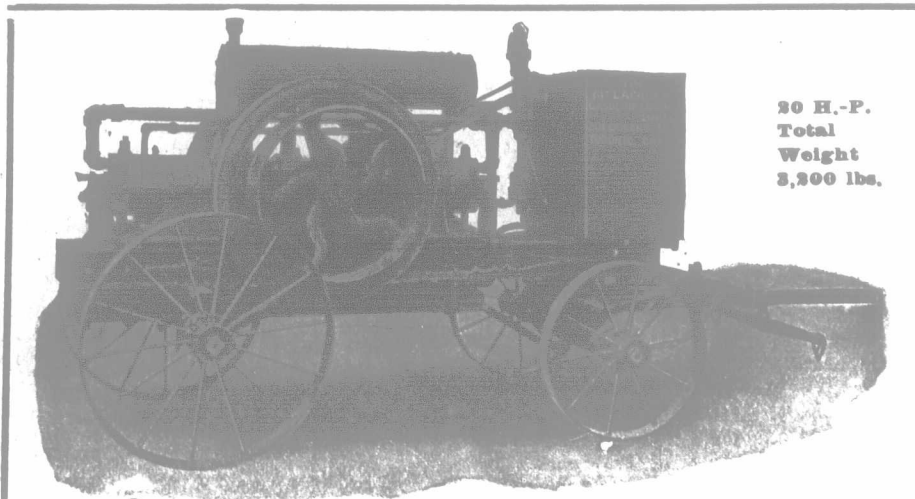
When FITZGERALD BROS., of Mount St. Louis, Ont., will dispose of, by public auction, 49 Head of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, consisting of the stock bull, Diamond Jubilee (Imp.)—28861—; 9 cows, either bred to stock bull or with calf at foot; 10 one-year-old heifers, and our entire crop of calves,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

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

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

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

FITZGERALD BROS., - Mount St. Louis, Ont.



30 H.-P.
Total
Weight
3,300 lbs.

Patented and Pending. Our **Gasoline Threshing Engine.** Write for prices, etc., to
The McLaughlin Gasoline Engine Co., Ltd., 201 Queen St. E., Toronto,
or to **W. C. WILCOX & CO.,** Winnipeg, agents for Manitoba and Northwest.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

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

GOSSIP.

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

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

ANGUS BREEDERS MEET.

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

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

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

Asthma

Cured to Stay Cured.

Attacks stopped permanently. Cause removed. Breathing organs and nervous system restored. Symptoms never return. No medicines needed afterwards. 21 years of success treating Asthma and Hay Fever. 38,000 patients. Book \$7 Free. Very interesting. Write P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N.Y. o

IT MAKES BOOK FREE. MOORE BROS. COWS BREED. Veterinary Surgeons. ALBANY, NEW YORK.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE
Two young bulls, 12 and 16 months old, both royally bred; also fifteen heifers and cows, most of them in calf to a son of Lord Gloucester, No. 26995. DR. T. S. SPEARLE, Cedardale Farm, Markdale P.O. and Station. o

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

Tale bearers are usually listened to, but rarely respected.

IF YOU BUY

S. & H. HARRIS' HARNESS REQUISITES.

Harness Composition
Saddle Paste Saddle Soap
Jet Black Oil
Black Dye For staining Hoof Oil
leather
Ebonite Waterproof Blacking
British Polishing Paste
For Metals and Glass

Sold by all Saddlers and Ironmongers.
Manufactory: London, Eng.

AGENTS FOR CANADA:
B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., Ltd.
MONTREAL.

YOU HAVE THE BEST

TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD

St. Louis World's Fair Winners.

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

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

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

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

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm

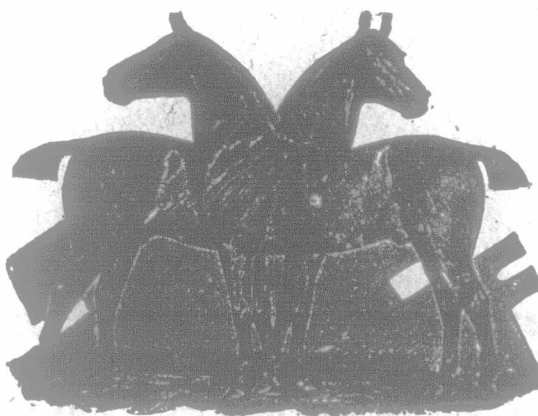
BUSHNELL, ILL., U.S.A.

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

J. H. TRUMAN,
Whittlesea, England.

LAFAYETTE STOCK FARM

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



and the largest importers in the world of

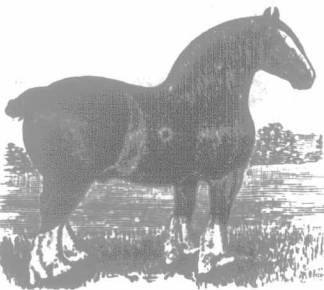
GERMAN COACH, PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS.

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

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

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

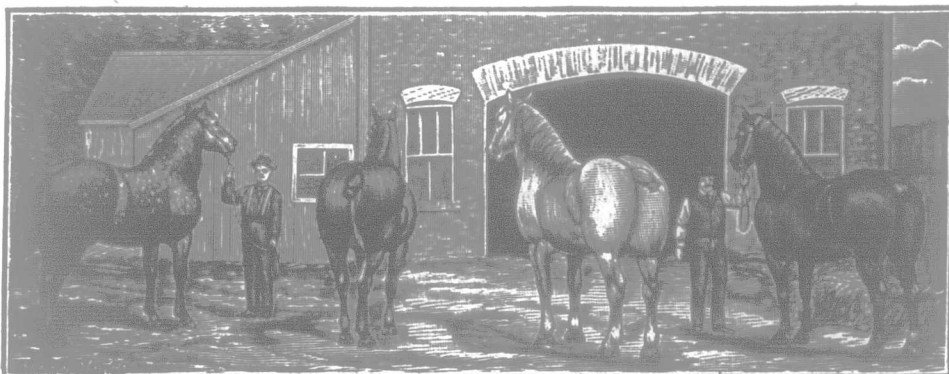
IMPORTED GLYDES and SHIRES



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

T. J. BERRY,

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



COMING—PERCHERONS AND GERMAN COACHERS—COMING

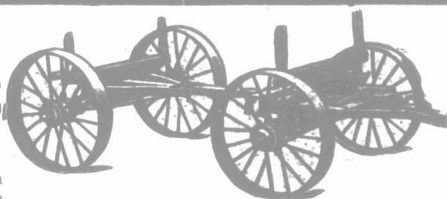
We are about to land another importation of Percherons and German Coach stallions direct from Europe, and invite intending purchasers to inspect our stock on its arrival, or let us know by mail the class of horse required in any neighborhood. We have a few Clydesdales and Hackneys, and can show a choice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

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



WIDE-TIRE IRON WHEELS FOR WAGONS.

Made any height, any width of tire, and to fit any axle. Just the thing for the farm, are stronger, lighter and cheaper than wooden wheels.



OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON

with iron wheels and wide tires. Is low and convenient for farm and general work. Made by skilled workmen and of the best material. Guaranteed to carry five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue with full description of both wheels and wagon.

DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO.

ORILLIA, ONT. LIMITED.

H. F. ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Agents for Manitoba and the H.-W. T., always carry a full stock of our "Handy Wagons."

GOSSIP.

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

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

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

"Why," said Mr. Mansfield in some surprise, "what's your objection to going to school?"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam



A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all treatments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle, SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scurf or Blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure



For the cure of Spavins, Kingbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hoof, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Disemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 and 9 YORK STREET, LONDON, E.C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

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

BREEDING GLYDES DALES

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



Clydesdale Stallions

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

T. H. HASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONT.

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM

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

J. C. BOSS, Jarvis, Ont.

IMPORTED Clydesdale Stallions

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

Phillip Herold, V. S., Tavistock.

IMPORTED CLYDES DALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES.

Also HACKNEY STALLIONS FOR SALE at reasonable prices. Come and see them, or write to

ADAM DAWSON, Cannington, Ont.

Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions and Fillies for sale reasonable, considering quality. For price, etc., write to JOHN W. OWENS, Ashgrove Farm, Markham, Ont.

BOYS FOR FARM HELP.

The Managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers, or others, for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 11 and 15 years of age; all will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English Institutions, and will have been carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained upon application to Mr. Alfred E. Owen, Agent Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 214 Parley Ave., Toronto.

FOR SALE: Jersey Cow, Thelma of St. Esmé, 9 years old. Heifer Sapphire of St. Lambert, 3 years old. Bull calf Blockey of Morrisburg, 9 months old. Will exchange bull for cow or heifer.

L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

Advertise in the Advocate AND GET BEST RESULTS.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

CURE FOR WORMS.

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

WARBLES.

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

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

ECZEMA—CRIBBER.

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

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

Ans.—1. She has eczema. As she is in foal, it would not be wise to give a purgative or arsenic, but rely upon local treatment. Put in a comfortable stable, and wash thoroughly with strong, warm, soft soap suds. Rub with cloths until dry, and then dress daily with a 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 on. V.

WIREWORMS.

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

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

Miscellaneous.

PRUNING HEDGE.

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

Ans.—No; that is just what it needs.

ADMINISTRATRIX SELLING TIMBER.

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

Ans.—Yes.

PLANK FRAMES FOR BARN.

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

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

LICE ON CATTLE.

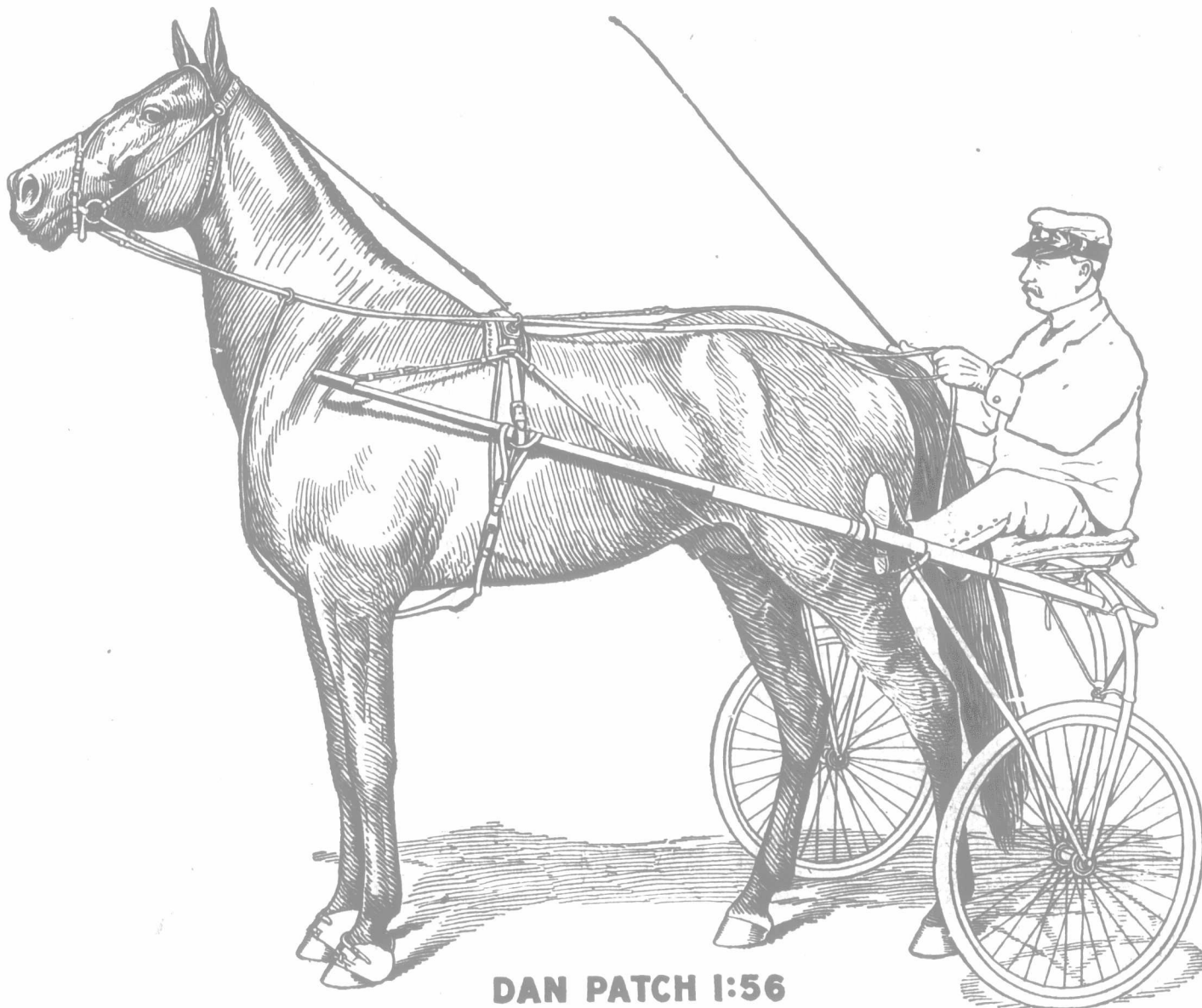
Would you kindly tell me in your valuable journal how to kill lice on cattle? Having a large herd they get effected with lice—even the cattle I am fattening. Have tried several remedies, but no thorough cure. J. L. O'B.

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

RE A SPRUCE HEDGE.

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

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



DAN PATCH 1:56

BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURE OF DAN PATCH MAILED FREE

PRINTED IN SIX BRILLIANT COLORS. SIZE 25 BY 23 INCHES. The Picture we will send you is a large reproduction of the above engraving, printed in six brilliant colors, without any advertising. It is the finest picture of this famous pacing stallion in existence and is worthy of a place in any home. If you are a lover of horses you want this picture to frame.

MAILED FREE WITH POSTAGE REPAID

WRITE US AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS—

1ST. HOW MUCH STOCK OF ALL KINDS DO YOU OWN. 2ND. NAME THIS PAPER.

ADDRESS THE OWNERS AT ONCE INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., TORONTO, CAN.

"3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT"

DAN PATCH RESTORED TO HEALTH IN SIX WEEKS.

DAN PATCH GIVEN UP TO DIE

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

ROBERT C. MOORE, D.V.S., PRES. HENRY C. BARCOCK, M.D., D.V.S., V-PRES.

BENJAMIN F. KNAPP, D.V.S., V-PRES. SEBASTIAN STEWART, M.D., V.M.

M. W. SAVAGE, Minneapolis, Min. Secy and Treas. and Dean of Faculty.

Dear Sir:—I first saw your horse Dan Patch, about 10:30 a. m. Sept 13th 1904. He

was suffering severe pain in the abdominal regions caused by impaction of the bowels probably caused by eating oat chaff. His pulse rate was 72 per minute and his temperature 103. The character of the pulse was weak. The condition gradually grew worse during the afternoon until about 4 p. m. the pulse rate had reached more than 100 and his temperature was 105. The heart grew so feeble that the pulse could not be taken at the jaw and the rate could not be determined by listening to the heart beats.

A cold perspiration covered the entire body much of the time and the pain was almost continuous. The visible mucous membranes were highly injected, which with the high temperature showed undoubted evidence of the inflammatory condition existing in the abdominal cavity. At this time owing to the inflammatory condition and the extreme weak heart, the prognosis was very unfavorable. From 4 to 6 p. m. I had little or no hope of his recovery. About 7 p. m. a slight improvement was noticeable and his condition gradually improved.

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

K. C. Moore, Pritchard & Knesley.

HIS WONDERFUL RECOVERY

In four days from the time he was given up to die by three high-class Veterinary Surgeons we shipped Dan Patch from Topeka to our "International Stock Food Farm" at Savage, Min., and commenced feeding him three times the usual quantity of "International Stock Food" and giving it to him four times per day. He received his strength very rapidly and in three weeks from the first day of his sickness he paced a mile at Springfield Ill. in 2:04. This was in the face of a cold wind and over a track that was not in shape for extreme fast miles. Dan was shipped from Springfield to Memphis and in six weeks from the date of his sickness he astonished the world by pacing a mile in 1:56 without wind shield. "International Stock Food" is a remarkable vegetable preparation to give permanent strength to the entire system as well as being a great aid to digestion and assimilation. It is used and endorsed by a majority of the great trainers and is in constant use on most horse-breeding farms.

Dan Patch has been fed "International Stock Food" every day since we bought him two years ago for \$60,000. Since that time Dan has broken 7 world's records and has been extra strong and vigorous. Owing to his great constitutional strength he was able to withstand his severe sickness. You could not ask better proof of the superior merits of "International Stock Food" which you can feed at a cost of

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., TORONTO HIGH RIVER SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, High River, Alta.

Dear Sir:—I thank you for your letter of the 14th, and for all the trouble you have taken to bring the "International Stock Food" to my notice. The merits of the food for horses in a poor condition were not unknown to me before your communication came to hand, but I had not given it close attention as a possible medicine for other animals in trouble. A recent trial of the food with a pen of pigs suffering from what I diagnosed as "Erysipelas Fleuro-Enteritis" certainly proved most successful. After losing two hogs within three days out of a pen of seven I commenced feeding your Stock Food liberally to the remainder, all of which had refused to eat the ordinary food and were sick. On the fourth day a third hog died, but the remaining four rapidly recovered and are now well. I took the precaution to feed "International Stock Food" to all the pigs on the farm and in adjoining pens during this outbreak, and quite believe have saved myself from serious loss by using your remedy. I am, dear sir, Yours Faithfully, (Sgd.) O. H. HANSON, Director.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF THEY FAIL TO CURE

If "International" Preparations were not up to the standard we could not afford to make such an offer. We hereby agree to forfeit \$1000.00 if we ever fail to do as we say.

"International Stock Food" "International Heave Cure" "International Hoof Ointment" "International Silver Pine Healing Oil"
"International Poultry Food" "International Colic Cure" "International Pheno-Chloro" "International Quick Cleaner"
"International Louse Killer" "International Harness Soap" "International Compound Absorbent" "International Distemper Cure"
"International Worm Powder" "International Foot Remedy" "International Gall Cure"

Prepared and Sold on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" by INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Toronto, Can.

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

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

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

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

Prices below competition, easy terms and guarantee of 60%. To intending purchasers I will pay R. R. fare from any part of Canada, and save you \$100 to \$1,000 on a Prizewinner.

LEW W. COCHRAN,

607 Main Street.

Crawfordsville, Ind.

On Big Four, Monon & Vandalia Ry's.

IMPORTED Clydesdales




My lot of selected stallions and fillies just landed were got by such noted sires as Senator's Heir, Lord Loyat, Prince of Caruchan (8161), Moncreiffe Marquis (8055) and others noted for their individual quality.

GEO. STEWART, Howick, P.Q.

Advertise in the Advocate

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



Lump Jaw

Save the animal—save your hard-earned money—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure.

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

No trouble—no risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

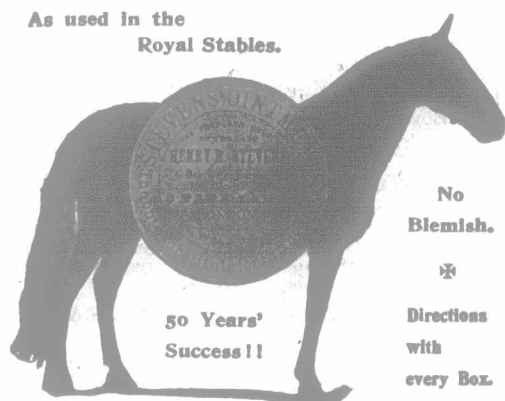
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Ont.

WHY NOT IN CANADA? STEVENS' OINTMENT

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

FIVE MINUTES' TREATMENT

As used in the Royal Stables.

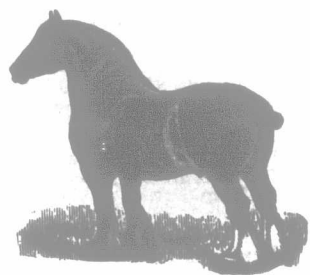


No Blemish.
Directness with every Box.

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

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

FONTHILL STOCK FARM

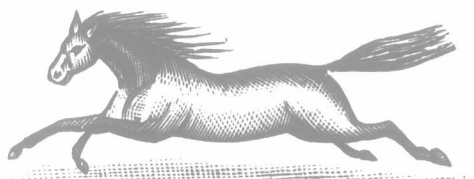


50 SHIRE HORSES AND MARES to choose from.

MORRIS & WELLINGTON,

FRONTHILL, ONTARIO.

"THE REPOSITORY" WALTER HARLAND SMITH, Manager.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO.


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

Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted. Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

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

Dehorned Cattle rest easy and show better milk and beef results. The job is quickly done with the **KEYSTONE DEHORNER**. Cuts four sides at once. Leaves it smooth and clean cut, no breaking or crushing of horn. More widely used than all others. Fully guaranteed.

R. A. MCKENNA, V.S. PICTON, Ont.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Veterinary.

ABSCESS.

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

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

CRACKED HEELS.

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

2. Cow has indigestion. T. H. J.

Ans.—1. Purge him with six to eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Feed bran only, until purgation commences. When purgation ceases, give one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning for ten days, cease for a week, then give again, etc. Poutice 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 zinc ointment three times daily. Feed lightly, and give regular exercise when the roads are dry. Do not wash.

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

RINGBONE.

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

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

PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA—ECZEMA.

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

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

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

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

Cairnbrogie Champion Stud

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

IDOLS and IDEALS in

CLYDESDALE PERFECTION

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

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

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

If further reasons are requested as to why the public generally should regard ours as the Premier Clydesdale Stud of this continent, we will state that in the Canadian-bred classes we won first in his class and champion honors on McAirie's Best (4390), while the get of our Matchless Macquies won five firsts, one second, and one third, first for two animals under two years old, the produce of one dam, and first for family group under two years old. This is now the fourth year in succession that this much coveted award has been given to the get of our invincible son of McGregor (1667), who, in turn, was the most famous son of the renowned Darraley (322).

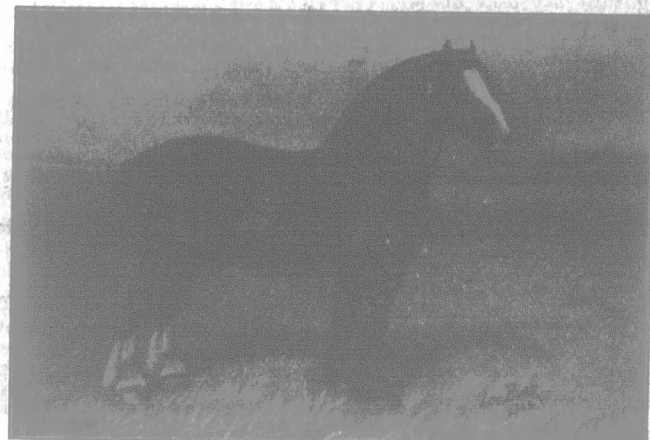
A personal examination of our Clydesdales is cordially invited. Correspondence with intending buyers solicited.

GRAHAM BROS.,

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

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON,

of Janesville, Wisconsin, and Brandon, Manitoba.



Have recently opened a BRANCH STABLE at SARNIA, ONT., for the convenience of Ontario and Michigan customers. High-class Clydesdales, Percherons AND Hackneys on hand. The best of each breed that money and experience can procure. A guarantee as good as gold. Address for particulars.

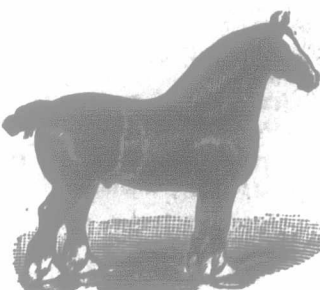
H. H. COLISTER, AGENT. - SARNIA, ONTARIO

SIMCOE LODGE STOCK FARM CLYDESDALES

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

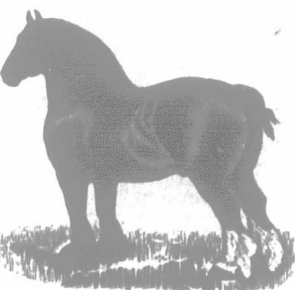
HODGKINSON & TISDALE BEAVERTON, ONT.

Long-distance Phone in connection with Farm. 70 miles north of Toronto, on Midland Division of G. T. R.



Clydesdale Stallions

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



JAMES DALGETY, London, Ont.

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

FREE

is the finest

re to frame.

TO, CAN.

Veterinary
Stock Food
quantity
received
he paced
a track
ingfield to
a world by
a remark-
as well as
a majority
ought him
ords and
rength he
oot of the
t of

for horses
in trouble,
three days
ay a third
ing pens

\$1000.00 if

oiling Oil"

e"

n.

les

My lot of set
ed stallions
illies just
ded were
y such
ed sires as
ator's Heir,
rd Lovat,
nce of Car-
han (8151),
n ore life
quis (9063)
others not
or their ind
ual quality.

ck, P. Q.

ocate

DENTONIA PARK FARM

EAST TORONTO, COLEMAN P. O., ONT.



This cow, FANCY MAID (Imp.) 136245, has had an enviable record in the showing. She is considered by most Jersey breeders in Canada to be the best specimen of Jersey cow. Two years ago, at Toronto Fair, she was first in the aged cow class, and, although not shown this year, we had a very tempting offer for her from a large exhibitor at Toronto Exhibition, in order that he might have her in competition there. Since fresh she has milked as high as 44 lbs. of 4.6% milk. Her last calf, sired by Arthur's Golden Fox, has breeding of the best, and was quickly picked up by the well known Jersey breeder, Mr. David Duncan, Don P. O., Ont. Mr. Duncan, being well aware of the record of this cow, was very anxious to purchase the calf.

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

CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD
FED TO THE BEST, BY THE BEST
We do not only say this, but the following proves it:
Waverly Farm, Bowmanville, Ont., Oct. 25th, 1904.
To the Carnefac Stock Food Co., Winnipeg and Toronto:
GENTLEMEN,—We have been using Carnefac Stock Food for the past six months, and I take much pleasure in telling of the wonderful results we have experienced since we commenced to use it.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS
Imp. Onward at head of herd. Special offering: 4 bulls over 1 year old, 6 choice bull calves, 20 choice cows and heifers of the choicest breeding and individual merit.

HURON CENTRAL STOCK FARM OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS
Our present offering is seven young bulls, 8 to 18 months old. All sired by the champion bull Godrich Chief 3743.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS
Three bull calves for sale, out of Imp. Klondyke of the Burn, and females.

BELMAR PARC SHORTHORNS
We offer six splendid young Scotch bulls and a really choice lot of females at prices that will pay you.

PETER WHITE, JR., PEMBROKE, ONT.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS
Herd headed by Banton Chancellor (Imp.) 40359, 78286. Present offerings: Young stock of either sex, from choice Scotch families.

J. A. LATTIMER, Woodstock, Ont., breeder of Scotch Shorthorns. Present offering: A few extra good bulls, some by imp. sires and of best families.

SPECIAL OFFERING OF SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRES
(Imp.) Scotland's Pride - 36098 - 5 years old, a Cruickshank Clipper, by the great sire, Star of Morning.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREDERMAN, ONT.
Burlington Jct. Station, Telegraph, Telephone

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
85 head to select from. Present offering includes our herd bull, Imp. Greengill Victor, a Princess Royal, bred by W. S. Marr.

8 First-Class Young Bulls
And an excellent lot of cows and heifers. Scotch cattle, imp. and home-bred. Rich man's cattle at poor man's prices.

DAVID MILNE, Ethel, Ont., Huron Co.
Shorthorns, 6 bulls, 6 to 18 mos., by Provost - 37855-. For prices write to RICHARD WILKIN, Springfield Stock Farm, o Harriston, Ont.

ELMHEDGE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.
Stamfords, Minas, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Marr Floras and Lavinias. Our herd will stand comparison with any.

MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM
4 Choice Young Bulls For Sale. Also some cows and heifer and prizewinning Berkshire pigs. Terms reasonable.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.
Strength and gentleness. Men have cultivated the one and women the other. Do thou cultivate them both.
Lambs sold in Chicago last week for \$7.75 per 100 lbs. This surely promises well for a good demand for breeding sheep in the near future.

SHORTAGE OF SHEEP IN ENGLAND.
We are sorely in need of a big crop of lambs to reinforce our much depleted flocks of sheep. The totals of sheep in Great Britain have been continuously declining year by year since 1899.

NEW SPECIES OF SHEEP.
Dr. J. A. Allen describes a new species of wild sheep from Northwestern Kamschatka in the Bulletin of the United States National Museum.

ANOTHER SHORTHORN SALE IN SIGHT.
If there's luck in odd numbers, the stock sales being advertised this winter should score successfully. The figures 49 have represented the number of animals included in several sales lately, and now comes the announcement, in our advertising columns, that on Wednesday, Feb. 8th, Messrs. Fitzgerald Bros., of Mount St. Louis, Simcoe County, Ont., will sell at auction 49 head of Shorthorn cattle, including the stock bull, Imported Diamond Jubilee; also 20 Cotswold ewes and a number of draft horses.

"Fundamentally the questions of love and confidence between parents and children underlie the whole social system—not only underlie, but are. Our civil life in the long run will rise or sink as the average family is a success or failure.

LET ME BUT LIVE MY LIFE FROM YEAR TO YEAR
With forward face and unreluctant soul, Not hastening to, nor turning from, the goal;

In the dim past, nor holding back in fear From what the future veils; but with a whole And happy heart that pays its toll To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer;

SUGAR BEET PULP.
The Ontario Sugar Beet Company, of Berlin, Ont., has been taking the opinions of their patrons upon the feeding of sugar beet pulp to stock, and have received a large number of letters like the following:

New Hamburg, Jan. 3rd, 1905.
Dear Sirs,—In request of reply concerning the feeding value of pulp, I may say I am more than pleased with results. We started feeding six steers about two months ago mainly with pulp, during which time they gained exactly 180 pounds each, which is a remarkably good gain.

SHORTHORNS & BERKSHIRES
I have decided to sell cheap, if sold before February 1st, the following: Three Berkshire boars, 4 months old, of good bacon type, one Shorthorn heifer, 3 years old.
GLENAVON STOCK FARM W. B. ROBERTS, Sta., St. Thomas, o Sparta P. O.

SHORTHORNS
Clydesdales and Yorkshires.
A few fillies for sale. Also 50 Large English Yorkshires, all imported or bred from imported stock. Will sell cheap, as intend to leave the farm in spring.
ALEX. ISAAC, Cobourg P. O. and Station, o Ontario.

12 SHORTHORN BULLS
20 Cows and Heifers
Good ones, Scotch-bred, at moderate prices. Catalogues on application.
H. SMITH, Exeter, Huron Co., Ont. Station adjoins farm. Long-distance telephone in residence.

Ridgewood Stock Farm SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
Present offerings: Violet Archer, 10 months bull by Imp. Nonpareil Archer, dam Veronica (Imp.); young stock either sex.
E. C. ATTRILL, GODERICH, ONTARIO. Breeder of Shorthorns, Shire and Hackney Horses

Queenston Heights Shorthorns FOR SALE.
2 strictly high-class bulls, fit to head any herd.
HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

VALLEY HOME Scotch Shorthorns & Berkshire Swine
FOR SALE: Six low-down, thick, even-fleshed young bulls of the choicest breeding; three of them are from imported cows. Also a fine lot of Berkshire sows and boars of different ages.
S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowsdale P. O. & Tel., o Ontario.

LOCUST HEDGE STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS
Seven grand young bulls, fit for service, sired by the Princess Royal bull Imp. Prince of the Forest - 40409-.
JAS. & ED. CHINNICK, Box 425. Chatham, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRES. FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from best blood. Shearings and lambs bred from imp. stock on side of sire and dam. Prices reasonable.
E. E. PUGH, Clarendon P. O. and C. P. R. Sta.

High-Shorthorn Cattle and OXFORD OLAS DOWN SHEEP
Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For prices and particulars write to
JAS. TOLTON & SON, Walkerton, Ont.

SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES
Present offerings, 5 young bulls, sired by Prince of Banff (Imp.), also pair registered Clydesdale filly foals by Pride of Glassnick (Imp.). Prices low, considering quality.
DAVID HULL, Staffa, Ont.

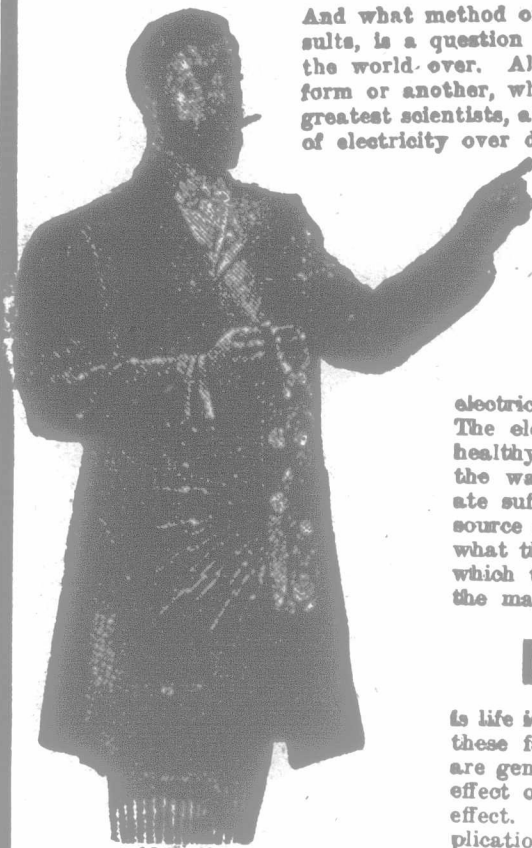
Wm. Grainger & Son
Hawthorne Herd of Deep-milking Shorthorns.
Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Present offerings: 6 good young bulls by Scotch sires. Cows and see what we have, Londesboro Sta. & P. O.

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS
Nine young bulls ready for service; also several heifers by Scottish Baron 40421 (imp.), for sale reasonable. Come soon and get first choice.
H. GOLDING & SONS, o Thamesford P. O. Stations, Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont. SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS.
Established 1855.
Scotch and Scotch-topped sorts. (Imp.) Rosicrucian of Dalmeny - 45220= heads my herd. Young stock for sale.
Kinellar Stamp (Imp.) for sale, a Golden Drop show bull; also young stock, either sex from imported sires and dams; rich breeding. For price and particulars write Solomon Shantz, Plum Grove Stock Farm, Haysville P.O., Baden Sta. o

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

WHY MEN ARE WEAK



And what method of restoring lack or waste of vitality in them is productive of best results, is a question which at present is being seriously considered by the medical profession the world over. Almost every doctor is introducing electricity into his practice in one form or another, which is the direct outcome of the recent announcements of the world's greatest scientists, and is a practical admission on the part of physicians of the superiority of electricity over drugs as a curative agent. You cannot possibly estimate the true import of the statements made by some of our greatest scientists at their convention recently held, where they claim that after five years of studious research they have discovered that electricity is the basis of human vitality, that without this fluid of life we cannot exist. I have been preaching on these same lines for the past twenty years. 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 chemical action which is produced upon the food by the acids and juices of the stomach burns the food and causes a carbonic heat. This heat is electricity, and it is forced into the nerves and vital organs and is their life. The electrical heat generated by the consumption of our food should keep healthy every vital organ of the body. Debility of the vital organs arises when the waste is greater than the repair, when the stomach is not able to generate sufficient electrical heat to supply the demands of nature. This is the source of decay in men. Now, what I claim is that my theory passes beyond what these great men claim to have discovered. I have invented a device by which this life (ELECTRICITY) may be restored to the human body. It is the marvel of electricians.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

is life itself to any man who will wear it. I have been endeavoring to pound these facts into the public all this time, and will keep on doing so until they are generally accepted. My immense business is due to my knowledge of the effect of electricity upon the ailments treated and the best way to obtain that effect. I take every case that comes to me as an individual and direct the application of my Belt to suit the demands of each particular case. When you consider the fact that electricity, which I supply, is life to the organs into which I send it, you can see how I get my results. My success comes from my cures. If I did not cure my business would be worn out long ago, as has the business of every other maker of Electric Belts. A great many schemers and frauds have gone into the electric belt business because they found it was an easy way to make money, and have resorted to very questionable methods at times in order to dispose of their so-called appliance.

I HAVE AN ELECTRIC BELT THAT DOES CURE, and I am offering it to you in such a way that you take no chances whatever. Give me your name and address with a statement of your case, and I will at once arrange a Belt suitable for your case and

If I don't Cure You Will Ask For No Pay

All I ask is that you give me reasonable security 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 person should. It is a grand invention. The pain has all left my back and I have no losses at all."—HARVEY A. McARTHUR, 28 Park street south, Hamilton, Ont.

"Your Belt is doing me more good than anything I have ever tried. I feel better now than I have for three

years."—ROBERT BENNET, Bright, Ont.

"I find your Belt a great deal better than even you said. My back is all right again. When I wear it I feel like a wild Indian."—O. P. DICKIE, Galt, Ont.

"I received your Belt all right, and I am a weak man no more. This

tells my story."—JOHN D. CAMERON, Lochalsh, Ont.

"Since wearing your Belt I have had no trouble nor pains in my liver or stomach and sleep well at night. The testicles are quite firm and hard and the pains are entirely gone."—JOHN ORR, Maple View, Ont.

IT CURES ANY CASE OF RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY TROUBLES, LAME BACK, SCIATICA, STOMACH TROUBLES, NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, LOST HEALTH AND EVERY INDICATION THAT YOU ARE BREAKING DOWN PHYSICALLY.

FREE BOOK. I want you to read my book, and learn the truth about my argument. If you are not as vigorous as you would like to be, if you have rheumatic pains, weak kidneys, loss of vitality, prostatic troubles, nervous spells, varicocele or any ailment of the kind that weakens you, it would assure your future happiness if you would look into this method of mine. Don't delay it; your best days are slipping by. If you want this book I send it closely sealed, free.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 YONGE ST., TORONTO, CAN.
OFFICE HOURS—9 A.M. TO 8.30 P.M.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

A. "That's Jones' daughter with him. She's just about to be married." B.—"Who's the lucky man?" A.—"Jones."—Puffblower.

To the infamous Judge Jeffreys, who taunted him with having grown so old as to forget his law, the great Sir John Maynard replied, "I have forgotten more law than you ever knew; but allow me to say I have not forgotten much."

"That dog of yours flew at me this morning and bit me on the leg, and now I notify you that I intend to shoot it the first time I see it." "The dog isn't mad." "Mad! I know he isn't mad. What's he got to be mad about? It's me that's mad."

An Irishman, being ill, consulted a physician, who gave him a powder, with instructions to take as much as a time as would cover a ten-cent piece. Meeting the man a little while afterward, the doctor was surprised at his haggard appearance. "Did you take the powder, as I told you?" he inquired. "I did, sir," replied the Irishman. "I hadn't a tin-cent piece about me, so I just covered a nickel twice."

The late Bishop Beckwith, of Georgia, was fond of his gun, and spent much of his time hunting. One day the Bishop was out with dog and gun, and met a member of his parish, whom he reproved for inattention to his religious duties.

"You should attend church and read your Bible," said the Bishop.

"I do read my Bible, Bishop," was the answer, "and I don't find any mention of the apostles going a-shooting."

"No," replied the Bishop, "the shooting was very bad in Palestine, so they went fishing instead."

The Kentucky Colonel, lunching at the Arena, was telling the story of a famous Kentucky feud which had died a natural death, there being now only one survivor.

"Do they have any clergymen in Kentucky?" asked one of the party.

"Of co'se," replied the Colonel. "They mus' have clergymen in Kentucky to read the bu'al suvvice ovah the daid."

The Fulton (Kan.) Gazette reports that a minister of that town was moved by the grief of a husband whose wife was to be buried, and sought to commiserate him in the following manner:—

"My brother, I know that this is a great grief that has overtaken you, and though you are compelled to mourn the loss of this one who was your companion and partner in life, I would console you with the assurance that there is another who sympathizes with you and seeks to embrace you in the arms of unfailing love."

To this the bereaved man replied by asking, as he gazed through tears into the minister's face, "What's her name?"

Andrew Carnegie, at a recent dinner in New York, talked about Peebles.

"Peebles," said Mr. Carnegie, "would strike the stranger as a bleak place. Despite its wauk mills, despite its black cattle and its black-faced sheep, despite its River Tweed and its handsome iron bridge across the Tweed, Peebles is not a parish to strike the visitor as gay or lively."

"Nevertheless, the inhabitants of Peebles love their home. They are an odd people, a people gifted with the power of saying amusing, memorable things."

"An old Peebles sheep-raiser once got together a little money and made a journey to Paris. Paris, he had heard, was the most joyous, the most beautiful city in the world. Therefore he would see it before he died."

"On his return, a month or so later, his friends gathered round him."

"Tell us," they said "what Paris is like. Tell us how it compares with the Scottish cities you have seen."

"The old man compressed his lips. Then he said, rubbing his chin with a reflective look:—

"Paris, all things considered, is a wonderful place; but, still, give me Peebles for pleasure."

TORONTO ENGRAVING CO LIMITED
CUTS FOR ALL PURPOSES
92 & 94 BAY ST. TORONTO.

\$3 a Day Sure
Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 708, Windsor, Ont.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.
Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire's Berkshire Herd. Winners of 102 awards in 1904, including champion against all b eeds in carcass competition, London Fat Stock Show. The breeding sows are sired by the champion boar, Baron Kitchener 893. Polegate Dawn—winners in England, Canada and United States—were exported from this herd. For prices and particulars apply to: Compton Estate Office, Eastbourne, or to F. A. Walling, 7 Cavendish Cottages, Eastbourne, Sussex, England.

FREE Handsome 97-Piece Dinner and Tea Set
\$1,000 Reward paid to any person who can prove we do not mean what we say. This is a chance of a lifetime. An honest proposition. We will give away, Free, 1,000 Dinner and Tea Sets, beautifully decorated in blue, brown, green or pink, each set 97 pieces, latest design, full size for family use, to quickly introduce Dr. Armour's Vegetable Pills, the famous Remedy for Constipation, Indigestion, Unhealthy Blood, Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, to stimulate the appetite, regulate the bowels and beautify the complexion. We will make you a present of a complete 97-piece set, exactly as we claim, or forfeit our money. Take advantage of this if you want to get a handsome set of dishes Absolutely Free.

ALL WE ASK YOU TO SELL IS 10 BOXES AT 25c. A BOX

of Dr. Armour's Famous Vegetable Pills according to our plan. every one who buys a box of Pills from you is entitled to a handsome present from us. You can sell them quickly. Don't miss this Grand Opportunity. Write us to-day and agree to sell the 10 boxes and return the money, \$2.50 to us. We trust you with the Pills till sold. We are bound to introduce Dr. Armour's Famous Vegetable Pills no matter what it costs us. When we say we will give away these handsome sets of dishes we will do it. We arrange to pay all charges on the dishes to your nearest station. Don't miss this great opportunity. Write to us at once. Remember our dishes are beautifully decorated and are boxed, packed and shipped free of charge. Address THE DR. ARMOUR MEDICINE CO., Dept. 372, Toronto, Ont.

Advertise in the "Farmer's Advocate."
In answering any advertisement on this page kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

VALUABLE PREMIUMS

GIVEN TO OUR PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS FOR
SECURING NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

Why take inferior journals when you can get the Best Agricultural and Household Journal (two publications in one) in the World for \$1.50 a Year. Every premium we are giving can be relied on as strictly first-class. We positively will not send out cheap, trashy articles. In order to obtain a premium \$1.50 must accompany every new subscription.

GENT'S WATCHES.

No. 3.—Nickel, open face, strong case, with thick glass and genuine American movement, with fancy dial. Two New Subscribers. Retail price, \$3.25.

No. 4.—Genuine Elgin or Waltham, 7-jewelled nickel movement in 14-karat, twenty-year guaranteed, gold-filled, open-faced, screw back and bezel case. Ten New Subscribers. Retail price, \$15.00.

FARMER'S KNIFE.

A first-class farmer's knife, finest steel blades, strong and durable, beautiful nickel handle. Manufactured by Jos. Rodgers & Sons, Sheffield, England. Every farmer and farmer's son should have one of these knives. For One New Subscriber. Worth a dollar.

BAGSTER'S NEW COMPREHENSIVE TEACHER'S BIBLE.

Containing the Old and New Testaments, according to the authorized version, together with new and revised helps to Bible study—a new Concordance and indexed Bible Atlas, with sixteen full-page illustrations, printed in gold and color. Two new subscribers.

LADY'S WATCHES.

No. 1.—Sterling silver, open face, with genuine American jewelled movement; engraved, plain or engine turned case and stem wind. Six New Subscribers. Retail price, \$8.50.

No. 2.—Gold-filled case, guaranteed for 15 years, with genuine American jewelled movement; very finely timed and stem wind. Nine New Subscribers. Retail price, \$11.50.

LADY'S WRIST-BAG.

Size, 3½x6 inches. This handsome pebbled-leather wrist-bag, leather-lined, nickel-plated clasp and chain. For One New Subscriber. Retail price, \$1.00.

LADY'S HAND-BAG.

Size, 4½x7½ inches. Just what every lady wants. A magnificent leather hand-bag, leather-lined, leather handle, nickel-plated clasp. For Two New Subscribers. Retail price, \$1.50.

LADY'S BRACELET.

Handsome Curb-link Bracelet and Two Friendship Hearts—Sterling Silver. For Two New Subscribers.

Your choice of any two of the following for ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER:

A THREE-INCH READING GLASS.

Powerful lens, nickel-mounted. Useful in every home.

THE BRASS BAND HARMONICA.

Finest instrument in the world, extra full tone. Equal to a silver cornet. Every boy and girl should have one.

THE MICROSCOPE.

Tripod Microscope, with strong magnifying lens, useful for examining weed and other seeds, insects and other small objects. Is a means of great entertainment and instruction in the home and out of doors. Will be found invaluable in carrying on Nature Study, now becoming a specialty in rural schools.

We must have honest workers. Changing the name from one member of the household to another, or deception of any kind, will not be allowed. If discovered, the premium will be withheld.

THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LTD.,

LONDON, ONTARIO.