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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO. DECEMBER 28, 1905. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 692

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**GOSSIP.**  
**PROFESSOR SHAW INDORSES STOCK FOOD.**

In a recent issue of the Orange Judd Farmer, American Agriculturist and New England Homestead, Professor Thomas Shaw says, "When the animal doesn't digest its food, which is indicated in the droppings, or when it doesn't respond sufficiently in appearance or in production, though given a sufficiency of food, in such cases a mild tonic would be helpful in effecting improvement."

Dr. Hess Stock Food, manufactured by Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, meets just these requirements. It contains tonics for the digestion, iron for the blood, nitrates to eliminate poisonous waste material from the system and laxatives to regulate the bowels. These ingredients are also indorsed by every medical writer in America.

Now, if the digestion is stimulated, the appearance improved and the production of the animal increased by the addition of the above mentioned ingredients, it is undoubtedly a wise investment to use Dr. Hess Stock Food.

It costs less than a penny a day to feed Dr. Hess Stock Food to a horse, cow or steer, and but three cents per month for the average hog. Consider the small amount of additional increase in weight of milk that is necessary to cover the cost of the Stock Food, and remember it is sold on a written guarantee.

Mr. R. O. Hoath, proprietor Maple Grove Farm, Alva, Ont., says: "I sincerely thank you for asking me to give Dr. Hess Stock Food a trial. I have used it for over a year with great satisfaction. It improves the stock more than any food I have ever used, and I have used all kinds on the market. I consider Dr. Hess Stock Food not only the best, but the cheapest, and feed it to my horses with their oats with excellent results. One of them every spring was subject to scratches; his legs would swell up four times their usual size. Dr. Hess Stock Food not only cured him completely, but gave him an excellent coat. Have also had good results from feeding it to a brood mare before and after foaling. In winter, I feed it to my milch cows. Cows about to calve don't require medicine if given Dr. Hess Stock Food. Have been a dairy farmer all my life, and I can honestly say I have never used anything equal to Dr. Hess Stock Food. Since I commenced feeding it to brood sows, have not had any trouble at pigging time. I consider it a money-saver and a money-maker. The last 100 lbs. I got from you will soon be gone."

**ABSORBINE HEALS CUTS WITHOUT LEAVING SCAR.**—Mr. David M. Black, Pamelot, S. C., R. F. D., No. 4, writes under date of July 3rd, 1905: "My horse was kicked about five weeks ago. Doctor who examined her said there was a blood vessel broken. I used a bottle of Absorbine (full strength and the leg wash), and cut healed up nicely." Absorbine will heal a cut or laceration without leaving a scar—hair on, and no blemish. I have a printed slip giving instructions for treating such a case that I would be glad to send upon request. Absorbine, \$2 per bottle, at your druggists, or delivered, express prepaid, upon receipt of place. W. F. Young, P. D. F., Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

"Hullo, Geordie," said a North countryman, on meeting a friend, "where ha'e ye been this while back?"  
"Man," answered Geordie, "did ye no' know I was laid down wi' that trouble they ca' influenza?"  
"No, man, I didn't hear o't; and what kin' o' trouble is it?"  
"Weel, I can hardly explain," said Geordie; "bit efter yer getting better ye feel lazy like; in fact, ye don't feel inclined tae dae onything."  
"Do ye tell me that? Weel I've been troubled that way this last twenty years, and couldn't find a name for it."

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The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:  
I have been using several bottle of Gombault's Caustic Balsam, and found wonderful results. Kindly send me full information in regard to agency, as nearly all who once give it a trial want a bottle of it.  
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See that the gloves you buy are stamped "Clarke's."  
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**A. R. Clarke & Co., Limited** Toronto Canada  
Tanners and makers of all kinds of leather gloves, mitts, moccasins, etc., for outdoor hard wear.

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"The mark of quality" is on all genuine  
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**FIG. 300**

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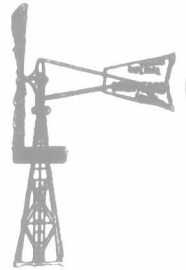
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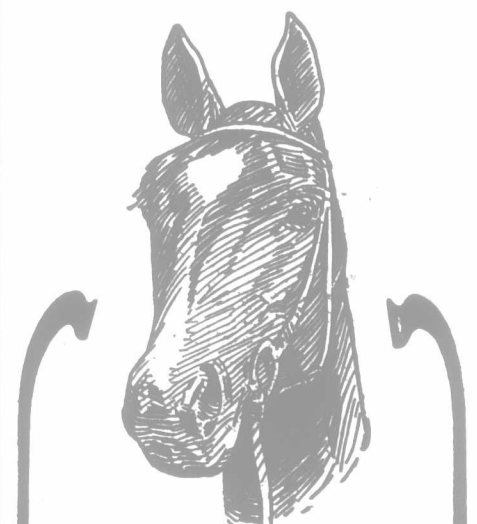
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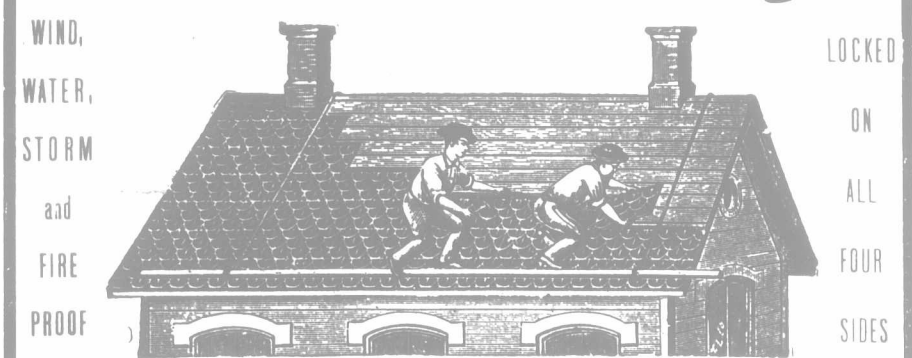
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We also manufacture Corrugated Iron in long sheets, Conductor Pipe and Eavestrough, etc. Metal Sidings in imitation of brick or stone. Metal Ceilings in 2,300 designs.  
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1866.

# The Farmer's Advocate

"Persevere and Succeed."

## and Home Magazine

Established 1866.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

VOL. XL.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., DECEMBER 28, 1905.

No. 692

### EDITORIAL.

#### Advantages of the Cash System.

In the last issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" we began a consideration of the credit system of buying manufactured articles. From various considerations pointed out, it seems to us that the conclusion can reasonably be drawn that the adoption of the cash system, or a close approximation to it, should very materially reduce the farmer's outlay for machinery and other supplies. The manufacturers of agricultural implements, for example, are in business to produce and sell implements, and not to deal in credits, which is the function of the banks of the country. The manufacturers will pay the banks about six per cent., or nearly that, for the credit. In passing it on to the buyers of machinery, whose notes they have received, they will most assuredly figure to get back not only their original outlay of six per cent., but to be reimbursed for the services performed in handling this credit, referred to at length in our last issue, and which some firms estimate as amounting to as much as three per cent, making a total of about nine per cent., in addition to which there is the element of greater risk to be considered in extended time.

The selling of implements is now almost altogether done through commission agents (some of the latter buy outright for cash, and handle the farmer's paper themselves), and the goods are supplied them at a net price upon a basis of payment about October 1st for harvesting machines. If a farmer paid spot cash, he could, no doubt, do even better than the net October-1st price. Where the time for payment extends beyond that date, the contract price is increased for two or three payments at the rate of 8 or 9 per cent. In other words, the machinery costs at least 8 or 9 per cent. more than if it were paid for in cash.

One leading manufacturer with whom we discussed this subject, admits our contention by saying: "Our life would be happier and the percentage of worries less if customers paid cash. We would rather sell and give a discount for cash than sell on time and take 7 or 8 per cent. interest on notes. If a purchaser buys on thirty-days terms (cash) he saves a good rate of interest, but if the cash system were adopted, it is so radical that it would curtail business materially."

Another firm says: "We adopt the principle of allowing a discount of 5 per cent. if we receive the cash in thirty days from the date of shipment of our product, but trade would be considerably restricted if farmers decided to pay cash or decline to purchase, as the credit given enables him to use a machine one or two years sooner than he could otherwise. We admit that our customers who pay cash have quite an advantage over those who take time and pay interest."

Still another very large concern writes: "In Ontario—in fact, generally speaking, in Eastern Canada—a large percentage of the purchases are for cash and short dates than in the earlier years. In Western Canada this is true, also, but not to the same extent, and we think the cash principle is adopted in so far as the farmer is in a position to do so. It will be a long time before the average settler can do without credit, much as he may desire the change."

A firm that sells their goods largely outright, direct to local dealers, states: "Our usual cash discount to dealers is 3 per cent. on four-months' terms, equal to 9 per cent. per annum, and, we believe, the retail customers would receive at least that rate for cash discounts, or probably

"Comparatively speaking," writes another firm, "a very small proportion of our goods are paid for on cash terms, but there is an increase in this respect every year, especially in Ontario. The time will come when farmers will purchase the largest proportion of their implements for cash. We allow some discounts, equal to 10 per cent. per annum, for cash, and would be glad to get the cash for all our goods on that basis."

The case is thus presented by the sales department of another concern: "We make a difference of \$5.00 on harvesters and binders between one-payment and two-payment sales, and a difference of \$6.00 between two- and three-payment sales, making a total difference of \$11 in favor of a cash transaction, or in favor of a payment made in the fall of the year in which the machine is purchased. We aim to make our schedules an inducement to the man who can pay cash, and at the same time not to put at a disadvantage the man who has not the cash, when the condition of time and credit is considered. It is very probable that, with improved agricultural conditions, the tendency will be towards a larger percentage of purchases being settled upon a cash basis."

In discussing the subject, the managers of another establishment take this ground: "It's not the province of the manufacturer to conduct a banking business, and we are sure that it would be a very great advantage to dealers and farmers to have goods sold on one payment, either in the summer or fall of the same year in which they purchase the goods."

The information brought out by our enquiries on the above subject is deserving of careful study on the part of our readers, because it makes very clear the advantages of the cash as compared with the credit system of purchase, and indicates that, though some manufacturers are skeptical of effecting a change while human nature remains as at present, it is evident that progress is being made, and we have sufficient faith in intelligent determination of the farmer to adopt as rapidly as possible a system that is in his own interest. An incidental value of this discussion is that it indicates what advantages really should accrue to the man who pays cash, and he will thus be in a better position to insist upon getting it.

#### Bars Up Against Hogs and Swine Disease

The Dominion Minister of Agriculture (Hon. Mr. Fisher) is to be commended for the prompt action taken in regard to the importation of American hogs. The unrestrained privilege of slaughtering in bond of hogs drawn from the unlimited corn-fed supplies of the States, would incidentally have left farmers at the mercy of the packers, but probably the real basis of the Government's action is to preserve the hog stock of Canada from disease. For several years our efficient Veterinary Director-General (Dr. Rutherford) and staff have battled with hog cholera, which by herculean efforts and the expenditure of thousands of dollars for compensation, has been got under control. Letting down the bars to the American hog lots, might mean any day the complete undoing of all this valuable work and the ruin of the industry for years to come. Only those thoroughly acquainted with the facts, or have suffered from visitations of swine disease, can realize the gravity of the menace. The new order just issued from Ottawa rescinds sections 45 to 52, inclusive, of the Animal Quarantine Regulations of 1904, and substitutes therefor a provision that all imported swine must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a veterinarian of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, stating that neither swine plague nor hog cholera

has existed within a radius of five miles of the premises in which they have been kept for six months preceding the date of shipment, but such swine shall be subjected to a quarantine of 30 days before being allowed to come in contact with Canadian animals. This stops importation for immediate slaughter and doubles the period of quarantine. Swine found to be suffering from contagious disease will be subject to slaughter without compensation.

#### Taxation of Bachelors.

As one of a series of subjects for discussion in rural literary societies, it was proposed in our "Home Magazine" for Dec. 14th, that a tax be levied upon bachelors over 35 years of age. Without anticipating what may be said for or against so radical a procedure, or formally reopening the exhaustive correspondence on "Why the Farmer's Son Does Not Marry," recently concluded in these columns, we may say that the subject is one that Premier Whitney and his Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Monteith, might very well take into their most serious consideration, as it is from the Province of Ontario that complaints have been most frequent and loud with regard to the alarming spread of old bachelordom. In a series of articles last season in the "Farmer's Advocate," it was shown that the most serious handicap under which Ontario labors is the want of sufficient population, not only to occupy new land, but to properly work that already under cultivation, either as farm help, tenants or owners. It is questionable if the agricultural possibilities of older Ontario are yet more than half developed. We were pleased to observe this vital subject under editorial discussion in a recent issue of the Toronto News, where the ground was very properly taken that the situation is one warranting an exceptionally vigorous immigration policy. It is also true that every legitimate effort should be made that will lead the immigrant to find the conditions in the Province so congenial and promising that he will conclude that he need never cast his eyes towards any other "Promised Land." Not only that, but the natural increase of the country should find it in their interest to stay here. That increase might reasonably be greater than it is, and thus strengthen the native-born population in properly assimilating the influx of the foreign element.

It is just here that a judiciously-levied tax on old bachelors might prove most effective in arousing the lethargic class of men to a sense of their duty to themselves and the country.

The succession duties proved to be a happy scheme of the former Government for replenishing depleted treasuries, and we surmise that in the taxation of bachelors there are undreamed of possibilities for the Provincial financiers which, if we are to believe the Opposition press, will all be needed when Dr. Beattie-Nesbitt gets his machine in full working order. But this is on the side, for the "Farmer's Advocate" must not talk politics.

An esteemed reader assures us that in one township alone in the County of Oxford, Ontario, there are, upon a moderate estimate, at least 150 bachelors, most of them well-to-do land-owners. When one considers the numbers of eligible young women, whose equal no other land has produced, and who are gradually flocking to the cities where their activities find other channels, this is simply appalling!

An observant and thoughtful correspondent calls our attention to a still more aggravated aspect of the case in Halton County. One school-section there comprises forty-one 100-acre farms of as fertile and well-tilled land as there is in the

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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Province. And yet, at present, there are but three children attending school! The three men who compose the trustee board grumble at the expense of paying a teacher and wish to close the school. Of the three trustees, our correspondent states that only one is married and he has but one of a family. In this section there are over 35 unmarried people of marriageable age, a large proportion of whom are mature young men, owning farms with basement barns and comfortable homes. The young women are talented and winsome. Anybody with even a passing acquaintance of Halton knows perfectly well that that is putting it mildly indeed. Without discussing again the disinclination to start home-making modestly as our parents did, our correspondent severely censures the pernicious sentiment against motherhood that has found lodgement in the minds of so many, even married women, instead of being regarded as a blessing, and the expression of that idea in conversation poisons the minds of the younger women growing up. Our correspondent, in conclusion, recalls to mind the profound sentiment which Longfellow took as a text for Evangeline:

"Ye who believe in affection that hopes and endures  
and is patient;  
Ye who believe in the beauty and strength of women's  
devotion,  
List to the mournful tradition still sung by the pines  
of the forest;  
List to a tale of Love in Arcadie, home of the happy."

### Most Beautiful.

Please accept my thanks for Christmas edition of the "Farmer's Advocate." The cuts in the edition are most beautiful, and the articles intensely interesting and instructive. You are certainly succeeding in making your paper a real "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," and I heartily congratulate you.

Yours very truly,

D. W. HAMILTON,  
Principal Macdonald School,

### Trade with the Orient.

The close of the recent war in the East reveals to us the startling weakness and amazing strength of our new ally in the Orient. The little islands of Japan, so small, so tiny that they may be taken out of one of our Western Provinces and scarcely missed, must support a population of over 45,000,000, and even this is increasing at the rate of over 500,000 a year. Japan's total area of cultivatable land cannot supply the food for her teeming millions, and we have another example of a nation whose development must be largely commercial and industrial, rather than agricultural. Last year her imports of food-stuffs amounted to \$47,000,000, or fully one-third of her total imports. Her system of farming is the most intensive, her agriculturists make lavish use of commercial fertilizers, but no system of farming will ever enable Japan to become a self-supporting nation as far as her food supply is concerned. Meanwhile, as a commercial and manufacturing nation, she is taking rank as a world power. Her manufacturers are preparing to invade south America, and even carry their goods to the west coast of Africa. Her cheap labor is enabling her to displace the United States and England in the markets of the East. Under these changed conditions it is almost absolutely certain that wages will increase in Japan, and that with increased comforts of life will come a demand for better food than her native fields supply. Therein lies Canada's opportunity. Natural commercial contiguity places us in a position to supply cheaply the demands of the new East. We have the products which these people need. A start has already been made, and with our Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce rests the responsibility of assisting this trade to the utmost. Lying midway between Great Britain and the great consuming nations of Europe, and Japan, which is bound to become the counterpart of Great Britain in the far East, Canada occupies a prominent position in the commercial world. We have now one railway that has reached the Pacific coast; in a few years we shall have another, and possibly a third. With three railways and good harbors open all the year round, the Last West will shake hands with the New East across the open waters of the Pacific, and the mutual trade between these two young giants will assume proportions heretofore undreamed of by even our most sanguine trade enthusiasts.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Marketing Canadian Hogs.

At the Winter Fair in Guelph, Ont., an intensely interesting discussion occurred on the subject of marketing bacon hogs. It was opened with a trenchant address by Duncan Anderson, who started in by stating three reasons why he was not satisfied with the present system of marketing hogs. First, there was too wide a range in the prices paid from season to season. While the average of the last few years had been satisfactory, the occasional slumps had the effect of curtailing breeding operations, causing periods of scarcity which hampered the packer, and which led in turn to an overproduction, with correspondingly unprofitable prices to the producer. He believed packers and farmers should get together, and in a co-operative spirit try to devise some means of maintaining more uniform hog values. Closely related to this is another point, viz., the free importation of American hogs in bond, to be slaughtered and the product exported. This pork, he understood, was being shipped to the Old Country in boxes on which was stamped "Canadian-cured American Bacon." By graphic illustration he described how this was liable to compromise the reputation of Canadian bacon in the opinion of the people on whom it might be palmed off as a substitute by regular retailers of the Canadian article, substitution being particularly easy on account of the boxes merely—not the sides or hams—being branded. For this reason, and also to prevent the introduction and spread of swine diseases, he thought the importation of hogs should be stopped. To the packers' claim that they used American hogs only when the supply of Canadian ran short, he replied that if the packers were to assure more uniform prices the Canadian farmers would raise an ample and fairly regular supply. A third point, distinct from the other two, was that there was no difference in price made to the farmer in favor of the model bacon hog, as compared with the other grades. There was a slight difference in favor of selects in the

prices paid to the drovers, but the latter have, of late years, been purchasing in the country for a flat rate. He went on to say that, although experiments in pen-feeding indicated that a pound of gain could be produced as cheaply with the bacon as with the thick, fat American breeds, when it came to pasturing, he believed there was an advantage in favor of the latter. At any rate, many farmers thought so, and unless there were some inducement in price, a good many would take up with these breeds.

Prof. Day, who followed, stoutly championed the bacon breeds as being quite as economical feeders as the others, and urged farmers to continue raising this class of hog, but even he, as well as others who took part in the discussion, admitted that it required more intelligence, more skill and more study to breed and feed hogs suitable for the making of No. 1 Wiltshire sides, and for this reason a discrimination in price in favor of this kind was only proper and fair, while it certainly was necessary to keep the unprogressive farmer into line and maintain, not to say improve, the present quality of Canadian hog products.

After the opinion of farmers and hog men had been freely voiced, and a sincere desire evinced to meet with representatives of the Canadian packing houses and discuss the subject amicably with a view to having the matter of marketing placed on a more satisfactory basis, two representatives of the packers were called in turn to occupy the platform. The first was Dr. F. J. Smale, Assistant-General Manager of the Wm. Davies Co., Toronto. His speech was a masterpiece of evasive sophistry. Without going to the heart of a single issue, or indicating the slightest disposition on the packers' part to treat with the farmers sympathetically, he stood off his questioners with suave and superficial replies. Taking up the question of paying according to quality, as a means of securing the right class of hogs for the Canadian export trade, he pretended that this latter was a farmers' question purely, that the packers could make as much money packing one kind of hog as another. As a matter of fact, we all know, and none better than Dr. Smale, that the existence of the Canadian packers' business in its present extent, depends upon their being furnished with a kind of raw material that will enable them to turn out a line of bacon (Wiltshire) in which they do not have to meet directly the competition of American packers, supplied with such abundance of cheap, corn-fed hogs. The Canadian farmer can get along, if necessary, without raising hogs, but the Canadian packer will largely go out of business unless he can get hogs of the right kind, and the more candidly they admit the fact, the better will it be for all concerned. Dr. Smale further contended that during the past few years, when they had not been discriminating in price, they had got a better average class of hogs than ever before, and in his next breath ascribed the credit to the farmers' institutes and other educational agencies. He might have added that the discrimination in price during previous years had had an effect in altering our line of breeding and hastening the adoption of the bacon breeds. He actually pretended that the straight price at which hogs were now bought from the farmers was in the interest of the farmer, as it enabled him to get full value for the few hogs of a lot that might be a little over or under the weight. This bubble was promptly punctured, however, by Thos. McMillan, who asserted that he used to take the light hogs back home and feed them a while longer, so that for a number of years he never marketed a light hog. One thing is certain, unless some tangible encouragement be held out to the individual farmer to grow and feed the right class of hogs, there will surely be a reactionary movement, and the packers as well as farmers will suffer. Why the packers should be loath to do this we cannot understand, unless they think they might have to pay a little more for hogs. Regarding the slaughtering of American hogs in bond, Dr. Smale said this was done only in periods of insufficient home supply, and the object was to keep the hands employed, thereby decreasing slightly the cost of curing the home-grown stuff. With the precautions being taken to prevent the spread of disease from American hogs, he did not think there was any more danger that from the sale of American hogs between England and Canada, and with the branding of each side of the hog and each ham, which he advocated a law to compel, he did not think there was any danger of compromising the reputation of Canadian bacon in the British market. With his usual attitude on the two latter points our speaker did scarcely accord, especially when the means and methods of the average packing plant, and the exigencies of the retail trade are taken into consideration.

The real, vital point in the discussion, the ultimate reason why the packers sometimes want to import hogs, Dr. Smale would not touch with a ten-foot pole, nor did any of the Montreal Packing Company speakers feel him. All either would say was that the last while back enough hogs simply were not in the country, and the packers had to import them, their plants going. Therein the speaker was agreeing with

an immediate condition instead of going back to the ultimate cause. What the farmers want is an understanding whereby prices, and, consequently, supplies, may be more uniformly sustained; they want the packers to meet and treat them as partners in the business. This, we fear, is the last thing the packers wish to do. We quite understand that neither of the above two representatives were invested with authority to enter into arguments or to make promises on behalf of the packers. No one expected that, but it was no good sign that, instead of a frank, heart-to-heart talk, they simply played a stand-off game. One cannot help the conviction that the average pork-packer looks upon the farmers as legitimate prey, and so long as the latter will stand to have their legs pulled the stretchers will be applied. They will stand it for a while, for they are a long-suffering class, and are, moreover, difficult to organize effectively for purposes of mutual advantage. But there is a limit to what they will stand, and sooner or later that limit is bound to be reached in the hog business. Down in Prince Edward Island a packing plant was started some few years ago in Charlottetown. The management, unfortunately, was imperious, friction arose and became rapidly worse. Insincere temporizing on the part of the management staved off but did not prevent the evil day, and to-day the company is insolvent and the plant shut down. The same condition will not occur here in the same way, but unless the packers will meet the producers in a frank, sympathetic spirit, a crisis more or less acute is bound to come, and when it does the packer will have much more to lose than the farmer. With Mr. Anderson, therefore, we appeal to the packers to take time by the forelock, meet the request of the hog-raisers candidly and fairly, and place the Canadian hog and bacon industry on a mutually satisfactory basis that will ensure its farther and more profitable extension. If the packers refuse to do this, the only thing for Canada to do is to shut off their supply of American hogs, and thus compel them to rely upon the Canadian supply and treat the Canadian producers as interested partners in the business.

**The Four Great Beef Breeds.**  
III.  
HEREFORDS.

This excellent beef breed derived its name from the county in England in which its improvement and establishment as a pure breed was principally effected. Little is known regarding its origin prior to the eighteenth century, but in a book published in 1627, by John Speed, he speaks well of the cattle of Herefordshire. From the statements of the principal writers on Herefords, it seems pretty well established that they are descended from one or more of the aboriginal breeds of Great Britain; that the color, as in the case of the Devons and Sussex, was probably all red; that at an early period the white cattle of Wales were crossed upon the native stock, enlarging their frames and imparting a tendency to white markings; that the white markings were further enstamped by crosses of White-faced Flemish cattle, imported by Lord Scudmore from Flanders prior to 1671; that the white face, though generally recognized as indicating purity of breeding for some time previous to the close of the eighteenth century, was not universal, as some of the animals had mottled faces, and some had little white on any part; and that the greater size of the Hereford of early days, as compared with the Devon and Sussex breeds, was owing to the abundance of the food products of Herefordshire and to the effect of crossing them with animals of larger size. Herefords were noted, even in those early times, for their good grazing properties and the excellence of their beef.

The most noted of the early improvers of the breed were Benjamin Tompkins and his son Benjamin, the latter the more noted of the two. The elder Tompkins died in 1789; the younger was born in 1745 and died in 1815. Many of the best herds later built up in Britain were founded on stock purchased from the younger Tompkins. Like Bakewell with his Leicester sheep and Longhorned cattle, Tompkins improved his cattle by careful selection and mating, and by in-and-inbreeding, until he fixed the type. At the dispersion sale of his stock in 1819, the breeding animals sold for an average of \$700 each. Prior to 1835 herds of Herefords had been established in fifteen English and Welsh counties, and during the first half of the century Herefords won more prizes at the London Smithfield Fat-stock Show than any other breed.

**IMPORTATIONS TO AMERICA.**

The first accredited importation of the breed to America was made by the Kentucky statesman, Henry Clay, in 1817. Several other importations were made to the States between 1817 and 1839, but during that interval the breed does not seem to have made much progress in America. Between 1839 and 1843, Wilbom H. Sotham, brother of Mr. Thomas F. B. Sotham, late of Chillicothe, Mo., a Hereford enthusiast, an Englishman who knew the breed well in its native land,

and who had unbounded faith in its excellencies, and was an indefatigable and enthusiastic advocate of the breed, made three successive importations into the State of New York.

In 1869, and for many years after, Mr. F. W. Stone, of Guelph, Ontario, made frequent importations of excellent animals of the breed, and was for many years the principal prizewinner at the Provincial exhibitions. He was an ardent admirer and advocate of the breed, and many of the best herds of the United States and Canada were founded on stock derived from his herd, while members of his family still maintain a herd at Guelph. Since 1880, and during that decade, the importations and distribution of Herefords in America were widespread and phenomenal, the breed having become exceedingly popular, as they were found to be excellent grazers and quick-selling beeves at the highest market prices. The breed has been fortunate in having as its friends and admirers in America men of large means and abounding and abiding faith in the superior worth of the best of the breed as beef cattle, for the improvement of the common

**REGISTRATION.**

The American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association was organized in 1881. The Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association of England was formed in 1884. The Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association has been in existence for a number of years, and a pedigree record was commenced over twenty years ago by the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario. The first volume of the American Hereford Record was published in 1880, and of the English Hereford Herdbook in 1884. The first volume of the Canadian Hereford Herdbook was published in 1896, and three volumes have been issued.

Herefords readily adapt themselves to changed conditions, and their quiet, docile disposition renders them eminently suitable to either range or stable conditions, or to cold or warm temperatures. In average size and weight they are about equal to the modern Shorthorn, and in many instances individual animals outweigh Shorthorns. In early-maturing qualities, they are fully equal to any other breed, and they can be made quite ripe for the flock at two and a half years, while the quality of their meat is exceedingly good, and finds favor with butchers and consumers, being juicy and tender, the lean and fat nicely blended, the proportion of lean to fat large, the offal small, and the proportion of dressed meat to live weight relatively large. The milking properties of Hereford cows are not, as a rule, of a high order, as they have been bred principally for beef production, but many of the cows are fairly good milkers, and, with few exceptions, they nurse their calves satisfactorily.

Herefords cross well with other breeds, and improve common stock rapidly where used for grading up when meat-making is the principal object sought. Their breeding qualities are good. When submitted to high-pressure feed they breed more regularly than most other breeds in similar condition, and, as a rule, breed to an advanced age. They are also said to be less subject to abortion and milk fever than most other breeds.

The principal points in the ideal type of Hereford cattle may be briefly stated as follows: Head small in proportion to the substance of the body, and well set on; forehead broad between the eyes and above the eyes; face slightly dished in the female, and gently tapering below the eyes; muzzle broad, nostrils large and open, horns springing out slightly from the poll, slightly drooping, flat at the base, and curving in the form of a

semicircle; neck strong and arched in the male, but finer in the female, and set smoothly into the shoulders, which should be broad on top but not prominent at the points, fitting well into the body, which should be long, low and deep, well filled behind the shoulders and the fore ribs well let down, wide between the forelegs and thick through the heart, ribs well sprung, loin broad, level, and thickly covered with firm flesh; hook bones smooth, not prominent, and well covered with flesh; hindquarters long, broad and deep; thighs broad, full, well fleshed, and carrying well down to hocks; buttocks broad; twist deep and full; tail rather fine, and set on level with the back; flank well let down, full, thick and deep; legs short and well placed; bone fine, clean and flat below the knee; skin of medium thickness, but somewhat thicker than in the Shorthorn, mellow and elastic to the touch, and well covered with abundant fine, soft hair. Color, red, with white face, white on throat, chest and legs, lower part of body, crest, and tip of tail. In general



**Typical Hereford Bull.**



**Hereford Cow and Calf.**

cattle of the country, and for crossing upon other breeds to produce first-class beef animals. Owing to this enthusiasm and financial ability, many members of the best families of the breed in Britain have been transferred to this continent in the last quarter of a century, and it is certain that the breed as a whole has been greatly improved in the hands of American and Canadian breeders. This is especially true of the hind quarters and hams of the cattle, which were formerly frequently faulty in those parts, but are now as nearly perfect as in any breed. The set of the horns and the uniformity of white markings has also been improved in late years, the slightly drooping and incurving horns being the popular style, and the pure-white face the favorite marking.

Herefords are now distributed in nearly every State in the Union and in every Province in the Dominion, and are especially popular in the range districts of the Northwest, owing to their superior grazing qualities.

appearance Herefords are characterized by a large rectangular and yet compact body, smoothness of outline, mildness of disposition and mien, and easy carriage. The commanding position held by Herefords in America as beef cattle, is indicated by their record at the late International Show at Chicago, where the reserve champion was a yearling Hereford, and in the carload competition, seven out of nine of the championships, by ages, went to Herefords and their grades.

### Our Scottish Letter.

Many things have happened since I last wrote. The Royal Agricultural Society of England has got a new secretary in the person of Mr. Thomas McRow, who was its chief clerk from 1889 to 1903, and since that date secretary of the Royal Agricultural Hall Co. (Ltd.). The short list out of something like three hundred applicants consisted of Mr. McRow, Mr. Archibald MacNeillage, editor of the Scottish Farmer, Glasgow, and a Canadian gentleman named Mr. Spark. Mr. McRow had obvious advantages over the others, being on the spot, having had actual experience of the work, and being able to enter on his duties at once. He will make an excellent secretary, being an active, energetic man, between forty and fifty years of age, and possessed of a fine address. I dare say your readers know Mr. MacNeillage, and possibly also Mr. Spark, whom I do not know. Mr. McRow has an uphill job, but all the greater will be his credit if he succeeds in building up the sadly wrecked premier agricultural society. The new constitution has given a popularly-elected council, and the old regime of excessive expenditure and red-tape management has passed away. The Royal Council means business, and there are now good men in charge who have business heads.

We are having a change of Government these days, and it is curious to observe how little excitement this has caused or is causing. Certainly Great Britain is a well-governed country. In no other country in the world would a political upheaval be accompanied by so little stir and inconvenience to business. The only section of the community who are making a special noise are the agitators for an alteration of the Act of 1896—that is, those who want the free importation of Canadian store cattle. Very few farmers are taking any interest in the question, store cattle here being dirt-cheap. The whole agitation is being kept going by boards having axes of their own to grind, such as shipowners, harbor trusts and the Aberdeen, Dundee and Glasgow corporations, who think the free import would be useful to them because they have sunk a deal of capital in erecting wharfs and lairages. It is not known who is to be next President of the Board of Agriculture, but he is hardly likely to tackle the question in the existing Parliament, and a general election is expected in January or February. Sir Edward Strachey is thought not to be strong enough, and Mr. F. W. Channing is a bit of a doctrinaire. In any case, let us hope the new man will be worthy of the traditions of the past.

The new council of the R. A. S. C. has, after much perturbation, conceded by a sweeping majority, to the Aberdeen-Angus breeders the 1st-December calving date. The great majority of the A.-A. calves are dropped in December, and for many years the A.-A. year has begun as from 1st December. Mr. Thornton and some few others objected to making any exception in favor of one breed. But the council cannot afford to quarrel with any section of exhibitors, and they have certainly acted wisely in the present case. Other breeds will doubtless forthwith put in a claim for similar treatment. Mr. Thornton's point is that 1st December should be made the universal calving date for all breeds, and this is sound enough. But there is no reason why the one breed which does want the change should not get it because other breeds have not asked for it. Aberdeen-Angus men are naturally jubilant this week.

### THE FAT-STOCK SHOWS.

They have gained their point with the R. A. S. C., and their breed has once more furnished an Edinburgh and a London champion at the fat-stock shows. The fortunate owner is Colonel McInroy, C. B., the land of The Burn, Edgell, Forfarshire. He bred the winner, a heifer named Burn Bellona 35998, aged 2 years 10 months 3 weeks and 5 days (or 978 days), weighing 1,821 pounds. She was got by a bull named Ben Brackie 16290, and her dam was by the Mayor of Auchorachan 11071. There have been great Smithfield champions, but no one questioned the right of Burn Bellona to champ on the Scottish National and the Smithfield of 1905. Females also championed the Galloways and the Highlanders at both events. The former had for their exponent Mr. David Brown's Fsmee of Steppford 17952, which at 2 years 11 months 2 weeks and 1 day (or 995 days), weighed 1,545 pounds. The champion of the Highlanders was Sir Wm. Ogilvy Dalgleish's dun heifer, Lass o' Gowrie, which at 1,235 days weighed 1,573 pounds. These three heifers were excellent representatives of

their breeds, and the Highlander was, perhaps, the best-finished specimen of her years seen there. The Shorthorn champion at Smithfield was also a female, viz., His Majesty the King's dark-roan heifer, Madeline, bred at the Royal Farms, Windsor, and a noted winner at the summer shows. She is rather prominent at the hooks. At 980 days she weighed 1,896 pounds. These figures give an excellent object lesson in the ripening qualities of the four breeds. The reserve champion of the Shorthorn breed was Captain Stirling's red ox, Confidence, aged 923 days, and weighing 1,988 pounds. The heaviest animal in the show was the fourth-prize winner in the same class—a big white ox from the Royal herd at Sandringham, and winner of first prize at Norwich. He was got by Carlyle 65226, and at 940 days weighed 2,181 pounds. The champion cross-bred was the produce of a Shorthorn sire and an A.-A. dam. He was much older than the two Shorthorns now referred to, and much lighter. His age was 992 days, and his weight 1,805 pounds. How these animals will cut up is a question of very considerable moment. There were very few fancy crosses. Out of 51 entered, only four or five were minus an avowed Shorthorn cross, and two of these had possibly the Shorthorn blood, because they were got by an A.-A. bull out of Irish horned cows, which have usually a good deal of Shorthorn blood in their veins. The most common cross is the produce of the Shorthorn sire and the black cow. Some very good specimens were got by the Angus bull out of a cross-bred cow—that is, with a double cross of the A.-A. blood—and some excellent cattle were got by the Shorthorn white bull out of the Galloway cow. There was one of the same blend the other way about—that is, got by the Galloway sire from the Shorthorn cow. This was a grey



Hereford, Two-year-old Steer.

Champion at Birmingham Fat-stock Show, 1905. Bred and exhibited by His Majesty the King, The Royal Farms, Windsor.

heifer, aged 917 days, and weighing 1,563 pounds. The most notable novel cross-bred was Danesfield Honey Bee, a black heifer which won the Junior Cup; that is, for the best animal in the show under two years old. Her sire was an A.-A. bull, out of a Dexter cow. She weighed 1,432 pounds at 651 days. She was a picture of symmetry and levelness of flesh. Another worth noting was a red steer got by a West Highland bull out of an A.-A. cow. He did not go on to London, having been sold at Edinburgh, where the butchers fancied him, although he did not succeed in getting into the prize-list. The most common cross among the small cattle was that from the A.-A. sire and the Dexter cow.

The most interesting part of the show was that of carcasses. The championship here was won by a cross-bred heifer, got by an A.-A. bull out of a Shorthorn cow. She was bred and exhibited by Mr. J. Douglas Fletcher, of Rosehaugh. Her age was 21 months, and she weighed alive, 1,247 pounds. Her carcass weight was 812 pounds; suet, cane and reed fat, 21 pounds; fat, gut fat and trimmings, 31 pounds; tongue and tail, 10 pounds; head and feet, 46 pounds; heart, liver and lights, 35 pounds; tripe, neck and reed, 94 pounds; hide, 78 pounds; intestines, 15 pounds. This was a beautiful carcass, and well entitled to its position. The carcass competition for mutton, as usual, issued in a notable victory for Suffolks and Suffolk-Cheviot crosses. The Suffolk is a hard-backed beggar, but excels in laying on a deal of lean meat. The present year runs in that direction. Another very good competitor's sheep is the cross between the Wensleydale sire and the Cheviot ewe.

We are greatly interested here in the result of the sale of Ayrshires at Maxville, Ont. The

Messrs. Hunter are surely to be congratulated on the success which attended their sale. The Garclaugh herd, in which the highest-priced cow was produced, has a splendid record here under the tuberculin test. On a recent testing by the veterinary surgeon of the Glasgow Dairy Co., (Ltd.), who purchase the milk, out of 50 cows only two reacted. I suspect the day is not far distant when the breeders of this country will be compelled to acknowledge tuberculin. Ayrshires are standing the test well when subjected to it, and a large shipment of tested animals has recently been made to Finland, and if our breeders do not look out they will get badly left by their own customers.

The home Veterinary Profession has received a great lift by the Knighthood conferred on Principal McFadyean, of the Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town. This tribute was well earned. Sir John McFadyean was born in Wigtownshire, where his brothers still occupy the farm of Fineview, Glenluce. He was all along a brilliant student, and has been for many years recognized as the foremost man in his profession in this country. He has a strong man's strength, and is not devoid of some traces of a strong man's weaknesses. That Sir John may be long spared to carry his honors is the common wish of his countrymen.

Clydesdale trade with Canada is still booming. Within the past four weeks quite a big lot of horses have been shipped. Mr. Dugald Ross, Streetville, shipped ten head, and Mr. T. S. Hassard, Millbrook, six head, three stallions and three fillies, about a month ago. They were useful, well-bred animals, and Canada should be the better of them. Mr. John Kerr, Redhall, Wigtown, Cumberland, has sold five stallions—big and weighty—to Mr. Thomas Berry, Hensall; and Mr.

Colin McKeigan, Strathroy, shipped seven stallions and fillies which he purchased from Mr. Wm. Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew. Some good animals have been shipped in smaller lots. Messrs. Bawden & Macdonell, Exeter, shipped seven stallions, five of which came from Mr. Alex. Simpson, Whitecross, East Kilbride; one from Mr. David Riddell, Paisley, and one from Mr. Forsyth, Valleyfield, Stranraer. The biggest shipment was made this week by Mr. Oswald Sorby, Guelph, and Mr. John A. Turner, Calgary, Alta. It is seldom one sees such a splendid shipment made so late in the season. Between them, the shippers had 25 head, purchased with one exception from Messrs. A & W. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright. Among them are winners at the Royal, Castle Douglas, Dalbeattie, and other shows. They are the produce, in some cases, of very noted prize mares, champions, in some cases, at West of Scotland shows, and there is one horse in the lot bred by His Majesty the King at Abergeildie Mains, his Scots farm. It is long since a shipment like this left Scotland in December, and the plucky shippers deserve all manner of credit. The horses shipped by Mr. Hassard were bought from Mr. Walter S. Park, Hatton, Bishopton, who has been doing a big Canadian trade this season.

"SCOTLAND YET."

### Why Tuberculin is Used on British Cattle.

At a dinner of the Lincoln Red Shorthorn breeders a short time ago, the Duke of Portland in the chair, the British Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes, spoke as follows:

With regard to the tuberculin test, he referred to a resolution sent up by the Lincoln Red Shorthorn Society in 1903, protesting against the unsatisfactory results by the use of the test on cattle exported for breeding purposes, and requesting that the board should use its influence to get foreign governments to abolish the test abroad. Mr. Fellowes pointed out that as regards the Argentine they required a certificate from a V. S., and the animal was quarantined on arrival for forty days. The reason why the test and the quarantine was abolished was because certain unscrupulous breeders had been rendering their animals immune by repeated injections in the hope that immunity would last until they landed in the Argentine. He pointed out that ten per cent. of exported animals did not pass the



test abroad. He also pointed out that, owing to their regulations against foreign cattle they could not approach other governments with confidence to remove their restrictions.—[Farmer and Stockbreeder.

**Beef-raising in Ontario.**

One of the most valuable sessions in the lecture-room of the Ontario Winter Fair, was a discussion by four speakers on "The Most Profitable Method of Handling Beef Cattle." The first phase of the subject, "Raising Store Cattle," was discussed by Duncan Anderson, of Rugby. Thos. McMillan, of Seaford, followed, on "Buying Store Cattle and Finishing." Mr. A. W. Partridge, of Crown Hill, discussed his experience in raising and finishing his own cattle, and Prof. G. E. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, summed up some of the points briefly, and spoke a few words upon the matter of long-keep vs. short-keep steers. All the speakers brought out good points, and presented pretty clearly the economics of the beef-raising business.

Mr. Anderson gave a few figures on the extent of our cattle industry. In 1904 Canada exported 157,417 head of cattle, worth, roughly, \$67 per head, the total being \$10,424,671. Of these the West sent 55,000, worth, approximately, \$45 per head, or a total of \$2,475,000. Deducting this from the total value, we have about \$7,949,671, or practically \$8,000,000 from the Province of Ontario. The Bureau of Trade and Industry estimates the number of cattle sold or slaughtered in Ontario in 1904 at 730,212, worth \$26,287,632. Deducting the exports of \$8,000,000, we have \$18,287,632 as the value of the cattle slaughtered in Ontario.

**RAISING STORE CATTLE.**

As is pretty generally known, Mr. Anderson's system of farming is mixed husbandry. He keeps a number of Shorthorn grade cows, breeds them to a Shorthorn bull, and raises to sell as feeders all the calves except a few heifers from the best cows, which are retained to replenish the herd. The cows freshen in the fall, and are milked nine months a year. The old cows are sold when fresh for \$55 to \$70 to milkmen near cities or towns, who milk them nine months or so and sell them for beef. Following is an estimate of the cost of raising the cattle from birth until ready for the feed lot:

<b>Raising the Calves—</b>	
Service of sire .....	\$ 1 00
100 lbs. whole milk .....	1 00
2,500 lbs. skim milk, at 16c. cwt. (5 months' feeding) .....	4 00
75 lbs. crushed oats, at 1c. lb. ....	75
Hay .....	50
4 bushels roots .....	25
Flaxseed .....	1 00
<b>Total cost of calf at weaning time.....</b>	<b>\$ 8 50</b>
<b>First Summer on Grass—</b>	
Pasture .....	\$ 2 00
180 lbs. oats, fed while on grass.....	1 80
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 3 80</b>
<b>Second Winter—</b>	
60 bushels roots (200 days' feeding), at 6c. bushel .....	\$ 3 60
1/2 ton clover hay .....	4 50
Crushed grain, 400 lbs., 1 1/2 pounds a day in fall and 3 lbs. towards spring .....	4 00
Some oat straw and wheat chaff is thrown in, being considered more valuable as manure than if allowed to rot in a straw pile.	
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$12 10</b>
<b>Second Summer—</b>	
6 months pasture .....	\$ 6 00
<b>Total cost from birth till sold to the feeder at 700 days old .....</b>	<b>\$30 40</b>

Fed this way, Mr. Anderson makes his cattle gain an average of 1 1/2 pounds per day. A 1,050-lb. feeder, sold for \$3.75 cwt., fetches \$39.37, leaving a profit of \$39.37-\$30.40, or almost \$10 a head over and above the cost of feed. The secret is in keeping them growing right from birth.

Coming to the cow end of the business, we have the following estimate of the cost of and returns from the Shorthorn grade cows kept to raise steers and make butter:

<b>200 Days Winter Feeding—</b>	
Clover hay, 1 ton (10 lbs. a head per day).....	\$ 6 00
Roots, 75 bushels, at 6c. bushel .....	4 50
Crushed grain, 1,000 lbs., at \$1 cwt.....	10 00
No value placed on straw used.....	
Pasture .....	6 00
Green feed during summer .....	2 00
<b>Total cost of one year's keep.....</b>	<b>\$28 50</b>

Returns butter, 195 lbs., at 20c. lb., \$39; giving a profit of \$10.50 a year on the butter. It is believed that following the system of farming outlined above, an Ontario farmer with 100 acres of fair soil, 60 of which were tillable, 30 rough pasture and 10 acres in bush, should be able to keep 12 cows, from

which he should realize a return of \$1,000 a year in dairy products and cattle. His fall wheat, clover seed, poultry, apples and eggs should make up another \$1,000, or a total of \$2,000 a year as the income from such a farm.

With a little better farm than I have, said Mr. Anderson, I believe I might do better, by pushing my cattle a little faster, and selling them to the butcher at a little higher price per pound. The growing period of an animal's life is the time to feed it. Cattle to be turned over to the butcher, weighing 950 to 1,050 lbs., at 18 or 20 months, will give a good profit, and when the people get a taste of that kind of beef they'll shove back their plates for more. Last year the championship bullocks at the four fat-stock shows—Amherst, N.S.; Guelph, Ont.; Regina and Calgary—were all barely turned two years old, and weighed 1,400 to 1,450 lbs. apiece.

For the man rightly situated, there is a good field in turning off butchers' cattle when the price is high early in June.

In an earlier portion of his address, Mr. Anderson had admitted that by using a Shorthorn bull of the beef type he had bred his herd somewhat away from the dual-purpose type, and the cows were not milking so well as they used to do.

The question was asked, how do you keep up the milking qualities of the females? By selecting the heifer calves from the best cows, he replied, and by trying to develop the heifers. He gives them a little grain once or twice a day during the first summer on grass.

**BUYING AND FINISHING CATTLE.**

Mr. Thos. McMillan, who is one of the most successful cattle-feeders in Ontario, started by saying: "Farmers are making a great mistake in raising stockers and selling them to us to finish. If they would feed their cattle a little better, so as to have them ready to ship at 2 or 2 1/2 years of age, and realize beef price instead of feeder price, they would make more profit and cut the like of me out of the business." However, since there are those who will sell feeders, the advantages he had found in buying instead of raising his own feeders are these:

1. In purchasing one can pick only animals that are good thrivers.
2. He has a light stock in the busy summer season when weather is hot, flies are bad, and the cattle do not make good gains.
3. By buying steers two or three years old we get animals with their frames already grown, nearly all the elements of soil fertility that enter into the composition of the finished carcass are already in their bodies, and in the fattening or finishing stage 95% of all the elements of fertility in the food consumed are returned to the soil in the form of manure.

In buying, great care should be exercised in selection; well bought is half sold. He likes to get steers of 1,200 to 1,250 lbs. weight, at 2 or 2 1/2 years of age. Animals of this age will give more economical gains than older cattle.

"What is to be done with the inferior steers you refuse to buy?" was asked from the audience.

"Cut their heads off before they are born. This is the question we have been trying to solve for years—how to get rid of these inferior cattle. If every feeder would do as I do, there would be no sale for them, and the raiser would resolve that the scrubs he has would be the last he'd ever raise."

Mr. McMillan proceeded to describe how he keeps his steers, advising stabling as soon in the fall as there comes a succession of early frosts; feeding regularly, and keeping stables clean and tidy, especially when feeding silage. It is impossible to have a sweet smell in the stable with pieces of silage lying around. Sweep the passages after each ration. Feed regularly, treat the animals kindly, and have water before them all the time. He emphasized feeding loose. He keeps 12 or 14 steers in a box. It takes no more space than feeding in stalls; it requires a little more bedding, but the gains are better. He beds and cleans out the stalls twice a week, turning the steers out while this is being done. He dehornes all cattle bought with horns on, and recommends the dehorning of all cattle when young. To guard against vermin, whitewash the stables every spring after the animals go out. In the fall, after the cattle are in, go over them with a mixture of 3 or 4 parts dry cement and 1 part of insect powder or hellebore. Dust along the back from tail to horn with a cream-of-tartar can with holes punched in the end. The cement is heavy, and settles down through the hair, and makes a very effective insecticide, even without insect powder or hellebore. In a month go over them again, to destroy any lice that may have hatched from the nits. This, he stated, was the best thing for lice that he had ever tried.

In feeding, a good beef animal should be kept always in a condition almost fit for the butcher. Silage is the basis of Mr. McMillan's ration. He feeds, approximately, 35 lbs. silage and 5 to 7 lbs. straw (cut at threshing time). To this is added a little mixed grain each day, starting with about 2 1/2 lbs. It is a great mistake for a feeder to confine himself to any one grain feed. A hundred pounds of oil cake and a hundred pounds of pea meal, fed together, will produce much cheaper gains than will either fed separately. Besides the feeds mentioned, after the morning ration of cut feed some long clover hay is given. The amount of heavy feeds (grain and millfeeds) is gradually increased towards the close of the finishing period, about

9 to 10 lbs. a day being given in March. Withdraw a little of the silage towards the last, reduce the straw, increase the clover hay, and add a little oil cake and pea meal or corn meal. Of late years he had used oil meal and corn meal instead of oil meal and pea meal as formerly, and thought he had got better results, thereby, although he added that the former mixture made a better-balanced ration. Right here we wish to state that while the former ration accorded better with the old-fashioned idea of a balanced ration for finishing cattle, the latter one accords more nearly with what is now considered a balanced ration for this purpose.

He considered that 300 lbs. for a stable of steers is a very fair gain.

Mr. McMillan has 65 acres of land on which he follows a three-year rotation, growing some 18 acres of corn each year. Except for about \$150 worth of mill-feed, this land produces all the feed for stable-feeding 60 head of cattle, 5 or 6 horses, and two brood sows.

**STEERS FROM BIRTH TO BLOCK.**

Mr. Partridge, a young farmer of Simcoe County, is engaged in dairying with Shorthorn grades. He raises and finishes his own cattle, and believes that if there is money in both ends of the business there must be still more money in combining the two on one farm, as the feeder is thereby enabled to breed the right class of feeders. He made a strong plea to the Shorthorn breeders to pay more attention to the milking qualities of their herds. We cannot afford to keep a grade cow for the calf she raises, as it generally keeps a steer hustling to keep his own end clear without having to help out his mother. He believed the utility of the Shorthorns to the Ontario farmer depended upon their being profitable for dairy purposes, as well as being capable of raising good steer calves. He strongly urged the breeders of Shorthorns to keep the dual-purpose ideal in mind—a sentiment endorsed by the soundest-thinking men present, as well as the great majority of the crowd.

**PROF. DAY.**

In summing up, Prof. Day emphasized the fact that Mr. McMillan used a comparatively light meal ration, and by cutting up the straw and mixing with silage, tried to make this roughage palatable. Discussing the cost of producing beef, he expressed his opinion that the farmer feeding cattle on his own land could afford to sell his farm products to his animals at a little less than going market price, and still come out ahead of the man who sold his grain, for the feeder would have manure to enrich his land, and be able to produce crops more cheaply than the grain-selling farmer with his impoverished land. In the matter of finishing steers, he pointed out that gain in weight during fattening cost more than the selling price of the increase. The profit of the operation depended on the increase in price per pound of the whole carcass. The fatter a beast was bought the shorter the time he would have to be fed, the less the number of pounds that would have to be added at a loss, and, consequently, the higher the price per pound the feeder could afford to pay for the store cattle.

As for what one of the three foregoing lines was most profitable, i. e., raising feeders, finishing them, or raising and finishing, he thought it depended somewhat upon conditions. Where a man had a lot of cheap pasture on which young cattle could graze he thought raising feeders for somebody else to finish might be carried on profitably. With a little better land, Mr. Partridge's plan was to be recommended.

In reply to a remark as to dual-purpose Shorthorns, Prof. Day shook his head. The dual-purpose Shorthorn is what we want, he said in substance, but how to breed and perpetuate such a strain is a problem.

**Do You Want a Situation**

WITH ONE OF CANADA'S LEADING FARMERS OR STOCKMEN? THEY ALL READ THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE. AN ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN WILL NOT ESCAPE THEIR ATTENTION. SOME OF THEM WILL WANT YOU. TRY IT. SEE RATES UNDER THAT HEADING IN THIS PAPER. ADDRESS: THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.

**Profitable in Practice.**

I duly received your premiums, Reading Glass and Microscope. They were more than I expected. I think the "Farmer's Advocate" should be read by every farmer who wants to be up with the times. Many an article, if put into practice, is worth far more than the price of the paper. Thanking you for the premiums, I shall recommend your paper as opportunity offers. Wellington Co., Ont. JAMES GREEN.

**It is the Best.**

The "Farmer's Advocate" is the best journal coming to my office, and deserves the support of everyone interested in progressive agriculture. ARCHIBALD SMITH, Professor. Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Miss. Agricultural and Mechanical College, Agricultural College, Miss., U. S. A. December 18, 1905.

**HORSES.**

**Feeding Idle Horses in Winter.**

Idle horses which are turned off during the winter, or which are kept in a strawyard, should receive plenty of hay, and it is in all cases the best plan to feed it ad lib., the horses being given as much hay as they will eat, but not enough to waste under foot. Hay is the most suitable kind of food for idle horses in the winter time, containing as it does an adequate amount of nourishment, and being suited to the requirements of horses which are not doing any work, and which only get what exercise they choose to take. The amount of hay which idle horses consume each day when it is supplied to them ad lib. varies somewhat in different cases. On a rough average, light horses will eat from 19 to 22 pounds of hay per diem, when they are given as much as they like to eat, while heavy-draft horses require somewhat more. Hay is the best substitute for grazing. In the case of horses which are kept on straw it is most advisable to include a daily allowance of roots in their diet, as these prove most wholesome, and are of great benefit in keeping the horses healthy and preventing constipation. This is apt to occur when horses are mainly fed on hay and chaff if some laxative food is not provided. Fourteen pounds of roots daily is not at all too large an allowance for idle horses kept on straw, and when there is a plentiful supply of roots available this quantity or a slightly larger one may well be fed. Some horses are more partial to roots than others, and while all horses are fond of some roots, it is found that they vary somewhat in regard to the amount of roots which they will eat with relish. In some cases the allowance above may prove to be as much as the horse cares to eat, and more roots would not be consumed, even if offered. In any case, however, there is no chance of a horse eating more roots than are good for it when receiving a great deal of dry fodder. Though horses will readily tackle whole roots or those cut into halves, it is the best plan when feeding roots to cut them up in the root-cutter or pulper.

**BRAN MASHES.**

In default of a supply of roots, horses fed on straw must be given bran mashes at frequent intervals, and at any rate, once a week, while a bran mash twice weekly will be better. The bran should be dealt out with a liberal hand in preparing the mashes. These bran mashes, like the roots, serve to keep the horses healthy, by reason of their laxative effects, and it is certainly highly advisable to provide them as recommended if sufficient roots are not on hand.

The hay given to the horses is best fed in a long state, and there is no reason to chaff it. If desired, a mixture of chaffed hay and straw may be supplied to supplement the hay, but cut stuff of this description when fed by itself does not make a particularly palatable feed, and horses will only eat it if a keen appetite compels them to do so. By mixing a little dry bran or some grain in with the chop its palatability is, of course, greatly improved, and horses will then eat it readily enough. Bran contains a goodly amount of nutriment, and it is a most useful food for idle horses, as it is in no wise heating. It is certainly a good plan to feed a little dry bran to horses running in the open or kept on straw during the winter. Clean, bright wheat chaff can also be used economically as a fodder.

One of the most important questions requiring consideration in connection with the present subject is that of feeding grain. Idle horses which receive a plentiful supply of hay do not absolutely require grain, and can be wintered without getting an allowance of grain. It is, as a general rule, the best plan to feed a few oats to horses under these circumstances, and the small extra outlay which is incurred in doing so is well justified. It is not, of course, in any way necessary to give idle horses much grain, and that merely means a useless expense which gives no satisfactory return. A small allowance is all that is required. A few oats serve to keep the horse in decent condition, and help to keep up the muscles, while if no grain is given they get out of condition and lose muscle. A horse which is wintered without receiving any grain loses its condition absolutely, and is quite unfit at first for work when it is taken into the stable again. By feeding some oats a certain degree of fitness is retained, and the horse will regain proper working condition and become quite fit again much sooner than if grain is dispensed with. When horses are given an allowance of oats, they, of course, do not require, or eat, as much hay as they do when they get no grain; and thus a saving in the hay is effected by feeding some grain, and this saving in hay is in a certain measure a set-off against the cost of grain, though it does not by any means cover the latter. It may be reckoned roughly that a pound of oats takes the place of from between two and three pounds of hay. Thus, when horses which are being wintered receive a daily grain allowance of two pounds they consume about five pounds less hay each day than they do

if they get no grain. A daily allowance of a couple of pounds of grain is sufficient in most cases, but a somewhat larger allowance—say three or four pounds—does not come at all amiss in the case of valuable horses. The question of how much grain should be fed is, to a certain extent, dependent upon the circumstances of each particular case, and must be decided by the man on the spot. Plenty of chaff should in all cases be mixed with the grain, and if bran is fed, the latter should also be mixed in along with the grain and chaff. If it is found to be economical to do so, barley or corn may be fed as part of the allowance of grain instead of oats, and the whole of the grain allowance may even be composed of barley or corn should an appreciable saving be effected by using barley or corn in the place of oats. There is, however, no gainsaying the fact that barley or corn is not as suitable as are oats for the purpose under discussion, and the latter certainly deserve the preference when it comes to choosing between the two kinds of grain.—[F. & S.]

**Key to Chart of Horse.**

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Poll.                               | 21. Seat of splint.        |
| 2. Forehead.                           | 22. Seat of sidebone.      |
| 3. Face.                               | 23. Loins.                 |
| 4. Muzzle.                             | 24. Coupling.              |
| 5. Throat-latch.                       | 25. Hip.                   |
| 6. Windpipe.                           | 26. Croup.                 |
| 7. Jugular groove.                     | 27. Flank.                 |
| 8. Point of shoulder.                  | 28. Stifle.                |
| 9. Chest.                              | 29. Hip joint.             |
| 10. Arm, from shoulder point to elbow. | 30. Thigh.                 |
| 11. Forearm.                           | 31. Quarter.               |
| 12. Knee.                              | 32. Point of hock.         |
| 13. Fetlock.                           | 33. Hock joint.            |
| 14. Pastern.                           | 34. Gaskin or lower thigh. |
| 15. Neck.                              | 35. Seat of thoroughpin.   |
| 16. Crest.                             | 36. Seat of curb.          |
| 17. Withers.                           | 37. Seat of bog spavin.    |
| 18. Back.                              | 38. Bone spavin.           |
| 19. Shoulder.                          | 39. Seat of ringbone.      |
| 20. Elbow.                             |                            |

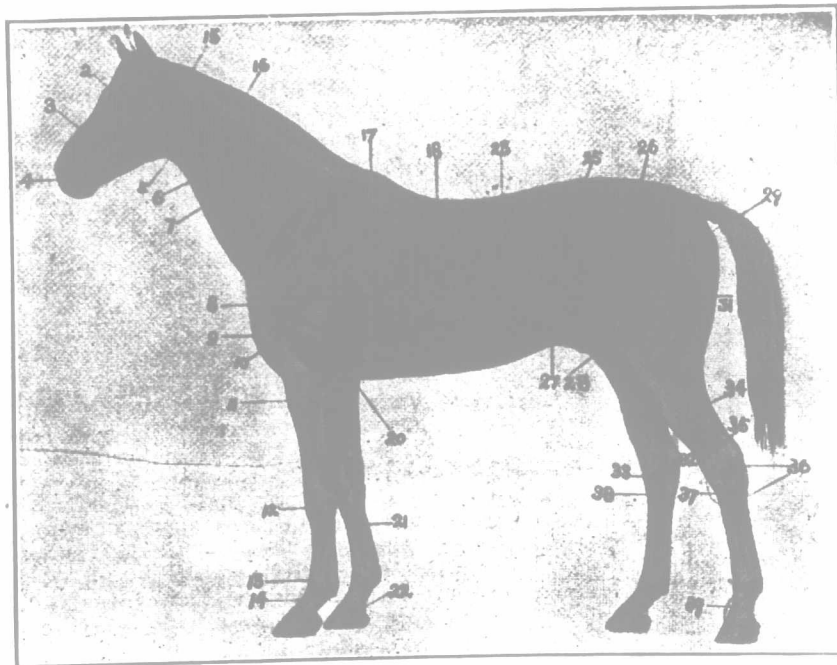


Chart of a Horse.

**Age of Breeding Mares.**

A correspondent of the London Live-stock Journal gives some experience on a question that has been much discussed. He says:

"I cannot say at what age a mare produces her best foal, but for the last eighteen years I have been agent for one of our largest insurance companies for mares against the risk of foaling; besides this I have had some personal experience. I have carefully analyzed the result of each year's business, and, though others may find results different, to me the greatest risk is a four-year-old mare with her first foal; I much prefer a three-year-old. I attribute this to the fact that a mare at four years of age is almost at her full strength, and oftentimes when stunted at three years, is allowed to lie comparatively idle, generally not much handled. We all know a mare is a most impatient animal, and at this age not, perhaps, under the best of control; the consequence is a ruptured blood-vessel and death. With a three-year-old my experience has been much more favorable; there is one which this year has proved barren for the first time, now 15 years of age, that has produced eleven live foals, only one of which has the company had to pay for as dying before they were a month old. Mares of 8 years are generally good breeders, and can be depended on up to 14 years, but mares of 10 years and upwards when put to the stud I find

very irregular, many only bring foals alternate years. From these we lose a great number of foals. I strongly advise, from figures in my possession, farmers to breed from their mares early, the first at three years, then rest one year if there is fear of spoiling her growth (which I do not think is the case). An early mother is the best milker and mother.

**Hint on Stallion's Care.**

What I learned by thirty years of experience relative to the care and management of stallions I am willing others should know, and should it prove of service to anyone I shall feel well paid for the trouble I have taken.

A few things that I consider of great importance are: First, before using the stallion to mares let him get some age. No colt will breed as well as an old horse from eight to sixteen years old, provided the horse has been properly taken care of. Next, avoid all pampering, both as to care and feed. Feed and work him as you would any horse, not overheating or overexerting him. If not situated so you can work or drive him, have a good roomy yard where he can run and exercise at his own free will. There are three things that should be remembered that are not conducive to fertility in a stallion or to soundness, strength or longevity in his progeny, viz., idleness, pampering with unhealthy food, and putting him to service when too young.—[F. C. Warner, in Wisconsin Bulletin.]

**THE FARM.**

**Ditching Machines.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I observed an inquiry in your issue of Dec. 14th respecting ditching machines. It is a regrettable fact, in view of the scarcity of labor, that a satisfactory ditching machine has not yet been invented, particularly of a form that is adapted to the wants of the farmer for digging drains. I do not know of any firm in Canada that builds a ditching machine, although there may be such, and if there is, in all probability this statement of mine will bring such a machine to light. In the United States there are a few ditching machines constructed, none of them, however, adapted to the requirements of the farmer. For digging canals 20 or more feet in width, and from 3 to 10 feet deep, small floating dredges are used successfully, and there are a number of firms in the States that construct these at a cost of from six to fifteen thousand dollars. There is a ditching machine entitled the Jacobs Steel Excavator, that can be designed to cut a ditch from 6 to 20 feet wide, and from 3 to 10 feet deep. So far as I know, there is none built to cut smaller ditches successfully, and hence, there is none adapted for digging the farmer's drain. The want of this machine is to be regretted, for I know from correspondence I have had lately with farmers that many are hindered from doing very necessary drainage by the scarcity of labor. It seems that there is yet no method that will take the place of the primitive pick and shovel. Ontario Agri. College. J. B. REYNOLDS.

**Getting Better Clover Seed.**

So far as vitality is concerned, said Mr. G. H. Clark, Dominion Seed Commissioner, there is no difference between highly-colored clover seed and that which is highly colored. As a result of the Seed Control Act, and the education in connection therewith, said Seed Commissioner Clark, there has been a marked improvement in the quality of the seed trade. Buyers this year should expect a premium on the seed produced in Canada. There has been in recent years a marked improvement in the quality of the seed being retained. This year the quality of the seed is being kept

... kindly sent us ... the "Farmer's ... We are very ... exceeds that ... BERTSON BROS.

## Now is the Time

to renew your subscription to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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We have a large number of extra copies of our Xmas number, one of which we will mail to each new subscriber.

The time is getting short, so **up and at it.**

### Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union.

The 27th annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union convened, as usual, in the Massey Hall, O. A. C., Guelph, Monday afternoon, Dec. 11th, at 1.45 p.m. The attendance was unquestionably the largest since its inception. The usual preliminary business, of appointing committees, hearing reports and passing resolutions, being disposed of, was followed by the report of the Secretary, Prof. C. A. Zavitz. This report included the addresses and reports of the co-operative experiments and summaries of the discussion which took place last session. About 30,000 of these had been printed by the Department of Agriculture, Toronto, in January, 1905, and had been distributed among experimenters and farmers throughout Ontario. In 1905 co-operative experiments had been conducted upon upwards of four thousand farms. These include the Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Farm Forestry, Poultry-raising and Agricultural Chemistry.

The President of the Union, Mr. F. C. Elford, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, remarked in his official address of welcome that the work of the experimentalist was not only a self education, but a benefit to the Province at large. Criticism of ex-students was a thing of the past, as it was no longer fitting. They were going out in the world educated and thoroughly competent to fill the highest positions of honor and responsibility, not only in Canada, but in every country in the world. The work of the Union was progressing, both in the number of experimenters and in its scope. He mentioned a new phase of work which had been taken up during the past year, viz., experiments with swamp soils, by Prof. R. Harcourt, and in forest soils, by Prof. E. J. Zavitz. In concluding his address, he expressed the indebtedness of the Union to Prof. C. A. Zavitz, whose work had been such a great factor in promoting its development and success.

#### RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS.

Results of co-operative experiments in agriculture was taken up by Prof. C. A. Zavitz, and presented in his usual lucid and illuminating manner. In submitting his report for 1905, he showed that a larger number of good reports had been received during the past year than upon any previous occasion. Better work was also being accomplished by those conducting experiments, due to their having become more familiar with the work, and having been associated with it for so many years.

Thirty-five distinct branches of field agriculture had been carried out during 1905, which covered practically all crops growing in Ontario. Prof. Zavitz presented a tabulated list of the average results of co-operative experiments conducted in Ontario in 1905 with grain crops, field roots, fodder crops, hay crops, potatoes, application of fertilizers, methods of cultivation, etc.

Summaries of four varieties of oats distributed throughout Ontario in 1905 showed Joannette oats leading. This oat gave an average yield of 53.6 bushels per acre, and was followed by Siberian, which gave a

yield of 48.4. Daubeney and Tartar King oats yielded 45.8 and 45 respectively. The Joannette oats had not been distributed for several years, owing to their very short straw, which made them unsuitable for the average soil of the Province. This had, however, been overcome by selecting heads from some of the long-strawed plants, and had been the means of producing a strain which surpassed the Siberian by an average of five bushels per acre. The Daubeney oat is a very hardy variety, and is well suited for mixing with Mandscheuri barley. It is one of the very best of the early varieties grown at the College. Tartar King did not give as good results as in former years. It is, however, very thick in the hull, though it possesses a very stiff straw.

Two varieties of barley were distributed in the spring, Mandscheuri and Oberbrucker. The Mandscheuri barley has, as on previous occasions, shown itself the outstanding premier six-rowed barley. It gave a yield of 37.7, and the Oberbrucker 34.3 bushels per acre, or a good margin in favor of the Mandscheuri. An improved strain of this variety is promised for distribution throughout the Province in the spring of 1906. Hulless barley has been experimented with to the extent of fourteen varieties. Guy Mayle gave very good results on the trial plots at the College, but all varieties of hulless barley were inclined to be somewhat weak in the straw.

Experiments with spring wheat showed Wild Goose leading, with an average of 24.9 bushels per acre, and Red Fife second, with a yield of 22.7 bushels per acre. Wild Goose is specially suited to the manufacture of macaroni, and has been found one of the best yielding varieties, both at the College and throughout the Province. Red Fife is one of the best wheats grown for flour production in Ontario.

Emmer and spelt were being successfully grown in many parts of the Province. Emmer produces a much larger yield than spelt, and also produces a good clean straw. Not infrequently it produces a larger yield of grain per acre than oats, and as it only contains about 22 per cent. of hull as compared with about 30 per cent. in oats, its value as a stock food is much superior.

Of the two varieties of buckwheat distributed in the spring of 1905, Japanese buckwheat produced 37.5 bushels per acre, while Silver Hull yielded 32.6 bushels. The Silver Hull is considered the most popular.

Two varieties of field peas were distributed, viz., the Early Britain and Canadian Blue, through those districts which were not as yet infested with the pea weevil. Early Britain gave an average yield of 28.3 bushels per acre, while Canadian Blue gave a yield of 27.5 bushels. The Early Britain has proven a very reliable and abundant yielder in all the experiments that have been conducted for several years past.

The summary of the results obtained with winter wheat experiments, again demonstrated that Dawson's Golden Chaff was the most popular variety. It possesses very stiff straw, and is a heavy yielder. Imperial Amber came second, but the straw of this variety is only considered of medium strength.

Results of co-operative experiments with corn showed Compton's Early leading, with an average yield of 56.74 bushels per acre, and Salzer's North Dakota, 53.87.

Some very interesting results were given with grain mixtures, which experiments are being conducted at the College. It was shown that when a mixture of barley and oats were grown together a larger yield of grain was produced than when they were grown separately, and they also produced a larger yield of grain than any other of the 17 different combinations used. The mixture which produced the best results was Daubeney oats, 34 lbs. per acre, and Mandscheuri barley, 48 lbs., or a mixture of 1 bushel per acre of each variety.

In experiments with fodder corn, Henderson's Eureka gave a yield of 17½ tons per acre, while White Cap Yellow Dent gave only 11½ tons. The Yellow Dent was, however, the more popular variety for fodder, according to the reports received from experimenters.

Results of valuable co-operative experiments with fertilizers were presented by Prof. Harcourt and the Secretary, as to the constituents of the soil and the proper constituents to apply so as to balance them properly to produce satisfactory crops. Swamp soils are generally lacking in mineral matter, and are almost entirely composed of vegetable matter in various forms of decomposition. Under proper conditions this organic matter is rapidly brought into available form, and in such quantities as to entirely overbalance the mineral part of the plant food. This results in a rank growth of straw, and a poor development of grain. This may be remedied by an application of lime, but the lack of potash and phosphoric acid is a much more serious matter. Prof. Harcourt stated that he had secured the co-operation of a number of farmers in testing the effect of fertilizers on swamp soils, and in every case the potash caused an increase in the yield of grain. With oats this increase amounted to from 30 to 40 per cent., and with corn 10 to nearly 100 per cent. over the non-fertilized plot. In two experiments with the oat crop and one with the corn, the Thomas phosphate gave no further increase in yield, while on the remaining plots the Thomas phosphate caused an increase of 30 and 77 per cent. with the oat crop, and 30.19 and 5 per cent. with the corn crop over the potash alone. The experimenters reported that the plots upon which the fertilizers were used produced long, bright straw, which stood up well and yielded grain of good quality, while that

on the "non-fertilized" plot was so weak that it broke down early and produced very light grain. Prof. Harcourt, in concluding, stated that these results indicated that the soils needed to be supplied with a certain amount of mineral constituents. Where the subsoil was clay he recommended getting the clay mixed up with the subsoil by plowing, as the clay contains the constituent usually lacking in the swamp soil.

#### FORESTRY AND HORTICULTURE.

A subject of much interest was taken up by E. J. Zavitz, Professor in Forestry, O. A. C. He discussed the subject under the clauses contained in the resolution adopted by the meeting in 1903. There was a demand for specially-trained men to carry on the work in the Province. A number of young men in Ontario desired to make this their life work. At present they could only accomplish this by leaving the country. The carrying out of forestry work in relation to agriculture and our great timber resources, requires that such a school be established at an early date. He considered that for economic reasons wood lands should be taxed at a different rate from lands producing other crops. The question of planting tree clumps on dairy farms or in permanent pastures for protection to stock is also worthy of attention.

Prof. Hutt gave an interesting report of the experiments in horticulture. These experiments began twelve years ago, and covered at the present every county and district in the Province. The reports of strawberries this year showed that Tennessee Prolific and Clyde gave the heaviest yields. In raspberries, Walboro was the best early and Cuthbert the best late variety. Prof. Hutt announced that the fruit experiment would be extended, and reports from apples and grapes would be secured in the near future.

#### PRIZE FARM COMPETITION.

The advisability of having a good farm competition in Ontario, which the "Farmer's Advocate" has several times urged, was presented by H. B. Cowan, Supt. of Fall Fairs, Ontario. He outlined a system by which such a competition could be made productive of much good in the Province. He mentioned the sphere of usefulness which these competitions were accomplishing in the Province of Quebec, where they were looked upon as being of greater service to agricultural interests than institute systems and fall fairs combined. He stated further that while the competition which had been carried on in Ontario some years ago had proven beneficial, yet he claimed they might be made of still greater service. The basis upon which the prizes were awarded might be made more elastic, so that they would apply to the various conditions of farm life throughout the Province. He suggested that while the main competition might be for the best-kept farm, the sub-classes might be arranged so that the man under less prosperous financial circumstances might have a fair chance to compete in one or more sections. For instance, a man who might not be able to compete for the best farm might compete for the best-kept wood-lot, the system of securing the best quality of seed for his general farm crop, the best system of feeding his farm animals; and, in fact, a great many phases of farm work might be given stimulus by drawing men who really need encouragement most into doing things in a businesslike and up-to-date manner. He suggested that booklets demonstrating the most approved and practical methods of farm bookkeeping be prepared for distribution among those who might wish to use them.

Hon. Nelson Monteith expressed his sympathy with the movement, but thought it advisable for obvious reasons that persons outside the Department discuss this question.

Mr. T. H. Mason wished to place himself on record as being in sympathy with any movement which would tend to make for the general uplifting of Canadian agriculture. He had not had sufficient time to consider the various phases of this matter, but thought the suggestions offered by Mr. Cowan workable.

Mr. R. F. Holterman gave expression to a few timely remarks upon the subject, and urged that the classification be subdivided so that the greatest good to the greatest number should accrue.

L. H. Newman, Secretary-Treasurer Canadian Seed-growers' Association, Ottawa, stated in his remarks that no better means could be devised to induce the people to put into practice the truths expounded by our agricultural colleges, experiment stations and institute systems than by such a system as this. It would be difficult, indeed, to estimate the value of the influence of a successful farmer in a community. He suggested in the classification that farm management should be given greater prominence, for in this respect many of our farmers are yet in a very primitive stage. Another feature which should be given the greatest degree of prominence is the beautifying of the farm home. The township societies might enter two or three homes in competition in each district. Homes such as these would offer an ever-present object lesson to the passer-by, and would be an incentive generally to the farmer to pay greater attention to this question, and thereby aid in raising the dignity of the social scale to a higher standard.

Election of officers for ensuing year are as follows: President, Geo. Robertson, St. Catharines; Vice-President, J. M. McCallum, Shakespeare; Secretary, Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. C. Board of Control—G. A. Putnam, Toronto; President Creelman, O. A. C.; J. O. Laird, Blenheim; Geo. Brodie, Bethesda; Hon. N. Monteith; J. W. Crowe, Pelham.

### Tile Drain or Ditch.

1. What size tile will it require to drain the surface water from 200 acres of clay land, drain about 200 rods long, about 8 feet of fall.

2. Which would be the cheapest and best, a tile drain or an open ditch?

3. What would such tile cost; or could you give me the address of some firm which manufactures molds for making cement tile for farm underdrain, and how long should such tile be?

Gas Line, Ont. G. N.

Ans.—The amount of surface water from a field depends so much upon circumstances, some controllable and others beyond control, that it is impossible to specify definitely the size of tile necessary to carry the run-off. It depends, of course, upon the amount of rainfall, and not the amount merely, but also the intensity—that is, the amount which may fall within a given time. It is obvious that when a fall of one inch of rain occurs in twelve hours, a larger proportion will run off the surface than if the same amount of rainfall were distributed over three days. Then, the amount of run-off depends upon the slope of the ground. In this instance the slope is slight, being about three inches in one hundred feet, consequently the run-off to be calculated upon is less than would be with a greater fall. Further, the run-off depends upon the condition of the soil itself, not merely its texture, which in this instance is clay, but upon the manner of its preparation. The field should be cultivated in the autumn to reduce the amount of run-off to a minimum, for it is better to allow the water to soak into the ground than to wash the surface. A drain to take the run-off from an area this size, must, however, take into consideration the probability of heavy summer showers, when perhaps the ground is relatively packed and smooth. If it were to provide for underdrainage from this amount of land, I would recommend a twelve-inch tile, but for surface run-off merely, I think a smaller size would be adequate. It might be a good plan in this instance to combine the underdrain with the open ditch by constructing a wide, shallow, open ditch, and underneath it placing 8-inch tile, which, with the open ditch to provide for occasional floods, ought to carry the run-off from this amount of land. Eight-inch tile is quoted at \$55 per thousand. Two hundred rods of this would cost \$181.50, not including carriage. Digging the ditch for the tile would cost about \$2.50 for one hundred feet, which would be \$82.50 additional, making a total of \$264 for the underdrain. The quotation for tile is based upon prices at the yards—for drain tile, not cement. Cement tile would, of course, cost more. I have not at hand prices for these.

Undoubtedly, an open ditch would cost less in the first place than a tile drain, although the open ditch might cost more in the end, on account of the constant attention which such a ditch would require, and the loss of land consequent upon the use of the ditch for this purpose.

J. B. REYNOLDS.

Ontario Agricultural College.

### To Keep Stacks of Corn from Moulding.

An American exchange prints a cut of a simple device for building shocks of cornstalks around so as to afford a degree of ventilation and keep them from moulding. It consists of four upright pieces, each ten feet long, which are used as corner posts; cross-pieces, each three feet long, are fastened on all sides six or eight inches from the bottom. A set of shorter pieces are provided for placing about half way up, and another set, each eighteen inches long, are nailed on the uprights near the top.

## THE DAIRY.

### Western Ontario Cheese-factory Instruction in 1905.

During the series of seven district meetings held in the latter part of November at various points by the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, Secretary G. H. Barr, reviewing the instruction work for 1905, said that of the 217 cheese factories in the Western district, 170 received instruction from the Association's instructors, and, of course, put up the required fee therefor. Of the remaining 47, all but 19 outlying ones could very well have been included by the instructors in the eight instruction districts. These 19 he did not think it was worth trying to include. The instruction this year has been quite satisfactory, factorymen and buyers being more in sympathy with it than ever before, the latter having advised the Association's secretary in certain cases where they knew attention or help was needed. There has been little complaint about the instructors' work, or about the fee charged the factories. Only one man complained about the sliding scale by which the fee was gauged according to the make. On the whole, Mr. Barr thought the sliding scale was advisable. He believed that if all the factories had to pay

the present maximum of fifteen dollars, a good many of the smaller ones would drop out and receive no instruction at all.

The quality of our cheese, taking the season all through, has been the best we have ever had. We have got away from those hard, dry cheese, except for about ten days in July, and an opportune rise in price let a lot of them out promptly without much injury to anyone. Our cheese are more meaty and fatter, one reason being that we have been shipping out closer to the hoop, and the makers did not require to salt so heavily. Our makers have been paying more attention to cutting the curds in the vats and to cooking them, and that, he added, is where the cheese is really made.

The only fly in the ointment was the fact that the past summer had been the worst for tampering with milk by the patrons in the history of the Western Association. Scarcely a factory but had a case of it. He thought, perhaps, the only way to check it was to show the guilty ones up. There has been only one prosecution this summer, and he thought perhaps patrons were getting the idea that they were in little or no danger of being prosecuted. He seemed to presage a more resolute attitude on this matter next summer.

Under the head of suggestions for 1906, the opinion was expressed that our instructors were spending too much time in the factories. He thought it would be better in many cases if the instructor would go around in company of a local director, or, preferably, the maker, and visit all the patrons on a concession, not singling out the bad ones only, for this kind of discrimination causes friction. The above plan has worked well this summer wherever tried. Then, after such a visitation, let the maker insist upon first-class milk from that territory, otherwise the patrons would come to look upon such a visit as something that need not bother them, and the same kind of milk would be sent as before. First show the people how to take care of their milk, and then let the man at weigh-stand reject any thing not up to the mark. The great trouble is the makers are afraid to refuse bad milk for fear of losing patrons to neighboring factories or to creameries. An understanding among makers was advised, so that none will accept milk refused by another. In the Ingersoll district they are standing together, and one case was cited where a man whose milk had been returned sent to another factory, was refused, went back to his own factory, and has been a good patron since. Wherever you find a maker who is in a position to insist upon good milk, you find the best conditions. In one case two neighboring factorymen had their territory divided with a boundary line. One of them, in particular, insisted upon first-class milk and got it, and turned out excellent cheese. But in some way trouble was brewed between the two, and each went after all the milk he could get. Result: Trouble in those factories this year, and buyers complaining about the quality of the cheese. Some system should be devised by which factories would not have to compete in each other's territory for milk.

## APIARY.

### No Alchemy in Apiculture.

The prudent apiarist, says Langstroth, in discussing the feeding of honey bees, will regard feeding—the little given by way of encouragement excepted—as an evil to be submitted to only when it cannot be avoided, and will much prefer that they should obtain their supplies in the manner so beautifully described by Shakespeare, whose inimitable writings furnish us, on almost every subject, with the happiest illustrations:

"So work the honeybees,  
Creatures that, by a rule in Nature, teach  
The art of order to a peopled kingdom.  
They have a king and officers of sorts,  
Where some, like magistrates, correct at home,  
Others, like merchants, venture trade abroad;  
Others, like soldiers, armed in their stings,  
Make boot upon the Summer's velvet buds;  
Which pillage they, with merry march, bring home  
To the tent royal of their emperor,  
Who, busied in his majesty, surveys  
The singing masons building roofs of gold;  
The civil citizens kneading up the honey;  
The poor mechanic porters crowding in  
Their heavy burdens at his narrow gate;  
The sad-eyed justice, with his surly hum,  
Delivering o'er, to executors pale,  
The lazy, yawning drone."

All attempts to derive profit from selling cheap honey or syrup fed to bees, have invariably proved unsuccessful. The notion that they can change all sweets, however poor their quality, into honey, on the same principle that cows secrete milk from any acceptable food, is a complete delusion.

It is true that they can make white comb from almost every liquid sweet, because wax being a natural secretion of the bee, can be made from

all saccharine substances, as fat can be put upon the ribs of an ox by any kind of nourishing food. But the quality of the comb has nothing to do with its contents; and the attempt to sell, as a prime article, inferior sweets, stored in beautiful comb, would be as truly a fraud as to offer for good money, coins which, although pure on the outside, contain a baser metal within.

Different kinds of honey or sugar syrup fed to the bees can be as readily distinguished, after they have sealed them up, as before.

The Golden Age of beekeeping, in which bees are to transmute inferior sweets into such balmy spoils as were gathered on Hybla or Hymettus, is as far from prosaic reality as the visions of the poet, who saw—

"A golden hive, on a golden bank,  
Where golden bees, by alchemical prank,  
Gather gold instead of honey."

Even if cheap sugar could be "made over" by the bees so as to taste like honey, it would cost the producer, taking into account the amount consumed in elaborating wax, almost if not quite, as much as the market price of white clover honey; and, if he feeds his bees after the natural supplies are over, they will suffer from filling up their brood cells.

### Bees: Their Value as Fertilizing Blossoms.

By R. F. Holtermann.

The report on page 1655 of the "Farmer's Advocate" mentions a resolution which was drafted and introduced by me at the last meeting of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association, and it was passed by that body. This resolution, as far as I am concerned, is the outcome of the experience of many years, and during the past summer I have been saying to my help in the apiaries and the students which were with me during the summer that I would submit a motion which would not only cover investigations along the line of the value of bees as fertilizers, but which would also ask for the testimony of any of those who believe the visits of bees are injurious to crops.

It may be a matter of surprise for many, in fact, the most of your readers, to hear that anyone is under the impression that it lessens the crop to have the bees gather nectar from the flowers. We know that such eminent investigators as Darwin and others have come to the conclusion that bees are great aids in the fertilization of blossoms. And yet there are, I believe, a few who honestly think otherwise. We want to respect those who think honestly, and seek, if we can, to convince them as to what is right, and this resolution goes further than anything I have yet heard of in that, if the Minister of Agriculture grants the request, the evidence, if any contrary to the general thought will be asked for, and if secured, published. I may say that just the past season I have seen abundant evidence of the value of the honeybees in alsike clover (for seed) fields. I had about one hundred colonies of bees at Mr. Robt. Nixon's, Renton, Ont.; I had about the same number three miles south at Mr. C. H. Shand's, and another one hundred three miles north of Mr. Nixon's, at Mr. Weldon Porter's. The day after Mr. Nixon threshed his clover seed he said to me: "Well, I do not know if the bees did it, but I had the finest yield of clover seed I ever had in my life." Four miles east of there I hear clover fields were not worth threshing. Mr. Shand told me: "We had a fine crop of clover seed, and I know now why they have been able to grow clover seed in Mr. Beaupre's neighborhood and not in ours. Mr. Beaupre keeps a lot of bees." Mr. Joseph Brethour, Burford, said to me this fall: "I know our alsike was not worth threshing, but I know it is because not enough bees are kept," and asked me if I could not establish an apiary there. Buckwheat is the same. On one farm where I had an apiary the farmer secured more than 600 bushels of buckwheat; and, while the bees cannot prevent fields scorching if hot winds and sun strikes them when the bloom is in a certain condition, and the bees cannot make the fields fertile, yet, generally, the fields nearest the bees give the best returns. In one township where alsike is grown, near Lindsay—Mariposa—there were a year ago over 2,000 colonies of bees; an immense number of bees are required to do this work. From the fact that beekeepers are anxious to have these investigations carried on, it is shown we look to the results with confidence, and I do not hesitate to say that, while in all seasons the results are not so marked, yet the best results cannot be obtained in growing the varieties of fruits, clover and buckwheat without the help of the bee. In the days when we are seeking to avoid ourselves of anything that will increase the profits in agriculture in its various branches, to carry out investigations which will draw attention to the value of the bee will be a valuable work, and it will require the eye who honestly hold the opinion that bees are not valuable in this respect. Since writing the above, I find in

my last copy of a British bee journal an advertisement for queen humblebees for export to New Zealand, where they are wanted for fertilization of the red clover blossoms. This is followed by directions for finding the queens, packing them, and their safe transportation.

**Rendering Beeswax.**

Considering the high commercial value of beeswax, it is surprising that so much of it should be allowed to go to waste as is permitted by a great many keepers of bees. Even the man with only a few colonies would find it a profitable investment to purchase a good wax press of some description. A Solar wax-extractor, which is simply a box with a false bottom of tin or sheet-iron and a glass cover, and which is operated by being set in the sun, is all right in its place, and will get most of the wax out of cappings, and any scraps of clean white comb which may come to it; but for melting up old comb which has been in the brood-chamber of a hive it is little more than useless, as the cocoons and other foreign matter will soak up at least half the wax as it melts. The only way to get practically all the wax from these old combs is with a press. Some people use a steam press, which sits on the cook stove and takes up a lot of room for a couple of weeks, while the wax slowly drips out of the spout at the bottom into a vessel set beside the stove to receive the wax, which it will do all right until it gets an accidental shove. And once is enough to have to clean wax off a kitchen floor. This process of rendering wax is all right if you only have a little of it to do or want to kill time in the winter. The writer uses what is known as a "Hatch-Gemmill" press, which will in a couple of hours handle all the broken and discarded comb and other wax-bearing accumulations from an apiary of one hundred colonies in two years' operations. The refuse comb is first melted in an old wash boiler, then dipped with a dipper into the press and subjected to such a pressure, applied by means of a heavy bench-screw, that practically every particle of wax is forced out of it. This press paid for itself several times over the first time it was run, melting up a lot of broken and moth-eaten combs bought from a farmer who had let his bees run themselves for a while. The chief objection to this press is that it makes a lot of "muss" dipping the wax from one vessel to another; but this objection is mostly in theory, as, with a little practice, it can be done very nicely, and a few old newspapers laid on the floor will catch anything that may happen to get away from the dipper. And it is much more satisfactory to go right at a piece of work and get it done and out of the way in a couple of hours than to have it on your mind and in other people's way for days together.

E. G. H.

**POULTRY.**

**Maine Poultrymen.**

At Portland the Maine State Poultry and Pet-stock Association held its fifth annual meeting the first week in December. The poultry show this year eclipsed the record of all previous seasons, over 300 specimens being exhibited, besides hundreds of pigeons, a large number of cats and kittens, and a few rabbits and Belgian hares. The exhibit of ducks and geese was fully equal to that of last year, and perhaps might be considered to be somewhat in advance of it; but few turkeys were shown. Dressed poultry and eggs were in larger quantities than ever before, J. Asa Fisher, of Sabattis, having an exhibit of special interest, winning him \$51 in prizes. B. G. Dickenson made an exhibit of pigeons that was at once the center of attraction for old and young. Several interesting lectures were given. Officers were re-elected: Silas Bartlett, Lewiston, President; Sumner Johnson, Portland, Vice-President; A. L. Merrill, Auburn, Secretary; T. H. Schlater, Auburn, Treasurer; E. E. Peacock, Kent's Hill, Auditor; H. L. Hutton, Oakland, Chairman Executive Committee.

**An Early-maturing Pullet.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":  
In the spring I gave you an instance of early maturity in pullets. Now I have another that goes one better, and I think it is more of a rarity than the other. I had some thirty-six chickens hatch on April 15th, and a pullet from same hatch laid her first egg on August 4th—one hundred and eleven days from egg to egg. She laid again on the 8th, and laid up to Oct. 23rd fifty-five eggs; from Sept. 28th to Oct. 23rd she laid every day. She then became broody, but I shut her up, and on the 28th she commenced to lay again. Several others of the same hatch are laying right along, and if any more of your readers have the same experience they might relate it. I saw in the R. F. J., in August number, where a man had a pullet that laid her first egg at 106 days.  
Boisevain, Man. ED. BROWN.

**GARDEN ORCHARD.**

**An Orchard Farm in the Annapolis Valley.**

The Lyndhurst Farms in the famous "Annapolis Valley," located at Canning, Nova Scotia, have apple and pear orchards over 100 acres in extent. The varieties grown are Gravensteins, which up to now Nova Scotia has excelled the world in growing, and which seem to attain a higher degree of excellence in this Province than anywhere else; then, Kings, Ribstons, Blenheim, Greenings, Baldwins, Starks, Nonpareils, Golden Russets, Fallawaters and Wagners. Great satisfaction has been experienced the last few years with the Blenheim Pippin, which has been free of spot and an annual and heavy bearer, the fruit always having a ready sale in the English market, and consequently fast becoming a favorite. All fruit from these farms is exported to Europe, and most of it sold at Covent Garden Market, the price

averaging, one year with another, about \$3.00 per barrel, net. The apples are shipped from the farm in steamers, leaving weekly from Halifax for London and Liverpool, commencing in September with Gravensteins, and ending about the middle of March with Nonpareils and Wagners. The cultivation is similar to that adopted by all good orchardists here and elsewhere. Fall plowing is again being adopted, as many believe it preferable to spring plowing, whether a cover crop is grown or not. Pruning is commenced in the early spring; the aim is to be through with it before the snow is off the ground, so that the limbs may be hauled away on sleds. All trees at Lyndhurst are carefully sprayed three times each season to ensure good fruit. These orchards are renowned as annual bearers, and have never been known to fail any year from giving an average crop, although the oldest trees in these orchards are not more than twenty-three years old, with the exception of a few trees that have been planted since the French were in possession of these Provinces, and are yet strong and vigorous. Yet, 14 barrels of shipping apples have been picked from



Lyndhurst Farm. Owned by Mr. L. G. Harris, Canning, N. S.



Apple Packing at Lyndhurst, Home of Mr. L. G. Harris, Canning, N. S.

a single tree, and five hundred barrels gathered of one variety. There are over six thousand apple, pear, peach and plum trees in the orchards. Besides orcharding, the proprietor, Mr. L. G. Harris, grows grain and hay extensively. The Annapolis Valley has long been known as one of the best apple-producing districts in the world, both as to flavor and keeping qualities of the fruit. Vast areas of orchards have been planted the last few years, and the acreage now in orchards is fast giving this Valley a place second to none as the scene of a successful and lucrative business in growing and exporting choice apples and pears. Though the fruit-growing industry in the Valley is only in its infancy, the exports at present are between five and six hundred thousand barrels annually, while in ten years it is expected they will easily pass the million mark.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### Canadian.

Rev. J. A. Mackay, a Canadian missionary, was drowned in the Essquibo River, British Guiana.

Mr. H. J. Rose, a McGill University student, now a Rhodes scholar attending Oxford University, has won the Craven and Ireland scholarships for this year.

The Board of Education in Brockville, Ont., will supply flags to every room in their schools, to be placed in a conspicuous position and saluted by the scholars each morning at the opening exercises.

U. S. Commissioner Kershaw, Inspector of Fisheries for Washington State, when visiting Vancouver said that Canada has the best hatcheries in the world.

The total exports of Canada for the five months ending November 30th of the current fiscal year, were greater by five millions than the total exports for the whole of the fiscal year 1895.

Two brothers, named Brooks, who were working on the construction camp of the new James Bay Railway, shot seventeen wolves in one night. The Province of Ontario allows \$15 bounty for the killing of a wolf.

Four Canadians will run for parliamentary honors in the forthcoming British elections. Mr. Homer Greenwood, Liberal candidate for York City; Mr. Foster Boulton, Liberal candidate for North Huntingdon; Mr. H. F. Wyatt, Unionist candidate for Russcliffe, Nottinghamshire, and Dr. Rankine Dawson, son of the late Sir William Dawson, Conservative candidate for East Edinburgh.

### British and Foreign.

Barton Hall, the American College for girls in Sen-tral, Turkey, was destroyed by fire.

An immense floating dry dock, made by the U. S. Navy Department, is being towed 12,000 miles, from Chesapeake Bay to the Philippine Islands. The voyage will take at least four months.

Field-Marshal Yamagata, of the Japanese army, has been appointed President of the Mikado's Privy Council.

The Prince of Wales, at Rawal Pindi, in the Punjab district, reviewed an army of 55,000 men, the greatest force ever assembled in India in time of peace.

The sailors of the schooner Carmencita, known as the Sea-Wolf, carried a fortune on board unknown to them. Geo. Schaer, one of the sealers, found a greasy substance floating on the water which proved to be ambergris, worth from \$10 to \$15 an ounce, and which he used for greasing his boots. Having used all he needed, he saved a bottle, and, on arriving at Seattle, took it to a druggist to find out what kind of grease it was, and was surprised at being offered \$78 for the bottle, which contained some five ounces of pure ambergris. Some pounds of the stuff had been used to rub down the masts and spars of the schooner.

### Doings Among the Nations.

#### RUSSIA.

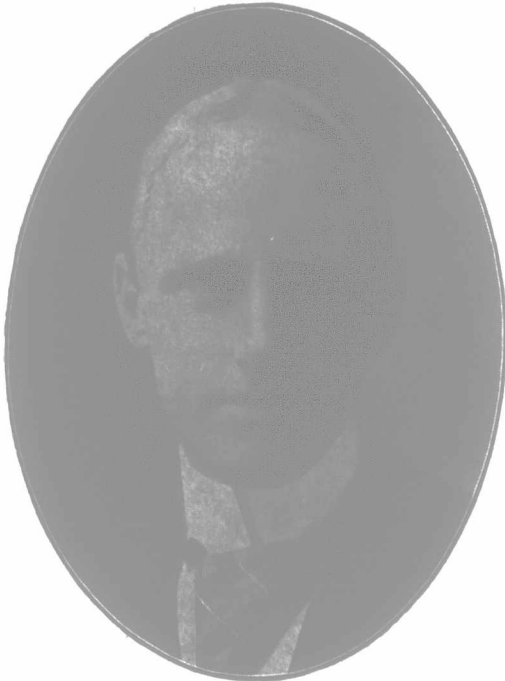
The general strike decided upon by the Russian Workmen's Council began at Moscow on December 20th, has since spread to St. Petersburg, and will affect the whole of the country. The preamble to the notice sent out by the strikers reads as follows:

"Citizens—Freedom or slavery? Is Russia to be governed by the people or robbed by a band of thieves? Let us stop industry, commerce and communications throughout the country, and with one united effort overthrow the last vestige of autocracy. To the whip, sword and machine gun let us oppose the revolutionary bayonet. Financial ruin threatens to engulf the Government. One more blow and the vile regime will be ended."

Trains loaded with troops on their way to the Baltic Provinces were stopped by insurgents, and some of

the soldiers were disarmed. On twenty-two railroads the employees have all gone out, and the last despatches state that a single telephone wire connected Moscow with the outside world.

## THE FARM BULLETIN.



Mr. Geo. A. Robertson, St. Catharines, Ont.  
President Ontario Experimental Union.

Forty thousand three hundred and ninety-six cars of wheat were examined in Winnipeg during the year ending August 31st.

Mr. W. R. Dewar, a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, has been appointed entomologist for the Agricultural Department in Cape Colony, South Africa.

The council of Aberdeen, Scotland, would have the Cattle Diseases Act amended for the admission of Canadian cattle.

The Minister of Agriculture has issued invitations for a congress in June, 1906, of fruit-growers to discuss questions of national importance. Provincial Departments of Agriculture and Agricultural Colleges are invited to send representatives.

Mr. W. Maw, Greenwood, Ont., writes: "Your paper is all right. I had an advertisement in it a short time ago for situation as farm manager, and it found me the job I was looking for, on the 200-acre farm of Mr. Arthur Johnston."

The Animal Husbandry Department of the Iowa Agricultural College will give a special course in the judging, breeding, feeding and management of horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep and swine, from January 2nd to January 13th, 1906.

The N. S. Fruit-growers' Association met, and after routine business appointed delegates to the Dominion Fruit-growers' convention, which will meet in Ottawa in June next. A resolution was passed, asking the Government to make the apple barrel a standard of measurement, and have but one size for all barrels throughout the Dominion.

It was recently announced that experiments, which have been made at Melun, encourage the hope that it will be possible to render cows immune against contagion from tuberculosis. It is now established that the efficacy of the vaccine lasts for a sufficiently long time. The milk of animals so vaccinated will be incapable of propagating tuberculosis.

Secretary Henry Wade, of the coming Clydesdale and Shire Show, says that the outlook for this year's show is a very good one, and the fact of having all the annual meetings of the various Horse Breeders' Associations that week will make it one of great interest, not only to the horse but the cattle breeders of this country. Mr. Wade is arranging a very interesting programme, and reduced rates will be secured, so that no doubt there will be a record attendance, not only at the horse show, but also at the various annual meetings.

Mr. C. W. Rubel, a member of the graduating class of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Iowa State College, has been appointed head of the Animal Husbandry Department of the California Polytechnic School, San Luis Obispo, California. This is an important position, and Mr. Rubel is well qualified for the work assigned him. Since graduating he has spent one year at the Iowa State College, assisting in the Animal Husbandry Department. Since the first of June, 1905, he has been in charge of one of the best stock and dairy farms in the State of Iowa. The demand for well-trained men along animal husbandry lines is growing greater each year. The Animal Husbandry Department of the Iowa State College has been called upon to fill six positions during the past year for every one five years ago.

### Creamerymen Meet at Guelph.

A public meeting of the creamerymen of Western Ontario was held in the lecture-room of the Dairy School, Guelph, on Thursday afternoon, December 14th, and was well attended. The following programme was carried out: Chairman's address, Robt. Johnston, St. Thomas, President of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario; "Instruction at creameries, 1905," Geo. H. Barr; "Construction of cold storages," J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa; "Our butter in the British market," Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. C., Guelph; "Different methods of churning and washing butter," Fred Dean, Creamery Instructor; "Pasteurizing cream at cream-gathering creameries," C. W. McDougall, Creamery Instructor.

Mr. Johnston congratulated the buttermakers on the improvement they had made in the quality of the butter in Western Ontario, and was glad to see so many present.

Mr. Barr stated that 71 creameries were in operation in Western Ontario during the past season, 12 more than in 1904. Of this number 53 were visited regularly by the instructors, who made from five to six visits to each. The instructors, besides visiting the creameries, visited over 1,000 farms from which cream was being sent to the creameries, with a view to improving the quality of the cream. The quality of the butter manufactured in the creameries in Western Ontario during the past season was the finest in the history of the trade. This was due, said Mr. Barr, to the work of the instructors at the creameries, and the fact that the butter had been sent forward for consumption as quickly as it was made. Very little butter was held for more than a week at the creameries. The cold storages at the creameries are in many cases only cold storages in name, 32 of them being reported by the instructors as being above 40 degrees temperature in July. This is one of the greatest weaknesses in the trade, as the best butter made would very soon spoil by being kept at a temperature of over 40 degrees.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick expressed great pleasure in meeting with the creamerymen of Western Ontario, and thought that meetings such as these did more to improve the quality of our dairy product than larger conventions. He said there was a decided improvement in the quality, style and finish of Western Ontario butter during the past season. Irish butter, said Mr. Ruddick, is the strongest competitor the Canadian butter has to meet, and if we are going to make much impression on the British market it is necessary to have a large quantity of butter, as well as to have it of good quality. One of the strong points in our Canadian butter trade is that we make pure unadulterated butter. He emphasized the necessity of keeping butter at low temperatures. The keeping quality of butter depends on the temperature at which it has been held. During the past summer he had made a number of experiments to determine the insulating qualities of different materials used in the construction of cold storages or ice houses. Small buildings were constructed with different materials, and in different ways; exactly the same amount of ice was placed in each, the temperature of each was taken, and the drip from the melting ice carefully weighed. Some of the results given by Mr. Ruddick were that brick was not a good insulator; a 13-inch brick wall was no better than three-ply of lumber; hollow cement gave exactly the same results as brick; weakness in cement blocks, the walls may get out of plumb and cause cracks clear through the wall; solid cement wall preferable to cement blocks; air spaces are not being used in modern buildings; sawdust is a poor material to use in a wall—in fact, it should never be used; mill shavings are the best filling material to use. He emphasized the necessity of using the very best damp-proof paper in constructing the walls and ceilings of buildings. Common building paper should not be used. The greatest care should be taken in having all the lumber used carefully matched to avoid the least little crack.

Prof. Dean, in his address on "Our Canadian butter in the British market," said he would place our butter in the same class as Russian. A number of those present thought this entirely wrong. Manchester, he considered too critical a market for our Canadian butter; Leeds was a good market; Bristol he considered the most favorable market for Canadian butter. He stated that we were developing far too much acid in the cream at the present time to produce the mild flavored butter required for the British market, and that inside of five years our method of making butter would be entirely changed to churning perfectly sweet cream, having the butter made and packed in two hours from the time the milk was delivered at the creamery. He did not say, however, how he was going to do away with the hand separator and the cream-gathering creamery.

Mr. Fred Dean gave an interesting paper on churning and washing butter. This is a live subject among buttermen at the present time, and an interesting discussion took place regarding the moisture contents of butter. Mr. Dean stated that it was quite possible to vary materially to increase or decrease the percentage of water in a pound of butter by different methods of churning and washing the butter. One instance he gave was that at a creamery he was taking 24 pounds of milk to make a pound of butter, and by changing the method of churning and washing the butter it only took 20 pounds of milk to make a pound of butter.

Mr. Dean also stated that one of the chief defects in Western Ontario butter in the past was that it was too soft. This was not the case dur-

ing the past season, and he attributed the improvement largely to the work of the instructors.

Mr. C. W. McDougall, in taking up the subject of pasteurizing, stated that there was sure to be considerable loss in the buttermilk from pasteurizing very sour and loppered cream, as it is delivered at many of the creameries during hot weather.

This closed one of the most successful creamery meetings ever held in Western Ontario.

**The International Show.**

Records of the annual unparalleled successes of the International Live-stock Exposition, held at the Union Stock-yards, Chicago, last week, might become monotonous, but there is no lagging of interest, no falling off in attendance, no depreciation in the quality, nor lessening of the numbers of the exhibits that invade the great stables and amphitheatre, and carry new honors to the breeds they represent. The new home of the Exposition, the completion of which delayed the show two weeks, is immense. One half of Dexter Park pavilion, which the new building supersedes, composes the circular end of the new structure, while stretching away on either side of an immense tanbark show-ring, comfortable seats rise tier upon tier, furnishing seating capacity for many thousands of spectators. And this accommodation was none too ample for the visitors who thronged to the show from the opening to the closing days.

There is something in the management of this immense show to which are drawn exhibitors and spectators from all over the world, that at once inspires confidence. There is no confusion nor unseemly haste, but the whole detail of each day's programme is carried out with machine-like precision. It is a show with a manager who can manage. Mr. W. E. Skinner remembers everything and everybody, and is well assisted in his onerous duties. The English Royal might recover its popularity and re-establish its undoubted usefulness under such a guiding hand and by the application of such business methods as Mr. Skinner employs.

New features were introduced this year for the entertainment of the public. Beginning on Monday evening, when the formal opening took place, horse-show features and parades were put on each night. It would require an artist, a musician and the pen of the most-gifted novelist to adequately describe the scenes in the broad arena on the opening night of the show. Dazzling lights, prancing coach horses, entrancing music and teeming crowds, then the Highland Pipers' Band heading a parade of Scotland's invincible drafters and great lolling Galloways. It was a supreme hour for Scottish live-stock institutions, and the tribute paid to them was the expression of appreciation of the value to humanity of the generations of patient work that have been required to produce such breeds of horses and cattle as were represented. The tribute was fitting; would that all deserving could have received it.

The fat classes of steers and heifers were exceptionally well filled this year, and the classification is more complete, there being provision for animals of different ages in each breed, and for grades and cross-breeds, besides a bewildering number of specials. In Shorthorns Trout Creek Wanderer, the white steer bred by Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., and which won first in the yearling class of the breed last year in Mr. W. D. Platt's hands, was champion this year. The grand champion of all breeds and crosses was Blackrock, a grade Aberdeen-Angus steer, two years and eight months of age, shown by the Iowa Agricultural College. This same institution also had the reserve steer, in General Manager, a pure-bred Hereford. The championships were awarded by Mr. Thos. B. Freshney, of Louth, England, who said that Blackrock was practically the only Smithfield sort of bullock in the show. There were others, however, that looked "as good as the crops" to most of the spectators. The champion sold for \$25 per cwt. to go to New York, and weighed alive 1,650 lbs. The championship also went to the Angus cattle in the carload lot competition, the champion carload of steers averaged 1,524 lbs., and sold for \$3.65 per cwt. In the block test an Iowa steer's carcass won the highest award, but this steer was unplaced alive.

**HORSE SHOW.**—Among the horses the most notable feature was the large increase in the exhibits of Clydesdales and German Coachers. Messrs. Galbraith & Son, Graham Bros., McLay Bros., A. G. Soderburg, Murrie Bros., Forbes Bros. and C. E. Clark made the bulk of the exhibits in Clydes, while J. Crouch & Son and Oltman Bros. made as good a showing of the Kaiser's coachers as probably was ever seen. Percherons, as usual, were strong in the stallion classes, but fell away when it came to young stuff and females, a serious reflection upon the breed that its exponents should try to eliminate. The drafters in singles, pairs, threes, fours and sixes were a magnificent lot, the Pabst Grays and the Morris Bays being the popular lots, while Swift's, Armour's and S. & S.'s (which stands for two German names difficult of pronunciation, but very prominent in packing town) grays added to the importance and interest of the draft-horse display.

**HORSEPS.**

Although it was primarily intended to make cattle the most prominent feature of the International, and this end has been accomplished to a most gratifying extent, the occasion offers such a magnificent opportunity to further the interests of horse-breeding that it is being more and more availed of by horsemen to exhibit their favorite stock. This growing patronage of the show by horsemen is commendable. It not only pro-

motes the welfare of the most admired and popular of farm stock, but the display of such superior animals as are brought out year after year adds to the interest and entertainment of the great multitude who visit the show, but who in the strictest sense are not of the fraternity of stock-breeders, and owing to the great predominance of this class of people, to the admiration of everyone for the horse, and to the substantial prizes offered, the horse is becoming more and more the center of attraction at this the greatest of live-stock exhibitions. This year a show of horses by the Stock-yards people, including drivers, drafters, saddlers, etc., was the feature of the opening evening, and on each subsequent night the most spectacular classes were judged and the different breeds paraded.

It must be evident to the most casual observer, who has had an opportunity of visiting this show during the past six years, that the Clydesdales are making most pronounced advancement in the general character of the representatives of the breed and in numbers shown. Each year the display of Scotland's native and Canada's draft breed is described in the superlative, and this year marked one of the longest steps forward. Not that the champions were so much better individuals than those of last year, but there were no distinct dividing lines between the winners and those outside the money. The judges were Professors Carlyle, Colorado; Rutherford, Iowa, and Humphrey, Wisconsin, and their work was quite generally satisfactory. The class for aged stallions was thirteen strong, and included some noted winners. Pleasant Prince, by Prince Pleasing, a well-known horse, now owned by O. E. Clark, was first choice, and but for a pronounced lack of masculinity about the head is a smashing good show horse, with more than the average endowment of the excellencies of the breed. Next to him came the Woodend Gartley four-year-old, Criterion, now owned in Wisconsin. He is not a very ample horse, and might have better feet, but he is strong, has plenty of bone and draft character, with an exceptionally well-set neck. The Baron's Pride horse, Baron Afton, was placed third. He is of the modern Clydesdale type, well up, flashily legged, with strong joints and good movement. There was considerable wonder expressed that the judges did not hit on the popular type earlier, but if they erred at all it was in giving prominence to substance of body, the lack of which in Clydesdales has been so often decried by the best judges of horses, and by the best wishers of the breed. Baron Afton was imported some time ago by Alex. Galbraith & Son, who recently repurchased and exhibited him. One of his stable mates of the last importation, Baron Romeo, stood in fifth place, while Graham Bros.' Baron's Pride four-year-old, Baron Allister, was relegated to fourth place. He is very much the type of Baron Afton; in fact, the Graham boys show only the most approved type, and this was a most creditable representative of their stud. It was simply a case of there being more first-prize horses than there were first prizes for.

Like last year, the champion of the breed came out in the three-year-old class, and as was the case last year, the champion was also the champion at Toronto, belongs to Graham Bros., of Claremont, Ont., and is a Baron's Pride. This was Refiner, and the horses that can beat him only come to America once in a long period. When we say that he conforms in almost every particular to the demands of the breed the horse is well described. Such feet, ankles, legs (this is not a plaudit of a ballet girl), attractive style and well-turned middle, one only sees in champions of strong shows. Galbraith's Show King crowded the champion hard. He also is made up well at the pasterns, and has big, wide feet. He looks well in front, with his deep chest, strong knees and legs, set well under his body. He is a deep horse in the middle, and a good size. Next to him stood Graham's Recruit, another Woodend Gartley colt, a little smaller and finer than those above him, but a wonderfully smooth, easy, true mover, and a model in conformation and quality. McLay Bros.' home-bred Noranbank was more than a credit to fourth place.

Usually the classes begin to weaken after the three-year-olds at the International, but this year the two-year-olds were an even dozen, and well maintained the high standard set by their seniors. Lord Shapely, by Montrave Dauntless, shown by Galbraith, won first on his superior style, strength and bloom, and except for a little lightness in the thighs, comes very near perfection in conformation. He is especially good in the hoof heads and set of legs, and moves with automatic ease. The Ontario exhibitors came in strong for second and third places, with Celtic Laird, by Argus, and the Baron's Pride colt, Baron Wallace. They both measure up to the standard set by these discerning breeders, to whose credit it must be said that they make an honest effort to get as good animals for the minor places in the showing as they put forward for firsts and championships, and in such shows as the International the substantiality of such a policy is well illustrated where the methods of the Clydesdale men come into comparison with those of the exponents of other breeds. Of the two colts under review, Celtic Laird has the more modern type, and is very flash in his limbs, while Baron Wallace is lower set, though he has missed the bulldog chest which too often accompanies a low-set horse, and instead has a long, deep chest, with the fore legs set well under the shoulders. His legs are clean and strong, as they need to be, not only to win in such a show, but to carry the strong, well-turned body and quarters above them. The fourth-prize colt inclined to a type or is of a type to which the judges seem to be partial,

as they favored it considerably. Baron Adam is the illustration. He is owned by A. G. Soderbury, of Illinois, and is by Baron's Pride. His kind is often spoken of as "puddy," and that pretty well describes the type. He, however, has good legs and a deep, thick middle. Galbraith's Buteland Sentinel, who stood in fifth place, is less pronounced in this type, but is very drafty-looking about his well-set legs, and has that deep, snug chest. This latter characteristic, by the way, is of considerable significance. It is not simply a fad for appearance, but is an indication that the legs are set strongly and well under the body, where they can do most good, and move to the best advantage. Nearly all the winning horses had a chest of this shape, and never have we seen as true a lot of moving horses in a Clydesdale show.

There was a small showing of yearling stallions, O. E. Clark's Prince of Fashion, by Pleasant Prince, winning first, although rather a choppy goer; Blacon Chime (imp.), by Pride of Blacon, shown by Graham Bros., was second, and McLay Bros.' Arrngibbon, by Prince Dauntless, was third.

Perhaps the strongest ring of the show was that for four animals, any age, the get of one sire. Three of these rings were Baron's Prides, shown by Graham Bros., Galbraith and Soderbury, while McLay Bros. showed a group of His Excellency's get which won third. The first place went to Graham's lot, consisting of Refiner, Baron Allister, Baron Wallace and Chiming Bell. The Galbraith string consisted of Baron Afton, Baron Romeo, Baron Bobbill, and Baron Kent. C. E. Clark won for two animals the produce of same dam (Lillie MacGregor's), while McLay Bros. were second.

For females the International authorities simply offered a prize of \$50.00 for best Clydesdale mare, but the American Clydesdale Association gave substantial prizes for females showing in different classes. In the first class some of the best mares on the continent came out, including Hodgkinson & Tisdale's Dona Roma, champion at Toronto. In such strong company, however, McLay Bros.' home-bred Lady Elegant, by His Excellency, was able to lead, as she also did in the class for mare four years or over. She is a mare of more substance than the Toronto winner, or even than this year's Cawdor-cup winner in Scotland, but no more so than last year's champion mare here. The same exhibitors had second and third winners, Princess Handsome and Princess Goodwin, both by Handsome Prince. The outstanding merit of these three home-bred mares, and the high position they took, elicited many complimentary remarks upon the tentative skill of the McLay Bros. as breeders.

The judges again selected rather a solid mare for the leader in the three-year-old class, in Clarke's Queen Lillie, by St. Christopher, and in this case there was a slight sacrifice of quality to weight. Next to her came the Toronto champion, Dona Roma, by Woodend Gartley, a mare after the latest pattern in draft horse architecture. Dona Roma has been faulted for a little plainness about the head, and for a droop in her rump, but notwithstanding all there was a place for her at the head of her class, even after giving the judges the privilege of favoring the more solid kind, for the Ontario mare has sufficient weight and all kinds of flash, bone, clean joints and pleasing movement. Chiming Bell (Graham Bros.), comes after the same pattern, but is not as large nor as full of bloom, and as yet has not developed as much substance.

The two-year-olds were an interesting class, as they brought out the champion female at the recent Portland Fair, in Forbes Bros' (Wyo) Cherry Blossom, by His Excellency, out of Orange Blossom. At first appearance this filly looks rather fine in the bone, but she is exceptionally clean and hard. She has good-sized feet, but long rather than flat. She might also look light in the middle, were it not for her unusually strong loin. McLay's Lady Graceful came between first and Graham Bros.' Heather Bell, a filly that as yet has not pushed out her sides, but has a wonderfully fine equipment for locomotion. Forbes' range-bred fillies were first and third in yearling, with McLay's standing next them. Filly foals were not strong, first going to Peach Blossom, by Majestic (Graham Bros.), and second to a filly of the same name, by His Royal Highness, from Iowa.

**THE CHAMPIONSHIP.**—Intense interest centered around the winning of the championship in Clydesdale stallions, and it was found that when the awards in the classes were made that representatives of three stables would compete for the coveted honor, namely, Clarke's black horse, Pleasant Prince; Graham Bros.' Toronto champion, Refiner, and Galbraith's two-year-old, Lord Shapely. The suspense was soon over, however, the plum going to the Ontario horse, with the Manitoban in reserve.

**SHIRES.**—Although the total number of Shires did not equal the Clydesdales, still the classes for serviceable stallions were decidedly large. Importers are bringing out as clean-legged specimens as they can find, so that each year we notice a steady advancement toward the type that best suits the needs, not only of the country, but also of the cities, as exemplified by the exhibits of geldings held in the same ring at the International. Three principal exhibitors made up the bulk of the show, namely, Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, of Bushnell, Ill., and London, Ont.; Taylor & Jones, and Robt. Burgess. Mr. Alex. Galbraith did the judging, in a very satisfactory manner. The first class, aged stallions, was fifteen strong, but the draft for short leet reduced it to eight. The placing of the first two was the most difficult, as an exceptionally big, flashy, rangy horse made a good showing. Finally, however,

he was placed second to a more compact sort. The third place was taken by Truman's well-known Blaisdon Albert, a horse that has won much credit for the Shires, and for the Pioneer Stud Farm. Saxon Hindlip, from the same stable, stood in fourth place. Like the Clydesdales, the champion Shire stallion was brought out in the three-year-old class, in Rolleston Wonder, by Moore's Extraordinary. He is one of the most typical draft stallions that has been seen in the Shire exhibit at this show. He has the typical Shire conformation, with nearly as much quality as one sees in a good Clydesdale. Robt. Burgess & Sons, of Illinois, were the exhibitors. The Truman Pioneer Farm made a good showing for the next two places, with Blaisdon Beau and Bury Standard. Both these horses well exemplify the ideals of this enterprising firm, as they possess immense strong bodies, with clean but drafty legs.

The Trumans were fortunate in landing first on Wrydelands Champion 2nd, out of a class of eleven two-year-olds, and fourth with Toneham King.

In the groups of five stallions owned by one exhibitor, Burgess was successful in landing the \$50 prize, but was closely followed by Truman's, who all through had put up by all means the most uniform exhibit of Shires, there being little variation in the type and character of the horses in this stable which won first and those that were compelled to take a lower position. The females in the Shire classes were decidedly weak in numbers, L. W. Cochrane and Burgess & Sons being the principal exhibitors. The breed was evidently weakened by the absence of females from the Truman stud.

**PERCHERONS.**—Numbers was the outstanding feature of the Percheron exhibit, although we fancied there was some improvement in general quality over past years. The great black champion, Pink, shown by Dunham & Fletcher, was beaten in his class by a stable mate, Albert, a big, rangy gray, rather clean in the bone, with the exception of two splints, and an easy goer. Pink stood second. Three-year-olds were headed by the Portland winner, Rosenberg, a low-set, strongly-built black, which afterwards won championship for McLaughlin, although very many good horsemen preferred the winner of the older section.

**BELGIANS** made a strong showing in numbers, there being about 20 entries in each of the stallion classes, the principal exhibitors being Crouch & Sons, McLaughlin Bros., and H. A. Briggs.

**HACKNEYS.**—The Hackneys did not put up a strong show, the competition being principally between Truman, Graham Bros. and Galbraith. Truman showed a big, 16-hand, solid-bodied horse, a remarkably easy mover and clean-stepper for his size, called Active Forest King, son of the great show horse, Forest King, and won first in the aged class over Graham's Rosary, by Rosador. Rosary put up a most sensational show of style, and behaved himself much better than any of his competitors in the ring, but as he was just recovering from distemper and a serious strain from being cast in his stall, did not show in his usual bloom. He is a very fine, clean-cut horse, quite different in type to the Hackneys imported some years ago, but it is claimed there is a greater demand for such horses than for the big-boned, strong-bodied type at first introduced into America. Galbraith's Beau Brummel was very much after the same type, but hardly so well educated, so was given third place. Truman's Bonnie Gabriel had a walk-over in the three-year-olds. The championship was won by Truman's Active Forest King. Mr. Henry Fairfax, of Aldie, Va., placed the awards.

**GERMAN COACHES.**—The Kaiser's Coaches made the best showing of any of the harness breeds at the International, as they were particularly strong in the three stallion classes. J. Crouch & Sons and Oltmann Bros. did practically all the showing. Crouch's famous old champion, Hanibal, again led his class, and maintained his claim to the championship of the breed in America. Helois, owned by the same exhibitors, won fourth, while the Oltmann Bros. filled the other positions. Oltmann's Manfred had the best of the arguments in the three-year-olds, with Crouch second on Emmore. Crouch's Burger was considered the best two-year-old, with Atlas, from the same stable, in the third place. The females in this breed were light in numbers, but were strong in individuality. A particularly favorable impression was made on the public mind by this breed when they were paraded in the evenings before the packed amphitheatre.

**FRENCH COACHERS.**—The stallion classes were strong in this breed, as it was practically an importer's rather than a breeder's show. McLaughlin Bros. won the best prizes and championships.

#### BREEDING CLASSES OF CATTLE.

**SHORTHORNS.**—Canada was represented this year by Shorthorns in the hands of only two of her own breeders, as well as by several winning Canadian-bred animals shown by American exhibitors. R. A. and J. A. Watt, of Salem, Ont., climaxed a creditable tour of American State Fairs by putting up a strong fight for premium honors at the International, winning in competition with the cream of the continent a full share of the best things going. The Watt Bros. deserve encomiums for the splendid advertisement they have given Canada in American rings, and, seeing them in the arena, holding, in many cases, the plums of the show and taking what came with the manner of gentlemen, one felt an additional glow of pride to think that the boys themselves were a tribute to Canadian homes, as their stock was to Canadian stables. All honor

to the plucky exhibitors who uphold our country's name abroad! They do us a greater service than the men who go there and build railroads or take charge of universities.

In aged bulls, F. W. Harding's Whitehall Sultan came into his own with the blue ribbon, second being found in W. H. Dunwoody's white Lavender Clipper, bred by W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., and sired by Imp. Choice Goods, while a good third stood Watt Bros.' Mildred Royal, bred by themselves, got by Royal Wonder, and brought on remarkably well since Toronto and Winnipeg. In two-year-olds, Harding's Whitehall Marshall came up strong for first, beating My Choice, shown by J. G. Robbins & Sons, Indiana, which last year had him worsted in the senior yearling class. Whitehall Marshall certainly made good this year, winning the senior sweepstakes and grand male championship. Coming to senior yearlings, Hon. John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont., headed a good string with their single entry, Bertie's Hero, which was second at Toronto, sire Clipper Hero, the Toronto junior champion of two years ago. Bertie's Hero has a fine combination of size, with the smoothness of form and fleshing and quality that may win more laurels in the future. Next to him stood Royal Sultan, another of the get of old Whitehall Sultan, exhibited by Herr Bros. & Reynolds, of Wisconsin. Cumberland's Last, later the junior champion, a white bull, turned up for colors in the junior yearling class. He is a wonderfully smooth, even-fleshed bull, with his hips laid in like those of an Angus. He was got by Cumberland, dam Lady Douglas, and was brought out by C. A. Saunders, of Iowa. Up beside him was sent Superbus, a red bull with a peculiar black spot on the left hook. He, too, is a first-rater, with an excellent loin and good beef form throughout. He is by Imp. Scottish Pride, dam Secret Superb, and was exhibited by the Ardmore Stock Co., of Iowa. Whitehall Sultan sired Glen Brook Sultan, the header of a very good line-up of senior bull calves, while a string of about twenty-eight junior calves left the ring led by Signet, a neat young calf, true in his lines, shown by the Kentucky breeder, Abram Renick.

In cows three years or over, the white Golden Bud, last year second to the Canadian-bred Fair Queen in the two-year-old class, won the blue for W. H. Dunwoody, of Minnesota. Golden Bud was bred by Hon. Senator Edwards, of Rockland, Ont., sired by Marquis Heir, a son of Imp. Marquis of Zenda. She will be remembered as the junior female at Toronto in 1903, and has well fulfilled the promise of her youth. Second went to Adkins & Stevenson, of Illinois, on Lady Marshall, and third to the Robbins cow, Lad's Lady, last year head of the aged class. Two-year-olds brought out the grand champion, Lad's Emma, a half sister to Lad's Lady (both granddaughters of the champion St. Valentine, bred by the Guardhouses, of Highfield, Ont.), and shown by Robbins & Sons. She is of good beef form, with well-arched ribs, broad back and loin. She will be remembered as the junior champion at Toronto in 1904. Close to her came Victoria of Linwood, shown by E. W. Bowen, of Indiana, while down to fourth went Juno of Woodhill, first junior yearling of 1904, and sixth from the top was left Watt's Tiny Maud, who was first at Toronto this year. The Watt Bros. got to the top in a long and exceedingly strong class of senior yearling heifers with that model of beef form, Queen Ideal, junior champion this year at Toronto and Winnipeg, second at Kansas City, and first here last year in a class of some twenty-eight senior calves. Robbins & Sons took second on Lottie; Forbes & Son, of Illinois, third on Zoe of Linwood, over Watt Bros.' Spicy's Duchess, which might, with no injustice, have been moved up a notch. Queen Ideal was later made junior sweepstakes female, was also reserve for the grand championship, and was sold for a long price to Senator Drummond, of Quebec. In junior yearlings, first went to Dunwoody's Woodhill May Blossom, and from a great class of thirty senior calves the short left left the ring headed by Viscountess of Fairview 6th. The young classes of both sexes were filled with lots of promising stuff, which left many deserving ones unplaced in almost every class.

In aged herds, Dunwoody was first, Robbins second, and Harding third. Watt Bros.' aggregation was fourth, and consisted of Mildred's Royal, Mayflower 3rd, Tiny Maud, Queen Ideal and Lady Hope of Ridgewood. The awards were placed by three judges, acting together—E. K. Thomas, Kentucky, Geo. Waters, Minnesota, and John Welch, of Indiana, and if deliberateness insures accuracy, the ribbons were correctly placed.

**OTHER BEEF BREEDS.**—We regret that space forbids more than a mention of the champions in the remaining beef breeds. Herefords were a numerous and exceedingly meritorious class. Cargill & McMillan, of Wisconsin, secured the lion's share of the herd prizes and championships, getting senior bull sweepstakes on Fulfiller, senior female sweepstakes on Heliotrope, and junior sweepstakes on a splendid heifer calf, Ethel 2nd, sire Andrew. They were also first on aged herds, first on young herds, on calf herds, and on four animals get of one sire. Van Natta & Son, of

Indiana, had the junior male champion in Prime Lad 9th, by Prime Lad, a superlative block of beef, table-backed, full in the crops, and smoothly covered with firm flesh.

The Aberdeen-Angus cattle were out in full force, and superlative in excellence. The senior and grand-champion bull was Prince Ito 2nd, exhibited by C. J. Martin, of Iowa, junior sweepstakes being found in the senior yearling, McDonald's Lad, shown by E. T. Davis, of Iowa. The senior and grand champion female was Martin's Blackbird 26th, though a close rival was Davis' first-prize two-year-old, Glenfoil Rose, which, we believe, has taken the championship from Blackbird 26th in about two out of five shows this season. The Blackbirds were high in the lists in many classes.

There was an excellent show of Galloways, and a more than ordinary one of Red Polled. In the black-polled breed first on aged bulls went to Imp. Worthy 3rd, shown by C. E. Clark, of Minnesota, first on two-year-olds to Scottish Sampson, by Craymer, of Illinois; first on yearlings to Mosstrooper 5th, by Clark; first on yearlings to Standard Favorite, by Brooks de Farm Co., of Indiana; first on aged cows to Evaline 2nd of Avondale, by W. M. Brown & Son, of Carrollton, Mo.; and first on two-year-old heifers to Scottish Empress, by Brookside Farm Co.

#### STUDENTS' STOCK-JUDGING COMPETITION.

In the stock-judging competition, open to teams from agricultural colleges, the Guelph, Ont., team for the first time made the highest total score, taking premier place on cattle, sheep and swine, and thereby winning the much-coveted Spoor trophy. The superintendent of the competition this year was Mr. W. J. Black, formerly of the "Farmer's Advocate" staff, now Deputy-Minister of Agriculture in Manitoba, and President of the Manitoba Agricultural College. The contest was conducted differently than in former years, the boys giving the reasons for their placing orally, instead of writing them down. The Ontario students did their best work on sheep, and stood second to Ohio in cattle and also in horses, and a close second to Texas in swine, although handicapped by unfamiliarity with the American breeds of hogs. The Ontario team consisted of J. Bracken, G. G. White, H. B. Smith, H. A. Craig, and W. A. Munro. Below are the aggregate scores and relative standing of the first six colleges competing: Ontario, 4,154.30; Ohio, 4,068.33; Iowa, 3,957.64; Kansas, 3,765.75; Texas, 3,611.46; Michigan, 3,637.16. The result is most satisfactory to all those who took part in it, and reflects great credit upon Prof. G. E. Day, his assistants, Mr. H. S. Arkell and Dr. J. H. Reed, who trained the winning team.

#### SHEEP.

Once more Canada did herself proud in the American sheep show-ring. The show was styled international, but in most of the leading breeds the major portion of the entries were made and the lion's share of the awards captured by Canadian flockmasters and shepherds, whom the Americans have long since come to regard with profound respect. It is noteworthy, too, the cordial relations between Canadian and American breeders. It augurs well for the international live-stock trade of the future. But reverting to the Canadian end of it, we will be excused for indulging the remark, that after visiting the show, particularly the sheep department, we returned home prouder than ever, not only of Canadian stock, but of Canadian stockmen, and to our friends at home we extend the assurance that Canada reaped a splendid advertisement from the successful exhibition by her breeders at this the greatest sheep show in numbers and quality that the International has yet brought forth.

**SHROPSHIRE.**—The most numerous and strongest class was the Shropshire, in which the principal exhibitors were John Campbell, Woodville; J. G. Hamner, Brantford; W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland; Richard Gibson, Delaware, and Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, all of Ontario; and such American exhibitors as H. L. Wardwell, of New York State; Geo. McKerrow & Son, of Wisconsin; C. W. Hutchison, of Michigan, and F. W. Harding, of Wisconsin. Most of the best premiums and all the championships, both in breeding and fat classes, came to Canada. Hamner cut a wide swath in the breeding classes, getting several firsts, the open and the American Shropshire Registry's special championships on rams, and the open championship in ewes; also first prize in the open and in the American special for fleeces. Senator Edwards was first in a string of 28 ewe lambs, with one of an imported pair that had been first at the Royal. Second and third came to a pair exhibited by Harding, which had been second to Edwards' pair at the Royal. Though larger, they were inferior to the other pair in fleshing, quality and Shropshire character, and a further peculiarity of the placing was that the use of Edwards' pair preferred by many expert judges was not even commended. In partial extenuation of this and some other inconsistencies, it may be remarked that the judge, Mr. W. R. Weaver, of Illinois, had a hard task with the numerous classes of uniform excellence, and while no one doubted his sincerity, the feeling was that he was hardly experienced enough for the job. John Campbell had his flock out in its usual show fit, and pulled out with a full share of honors, including



the open prize and the American special for four lambs the get of one sire, the American Shropshire Association's special championship for ewes, and a clean sweep of firsts and championships in the classes for fat Shropshires, in which he won the highest possible honors with every sheep he entered. It might be noted that the Edwards' wether lamb which won first in the open class at Guelph was here turned down. Most of the Canadian exhibitors put up good stuff, dropped into the money occasionally, and took home some sheep not fortunate enough to be placed.

**SOUTHDOWNS.**—Perhaps the stellar attraction of the sheep pens was the Southdown wethers shown by Sir Geo. Drummond, of Beaconsfield, Que., who won every championship in these classes, as well as the three grand championships open to all breeds, grades and crosses, viz., champion shearing wether, champion lamb, and champion pen of five wether lambs. In the breeding classes of Southdowns there were three competitors, Drummond, Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont., and Geo. McKerrrow & Sons, of Wisconsin. Drummond was first and third in aged rams, first in shearing rams, first and third in ram lambs, and first with his pen of lambs. Telfer Bros. came in for some seconds and thirds, notably second and third on ewe lambs. The ram and ewe championships went to McKerrrow.

**OXFORD DOWNS.**—McKerrrow again figured prominently in the Oxfords, Geo. McKerrrow, Wm. McKerrrow and "Dick" Stone, of Illinois, mixing things up pretty well, the McKerrrows getting the bulk of the money in breeding classes, including ram and ewe championships.

**HAMPSHIRE DOWNS.**—In Hampshire Downs, Telfer Bros., of Paris, butted in to pretty good purpose, winning from the Americans, P. W. Artz, Chilmark Farm, and Jas. West, first prizes in the only three sections in which they exhibited, viz., ram lambs, ewe lambs and pen of rams the get of one sire; the ewe lamb also won the open championship. The judge was H. N. Gibson, of Delaware, Ont.

**DORSET HORNS** showed up stronger than last year as to numbers, there being three Canadian exhibitors. R. H. Harding, of Thorndale; Hastings Bros., Crosshill, and John Hunter, Wyoming, pitted against three Americans, viz., J. B. Henderson, of Pennsylvania; The Mich. Prem. Stk. Co., Ltd., of Michigan, and S. Shaffer, of Pennsylvania. Harding won out as usual, taking every first but two in the breeding classes, including the ram sweepstakes. Henderson got the female championship on his first-prize shearing ewe. Harding had the best of it also in the wether classes, getting first for pen of five lambs and wether championship. Hunter brought out some very good stuff, on which he succeeded in getting several prizes, including a second on ewe lambs and on pen of five wether lambs.

**COTSWOLDS.**—The ratings in Cotswolds were ordered by a Canadian judge, T. Hardy Shore, of Glanworth, Ont., and in the ribboned strings F. W. Harding, of Wisconsin, had a good many entries bedecked with the blue, and securing the bulk of the best prizes. Lewis Bros., of Illinois; Elgin F. Park, of Burgessville, Ont., and J. C. Ross, of Jarvis, Ont., helped to make things interesting, the former heading the list in pen of four lambs get of one sire, while Ross walked his ram lamb to the top. Lewis Bros. had the champion ram, and Harding the champion ewe.

**LINCOLNS.**—A good class of Lincolns was passed upon by Jas. Snell, of Clinton, Ont. Ontario had things to herself here, J. T. Gibson, of Denfield, and J. H. and E. Patrick, of Ilderton, being the only exhibitors. Patrick had some good sheep, and secured first in ram lambs, dividing Gibson's entries in most other sections, but in nearly each one Gibson had something hard to get above, and, accordingly, got all the firsts but one, and both championships, first for flocks, as well as all the firsts for pure-bred wethers, and first for long-wooled, grade or cross-bred yearling wether, and for pen of five yearling wethers. Patrick had first wether lamb, and first for pen of five wether lambs.

**LEICESTERS.**—Mr. James Snell also distributed the ribbons among a most excellent exhibit of Leicesters. The fact that Mr. A. W. Smith's (Maple Lodge) first-prize aged ram, which was also first as a shearing lamb at St. Louis last year, had to go below an imported shearing of Geo. Truesdell's, Maryland, in the championship competition, says enough for this sheep. In fact, Mr. Smith was up against good stuff throughout, and got, perhaps, no more firsts than he deserved, though he finished the breeding classes with blue ribbons (first prizes) on aged ram, ewe lamb, flock, and pen of four lambs, the latter being an extra good bunch, uniform, well grown, strong-backed and well covered, with long, wavy locks of lustrous wool, of the kind always in evidence at Maple Lodge. Hastings Bros., of Crosshill, Ont., took the lead in ram lambs and shearing ewes, winning championship on the winner of the latter class. Truesdell's yearling ram took the male championship. John Orr, of Galt, Ont., brought out some good stuff, which got into second place in some sections.

**CHEVIOTS.**—There were but three exhibitors in the breeding classes of Cheviots, all Americans, viz., Hugh F. Collins, Indiana; M. P. and S. E. Lantz, of Illinois, and the University of Wisconsin. Lantz had decidedly the best of it, winning all firsts and championships.

#### SWINE.

The only Canadian hog in the show was a Berkshire burrow, exhibited by W. H. Durham, Toronto, in the class over 12 and under 18 months. He did his best, however, winning first in his class and the championship. A right good pig he was, weighing over six

hundred pounds, and exhibiting splendid bacon type. Though he competed at a disadvantage with the American thick, fat type, his strong bone, firm, even fleshing, extraordinary smoothness and quality were a combination the judges could not get over. It is a pity we didn't have more of his kind to win laurels for the Dominion at this magnificent live-stock exposition.



Mr. R. J. Mackie, Oshawa, Ont.

President Canadian Hereford Cattle Breeders' Ass'n.

#### Canadian Hereford Breeders Meet.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association, held at Guelph during the week of the Winter Fair, was declared by the President, Mr. R. J. Mackie, the largest and most representative meeting in the history of the association. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Henry Wade, Toronto, showed a balance on hand of \$600. A recommendation was favorably considered, providing for the assessment of each member to the extent of 50 cents, to make them members of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association. Representatives were appointed to the National Record Board. A committee was appointed to wait upon Hon. Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, requesting him to appoint a representative in the West to induce Hereford breeders who are recording in American records to record in the Canadian Herdbook.

The report of the Registrar, Mr. J. W. Nimmo, Ottawa, referred to the action of the association in deciding to nationalize the records and transfer the office from Toronto to Ottawa. Under registrations, Mr. Nimmo reported that the pedigrees of 550 bulls and 800 females, or a total of 1,440 pedigrees, have been recorded, as well as 268 transfers and duplicate certificates issued during the past year, as follows:

	Reg.	Fees.
Ontario .....	382	\$194.20
Manitoba .....	316	134.05
Territories .....	781	290.10
Quebec .....	13	5.10
Nova Scotia .....	4	3.00
United States .....	42	23.00
		\$649.45

The Registrar made the following recommendation, which was adopted by the meeting:

"That the time for bringing in American ancestors free of charge be extended until May 1st, 1906, and a circular be issued to all the Hereford breeders announcing this fact, and stating that pedigrees received up to that date will appear in the fourth issue of the Record. No doubt, by May 1st we would have nearly two thousand.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; 1st Vice-President, J. A. McDermid, Stayner; 2nd Vice-President, W. H. Hunter, The Maples. Vice-Presidents for the Provinces—Ontario, J. A. Govenlock, Forest; Quebec, H. D. Smith, Compton; Nova Scotia, W. W. Black, Amherst; New Brunswick, H. B. Hall, Gagetown; Manitoba, Jas. A. Chapman, Beresford; Alberta, C. Palmer, Lacombe; Assiniboia, R. Sinton, Regina; British Columbia, J. L. McKay, Sinclair. Sec.-Treas., H. Wade, Toronto; Registrar, J. W. Nimmo, Ottawa. Directors—W. H. Hammill, Beeton, Ont.; A. Warner, Painswick, Ont.; F. M. Copeland, Harriston, Ont.; M. O'Neill, Smithgate, Ont.; Mossom Boyd, Bobcaygeon, Ont.; A. S. Hunter, Durham, Ont.; R. W. Stutt, Forest, Ont.

#### A Bouquet for Us.

A Brant subscriber writes, expressing great satisfaction with the "Farmer's Advocate" during the past. He enumerates three things that particularly pleased him: 1st, the publication of an article which he sent telling how to overcome a certain weed; 2nd, securing some excellent seed corn from an advertiser in the paper, and, 3rd, getting a splendid Tamworth hog from another advertiser.

#### Annual Meetings Horse and Cattle Breeders' Associations.

The second week in February has been selected for the annual meetings of the different live-stock and horse-breeders' associations, the dates being as follows:

**MONDAY, FEB. 5th.**—8 p.m.—Annual meeting Directors Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Room G, King Edward Hotel; H. Wade, Secretary.

**TUESDAY, FEB. 6th.**—11 a.m.—Twentieth annual meeting Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, St. George's Hall; H. Wade, Secretary.

8 p.m.—Annual meeting Harness, Hunter and Saddle Horse Society, Room G, King Edward Hotel; H. J. P. Good, Secretary. Annual meeting Directors Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Walker House; H. Wade, Secretary.

**WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7th.**—Fourth annual Canadian Clydesdale and Shire Show (The Repository, corner Simcoe and Nelson Sts.); H. Wade, Secretary.

10.30 a.m.—Annual meeting Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association (The Repository), corner Simcoe and Nelson Sts.; H. Wade, Secretary.

4.30 p.m.—Annual meeting Canadian Hackney Horse Society of Canada (The Repository), corner Simcoe and Nelson Sts.; H. Wade, Secretary.

8 p.m.—Fifth annual meeting Canadian Pony Society (The Repository), corner Simcoe and Nelson Sts.; H. G. Wade, Secretary.

**THURSDAY, FEB. 8th.**—Fourth annual Clydesdale and Shire Show, The Repository, corner Simcoe and Nelson Sts.; H. Wade, Secretary.

10.30 a.m.—Annual meeting Canadian Shire Horse Breeders' Association, The Repository, corner Simcoe and Nelson Sts.; H. Wade, Secretary.

8 p.m.—Annual meeting Clydesdale Horse Association, The Repository, corner Simcoe and Nelson Sts.; H. Wade, Secretary.

**FRIDAY, FEB. 9th.**—Fourth annual Canadian Clydesdale and Shire Show, The Repository, corner Simcoe and Nelson Sts.; H. Wade, Secretary.

8 p.m.—Annual meeting Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, The Repository, corner Simcoe and Nelson Sts.; H. Wade, Secretary.

#### American Leicester Breeders' Association.

##### ANNUAL MEETING.

The American Leicester Breeders' Association held their annual meeting in the City Hall, Guelph, on Tuesday, 12th December, and had a large attendance of members, and much interest was evinced in the business and welfare of the association. The President, Mr. J. M. Gardhouse, made a pleasant address, congratulating the members on the prosperity of their favorite breed, and the increasing popularity of Leicesters. Much interest was displayed in the question of affiliating with the Canadian Record for Leicesters being established for the Dominion. A motion was made for a committee to negotiate for a basis of affiliation on satisfactory terms, if it were possible. A feeling of confidence in the substantial standing and prosperity of the American Association, which is composed of both Canadians and citizens of U. S., of which probably fully 90 per cent. are of Canada, prevailed so strongly that the motion was lost by a very large majority; the prevailing idea being that it was better to "let well enough alone."

It was also decided to offer special prizes in 1906 at the Winter Fair at Guelph, Ontario, and at Amherst, N.S., for three ewe lambs recorded in American Leicester Flock Book, only those who have never won the specials of the association to compete. It was also resolved, by motion, that Vol. 5 of the Record be published at once.

Officers elected were: President, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Vice-President, Jas. Snell, Clinton; Secretary-Treasurer, A. J. Semple, Cameron, Ill. Directors—C. E. Wood, James Douglas, Geo. B. Armstrong, Andrew Whitelaw, Wm. Ginnes. The first four from Ontario, and the latter from Michigan.

#### Reason for the Vacant Lands of New Ontario.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The Hon. Minister of Crown Lands advertises lands for the landless, lumber for the lumberman, but nothing for the settler. The Government has sold all the pine to lumbermen, and it must be remembered that where pine grows in New Ontario very little other timber is found. A settler is supposed to build a house sixteen feet by twenty. He cuts logs and hauls them to the river. The lumberman takes them, and the settler is put out of business. He is forced out of the country, and leaves the land vacant. A young Canadian located a lot, paid for it, cut some logs to build with, and these were taken by a lumberman. The settler was advised to write to Hon. F. Cochrane, which he did, and sent an affidavit that the lumber was for his own use to improve his own farm, but he got no satisfaction. All he asked the Government for was to get back the money he had paid out. Is that not great encouragement for our young men? The Government had better give the land to the lumbermen, as well as all the timber. The settler cannot improve, cannot buy or live outside. A word for the poor veterans who risked their lives for Canada and the Empire. There are some veterans here who have been given land on which the lumbermen are at present working, and not leaving a pine tree that will make a two by four scantling. With no timber to build with the settlers cannot stay, and unless something is done at once there must be a lot of fine land vacant. A SETTLER.

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

Export Cattle—Choice, \$4.60 to \$4.90; good to medium, \$4 to \$4.50; others, \$3.75 to \$4; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4, and cows, \$2.75 to \$3.50.

Butcher Cattle—Trade in Christmas cattle was only fairly heavy. Poor to medium cattle were slow of sale. Picked lots, \$4 to \$4.50; good to choice, \$3.75 to \$3.90; fair to good, \$3.20 to \$3.60; common, \$2.50 to \$3; cows, \$2 to \$2.75; bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.25; Christmas cattle, \$4.75 to \$5.25.

Stockers and Feeders—Trade quiet, with little demand for stock, and few coming forward. Short-keep feeders are quoted at \$3.60 to \$4; good feeders at \$3.40 to \$3.65; medium, \$2.50 to \$3.50; bulls, \$2 to \$2.75; good stockers run at \$2.80 to \$3.50; rough to common, \$2 to \$2.70, and bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Calves—\$4c. to 6c. per lb, and \$2 to \$10 each.

Sheep and Lambs—\$4 to \$4.80 per cwt. for export ewes, and \$3 to \$3.50 for bucks and culls. Lambs, \$5.85 to \$6.10 for ewes, and wethers, and \$5.50 to \$5.75 for bucks.

Hogs—\$6.15 per cwt. for selects, and \$5.90 for fats and lights.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 red and white, 78c. to 79c., outside; goose and spring, 74c. to 75c.

Millfeed—Ontario—Bran, firm, at \$16, in bulk, at the mills; shorts, \$17 to \$18. Manitoba, \$16.50 to \$17.50; shorts, \$18.50 to \$19.50, at Toronto, and equal freight points.

Oats—34c. to 35c., outside.

Barley—No. 2, 47c. to 48c.; No. 3, extra, at 45c. to 46c., and No. 3 at 42c. to 43c., at outside points.

Peas—78c. to 79c., at outside points. Buckwheat—Nominal at 51c. to 52c., outside.

Corn—New Canadian quiet at 42c. to 44c., Chatham freights; American, No. 3 yellow, 51c., at Toronto, with 2c. to 3c. more at outside points, according to freights.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Firm in tone. Receipts show improved quality. Creamery, 24c. to 25c.; solids, 23c. to 24c. Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice, 21c. to 22c.; tubs, 21c. to 22c.; medium, 20c. to 21c.; inferior, 19c. to 20c.

Cheese—Continues unchanged, with a firm tone, at 13c. for large, and 13 1/2c. for twins.

Eggs—22c. to 23c. for fresh, and 20c. to 21c. for limed.

Poultry—Fat chickens, 8c. to 9c.; thin, 7c. to 8c. Fat hens, 6 1/2c. to 7 1/2c.; thin, 5 1/2c. to 7c. Ducks, 11c. to 12c.; thin, 6c. to 8c.; geese, 10c. to 11c.; turkeys, 14c. to 15c.

Potatoes—Ontario, 65c. to 75c. per bag, on track, here, 75c. to 85c., out of store; Eastern, 75c. to 80c., on track, and 90c. to 95c., out of store.

Honey—The demand is active, and prices are steady at \$1.25 to \$2 per dozen for combs, and 7c. to 8c. per lb. for strained.

Beans—Unchanged at \$1.75 to \$1.80 for hand-picked; \$1.65 to \$1.75 for prime, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 for undergrades.

Baled Hay—\$8 per ton for No. 1 timothy, in car lots, here, and \$6 for No. 2.

FARMERS' MARKET.

(Retail Prices.)

Dressed Hogs—Light, \$8.50 per cwt.; heavy, \$8. Butter, 26c. to 27c. a lb. Eggs, 45c. to 50c. a doz. Spring chickens, dressed, 10c. a lb.; live, 8c. Turkeys, dressed, 14c. to 15c. Geese, dressed, 12c. Potatoes, \$1 to \$1.10 per bag; apples, \$1.50 to \$3 per bbl.; carrots, 60c. to 75c. per bag. Beef, hind quarters, 6 1/2c. to 7 1/2c. per lb.; fore quarters, 4c. to 5 1/2c.; carcasses, 6c. to 7c.; calves, 8 1/2c. to 10c.; lamb, 9c. to 10c.; mutton, 7 1/2c. to 8 1/2c.

Chicago.

Cattle—Common to prime steers, \$3 to \$6.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.15 to \$4.25; calves, \$2.50 to \$6.50.

Hogs—Shipping and selected, \$5.07 1/2 to \$5.20; mixed and heavy packing, \$4.95 to \$5.05; light, \$4.95 to \$5.07 1/2; pigs and roughs, \$3 to \$4.90.

Sheep—Sheep, \$4 to \$5.80; yearlings, \$6 to \$6.75.

Montreal.

Live Stock—A particularly choice quality of cattle was being offered last week on the Montreal markets. Some very fancy stock was quoted as high as 6c.; some very nice cattle selling from 4c. to 4 1/2c. Ordinary cattle ranged from 3c. to 4c., and common from 2 1/2c. to 3c. Quite a few ordinary cattle were offered, these bringing about the same prices as usual. A pair of fancy steers brought 6 1/2c., this being the highest price paid. Some fancy calves were also offered, selling as high as 6c. per lb., or \$30 each, the fine stock, however, being obtainable at 4c. to 5c. Sheep and lambs were firm at 4c. to 4 1/2c. for sheep, and 6c. to 6 1/2c. for lambs, the quality in each case being extra fine. Hogs were about the only animals which remained unchanged, selects selling at 6 1/2c., and occasionally 6 1/2c., mixed being 6 1/2c.

Poultry—Fresh-killed, dry-plucked, fat, unfrozen stock, choice, sold at 16c. to 17c. for turkeys, 13c. to 14c. for ducks, 10c. to 11c. for geese, 9c. to 10c. for fowl, and 10c. to 11c. and even 12c. for chickens. A few specially-fed chickens brought 13c.

Eggs—Select held eggs are going out at from 25c. to 26c., and perhaps a little more sometimes. Cold-storage and Montreal limed eggs are selling at 20c. to 21c. and 22c., according to quantity and quality; Western limed being a cent less. New-laid are 30c. and up.

Dressed Hogs—Receipts of country-dressed hogs were larger than usual, and as a result prices have shown an easier tendency, though they actually remain steady.

Potatoes—Holders in this market are demanding 70c., and even 75c. per bag of 90 lbs., in broken lots, delivered into store.

Turnips—Quiet, and sales are being made at \$12 per ton, or 55c. per bag of 80 lbs. The quality is generally woody.

Onions—\$2.85 per bbl. for red or yellow Canadians, and \$1.15 per bag.

Cheese—There is said not to be more than 75,000 to 100,000 boxes of cheese available for sale in this market. It has been estimated that the actual stocks remaining in Montreal at the end of the year will be less than a quarter million boxes, the great bulk of these being held here for English account. The activity of the past few weeks is now pretty well over, save that shipments of the goods sold are still going on. Current receipts and summer makes are selling at about 12 1/2c. to 12 3/4c. Sept. and Oct. made cheese sells at 12 1/2c. to 12 3/4c. for Quebecs, and 12 1/2c. to 13c. for Ontarios.

Butter—Creameries hold firm at about 23c. to 23 1/2c. for good to fine, dairies being slightly scarcer and firmer than before at 21c. to 21 1/2c. for tubs, and 22c. for fresh rolls.

Horses—Prices hold steady at: coal-cart horses, weighing 1,350 to 1,450 lbs., \$150 to \$200 each; heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,600 lbs., \$225 to \$250 each; 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$175 to \$225 each; express horses, 1,100 to 1,300, \$125 to \$175; ordinary cheap horses, \$50 to \$100; fine saddle and carriage horses, \$200 to \$400. A well-matched pair sold here the other day for \$900.

Grain—Oats are moving slowly, and the tendency of the market seems easier. Sales, in store, are made at 37c. for No. 4, 38c. for No. 3, and 38c. for No. 2. Corn is about the cheapest feed in the market, and sales of broken lots are made at 56c. per bush. for No. 3 yellow American, and 1/2c. less for mixed.

Beans—Steady, \$1.65 to \$1.70 per bush.

Millfeed—This is in good demand. Prices are \$16 per ton for Manitoba bran, in bags, and \$19 for shorts; Ontarios, in bulk, being \$1 less.

Seeds—The movement of seed of all kinds from throughout Ontario is now large, and as a result the price of clover and timothy is fully 25c. lower. Dealers are paying, at shipping points, \$6.25 to \$7 per bush. of 60 lbs. for red clover, \$4 to \$6.50 for alsike, and \$2 to \$3.25 for timothy per 100 lbs. Flax is \$1.20 per 56 lbs., Montreal.

Buffalo.

Hogs—Heavy, mixed and Yorkers, \$3.25 to \$5.25 to \$5.30; roughs, \$4.40 to \$4.65; stags, \$3 to \$3.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$6.25 to \$7.75; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$6.65; wethers, \$5.50 to \$6; ewes, \$5.25 to \$5.50; sheep, mixed, \$3 to \$5.75; Canada lambs, \$7.25 to \$7.45; Western lambs, \$7.25 to \$7.50.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 10c. to 11 1/2c. per lb.; refrigerator, 8 1/2c. Sheep, 10 1/2c. to 12c.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SHEARING LAMBS.

Give your opinion on the question of shearing lambs now for winter feeding. They are Cotswolds, and their pen is too warm for sheep. How does the price of shorn lambs compare with unshorn lambs in February or March? J. C.

Ans.—It is quite safe to shear lambs at this season that are kept in a warm place. The lambs will gain weight faster after being shorn, which will help to make up for the lower price likely to rule in the market for shorn lambs. We do not know just what that is likely to be, as shorn lambs are seldom on the market at this season, but, we presume, about as much lower as the value of the wool taken off, and that is no small item now.

PATTENING RATION FOR HEIFERS.

I am feeding a carload of heifers, about 900 lbs., which I have to ship about March 1st. Could you tell me what grain ration to feed, when I have to buy all: shorts, \$20 per ton; bran, \$16; barley chop, \$22; corn chop, \$22; mixed chop, \$22? I have plenty of hay and straw. W. B.

Ans.—Corn chop is, we think, the most valuable food for the price in the list you give, but it would be wise to supplement it liberally with shorts and bran, which would make a better balanced ration. If some peas could be procured, they would serve the purpose even better than shorts, though some bran should still be used to lighten up the grain mixture and make it more digestible. It would be well to use some barley and oat chop also, for, though by themselves not so fattening as corn, experience has proved that a ration of mixed grains is more effective than of one or two kinds alone. Meal, especially if heavy and fine, should be fed mixed with some roughage, as cut feed or chaff. Beginning with 6 or 8 pounds of meal each per day, they should be gradually increased as the cattle are able to use it, until at the close, 12 pounds, or so, per day is given. T. B.

Veterinary.

COW WITH POOR APPETITE.

Have a well-bred cow, lately calved; but she is so snooty that she won't eat enough straw or hay to balance roots and grain; throws it back, and looks for more good stuff. Gets salt, and is healthy. What should I do with her? J. M. X.

Ans.—Possibly she has been pampered as to her feed, or she may be constitutionally a poor feeder. If the latter, get rid of her. If the former, try feeding twice a day and giving her somewhat less food than she will eat up clean, being very sparing of heavy feeds. Give her exercise and fresh air, plenty of salt, and once or twice a week a small handful of sifted wood ashes in her feed.

HEIFER FAILING TO BREED.

I see by your issue of Dec. 14 where a Wellington County reader has derived benefit through an operation on a four-year-old heifer that would not breed. I have a similar heifer (four years old) that I cannot get in calf. Would you kindly advise me of this operation? R. M. B.

Ans.—See answer to W. J. M. on similar case, page 1887, in this issue. We know of no other treatment likely to have the desired effect. Many, but not all, have found this effective.

CURE FOR LUMP JAW.

I noticed your answer, in Christmas number, re treatment of lump jaw. Would it be safe to give the iodide of potassium, as stated, to cow in calf, also would it do to give her milk to calves while treating her? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Yes, we think it quite safe in both cases, but when enough has been given the cow to cause loss of appetite, refusal to drink, or slaving and discharge from the eyes, cease giving for a week, and commence again when appetite, etc., is normal.

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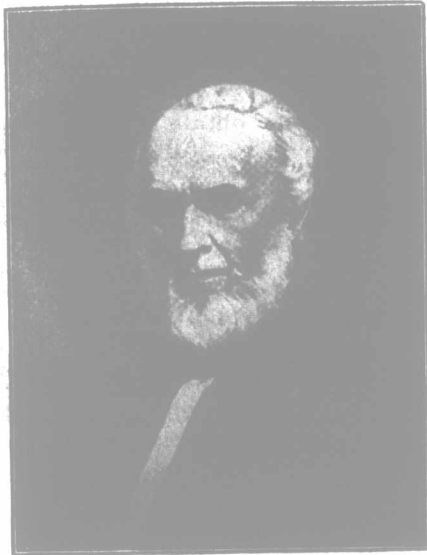
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..... 1887



Life, Literature  
and Education.

The Quaker Poet.



John G. Whittier.

John Greenleaf Whittier was born on December 17th, 1807, in Haverhill, Massachusetts, in a house built by his first colonial ancestor in the seventeenth century. From this quaint old home of his birth no other house was visible. It was in a valley shut in by forests—only hills, trees and heaven in sight. His father and mother held to Quaker principles, and the neighborhood at large lived the Quaker life of simplicity and peace. Quaker, too, was the feeling against higher education, and so the boy, after getting what he could from the district school, went to the work of the farm. Nothing we know of him leads us to suppose that the agricultural life was distasteful to him, for many of his poems uphold the dignity and pleasure of rural life; but he knew how strenuous a life it was, and sympathized with the toilers on the farm. He had few companions, and fewer books; he had known no more of the actual world than could be seen at the small seaport a dozen miles away. Yet, while still a boy of sixteen, toiling daily in the fields or tending sheep and cattle, he was already living a twofold existence, and, although untrained in literary construction, he wrote poems for the county paper which educated men stopped to read and admire.

His elder sister gave him assistance and encouragement, and by her arrangement, the young poet received a visit from William Lloyd Garrison, who was then the editor of the county Free Press, and who had seen the promise indicated in the poems Whittier had submitted to him. This visit was the first glimpse of possible success, and its first result was to fill the lad with a desire for schooling.

He worked steadily on, filling in his spare time with shoemaking, and his twentieth year saw him on his way to college, where his remarkably able papers and essays attracted the attention of the masters. A favorite, too, among all who admire a

simple, sincere nature that could not be spoiled by flattery, and a high spirit, controlled by a strong and well-trained will. All through his life we see the same characteristics of the great man clearly displayed. His was a generous spirit, whose sympathies and affections were extended to all humanity, its joys and its sorrows. Children he loved, and wrote many poems on childhood, the best known being "The Barefoot Boy," and "In School Days."

All the suffering and down-trodden were sure of his encouragement and help, but the condition of the African in America awoke the strongest feeling of his nature. His spirit was that of the reformer, and in the abolition of slavery there was a work suited to the man. Aiding himself with the small and at that time unpopular party of abolitionists, he became editor of an anti-slavery journal, and by pamphlets, editorials and poems he sought to rouse the feelings of the nation on this subject. The finest and most spirited of his poems dealing with the slave question are: "Massachusetts to Virginia," with its strong, defiant refrain:

"No slave-hunt in our borders,—no pirate on our strand;  
No fetters in the Bay State—no slave upon our land!"

And "Toussaint L'Ouverture," and "The Slave Ship."

Though his writing of political verse attracted and held the attention of the people of that time, because of the burning questions and exciting events which called forth his opinions, he is better known to the present generation by his poems on rural and home life, and his verses of a religious nature. His religious verse is national in its nature. His Quaker tolerance, moral earnestness, gentle nature and simple way of taking the world, made him the fitting spokesman of the most liberal religious feeling of his day. Parts of his poems have been adapted to church services, and are sung in many churches.

His poems on rural life preserve to us many of the scenes of his boyhood. The meadows, forests, sandy beaches, fishing villages, and tilled acres, were part of his life, and he never became too busy or too pre-occupied to lose his love for country ways. He tells of the evenings by the hearth, the old-fashioned frolics and bees, and the quaint or stirring romances of New England history—all told with spontaneous expressions of genuine feeling and interest. Three themes are his favorites in dealing with American life: The joys of childhood in the country, the equality of rich and poor, of laborer and aristocrat before the power of love, and the lost opportunities of the ordinary human life. And of these three themes, all belong essentially to the New World, where childhood may be so rich in all that delights the child, where few barriers of caste or rank exist to bar the true lover from his lady, and where fortune comes a-knocking at every man's door, and gives him at least one opportunity to succeed.

He had never married, but lived on at the old homestead, and in spite of delicate health, lived an object of increasing reverence and affection,

until the 17th of September, 1892, when he died at the ripe age of eighty-five years.

The Kansas Emigrants.

"We cross the prairie as of old  
The Pilgrims crossed the sea,  
To make the West, as they the East,  
The homestead of the free!"

"We go to rear a wall of men  
On Freedom's southern line,  
And plant beside the cotton-tree  
The rugged northern pine!"

"We're flowing from our native hills  
As our free rivers flow;  
The blessing of our motherland  
Is on us as we go."

"We go to plant her common schools  
On distant prairie swells,  
And give the Sabbaths of the wilds  
The music of her bells."

"Upbearing, like the Ark of old,  
The Bible in our van,  
We go to test the truth of God  
Against the fraud of man."

From "The Eternal Goodness."

"I know not what the future hath  
Of marvel or surprise,  
Assured alone that life and death  
His mercy underlies."

"And if my heart and flesh are weak  
To bear an untried pain,  
The bejeweled reed He will not break,  
But strengthen and sustain."

"No offering of my own I have,  
Nor works my faith to prove;  
I can but give the gifts He gave,  
And plead His love for love."

"And so beside the Silent Sea  
I wait the muffled oar;  
No harm can come from Him to me  
On ocean or on shore."

"I know not where His islands lift  
Their fringed palms in air;  
I only know I cannot drift  
Beyond His love and care."

From "Snowbound"

"Shut in from all the world without,  
We sat the clean-winged hearth about,  
Content to let the north wind roar  
In baffled rage at pane and door,  
While the red logs before us beat  
The frost-line back with tropic heat;  
And ever, when a louder blast  
Shook beam and rafter as it passed,  
The merrier up its roaring draft,  
The great throat of the chimney  
laughed:  
The house-dog on his paws outspread  
Laid to the fire his drowsy head,  
The cat's dark silhouette on the wall  
A couchant tiger's seemed to fall;  
And, for the winter fireside meet,  
Between the andirons' straddling feet,  
The mug of cider simmered slow,  
The apples sputtered in a row,  
And, close at hand, the basket stood  
With nuts from brown October's wood.  
What matter how the night behaved?  
What matter how the north wind  
raved?  
Blow high, blow low, not all its snow  
Could quench our hearth-fire's ruddy  
glow."

From "The Barefoot Boy."

"Blessings on thee, little man,  
Barefoot boy, with cheek of tan!  
With thy turned-up pantaloons,  
And thy merry whistled tunes;  
With thy red lip, redder still  
Kissed by strawberries on the hill;  
With the sunshine on thy face,  
Through thy torn brim's jaunty grace:  
From my heart I give thee joy,—  
I was once a barefoot boy!  
Prince thou art,—the grown-up man  
Only is republican.  
Let the million-dollared ride!  
Barefoot, trudging at his side,  
Thou hast more than he can buy  
In the reach of ear and eye,—  
Outward sunshine, inward joy:  
Blessings on thee, barefoot boy!"

The Farmer's Christmas.

If we reason on the assumption that we are more interested in the people who like what we like, and are interested in the same things in which we are interested, then there is no man who should find the life of Christ upon earth more absorbing than the agriculturist, and certainly none who could better understand and appreciate much of His teaching and many incidents of His life; and this Christmastide should mean more to us than to others, and be, indeed, a happy season.

To the shepherds on the hillside, guarding their defenceless flocks and talking in low tones to one another under the quiet stars, came the first announcement of His coming to earth. Yet, it was singularly fitting that they who tended the sheep should hear first of Him—the great Shepherd whose sheep are we. To the stable they came, and there found the mother and her Babe, in the dim light of the lantern, amid the fragrance of the hay; and beyond, in the dimmer dusk, the wondering cattle opened drowsy eyes.

"Is not this the carpenter's son?" the people asked when their towns were stirred by His mighty works. As far as we know, from His twelfth to his thirtieth year was spent in the little home in Nazareth, presumably part of His time at least given to service at the carpenter's bench. But, strange to say, in His teachings, His parables, stories, illustrations, there is but little gleaned from His experiences in the shop, the man who built his house upon the sand, which was destroyed when the rains descended and the floods came, being one of the very few allusions to what one would expect would have been often upon His lips.

But there seems to have been a great love in the heart of Jesus for the wonders of nature, for the sun and rain, for the miracle of growth, for seed-time and harvest, summer and winter; and there is scarcely a parable spoken by Him, or an incident in His life that does not bear upon this outdoor world and refer to agricultural life in its widest sense. In that first great sermon delivered on the Mount, the warning against undue anxiety and worldly cares is shown to be futile, for the fowls of the air do not reap nor gather into barns, the lilies of the field surpass Solomon in all his glory, and the perishable grass of the field is clothed with vernal beauty, and wherefore should we not

be clothed and fed by the same protecting power?

"Behold a sower went forth to sow," the Master began one day, and then followed the wonderful parable, so true in every detail, showing such clear-eyed observation as must appeal to every man who has sown the good grain, and because of poor soil, or the birds or the weeds, has failed to reap a full crop, or, perchance, has harvested thirty or sixty or a hundredfold on that new rich soil. And the law of growth, of development and increase in stature of the human being He likens to the corn—first the blade, then the ear, and then the full corn in the ear. The law of justice He exemplifies when the tares sowed by the enemy among the wheat are gathered in the harvest and burned, when the wicked husbandmen who beat the servants and killed the son are miserably destroyed and the vineyard given unto others; when on that last dread day the sheep shall be divided from the goats.

And to the world of the farmer He turns when He shows us the law of love—the love of God to man. Does not our imagination show us clearer than others can see the shepherd leaving the ninety-and-nine safe in the fold and seeking the one lost lamb in wilderness and over rough mountains until he finds it? Who should know better than the man who has cared for the downy chicks what Christ meant when in that yearning cry of love over the beautiful but wicked city. He said, "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not!"

To Himself the contact with nature brought all the bodily rest and ease He knew on earth. "Come ye yourselves apart into a desert place and rest awhile," He said to His disciples; and in the mountains He drew near to God and received strength for the duties of the coming day; peacefully he slept in the little boat upon the sea. And when the fulness of time was come, when the shame and pain of the cross was almost upon Him, to the garden His steps turned, and among the gray-green olive trees angels came and ministered unto Him.

### "A Chance to Exchange News."

The subject of our picture, by Robt. F. Gagen, A. R. C. A., Toronto, represents a sloop on its way to the fishing banks of Newfoundland, meeting a schooner homeward bound. Across the waves comes the hoarse voices of the men, eager to hear and impart the latest tidings from home. The waves are choppy and innocent enough, though the greyness of the skies may spell mischief presently. Mr. Gagen's is a familiar name in artistic circles. He is not only an Associate Member of the Royal Canadian Academy, but also a member of the Ontario Society of Artists, and the secretary of the same for the last twelve years. H. A. B.

### Domestic Life.

I have noticed that a married man falling into misfortune is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one, chiefly because his spirits are soothed and relieved by domestic endearments, and self-respect kept alive by finding that, although abroad be darkness and humiliation, yet there is still a little world of love at home, of which he is monarch. Whereas a single man is apt to run to waste and self-neglect—to fall to ruins like some deserted mansions, for want of inhabitants. I have often had occasion to mark the fortitude with which women sustain the most overwhelming reverses of fortune. Those disasters which break down the spirit of man and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the softer sex, and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character that, at times, it approaches sublimity.—[Washington Irving.]

### The Ontario Women's Institute Convention.

By Laura Rose, Guelph.

On December 13th and 14th the Annual Convention of the Ontario Women's Institute met at the O. A. C., Guelph. The sessions were to be held in the Macdonald Institute, but to accommodate the 300 delegates and the many visitors, it was necessary to adjourn to Massey Hall. Mrs. Jas. Gardner, who presided at the first meeting, said it was a grand outlook for our country when so much thought and money were spent on home economics. Nothing would do more good or was more needed than the properly directed study of homemaking and housekeeping, for many a woman could scoop out with a spoon as fast as a man could scoop in with a shovel. The motto of her own institute was, "If you know a good thing, pass it along," and that was the true spirit of the institutes all over the Province.

President Creelman, of the O. A. C., welcomed the ladies. Speaking of the Macdonald Institute, he said that the future filling of its halls with young women would largely have to be done by the field work of the women before him. He asked for their kindly criticism, and said the first aim of the institute was to give the girls a good working knowledge of cooking, laundering and sewing. The women in the splendid gathering before him should sound the bugle-call to have manual training and domestic science introduced into all the schools.

Dr. Annie Backus, Aylmer, in replying to the kind welcome, said it was customary to pat each other on the backs on such occasions; but we should rather seek out our mistakes. Our greatest danger at present was in selfishness. Both in the world of fashion and business, self-interest seemed paramount. Things of the material world were too much worshipped instead of the higher attainments, only possible from an education which did not mean mere learning, but the principle of intellect and regulation of the heart.

Mr. G. A. Putnam, Superintendent of Farmers' and Women's Institutes, in beginning his address, said he thought that one of the best features of such a gathering was that all parts of the Province were represented by the women before him, and that it enlarged the sympathies and

tended to a unity of ideas regarding home conditions. Our greatest peril was in the fact that our home life was in danger, and was gradually slipping away. We must do all in our power to keep this stronghold safe. Our responsibility in this respect was great. The flourishing condition of the Institute Mr. Putnam showed by giving the increase during the past year. It had grown from 149 branches to 208, and the membership from 5,400 to over 8,000.

Miss Laura Rose gave an address on the "Womanly Sphere of Woman," dealing with the subject in such a plain, practical manner that she won the nodding approval and warm applause of her audience. The prevailing idea of her address was that, so far as possible, man should be the producer, and woman the dispenser; man the breadwinner, woman the homemaker. Many women, from force of circumstances, have to earn their own living, but let it be in such vocations that will rob her of none of those gentle traits which are her chief charm. Our first and last thought should be, "Let us be womanly." By doing for themselves, girls, to a certain extent, lessen their chance of marriage, for being able to support one's self engendered a feeling of independence in woman not conducive to matrimony, and often hindered a young man's approaches. Many married women were falling far short of filling the ideal sphere. Their extravagance, discontent or selfishness drove men to the brink of bankruptcy or suicide. How a mother could willingly leave her little ones to the mercies of hired help or deprive herself of the good-night kiss and hug was hard to understand. A woman who is being a true and loving wife, a devoted, intelligent, righteous mother, need have no regrets that high social position, academic honors or political privileges have been denied her—she is filling the womanly sphere. The eyes of man and of the God above rest with favor on her, and her reward is sure.

Stay, stay at home, dear heart, and rest,  
Home-keeping hearts are happiest,  
For they that wander, they know not where,  
Are full of trouble and full of care.  
To stay at home is best.

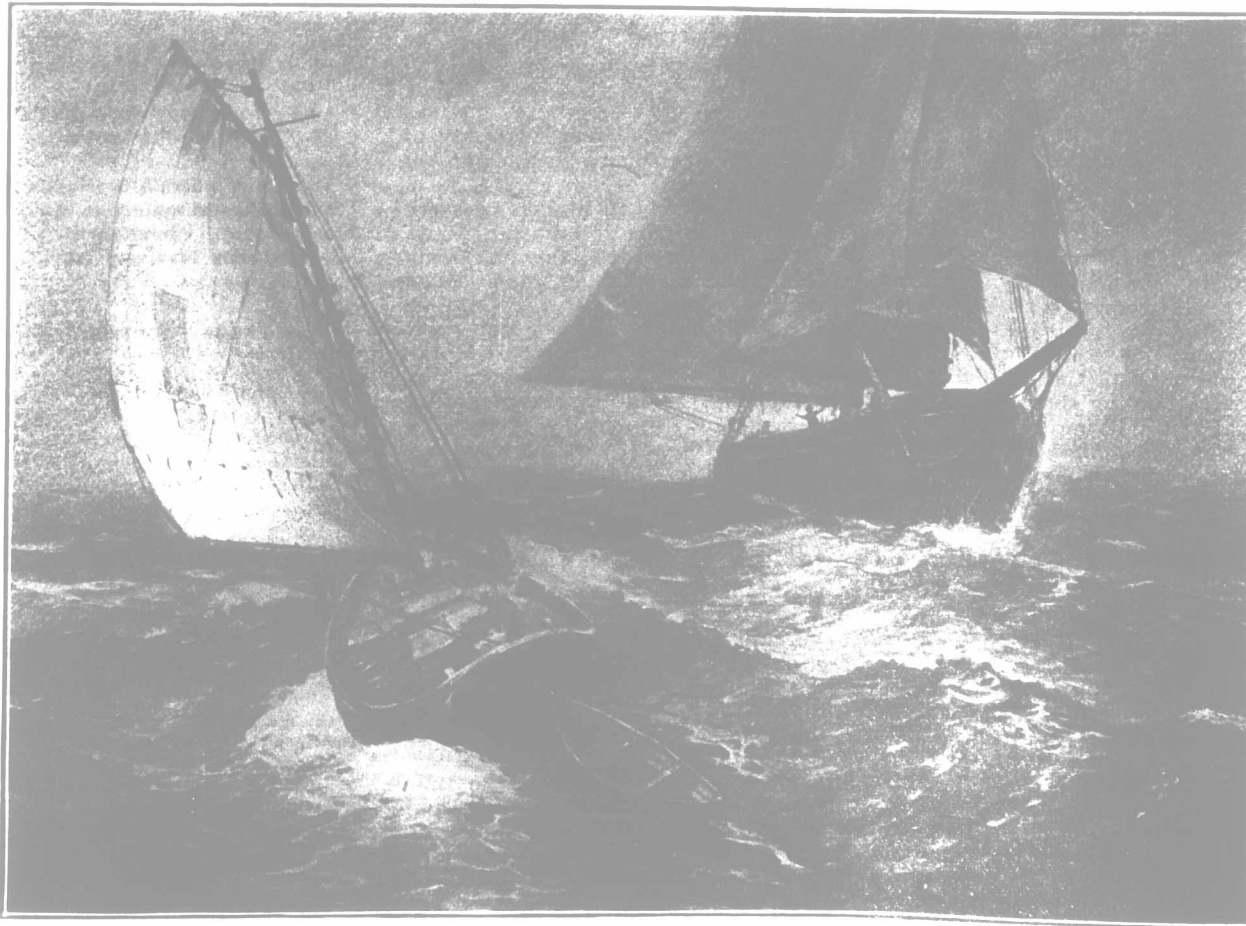
The ladies had the pleasure of a few very encouraging words from the

Hon. Nelson Monteith. After expressing great sympathy with the Women's Institute, and the noble work they were doing for the homes of Ontario, he assured them of his heartiest support, and would grant them all the Government assistance in his power. He received a vote of thanks for the increased grant already given to Women's Institute work.

Dr. Helen McMurchy, Toronto, revealed much that was to be deplored in her forceful and convincing address on "Patent Medicines." Ill health was largely due to eating too much and too fast, and to lack of exercise. To overcome this self-imposed sickness patent medicines were largely resorted to, with the result that often the constitution was further abused. Patent medicines may be divided into two classes: Very dangerous, those containing cocaine, strychnine, opium; secondly, not very dangerous. None of them contained anything but ordinary drugs, in spite of their foreign and high-sounding labels. All drugs advertised to relieve pain contained morphine, opium or some other heart depressants. The amount of alcohol found in all tonics was appalling, very often a higher percentage than that found in the best brandy or whiskey. The unscrupulous methods of obtaining testimonials were disclosed. All civilized countries, except Canada and the United States, have laws restricting the sale of patent medicines. Dr. McMurchy brought out the fact that before a doctor could write out a prescription he had to study medicine five years, but any old fake without any qualifications whatever could put on the market the most dangerous concoctions.

A resolution asking the Government to look into this matter was carried by the convention.

Dr. J. W. Robertson brought before the Convention the necessity of improved rural schools. His hope was to see them so good that parents would bring their children from the cities to the country to be educated. Better-equipped schools and better-qualified teachers meant increased taxation, but a higher and more practical education for our boys and girls, especially along manual art lines, would result in a finer class of goods of all kinds for export, and the extra money invested would return to us with good interest. The main thing that is worth while in this world is to give the children a



From painting by Robt. F. Gagen, A. R. C. A. "A Chance to Exchange News."

# No Woman Can Make Good Bread

however skillful a cook she may be, unless she uses a good flour. **Five Roses Flour** is of such superior quality and uniformity that any cook can obtain better results with it than with ordinary brands, if she uses it the proper way.

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better chance than we had ourselves. It is impossible to give in detail the valuable information along institute lines presented by the especially-appointed delegates. They spoke of the value and kindness of the press. Officers must not only have ability, but be popular; the secretary must be capable, the greatest incentive to good work and large membership was friendly rivalry. A printed programme, outlining the year's proposed work, kept up the general interest in the meetings. Cooking demonstrations

in newly formed institutes brought out the ladies, but were not to play an important part in well-established districts. By ingenious methods get each member to give active assistance. It is the best way to keep them in the Institute. Love of work, plus interest in others, plus continued effort and knowledge of work, will effect without fail increase in membership, which means more power for good.

The convention closed with the feeling that it had been the biggest and best ever.



## A Happy New Year.

Be not therefore anxious for the morrow.—S. Matt. vi. : 34 (R. V.). Casting all your anxiety upon Him, because He careth for you.—1 S. Pet. v. : 7 (R. V.).

Charge not thyself with the weight of a year, Child of the Master, faithful and dear. Choose not the cross for the coming week, For that is more than He bids thee seek.

Bend not thine arms for to-morrow's load— Thou may'st leave that to thy gracious God. Daily only He saith to thee, 'Take up thy cross, and follow Me.'

I wish you all a Happy New Year! What an easy wish to express, is it not? And what a splendid gift a happy year would be—a gift that king or emperor might long for in vain. We all want to be happy, and yet how strangely determined we are to heap up all the troubles that can be found lying about and stagger along under the burden, when nothing is to be gained by such a want of common sense. We call ourselves disciples of Christ, and hardly realize that anxiety is a sin against our Master, being deliberate disobedience to His command. He wants us to be as happy and care-free as little children, who expect every want—or, at least, every need—to be supplied by a wise and kind father. He commands us to be happy, and shows us how to win this great blessing, therefore it must be our own fault if we are anxious and worried, continually fretting about rocks ahead, which may never interfere with our course at all.

When does the New Year begin, and of what does it consist? Surely it begins every day, and is made up of days; so the way to have a happy year is to make each day happy as it comes. There is an old saying about the year's troubles being like a bundle of sticks, far too large for us to lift. But God does not ask us to lift the whole at once. He unites the bundle, and gives us one at a time. We can easily carry that, but if we choose to make our burden heavier by carrying yesterday's load over again today, and piling to-morrow's possible weight of trouble on top, no wonder happiness seems a long way off.

We, who are in earnest in the service of Christ, have all tested the peace He can give to those who cast all their anxiety on Him. We know it is worth having, and can be had any moment of every day—and, yet, how often we walk over the rough roads without sandals of peace—to our own pain and discomfort. If only we could always trust our God, and leave everything really in His hand, our happiness would be assured, not only for this year, but for every year. As Miss Havergal says, sometimes a slope seems so hard to climb that we are forced to throw the burden of anxiety on our Guide, and then we spring on joyfully for a little way, wondering at the sudden relief from pressure. But it doesn't last; we hold our hands again for the burden of ever-pressing care, so that we will not leave with Him "of course we have to bear. If we cannot always stay on the Mount of Transfiguration, exultantly conscious that the Master is

close beside us, smiling down on us until we are thrilled through and through with gladness, at least we can come down from the mount with shining face and keep that brightness for a time. When the gladness fades, and the present cares—not to speak of the future ones—cloud the face and make the voice sound sharp and irritable, try the plan of lifting the soul for a moment to the foot of the Throne. It can be done while you are peeling potatoes or scrubbing a floor, and it is like a breath of sweet country air in a hot New York slum. You simply can't speak crossly when you drop back to earth again.

This "nervous prostration," which is so common in these days of rush and worry, would stand a poor chance for its existence if everyone lived in the higher atmosphere of life, floating above anxiety. It is very seldom indeed, that life proves unbearable—the hour we are living in can generally be endured, and the next is in God's hands, if we were only content to leave it there. We have no need to be anxious about it, for "God cares," and He can make everything go right. That does not mean that we are to expect Him to do everything for us when He gives us the power to help ourselves. Not to be "anxious" about the future certainly does not mean to leave the future unprovided for—or the present either. Though plenty of people would be healthier than they are if they did not injure their nervous systems by sinful and foolish worry, yet it is a very good thing for the country that our laws punish a person who leaves the sick to die of neglect, calling it "Christian Science." Faith cure—I don't mean what is commonly called "faith cure"—really is to do the best we can in any case, using all the means at our command, and then leave results to God. Body, mind and spirit are so completely one that a sin of one always affects the other. Worry is a sin of the spirit, and it injures the body always. It keeps us from restful, child-like sleep, spoils the appetite and the digestion, takes the color from the cheeks, and brings troubled lines into the face—and what possible good does it do? It is a grand thing to ruin the harmony and comfort of a home. The woman (it is, I fear, generally a woman) who is constantly complaining that this or that little thing is not exactly as it should be, can make herself very uncomfortable, and make all her family uncomfortable too. If she could only get outside herself sometimes, and get a good look at her own worried, unhappy face, and listen to the whining, complaining tones of her own voice, she would be apt to make a real effort to be persistently sunny. Everybody has something to bear, but nothing is gained by complaining that we have had a bad night or feel headachy, or that the oven won't heat, or that we are sure the rain will spoil to-morrow's drive.

Worryland's a wilderness  
Where no tree nor flower will grow,  
Where no sunbeam's sweet caress  
Cheers the desert place below.  
Worryfolk are sure to frown,  
Be the weather what it may—  
Keep in sight of Sunny Town,  
And you cannot lose the way.  
Hill paths are the best, you'll find,  
Sunshine falls on every hand;  
So, beware of paths that wind  
Down the vale to Worryland.  
We carry our happiness in our own

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\$12 WOMAN'S WINTER SUITS \$4.50 MADE TO ORDER. Suits to \$15.00. Jackets, Rain coats, Waist and Skirts at manufacturers' prices. Send for Samples, Cloths and Fashions. (Dept. 27)

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To "Set" Wash Goods.—Dissolve half a pint of common salt in a pint of cold water; let the water stand for two or three hours, and the hardest washing will not dim the daintiest blue, pink, or, especially, black colors.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES BACKACHE

hands, it does not come from circumstances. Christ carried with Him a wonderful peace of joy, which can be felt as an atmosphere in reading His life. The people who live in luxury are seldom as happy as those who think very little about their own comforts. Your happiest days have not been days of selfish pleasure, but days when you lived life to the full—days when your whole nature went out in eager, loving service.

So, in wishing you a Happy New Year, I don't want to give you the useless gift of idle luxury, but rather hope that each day in it may be lived for God and for others, that it may be a year rich in results. What a joy it is to know that such a life of rich beauty may blossom and bear fruit anywhere; and whenever it is growing, silently and modestly, its

glory and beauty are visible to the eyes of God and man, and its fragrance cannot be overlooked. Have you never seen women like the one described below?

"Brave little woman, trudging along Patiently, day after day, Weaving a garment of shining light Out of the clouds of gray; Bearing the burdens and vexing cares Like one of the saints of old— Making the best of a dull, hard life, With its miseries all untold. "Long have I watched her with wondering eyes— Faithful, and sweet, and strong, Doing the work that the Master sends, Making of sorrow, song; Questioning never the wisdom that asks Self-abnegation complete. Willingly treading the pathway of thorns

That leads to the Master's feet. "I see not the dull gray cotton gown, That is faded and worn and old— But the shining gleam of a raiment white, That glistens in every fold. I see not the brow that is worn and lined From the anxious, toiling years— But the halo divine that glorifies, Giving beauty for ashes and tears! Somewhere is waiting a fair, dear day, Meet for such infinite grace— Somewhere, oh somewhere, fruition shall be When the angel shall find her place, Close to the Father, and hear Him say, As He tenderly bids her come, 'Out of the valley of darkness and toil, My child, thou art welcome home.'" HOPE.

GLENGARRY SCHOOL DAYS.

A STORY OF EARLY DAYS IN GLENGARRY.

By Ralph Connor — Rev. C. W. Gordon.

CHAPTER V.

The Crisis.

The first days of that week were days of strife. Murdie Cameron and Bob Fraser and the other big boys succeeded in keeping in line with the master's rules and regulations. They were careful never to be late, and so saved themselves the degradation of bringing an excuse. But the smaller boys set themselves to make the master's life a burden, and succeeded beyond their highest expectations, for the master was quick of temper, and was determined at all costs to exact full and prompt obedience. There was more flogging done those first six days than during any six months of Archie Munro's rule. Sometimes the floggings amounted to little, but sometimes they were serious, and when those fell upon the smaller boys, the girls would weep and the bigger boys would grind their teeth and swear.

The situation became so acute that Murdie Cameron and the big boys decided that they would quit the school. They were afraid the temptation to throw the master out would some day be more than they could bear, and for men who had played their part, not without credit, in the Scotch River fights, to carry out the master would have been an exploit hardly worthy of them. So, in dignified contempt of the master and his rules, they left the school after the third day. Their absence did not help matters much; indeed, the master appeared to be relieved, and proceeded to tame the school into submission. It was little Jimmie Cameron who precipitated the crisis. Jimmie's nose, upon which he relied when struggling with his snickers, had an unpleasant trick of falling him at critical moments, and of letting out explosive snorts of the most disturbing kind. He had finally been warned that upon his next outburst punishment would fall.

It was Friday afternoon, the drowsy hour just before recess, while the master was explaining to the listless Euclid class the mysteries of the forty-seventh proposition, that suddenly a snort of unusual violence burst upon the school. Immediately every eye was upon the master, for all had heard and had noted his threat to Jimmie.

"James, was that you, sir?" There was no answer, except such as could be gathered from Jimmie's very red and very shamed face.

"James, stand up!" Jimmie wriggled to his feet, and stood a heap of various angles.

"Now, James, you remember what I promised you? Come here, sir!"

Jimmie came slowly to the front, growing paler at each step, and stood with a dazed look on his face before the master. He had never been thrashed in all his life. At home the big brothers might cuff him good-naturedly, or his mother thump him

on the head with her thimble, but a serious whipping was to him an unknown horror.

The master drew forth his heavy black strap with impressive deliberation and ominous silence. The preparations for punishment were so elaborate and imposing that the big boys guessed that the punishment itself would not amount to much. Not so Jimmie. He stood numb with fear and horrible expectation. The master lifted up the strap.

"James, hold out your hand!" Jimmie promptly clutched his hand behind his back.

"Hold out your hand, sir, at once!" No answer. "James, you must do as you are told. Your punishment for disobedience will be much severer than for laughing." But Jimmie stood, pale, silent, with his hands tight clasped behind his back.

The master stepped forward, and grasping the little boy's arm, tried to pull his hand to the front; but Jimmie, with a roar like that of a young bull, threw himself flat on his face on the floor and put his hands under him. The school burst into a laugh of triumph, which increased the master's embarrassment and rage.

"Silence!" he said, "or it will be a worse matter for some of you than for James."

Then turning his attention to Jimmie, he lifted him from the floor and tried to pull out his hand. But Jimmie kept his arms folded tight across his breast, roaring vigorously the while, and saying over and over, "Go away from me! Go away from me, I tell you! I'm not taking anything to do with you."

The big boys were enjoying the thing immensely. The master's rage was deepening in proportion. He felt it would never do to be beaten. His whole authority was at stake.

"Now, James," he reasoned, "you see you are only making it worse for yourself. I cannot allow any disobedience in the school. You must hold out your hand."

But Jimmie, realizing that he had come off best in the first round, stood doggedly sniffing, his arms still folded tight.

"Now, James, I shall give you one more chance. Hold out your hand!"

Jimmie remained like a statue. Whack! came the heavy strap over his shoulders. At once Jimmie set up his refrain, "Go away from me, I tell you! I'm not taking anything to do with you!"

Whack! whack! whack! fell the strap with successive blows, each heavier than the last. There was no longer any laughing in the school. The affair was growing serious. The girls were beginning to sob, and the bigger boys to grow pale.

"Now, James, will you hold out your hand? You see how much worse you are making it for yourself," said the master, who was

heartily sick of the struggle, which he felt to be undignified, and the result of which he feared was dubious.

But Jimmie only kept up his cry, now punctuated with sobs, "I'm—not-taking—anything—to—do—with—you."

"Jimmie, listen to me," said the master. "You must hold out your hand. I cannot have boys refusing to obey me in this school." But Jimmie caught the entreaty in his tone, and knowing that the battle was nearly over, kept obstinately silent.

"Well, then," said the master, suddenly, "you must take it," and lifting the strap, he laid it with such sharp emphasis over Jimmie's shoulders that Jimmie's voice rose in a wilder roar than usual, and the girls burst into audible weeping.

Suddenly, above all the hubbub, rose a voice, clear and sharp. "Stop!" It was Thomas Finch, of all people, standing with face white and tense, and regarding the master with steady eyes.

The school gazed thunderstruck at the usually slow and stolid Thomas. "What do you mean, sir?" said the master, gladly turning from Jimmie. But Thomas stood silent, as much surprised as the master at his sudden exclamation.

He stood hesitating for a moment, and then said, "You can thrash me in his place. He's a little chap, and has never been thrashed."

The master misunderstood his hesitation for fear, pushed Jimmie aside, threw down his strap, and seized a birch rod.

"Come forward, sir! I'll put an end to your insubordination, at any rate. Hold out your hand!"

Thomas held out his hand till the master finished one birch rod.

"The other hand, sir!" Another birch rod was used up, but Thomas neither uttered a sound nor made a move till the master had done, then he asked in a strained voice, "Were you going to give Jimmie all that, sir?"

The master caught the bitter sneer in the tone, and lost himself completely.

"Do you dare to answer me back?" he roared. He opened his desk, took out a rawhide, and without waiting to ask for his hand, began to lay the rawhide about Thomas's shoulders and legs, till he was out of breath.

"Now, perhaps you will learn your lesson," said the master.

"I shall remember," said Thomas, looking bravely into the eye of the master. "You can thrash me whenever you show that you are a man. The silent laugh which followed this brutal spectacle, was as wince as he had never known, and the terrible thrashing of Thomas did not a word to say." (To be continued.)



**New Year's Greeting.**

A Happy New Year to all my young cousins in the East and West and in far-away England. There is one good resolution you ought all to take, and that is to make the Corner for 1906 a great success. Everybody can do something—write a letter, or look out for a good puzzle, or tell us a story. Everybody can help to make this a Happy New Year for "The Farmer's Advocate" children.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

52 Victor Ave., Toronto.

**"Cap."**

"Cap" is a Newfoundland dog. His master got him when he was a little puppy, and trained him so well that he will do almost anything a dog can do.

"Cap" loves to go hunting. One day when he and his master were out, they came to a lake and saw two other hunters on the opposite shore. One of them had just raised his gun to shoot at a flock of ducks. A moment later the shot was fired, and "Cap" saw that one of the ducks had been hit. He swam out after it and brought it back to his master, so the hunter on the opposite shore lost his prize after all.

"Cap" also loves to go to the store shopping. He will carry a penny to the baker shop to get a biscuit. He puts his penny upon the counter, but he takes good care that the baker doesn't get it, except for value received, for he holds his paw on the penny until the baker gives him the biscuit.

One day the baker gave "Cap" a burnt biscuit. He took it home to his master, and his master told him to eat it. "Cap" did as he was told, but he didn't like it. Every time his master gives him a penny, he goes first to the baker who gave him the burnt biscuit and shows him the penny. Then he goes to another shop on the opposite side of the street and gets the biscuit.

"Cap" goes to the post office every night to get the mail, and he always carries it home safely, and never loiters on the way. If he sees any of his playfellows, he looks straight ahead, and trots along home with the mail to his master. Then he comes back to have a romp with his playfellows, or, perhaps, with some of the children who live on the street, and who are all fond of him.

"Cap" knows a great many other tricks. His master often tells him that he knows more than a good many men of his acquaintance, and "Cap" waves his bushy tail, and gives a little short, quick bark, as if he really thought it might be true.

Copied from the Globe by AMY JOHNSTON.

Big Lake, Manitoulin Island, Ont.

**Table Manners.**

In talking at the table, if the company is large, you will usually converse more with your neighbor than with the circle as a whole. But at home and in the family, or at the house of an intimate friend, you must do your share of the entertainment. Save up the bright little story and the witty speech, the funny sayings of a child, the scrap of news in your Aunt Mary's last letter, and when a good opportunity offers, add your mite to the general fund of amusement.

There are dear old gentlemen—and old ladies, too—who have favorite stories, which they are rather fond of telling. People in their own families, or among their very intimate acquaintances, hear these stories more than once; indeed, they sometimes hear them until they become very familiar. Good manners forbid any showing of this—any look of impatience or appearance of boredom on the part of the listener. The really well-bred woman or girl listens to the thrice-told tale, the well-worn anecdote, says a pleasant word, smiles, forgets that she has heard it before, and does not allow the raconteur to fancy that the story is being brought out too often. Good manners at the table are inflexible on this point. You must appear pleased. You

must give pleasure to others. You must make up your mind to receive gratification by imparting it.

Once in a while an accident happens at a meal—a cup is overturned; some unhappy person swallows "the wrong way"; somebody makes a mistake. Look at your plate at such a moment, and nowhere else, unless you can sufficiently control your face and appear entirely unconscious that anything has occurred out of the usual routine. Take no notice, and go on with the conversation, and in a second the incident will have been forgotten by every one.—Harper's Round Table.

**Games for Holiday Parties.**

Jerk-straws.—A number of small sticks,

about half as thick as a match, are thrown in a heap upon the table. The players in turn try to pull out a stick without moving any of the others. If one succeeds, he can try again, till he fails, when the next takes a turn. When all have been picked up, the one who has the most, wins.

A Laughable Game.—Place several cushions on the floor, a few feet apart. Then ask a boy, who has never played the game, if he could step over them, in succession, without touching one, with his eyes closed. You can let him practice with his eyes open. Then when he is blindfolded, quickly pick up all the cushions. It will make everybody laugh to see him lifting his feet high for nothing. This game can only be played once. Another like it is to light a candle, and ask somebody to try blow it out blindfolded. Then blow it out yourself.

Making Wills.—Give each one a sheet of paper and a pencil. Rule a line down the middle of the sheet. Then let everyone write down ten things that belong to him on one half, carefully folding it over so no one else can see, and handing it to his neighbor on the left. The latter

will write the names of ten people or institutions on the other half, with the word "to" before each. Now, take back your own paper, unfold it, and read aloud to whom you mean to leave your belongings. I know one girl who read out that she left "her parents to the poorhouse." Wasn't that cruel?

If any of our cousins knows of a good game, let him write it on a post card and address it to "Cousin Dorothy, 52 Victor Ave., Toronto," and we will all get the benefit of it.

Lady Bulwer used to tell an amusing story of an ingorant but pretentious grande dame of the Victorian period. The conversation turned on literature one day, and this lady, who aimed at forming a salon, got rather out of her depth.

"Who is this Dean Swift they are talking about?" she whispered at last to Lady Bulwer. "I should like to invite him to one of my receptions."

"Alas, madam," answered Lady Bulwer, "the Dean did something that has shut him out of society."

"Dear me! What was that?" "Well, about a hundred years ago, he died."

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Lower Prices**

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at Reduced Prices**

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To Railroad Stations in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island on shipments of \$25.00 or over, on all goods except Furniture, Springs, Mattresses, Organs, Refrigerators, Stoves, Baby Carriages, Sugar, Flour and Salt.

If your order will not amount to \$25.00, get your neighbors to join you and have your goods delivered free. We parcel and address each order separately.

This means that all your Clothing, Millinery, Carpets, Floor Coverings, Curtains, Shades, Wall Paper, Pictures, Sewing Machines, Pillows, Paints, Oils, Brushes, Glassware, Dishes, Kitchen Utensils, Hardware, Groceries, Harness, Clocks, Jewelry, Drugs and Medicines, in fact, all your personal needs and everyday necessities, can be had at EATON prices and delivered to you free of charge, even though you are hundreds of miles from Toronto.

SEND FOR THIS SPECIAL SALE CATALOGUE. YOU WILL PROFIT BY IT.

**THE T. EATON CO., LIMITED**  
190 YONGE STREET  
TORONTO - - CANADA

# GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY?

Come now, own up like a man. Last week we took you into our confidence, and put you "next" to a most absurd offer which we made some time ago regarding new subscriptions.

You remember what it was. It was to this effect: that we would cheerfully **re-fund the money**, if at the end of the year any new subscriber did not receive more than full value for the amount paid us.

### ABSURD? Certainly.

That is why we asked you to keep it quiet. However, someone has let it out, and now we are being fairly deluged with new subscriptions. They are evidently anxious to know just how much we really do give for the money.

Well, after all, this is the only way to find out, so now that they have started, you had better get into the race.

Read our offer on inside of front cover, and then start to work. You needn't keep it quiet any longer, but get out and **Hustle, Hustle, Hustle**, for

## THE CAT'S OUT

### DISPERSION SALE

OF

# SCOTCH SHORTHORN CATTLE



WORK HORSES AND FARM IMPLEMENTS

MR. R. E. Johnston, of Pickering, Ont., will sell the whole of his herd of 35 high-class Short-horns, on

## JANUARY 19th, 1906

At his farm near Pickering Village, about 24 miles east of Toronto, on the G. T. R.

The offering will include three first-class young imported cows, and three equally good imported bulls.

The balance composed of such families as Cruickshank Lavenders, Duchess of Gloster, Blush Roses, Lady Fannies, Miss Ramdens, and other equally good tribes.

Parties will be met at Pickering station, G. T. R., evening before and morning of sale.

**Terms:** Six months' credit on approved security, or 5 per cent. per annum off for cash.

FOR CATALOGUES ADDRESS

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, - Greenwood, Ont.

R. E. JOHNSTON, - Pickering, Ont.

Mention FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



### New Year Resolutions.

Dear Chatterers,—I see you gravely and emphatically shaking your heads at the title of this chat with you. I hear somebody say: "Oh, I've given that up long ago! I used to make resolutions faithfully every year on the first of January, and shatter them on the second." And only those of us who have never had the same thought, expressed or otherwise, are allowed to cast stones at Somebody. For resolutions, like promises and pie-crust, seem made to be broken, and there is a merry crashing of the brittle things, only one of which issues whole from the general destruction and that is: "Resolved, that I will never make another New Year's resolution." That one is made of tougher material, and is guaranteed to last (alone of all that goodly company that began the New Year so bravely), until the following December, when it meets the same fate as its one-time comrades.

However, there is one resolution to be recommended. It can be made at any season of the year, and can be repaired with the cement of common sense every time it is broken. Resolved: That throughout 1906 I will keep sweet. Short and to the point, you see, but consider what it covers. One cannot keep that resolution intact, and yet worry or think hard thoughts or impute base motives. Jean Ingelow says "It is a comely fashion to be glad," and the foundation and root of gladness is sweetness of heart. A comely fashion indeed, and one that never goes out of style, is becoming to every complexion, and grows brighter and better the longer it is worn. An excellent fashion, my sisters, is it not?

Charles Lamb, who, in the face of the darkest of trials kept wondrously sweet, has this to say of the New Year season: "Every man hath two birthdays: two days, at least, in every year, which set him upon reflecting the lapse of time, as it affects his mortal duration. The one is that which in an especial manner he termeth his. In the gradual decay of old observances, this custom of solemnizing our proper birthday hath nearly passed away, or is left to children who reflect nothing at all about the matter, nor understand anything in it beyond cake and orange. But the birth of a New Year is of an interest too wide to be permitted by king or cobbler. No one ever regarded the first of January with indifference. It is that from which all date their time, and count upon what is left. It is a nativity of our common Adam."

Of all sound of all bells—bells, the music bordering highest upon heaven, most solemn and touching is the peal which rings out the Old Year.

It is solemn and touching, and we feel like saying:

"Old year you must not die,  
We did so laugh and cry with you."

But, after all, we turn to the New Year with relief, for it means a golden opportunity to do well many things that we did poorly last year, to do over again the good and kindly deeds of 1905, and to begin many wise and helpful courses that were crowded out of the dead year. It seems a great deal to start afresh and try again. A Happy and Prosperous New Year for all of us.

I cannot shape your life; ah, if I could, This year should bring you naught but what is good—  
Blue sky above your head—  
Blossoms beneath your tread.

I cannot shape your life; but One who can Hath formed for you in love the year's fair plan.  
Go forward, gladly still,  
Trusting His loving will.

DAME DURDEN.

Dear Dame Durden,—I take great interest in reading your Ingle Nook Chats,

although I have never written a letter yet to your corner, but, on seeing a letter from "Mollie Bawn," asking for a recipe for using beef dripping for pastry, I will give her my way of using it.

Melt the dripping over gentle heat, then beat steadily while cooling. The dripping will then be light and creamy, and is equal to lard; at least, I have always had excellent results from using it in this way. Hoping that this may meet the want of some of your readers. Wishing you one and all a Merry Christmas.

AUNT MARY.

Thank you on behalf of Mollie Bawn and myself for that good suggestion about the dripping, which will doubtless prove a helpful plan to many others besides us. "Live and learn" is a suitable proverb in the Ingle Nook, isn't it?  
D. D.

### Recipes.

Apple-suet Pudding.—1 cup suet, 2 cups "Five Rose" flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder; mix into a fairly soft dough with sweet milk; roll to thickness of biscuit dough; half fill a pudding dish with sliced apples, sweetened and spiced to taste. Fold the dough over the top, and steam for an hour and a half. This amount will serve six persons.

Heather Tea Cake.—8 ounces butter, 12 ounces brown sugar, 1½ pounds "Five Roses" flour, ¼ pound candied peel, 1 cup raisins (chopped), 1 teaspoon each of ground cloves, cinnamon and soda, 1 cup sweet milk. Beat the butter to a cream before the fire, add sugar, and beat again. Add the flour, which has been thoroughly dried before the fire and sifted with the soda. Add the other ingredients, except the milk, which should be slightly warmed and added just before the cake is ready for the oven. This cake is best divided and baked in two well-buttered pans.

### The Cage.

(From the French.)

I hung a pretty little cage  
All in my garden fair,  
In hopes some day a wand'ring bird  
Might come and settle there.  
Sweet bird, cease singing up so high,  
Come, spend the season here;  
And you need pay me but a song,  
The rent's not very dear!

I've made a lovely nest of moss,  
Where you your young may feed,  
So cosy, snug, 'twill be to them  
A paradise indeed.  
Your house, so fresh and neat, would  
Have

A grassy carpet queer;  
And you need pay me but a song,  
The rent's not very dear!

If in the woods, my tenant sweet,  
The summer you would see,  
Your little prayer, I'll grant with joy,  
And give you liberty.  
For I would not my little house  
Should be your prison here;  
Then, come sweet, pay me but a song,  
The rent's not very dear!

—Donald A. Fraser.

### Luck.

"Did you ever happen across Max Durdin's definition of luck?" It may serve as an answer to some of those who refer to freaks of fortune.

"Luck means rising at six o'clock in the morning, being on a dollar a day if you can earn two, minding your own business, and not meddling with other people's. Luck means appointments you have never failed to keep, the trains you have never failed to catch. Luck means trusting in God and your own resources."

Max is Baw never with a wiser thing, and no better definition of "luck" can be given. It should be printed in capitals and hung up in every office, counting-room, workshop and family living-room.

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### Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm

Bushnell, Illinois,

Include in their exhibit at the International Show, Dec. 16th, the largest and best selection of **Shire Stallions** ever exhibited by one firm in the United States. Also a select lot of high-stepping **Hackney** and weighty **Percheron Stallions**, strictly high-class and for sale. Each one a show horse and fit to head the best stud of pure-bred mares in the United States. Don't fail to see them and make yourself acquainted with the Trumans, who have been in the business 28 years, and won 75% of the prizes on imported Shire Stallions and Mares at the past four Internationals.

Importations July 11, Sept. 12 and Nov. 10 this year.

BRANCHES: LONDON, ONTARIO, and MOSCOW, IDAHO.

### TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM

Bushnell, Illinois.

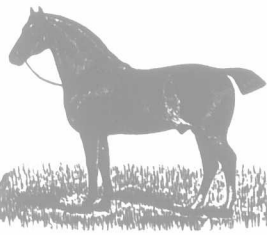


### 25 Percherons, also French Coachers, Hackney and Clyde Stallions

Have just arrived, Aug. 16, 1905, from Great Britain and France with our new importation of high-class stallions, many of them prizewinners in their native lands, bred by the best breeders. The Percherons are large blocky fellows, 3 to 5 years old, descendants of such noted champions as Brilliant, Besique and Romulus. Blacks and dark dapple greys, weighing from 1,600 to 2,100 lbs., with the right kind of legs and feet, and can go like trotters. We personally selected every horse ourselves, using extraordinary caution to select nothing but good sound serviceable horses that will do our customers and the country good. The French Coachers, Hackneys and Clydes are also of the best breeding, some of them prizewinners in England, Ireland and Paris. We will sell you a better stallion for less money than any other importers in America, with a guarantee as good as gold. Intending purchasers should visit our stables before buying elsewhere. Inspect our stock and get our prices. Terms made to suit purchasers.

Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, Ont. 82 miles S.W. of Toronto, on G.T.R. & Wabash

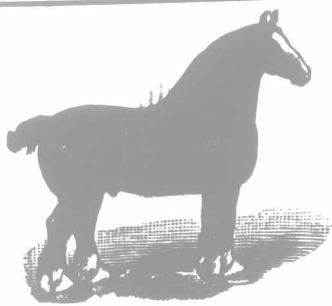
## Hackneys and Clydesdales



From such noted champions as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Marcellus, Macgregor, Baron's Fashion and Lord Lothian, etc. Inspection invited.

For fuller description and prices write:

T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.



## NEW IMPORTATION OF Clydesdale Stallions

Just arrived from Scotland. Selected personally.

A grand lot of stallions and mares, combining size with quality, and the best of breeding.

WRITE US FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ont.

# GRAHAM BROTHERS

"CAIRNBROGIE," CLAREMONT

Importers of :: HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES  
Established for 30 years, and winners at all large shows in Canada and United States. Best of stock always on hand for sale. New importation of Royal winners just arrived.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### FEEDING FROZEN CORN.

I am feeding spring pigs corn, not husked, and it is frozen. Would it benefit the feeding of it to take the frost out of it, or to husk it? J. S.

Ans.—If the pigs are doing well on it in the condition in which it is being fed, we would not advise changing, but would add a little ground oats and bran (fed dry) once a day. If the frost were taken out of the corn, it probably would heat and spoil, if kept in bulk. Fed without being husked, it is eaten slowly, and more likely to be well masticated and mixed with saliva, which aids digestion, and thus ill effects may be avoided.

#### RATION FOR LAMBS—ELECTRIC POWER.

1. What ration will keep lambs in good condition, and yet not fatten them?

2. Could I get any apparatus by which I could furnish enough power for one or two electric lights of four candle power?

3. I wish to know if the real light Barred Rock cocks that show fine and regular barring are superior to those that are somewhat darker, but the same otherwise. THE CURIOUS.

Ans.—1. A pint each of oats and bran, and four pounds sliced turnips and mangels, together with all the good clover hay they will eat.

2. Any apparatus you could secure would be too expensive.

3. Not for utility.

#### SHORTS FOR BARLEY—COW RATION.

1. Would it pay to sell barley at forty-nine cents a bushel and buy shorts at \$18 a ton, counting 2½c. a bushel to chop the barley, for feeding (1) milch cows, (2) steers, (3) pigs?

2. In what proportions would you mix bran, shorts and oat chop for feeding dairy cows, and how many pounds should each cow have daily when fed with mangels and clover hay? How would you mix it for fattening steers, and how much should a 1,000-pound steer have? YOUNG FARMER.

Ans.—1. We believe shorts to be the most valuable food (weight for weight) of the two, and it would pay you well to make the exchange for at least one-half of the barley for all the classes of stock you mention, especially for the cows and pigs.

2. Equal weights of each and from 12 to 15 pounds daily to a cow in full milk would make an excellent ration, and make a great showing in the milk-pail. Some cows might not stand so much, while others would take more. The feeder ought to be guided by the condition of the bowels, as indicated by the dung. For steers, give less shorts, and, in all, about 10 or 12 pounds daily toward the close of the fattening period, half that amount being sufficient to start on.

### Poultry Prizewinners at Winter Fair, Guelph, Ont., 1905.

BRAHMAS, LIGHT.—Cocks, 15—1, Geo. A. Tossey; 2, C. P. Brown; 3, W. B. Nantel; 4, John A. Bedford. Hens, 13—1 and 2, Geo. A. Tossey; 3, Jno. A. Bedford; 4, Chas. LaRose. Cockerels, 13—1, C. P. Brown; 2, W. B. Nantel; 3 and 4, Geo. A. Tossey. Pullets, 14—1, C. P. Brown; 2, A. C. Miller; 3, Geo. A. Tossey; 4, Chas. LaRose.

BRAHMAS, DARK.—Cocks, 5—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2, L. C. Sage; 3, J. W. Nixon. Hens, 6—1, L. C. Sage; 2, Geo. W. Irwin; 3, W. B. Nantel. Cockerels, 7—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2, and 3, L. C. Sage. Pullets, 6—1 and 3, L. C. Sage; 2, C. A. R. Tilt.

COCHINS, BUFF.—Cocks, 6—1, Hugh Wyatt; 2, W. B. Nantel; 3, Geo. W. Irwin. Hens, 7—1 and 2, Hugh Wyatt;

(Continued on next page.)

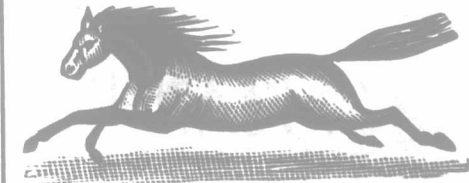
### HORSE OWNERS! USE

GOUBAULT'S  
**CAUSTIC BALSAM.**  
A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, best BLISTER ever used. Removes all burses from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or bluish. Send for descriptive circulars.  
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

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Our old \$100 offer always good for failure to cure, when cure is possible, any case of splint, curb, colic, thrush, etc. "Veterinary Experiences," the horse-man's infallible guide. Valued everywhere. A copy mailed free. Write for it.  
Tuttle's Elixir Co., Boston, Mass.  
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## The Repository

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Auction Sales of

Horses, Carriages, Saddles, 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.

Shire, Percheron, Clyde, Belgian, Standard-bred and Coach Horses, also SPANISH-BRED JACKS, for Sale.

Specialty made of forming companies, if desired.

W. R. GRAHAM, Box 33, Kincairdine, Ont.

## You Can't Cut Out A ROG SPAVIN OR THOROUGHPIN, but ABSORBINE

will clean them off, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 5-B free. A. ABSORBINE, J.E., for marking, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Allays Pain. Genuine mid. only by W. F. Young, P.O. 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

### IMPORTED Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies.

Also Hackney Stallions for sale. At reasonable prices. Come and see them, or write to

ADAM DAWSON, Cannington, Ont

My motto: "The Best is None too Good." Imported and home-bred Clydesdale and Shire Horses, Scotch Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep. A choice lot of reg. fillies and Shorthorn calves to choose from. Our stock exhibited have won the highest honors at the largest shows in America. WESTON P.O., C.P.R. and G.T.R. 10 miles west Toronto. Telephone at house and farm. J. M. GARHOUSE.

### CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds.

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. ROSS, Jarvis, Ont.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds. Present offerings: 2 Clydesdale stallions, 1 and 2 years old, by MacQueen; one yearling bull, by imp. sire; also some yearling rams. For price and particulars write to

W. D. PUGH, Claremont, Ont.

DEATH TO HEAVES Unwarranted  
NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Dis-temper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strong recommendation. \$1.00 per case, mail or express paid. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio. Your druggist has it, or can get it from any wholesale druggist.

## Great Dispersion Sale by Auction

THE ENTIRE HERD OF

### 45 head of Scotch and Scotch-topped SHORTHORN CATTLE

The property of MR. JOHN GORDON & SONS, will be sold at his farm, 3 miles from the Village of Sunderland, on

**Tuesday, January 9, 1906**

This offering represents Crimson Flowers, Duchess of Glosters, Stamfords and Red Roses, among which are about 20 breeding cows, all in calf or with calves at foot; 12 heifers and about a dozen bulls, including the stock bull, Prince Arthur 43857. Also a pair of registered Clydesdale Breeding Mares.

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock sharp. Send for catalogue.

Terms: 10 months' credit will be given parties furnishing approved joint notes at 5%. Conveyances will meet all morning trains.

GEO. JACKSON, Auctioneer.

## THE ONLY MANURE SPREADER

operated with a single lever, and the only one having a Vibrating Rake. The single lever avoids complications in construction, is easy to work, strong, acts quickly and surely and is entirely efficient. No danger of liability to breakage by pulling the wrong lever. The Vibrating Rake is so constructed and so placed that it thoroughly evens up the load on its way to the cylinder. This insures perfectly even distribution and spreading and obviates the necessity of extra care in loading. Coarse and lumpy manure cannot always be loaded so as to produce a level load. The Vibrating Rake will make every load, of every kind of manure, perfectly even. In all other respects the I. H. C. Spreader is built as well as best material and superior workmanship can make it. Solid steel axles front and rear; steel wheels with broad faced tires, flanged to keep out dirt, mud, etc; traction lugs on rear wheels; power applied from both rear wheels; front wheels cut under—turns very short; steel track for apron. While exceedingly strong and capable of great strain the I. H. C. Spreader is of unusually light draft.

The I. H. C. Spreader spreads all kinds of manure rapidly, evenly and perfectly. It matters little if manure be strawy, chaffy, packed, caked, wet, dry or frozen, this machine will tear it apart and distribute it upon the land evenly. It will handle fine, composted manure for top dressing in the most perfect manner, and even the presence of corn stalks in the manure does not prevent the excellent quality of its work. It is the greatest labor saver of the age. Made in three sizes, 35, 55 and 75 bushels. Our nearest agent will supply you with printed matter, prices, etc. See him before buying, or write nearest branch house.

CANADA BRANCHES: London, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, St. John, N. B.  
International Harvester Company of America,  
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This Vibrating Rake Insures Even Distribution

This Single Lever Controls Every Operation

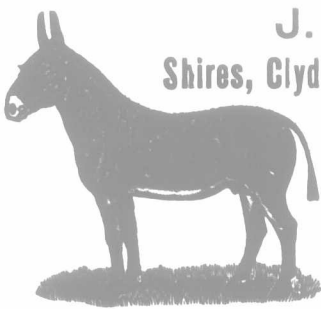


## LaFayette Stock Farm

J. Crouch & Son, Proprietors.

Largest importers in America of Oldenburg German Coach, Percheron and Belgian stallions. Have imported over 400 in the last eighteen months. Won more prizes in 1904 and 1905 than all others combined. Our prices are right, and guarantee gilt-edged, and terms to suit buyers. Our Belgians and Percherons weigh from 1,900 to 2,350 pounds. All from three to five years old. The German Coach horses are the leading coach horses of the world.

J. Crouch & Son, LaFayette, Ind.  
Write us at London, Ontario.



## J. B. HOGATE'S Shires, Clydes, Percherons, Hackneys and Spanish Jacks.

My latest importation includes 45 head of Shire stallions and fillies, Clyde stallions and fillies, Hackney and Percheron stallions and Spanish jacks, many of them prizewinners in England, Scotland and France. This is a gilt-edged lot and the best we ever imported, combining size and quality.

Stables at WESTON, ONT. Telephone connection.  
J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor.



## INNIS & PROUSE

New importation of CLYDESDALE STALLIONS represent such varied blood as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Sir Everard, Captain, Part of Placer, The Dean, Prince Fauntleroy, and Lord Stewart. They were selected with great care for their individuality. They are at all lot.

INNIS & PROUSE,  
Woodstock and Ingersoll.

3, W. B. Nantel. Cockerels, 6-1, 2 and 3, Hugh Wyatt. Pullets, 7-1, 2 and 3, Hugh Wyatt.

COCHINS, PARTRIDGE.—Cocks, 3-1, R. Oke; 2, F. Wales; 3, W. B. Nantel. Hens, 2-1, R. Oke; 2, F. Wales. Cockerels, 2-1, R. Oke; 2, F. Wales. Pullets, 2-1, R. Oke; 2, F. Wales.

COCHINS, BLACK.—Cocks, 2-1, L. Glanwith; 2, R. B. Millard. Hens, 3-1, J. W. Nixon & Co.; 2, L. Glanwith; 3, A. & T. Readwin. Cockerels, 4-1 and 2, R. B. Millard; 3, W. B. Nantel. Pullets, 4-1 and 2, R. B. Millard; 3, W. B. Nantel.

COCHINS, WHITE.—Cocks, 1-1, W. B. Nantel. Hens, 3-1, W. B. Nantel; 2, A. & T. Readwin; 3, J. W. Nixon & Co. Cockerels, 1-1, W. B. Nantel. Pullets, 1-1, W. B. Nantel.

LANGSHANS, BLACK.—Cocks, 6-1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2, R. McCurdy; 3, C. A. R. Tilt. Hens, 9-1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2 and 3, R. McCurdy. Cockerels, 11-1 and 2, C. A. R. Tilt; 3, R. McCurdy. Pullets, 13-1 and 2, R. McCurdy; 3 and 4, C. A. R. Tilt.

LANGSHANS, WHITE.—Cocks, 4-1, W. J. Teal; 2 and 3, I. T. Knight. Hens, 5-1 and 3, Jas. Philpot & Son; 2, W. J. Teal. Cockerels, 3-1, Jas. Philpot & Son; 2 and 3, W. A. Teale. Pullets, 3-1 and 2, J. W. Teale; 3, Jas. Philpot & Son.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Cocks, 30-1, Jas. R. Balfour; 2, 4, 6 and 8, I. K. Millard; 3, 7 and 10, N. Cosh; 5 and 9, J. R. Boyce. Hens, 31-1 and 4, N. Cosh; 2, 9 and 10, I. K. Millard; 3, J. R. Boyce; 5, F. W. Krouse; 6, W. Oakley; 7, Jas. R. Balfour; 8, Chas. Hockin. Cockerels, 51-1, N. Cosh; 2, 4 and 6, J. R. Boyce; 3, W. Oakley; 5, Chas. Hockin; 7 and 9, Jno. Bedford; 8, Jas. R. Balfour; 10, Dr. D. Marr. Pullets, 55-1, John Pringle; 2, I. K. Millard; 3 and 10, N. Cosh; 4 and 9, Chas. Hockin; 5 and 8, J. R. Boyce; 6, Jas. R. Balfour; 7, J. E. Mounce.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Cocks, 24-1, F. Westbury; 2, Daly & Dill; 3, H. H. Wallace; 4, W. H. Bessey; 5, Golden Kennels & Poultry Co. Hens, 31-1, Daly & Dill; 2, 3 and 5, A. G. Brown; 4, Jas. E. Hamilton; 6, H. H. Wallace; 7 and 8, Geo. A. Robertson; 9, W. H. Bessey; 10, F. Westbury. Cockerels, 31-1, 4 and 7, Daly & Dill; 2, Jos. Foster; 3, H. H. Wallace; 5, W. H. Bessey; 6, A. G. Brown; 8, G. E. Munroe; 9, F. Berner; 10, Sholdice & Sage. Pullets, 34-1, H. H. Wallace; 2, 3 and 4, Daly & Dill; 5, F. Westbury; 6, W. H. Bessey; 7 and 8, D. J. Schelley; 9, J. A. Carroll; 10, A. G. Brown.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Cocks, 7-1, J. R. Boyce; 2, John Bawden; 3, J. R. Boyce. Hens, 3-1, J. R. Boyce; 2, J. R. Boyce; 3, J. A. Harron. Cockerels, 8-1, John Bawden; 2, John Bawden; 3, J. R. Boyce. Pullets, 8-1 and 3, John Bawden; 2 and 4, J. R. Boyce.

GOLDEN-LACED WYANDOTTES.—Cocks, 6-1, P. Daly; 2, J. H. Magill; 3, W. Lemon. Hens, 7-1, J. H. Magill; 2, A. W. Graham; 3, P. Daly. Cockerels, 8-1, J. H. Magill; 2, W. Lemon; 3, J. H. Magill. Pullets, 10-1, W. Lemon; 2, Jos. Postlethwaite; 3, J. H. Magill.

SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTES.—Cocks, 10-1, Alf. Flawn; 2, W. Lemon; 3, Henderson & Billing. Hens, 9-1 and 2, Jas. Arthur; 3, W. Lemon. Cockerels, 12-1, 2 and 4, Jas. Arthur; 3, W. Lemon. Pullets, 12-1, W. Lemon; 2, 3 and 4, Jas. Arthur.

BLACK WYANDOTTES.—Cocks, 2-1, F. McDonell; 2, F. McDonell. Hens, 6-1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, I. T. Knight; 3, A. & T. Readwin. Cockerels, 3-1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, F. McDonell; 3, F. McDonell. Pullets, 7-1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, F. McDonell; 3, A. & T. Readwin.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—Cocks, 9-1, S. T. Bartlett; 2, C. J. Packham; 3, Jas. Dundas. Hens, 21-1, S. T. Bartlett; 2 and 4, S. T. Bartlett; 3, Jas. Dundas; 5, Spry & Mick. Cockerels, 16-1, S. T. Bartlett; 2 and 4, Jas. Dundas; 3, C. J. Packham. Pullets, 20-1 and 2, S. T. Bartlett; 3 and 4, C. J. Packham; 5, Jas. Dundas.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Cocks, 42-1, 3 and 6, J. S. Martin; 2, W. H. Fairley; 4, Slessor & McCracken; 5 and 10, (Continued on next page.)

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DEPENDENT ON CERTAIN ELEMENTS OF NATURE, WHICH ARE FOUND IN

## Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

The Christian Scientists are right enough when they claim that the mind influences the body.

Worry, excessive mental toil and strong emotions consume nervous energy at an enormous rate.

Rest of mind and body is essential for the restoration of an exhausted nervous system.

But the mind is dependent on the brain, and the brain in turn is a bundle of nerve cells, which are nourished and sustained by pure, rich blood. Hence the absolute necessity of supplying the elements from which blood is made.

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I have landed one of the best importations of

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**ORPINGTONS, SELLING.**—Male, 15-1, F. W. Krouse; 2, P. E. Aird; 3, C. M. Blyth. Female, 2-1, F. W. Krouse; 2, F. Wales.

**LEGHORNS, SELLING.**—Male, 7-1, J. R. Laidlaw; 2, F. Wales; 3, A. E. Doan. Females, 4-1, F. Wales; 2, A. E. Doan; 3, Dewar Bros.

**FRENCH, SELLING.**—Male, 3-1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, J. C. Wilson & Son; 3, R. Oke. Female, 3-1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, R. Oke.

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Pair Langshans, 2-1, J. E. Mounce; 2, Jos. Tomlin.

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Pair Plymouth Rock Pullets, 9-1, 2 and 3, J. E. Mounce; 4, Jos. Tomlin.

Pair Wyandotte Cockerels, 13-1 and 3, W. Howard; 2, J. E. Mounce; 4, Scanlon Bros.

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Pair Minorca or Andalusian cocks, 5-1, W. H. Fairley; 2, Scanlon Bros.; 3, H. J. Woodrow & Son.

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Pair Dorkings, 4-1 and 2, J. E. Mounce; 3 and 4, Scanlon Bros.

Pair French, 1-1, R. Oke.

Pair Game, 2-1, O. J. Barber.

Pair Javas, 3-1 and 3, J. E. Mounce; 2, Jos. Tomlin.

Pair Hamburgs, 4-1, R. Oke; 2 and 3, Scanlon Bros.

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Best Pair Fowls, 8-1, J. E. Mounce.

Turkey, any age, male, 6-1, 2 and 3, H. J. Woodrow & Sons; 4, Scanlon Bros.

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Pair Turkeys, 1905, male, 5-1 and 2, H. J. Woodrow & Son; 3, Scanlon Bros.

Pair turkeys, 1905, female, 6-1 and 4, Scanlon Bros.; 2, H. J. Woodrow & Son; 3, Jos. Tomlin.

Best Pair of turkeys—H. J. Woodrow.

Pair white geese, 7-1, Scanlon Bros.; 2 and 3, J. E. Mounce; 4, H. J. Woodrow & Sons.

Pair colored geese, 10-1 and 4, Scanlon Bros.; 2 and 3, J. E. Mounce.

Best pair geese, 5-1, Scanlon Bros.

Pair white ducks, 6-1, 2 and 3—I. T. Knight; 4, A. & T. Readwin.

Pair colored ducks, 7-1 and 3, I. T. Knight; 2, H. J. Woodrow & Son.

Best pair ducks, 5-1, I. T. Knight.

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Six Brahmas, Cochins or Langshans—1, J. E. Mounce; 2, Scanlon Bros.; 3, Geo. C. Hamilton.

Six Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes—1 and 2, J. E. Mounce; 3 and 4, Scanlon Bros.

Six Minorcas, Andalusians or Javas—1, Scanlon Bros.; 2, Jos. Tomlin.

Six English or French—1 and 2, J. E. Mounce; 3, Scanlon Bros.; 4, H. J. Woodrow & Sons.

Six Games—1, O. J. Barber.

Six Leghorns or Hamburgs—1, J. E. Mounce; 2, Scanlon Bros.; 3, H. J. Woodrow & Son; 4, Jos. Tomlin.

Six turkeys of 1905—1, H. J. Woodrow & Son; 2, Scanlon Bros.; 3, Jos. Tomlin.

Six geese—1, Scanlon Bros.; 2 and 4, J. E. Mounce; 3, H. J. Woodrow.

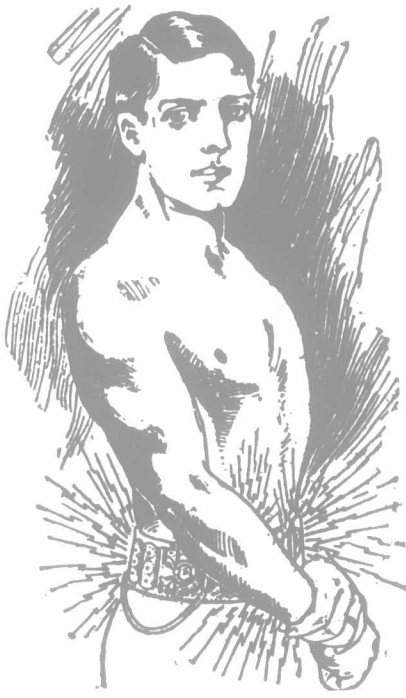
Six ducks—1, I. T. Knight; 2 and 4, H. J. Woodrow; 3, Jos. Tomlin.

**EGGS.**

One dozen white eggs—1, Jos. Tomlin.

One dozen brown eggs—1 and 3, F. W. Krouse; 2, Jos. Tomlin; 4, J. Bedford.

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Young or Old, Whose Strength Is Wasted, Who Feel Old and Rusty, with Pains and Aches, Who, from Any Cause, have lost the buoyant spirits, the courage and confidence which belong to perfect health. To you I offer new life, fresh courage, and freedom from the effects of past neglect.

Show me the persons who would not be better than they are. It matters not how the rocks and shoals of life have dulled the enthusiasm of youth, and left the nerves less vigorous, the eyes less bright, the step less springy, the mind less forceful and the general vitality less powerful than they ought to be at your age, you want to be strong.

Hard work wears, dissipation and worry, disappointment and the other cares of life drain away the vim and snap of perfect health. Electricity applied my way restores them. It makes you feel young; it renews the fire of youth, the spice of life.

## Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

Has made thousands of homes happy. It is as good for women as for men. Man and wife can use the same Belt. The regulator makes it strong or mild to suit the wearer. It is the only Electric Belt in the world that can be regulated while on the

body. You feel the power, but it does not burn and blister, as do the old-style bare metal electrode belts. If you are weak or in pain it will cure you. Will you try it?

MR. JAS. JOHNSTON, J.P., Ottawa, Ont., writes as follows: The Belt I purchased from you in August, 1903, cured me of heart disease, and I am able to work and attend to my business as well as ever, and my pulse is quite normal. I highly recommend your Belt for indigestion and all stomach troubles, from which I also suffered greatly. If your patients would pay attention to the advice you give them, they would not be long ailing.

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MR. G. W. PRICE, Madoc, Ont., has this to say: As regards my health, I am improving every day, and I am not sorry I invested. My nerves are getting all right, and I am feeling much better every way, and the varicocele is decreasing.

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

## WHEN YOU ARE CURED, PAY ME

MR. JEROME SCANLON, Ancaster, Ont., writes: I have been wearing your Belt a month, and I am very much improved in health. I have gained over 7 lbs. in weight. Those pains have never returned since wearing the Belt. I have developed quite a bit in muscle and strength. I do not desire to urinate so often, and I have had only one headache since. My bowels keep regular. Wishing you every success in your grand undertaking.

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11-11-05

## SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

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

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## SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

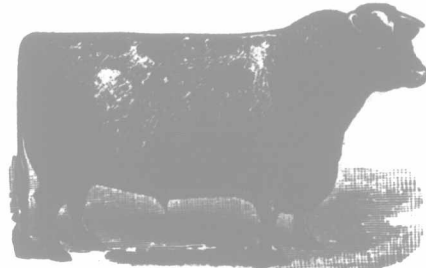
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Imp. Scottish King at head of herd. Some choice young bulls for sale. For prices apply to **O. L. WESTOVER, Luton, Ont.**



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Offers for sale at moderate prices:

3 high-class imp. bulls.  
2 excellent yearling bulls, home-bred.  
17 first-class bull calves.

Also cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred. Most of the above imp. or sired by imp. bulls and from imp. dams.

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An excellent lot of Shorthorn bulls and heifers for sale now. Have choice milking strains. Have a few Leicesters left yet. Bargains in ewes.

**A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.**

## BOWHILL SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS

The roan yearling bulls that I imported in August for sale. Smooth, even, good size, and good individuals; also a few good home-bred bulls and females. Come and see them.

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## Maple Shade



**Cruickshank Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep**

16 choice young bulls of Cruickshank breeding, from which you can select high-class herd-heads. If you wish to see the breeding we shall be pleased to mail a catalogue.

## JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

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First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 5 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Dobbie-bred bull, **Boys Morning**, and **White Hall Ramsden**. Present crop of calves sired by imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st, Toronto, 1905.

High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply **T. E. ROBSON, Iderton, Ont.**

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HAVE YOU A BAD LEG



With Wounds that discharge or otherwise...

Snake, Mosquito and Insect Bites...

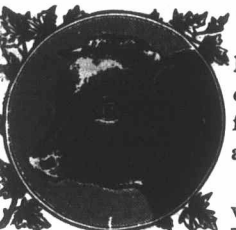
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Eight newly-imported bulls, right for quality, color and breeding...

H. J. DAVIS, Importer and Breeder of Yorkshires and Shorthorns...

Scotch Shorthorns

HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM



Young bulls and heifers from imported sires and dams...

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Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep and Shire Horses...

SHORTHORNS AND DORSETS...

R. H. HARDING, Mapleview Farm, Thorndale, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Choice young bulls for sale, ready for service...

Bargains in SHORTHORNS, either sex, from 7 in to 9 months old...

Shorthorns and Yorkshires...

MAPLE HILL SCOTCH SHORTHORNS STOCK FARM

of best families. Herd headed by the grandly bred Lavender bull, Wanderer's Star...

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CLYDE STALLION, ENTERPRISE.

Is there a horse named Enterprise in the Studbook? Was he imported? If so, give his number and pedigree...

Ans.—You do not say of what breed. We find in the Canadian Clydesdale Studbook, Vol. 5, Young Enterprise (imp.) (1899) (1888), brown, foaled in 1877...

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Ans.—1. If this is a genuine enquiry for information, and the enquirer is actually going on a farm, knowing nothing of farming, he will know in a few years' time that his question could not be answered fully...

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Please give me the names of the leading agricultural and live-stock journals published in Great Britain...

Ans.—Live-stock Journal, London, Eng., £1 2s. (\$5.34) per year; Scottish Farmer, Glasgow, Scotland, 12s. 6d. (\$3) per year...

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How about using cement for end posts in building wire fence? A number of farmers would like to hear what those who have tried them have to say about them.

Ans.—We know of farmers who have had cement end posts for some years, and from reports that we have had, they are giving complete satisfaction...

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1. Please inform me Probable cost of raising barn, 70 x 35 feet, and say safe width of wall. Are cement and gravel only advisable, or could stones be used...

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5. Walls of cement-concrete for foundations of barns are generally made about 12 inches in thickness. This makes a very safe and strong wall. Concrete mixed in the proportion of one part Portland cement to ten of good gravel...

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ELM GROVE SHORTHORNS

We have for sale some good young cows and heifers of the Fashion and Belle Forest families...

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HURON HERD OF HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

The great stock bull, Imp. Broadheads Golden Fame, at head of herd. Young bulls and females at low prices.

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6 Scotch-bred Bulls

from 8 to 30 months; 10 cows and heifers to calve soon; also heifers of breeding age. Prizes winning stock at lowest prices.

DAVID MILNE, Ethel, Ont. EVERGREEN Scotch-Topped Shorthorns STOCK FARM

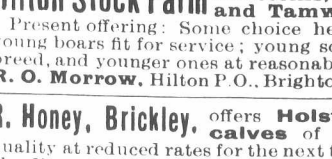
Young stock of either sex by imp. sire at reasonable prices. For particulars write to DONALD McQUEEN, Landerkin P.O. Mount Forest Sta. and Telegraph.

PROSPECT STOCK FARM. For sale: 4 Shorthorn Bulls, including Gold Mine (imp. in dam), also some choice young females...

SHORTHORNS, LEICESTERS AND BERKSHIRES—1 yearling bull, bull calves, heifers, all ages, for sale; also young Berkshires and Leicesters...

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LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS. Spice King (imp.) at head of herd. Young bulls for sale reasonably. For prices, etc., apply to THOS. ALLIN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont.



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Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths. Present offering: Some choice heifer calves; young boars fit for service; young sows ready to breed...

R. Honey, Brickley, offers Holstein bull quality at reduced rates for the next two months; also Yorkshires of both sexes.

High-class Registered Holsteins. Young stock of either sex for sale. Prices reasonable. Apply to THOS. CARLAW & SON, Campbellford Stn., Warkworth P.O.

Holsteins, Tamworths, Oxford & Dorset SHEEP FOR SALE. At present we have 1 young bull, 8 Oxford ram lambs, Dorsets, 1 yearling and 1 aged ram...

J. A. Richardson, South March P.O. and Stn.

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The fear that you could not be cured may have deterred you from taking honest treatment... I have 14 diplomas and certificates from the various colleges and state boards of medical examiners...



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HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family...

Entry may be made personally at the local and office for the district in which the land is situated, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior...

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

- (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.
(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by each person residing with the father or mother.
(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

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Asthma advertisement with stylized text and a small illustration of a person.

To Make an Institute Successful.

(Ottawa Correspondence.) "How to make an Institute Successful" was the subject of an interesting address by Mr. J. L. Warren, of Acton, Ont., at an Institute meeting in Eastern Ontario a few years ago. He commenced by saying that it was necessary to have good and efficient officers and directors. The annual meeting at which the officers are elected should be well advertised in the press and by posters. The secretary should at the same time notify every member of the Institute, giving an outline of the business to be transacted. No effort should be spared to secure as large an attendance as possible at the meeting, in order that all may get some idea from the reports of what has been accomplished during the past year. By having a good representation from all parts of the county, the best directors in the district can be selected. None but directors who are willing to work for the success of the Institute should be selected. A good president is also essential. The secretary is usually the most important man of the Institute. He should be energetic and painstaking, willing to spend time (for which he should be liberally paid) to make the Institute the success it should be. The directors should talk the Institute up as much as possible, and do everything in their power to keep the interest aroused. When the date of a meeting is set for any particular district, the secretary should, if possible, visit that district three weeks before, meet the local directors, choose a subject for each speaker, suitable for that locality, see that everyone is at work, and appoint a committee to arrange a programme for the evening session. Use every means to secure local talent to address the meeting, or read a paper on some subject of local interest; advertise the meeting well by posters, and send hand-bills to all the schools in the district and have them distributed by the children; go to the meeting, ask questions, and get the ideas of those present. Another thing that will help make an Institute a success is the holding of a seed fair, for the sale or exchange of seed grain, clover, timothy, potatoes, etc., and, if possible, have an expert seed judge present to give an address on some subject, such as "Seed Selection," or the "Importance of Sowing Large, Plump Seed." Another very important feature would be the holding of a live-stock judging class, with a competent judge in charge. Arrange meetings in country districts, some distance away from towns and villages. In this way, a larger number of farmers are reached. Encourage the Women's Institute. If there is none in your district, have one organized; the ladies require instruction in their particular sphere the same as farmers do in the agricultural line.

Governor Folk, of Missouri, tells an amusing story about a colored man who was brought before a court for a trivial offence.

"The State of Missouri against John Jones," was read in a loud voice, and the colored man's eyes bulged nearly out of their sockets, and he seemed overcome with terror and astonishment.

When he was asked if he had anything to say, or pleaded guilty or not guilty, he gasped out:

"Well, yo' honah, ef de whole State o' Missourah is ag'in dis one pore niggah, I'ze gwine to give up right now!"

THE END OF THE OLD HORSE.

Nearly 30,000 dead and useless horses are annually taken to the slaughter in London. Live horses brought in must be kept alive for three days, and their appearance in no way altered, lest it should prove that the animal has been stolen. The carcass of the pole-axed horse answers numerous purposes: The hide is used to make leather carriage tops, boots and whip-lashes; the flesh removed from the bones is cooked in large kettles and sold to cats'-meat vendors, while the tripe is used for dog-food. An average-sized horse yields about 390 lbs. of meat. The bones are placed in a digester to remove the oil, which is sold to candle-makers, makers of lubricating oil, and to leather dressers. The residue of the bones is ground up for manure; the hoofs go to the makers of glue, and the hair of the tail and mane to the upholsterers.—[Farmer and Stockbreeder.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

RINGBONE

Six-months-old colt has an enlargement nearly all around the pastern of each hind leg, and the fore pasterns also are affected, but the enlargements are not so great. J. W. D.

Ans.—All horses have enlargements on the sides of the lower ends of the bones below the fetlock joint, and sometimes these are mistaken for ringbones. If the ridges extend to the front of the leg, they are abnormal, and are ringbones. You must satisfy yourself whether the condition is abnormal, and if so, they are ringbones. The proper treatment is to get your veterinarian to fire and blister them, but in some cases repeated blistering will cure in colts. Take 2 drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides and mix with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off the parts; tie so that he cannot bite them; rub well daily for two days, and the third day wash off and apply sweet oil. Let head loose now. Oil every day until the scale comes off, then tie up and blister again. Blister once every month after then as long as necessary. V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- 1. Give me your opinion about the usefulness of an undershot colt. It is of fair size, but appears dull. There are some scabs on skin of back and croup, and it kicks if you handle it.
2. I cannot get some of my cows to breed, although they come in heat regularly.
3. Should what are called black teeth in young pigs be removed? W. J. M.

Ans.—1. An undershot colt will do fairly well, except when on short pasture. In some cases, the molar teeth are also abnormal and require dressing frequently to enable the animal to masticate properly. The dullness and the kicking habit are not influenced by the teeth.

2. It is probable the entrance to the womb has become closed. When a cow shows oestrus, oil your hand and arm, insert the hand into the vagina, and press forward until you feel the neck of the womb, then with a rotary motion force one finger and then two through the opening into the womb. In some cases, the use of a blunt sound is necessary, as the fingers have not sufficient strength. It is better, when practicable, to get a veterinarian to operate. Breed her in about two hours after the operation.

3. Black teeth is an imaginary ailment in pigs. V.

BOX STALLS, ETC.

- 1. Do you recommend box stalls for horses because they can stand with their front feet in their manure and thereby prevent contraction?
2. If so, in a box 16 feet square and well ventilated, with plenty of straw for bedding, is it sufficient to give bedding but once weekly, and how often should the manure be removed?
3. Is there a possibility of the manure heating and injuring the horse, and in what way?
4. Is bran, fed dry with oats, as effective individually and as a nutrient as if given in a mash? M. D. M. B.

Ans.—1. No. Horses should not be allowed to stand any length of time in their manure. Box stalls are better because they allow the animals more freedom and more comfort, and by reason of the exercise allowed, certain diseases are prevented when the animal is idle and well fed.

2. The stall should be thoroughly cleaned out and fresh bedding given at least once daily.

3. Yes. The gases formed are injurious, and the heat has an injurious effect upon the feet by causing a consumption of moisture.

4. Bran has practically no medicinal value, and while some prefer to give a feed of bran, either damp or dry, many feed it mixed with the oats, and there is little or no difference in the effect. V.

An English writer relates that he was once present in the cottage at Ecclefechan where Carlyle first saw the light, when an enthusiastic pilgrim asked in awe-stricken tones: "And is this really the room in which Carlyle was born?" and received from the goodwife the answer, "Aye, an' oor Maggie was born here, too."

Bone Spavin advertisement with a large illustration of a horse's leg and text describing the product and its benefits.

FARM HELP advertisement featuring a windmill illustration and text for Canadian Airmotor, including contact information for Toronto, Can.

FARM LABORERS advertisement with text: Farmers desiring help for the coming season should apply at once to the Government Free Farm Labor Bureau. Write for application form to Thos. South, Director of Colonization.

Bell's Sw... advertisement with a small illustration of a horse and text: give more better a horse. Also includes text: Pot... Farm... Alex. B... 50 Bleury.

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