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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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Vol. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, FEBRUARY 25, 1909.

No. 857

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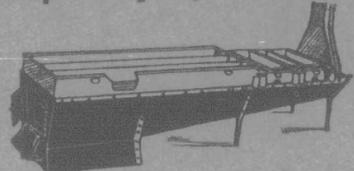
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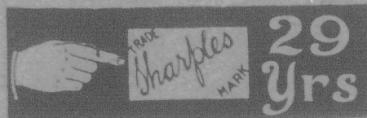
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This picture, made from an actual photograph, shows the oiling of the Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator. The gears and the single frictionless ball bearing supporting the bowl are all enclosed in a dust proof case. Once or twice a week, you lift the gear case lid and pour a spoonful or two of oil down among the gears. When running, the gears spray this oil over themselves and the bearings. The lubricating of Tubulars is perfect, easy, never neglected. You must go after other separators with an oil can every time they are used.

When you understand why Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators are simplest and best, why even think of taking some other make just to please some fellow with some other machine to sell? What if he does want your money—want it so badly that he will even try to confuse you with talk and change your mind from right to wrong?

Don't back down. Stick to your decision to buy a Tubular. No talk can lessen the superiority of the Tubular over every other separator, or overcome the disadvantages found in every separator except the Tubular. By sticking to your decision now—by getting a Tubular and no other—you will save yourself constant regret, later on, that you did not follow your own good judgment.

Tubulars are Different

Tubulars are strictly modern separators, built on the latest scientific discoveries. These discoveries are patented and can not be used in any machine made by other manufacturers. You thus understand why all other manufacturers make separators that are old style, out of date and undesirable as compared to Tubulars.

The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Tubulars have been on the market ten years, 1908 sales, throughout the Dominion, far exceeded 1907—were way ahead of any other make, if not all other makes combined.

Better hurrah with your neighbor, now, for the Tubular than envy your neighbor his Tubular later on. Write to-day for Catalog No. 193.

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Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.



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DAIN Vertical Lift MOWER

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to proper size for Safe Lock Shingles. —The only shingle with galvanized edges.

—The only shingle sold with a positive protective guaranty against lightning, backed up by a free insurance policy signed and sealed by the manufacturers, the Metal Shingle & Siding Company, a \$200,000.00 Canadian corporation.

Every Canadian farmer who expects to put up a new barn or house or to re-roof old buildings is directly interested in this extraordinary free offer.

Think of it! A straight-out lightning insurance policy free from conditions of any kind. It is the most liberal roofing offer ever made to Canadian farmers.

Insurance records show that one-half the fire losses on barns in Canada result from lightning. The property loss in these cases amounts to many thousands of dollars every year.

Safe Lock Shingles have been on the market for more than ten years, and in all that time no building covered with them has ever been harmed by lightning.

This proves to us that Safe Lock roofing is a positive guaranty against lightning.

Anyway, we are willing to show our faith in Safe Lock Shingles and will protect you from lightning without one cent additional cost to you, directly or indirectly.

Safe Lock Shingles are sold at the same price as shingles known to be inferior in quality of steel, galvanizing and construction.

Safe Lock Shingles lock positively and securely on all four sides. They cannot be blown off, nor can they be pulled apart through the warping of the sheeting, or in any other way.

And remember this—
No other shingle is a Safe Lock Shingle.

Safe Lock Shingles can be found in every part of the Dominion of Canada where they have been subject to storms of all degrees of severity.

No building covered with Safe Lock Shingles has ever been unroofed.

THE British Government requires all galvanized steel roofing for Admiralty or other public work to be of specific grade and to be capable of withstanding a certain acid test.

The acids used for this purpose are strong enough to burn the skin off a man's hand, and yet the galvanizing must be heavy enough to withstand their action for a definite period.

Exposure to wind, rain and snow for a quarter of a century is much less destructive than this acid test.

Yet every Safe Lock shingle is guaranteed to meet the Government requirement in this and all other respects.

No wonder that those who have used Safe Lock Shingles declare that they will last as long as the buildings they protect.

Safe Lock Shingles are the only shingles that actually lock on all four sides so that they cannot pull apart.

Shingles which do not lock on four sides are not Safe Lock Shingles.

Again: Safe Lock Shingles are the only shingles that completely protect the roofing nails from weather.

—The only shingles that have three thicknesses of steel along the upper edge of lock, thereby doubling the strength along the line of greatest strain.

—The only shingle galvanized after the sheets have been accurately cut

We want you to know what some of the users of Safe Lock Shingles say of them.

R. T. McLAUGHLIN, Fair View Farm, Alba, Ont.—“The ‘Safe Lock’ makes your shingles absolutely wind and water proof. They are the best shingles on the market to-day.”

F. B. DOUD, Branchton, Ont.—“The Galvanized Steel roof is apparently as good as when put on in 1898. The ‘Safe Lock’ Shingles make a lasting, storm-tight roof, and give clean cistern water. “I am satisfied that I put on a good roof.”

W. J. McPHERSON, Berryton, Ont.—“The ‘Safe Lock’ Shingles that I purchased from you ten years ago have given splendid satisfaction. The roof has never leaked a drop, and they seem to be just as good as the day they were put on.”

J. C. PAYNE, Cayuga, Ont.—“It must be ten years now since I bought the metal ‘Safe Lock’ Shingles, and up to this time I have no reason to regret their purchase. We have had wooden roofs put on since which are open in spots from the splitting and shrinkage of shingles. No difficulty, so far as I have noticed at least, has arisen with your Metal Shingles, and the roof seems compact and durable. So far as I have been able to see, I have seen no wear or injury to the shingles during the ten years’ use, and cannot see but that the roof is just as good as when it went on.”

MURDOCK McKENZIE, Bear Line, Ont.—“The ‘Safe Lock’ Shingles have never given me any trouble, and they appear to be as good to-day as the day I put them on. I am well satisfied with them, as I believe them to be the best roofing that can be used on barn buildings.”

GEO. HARDY, Ashgrove, Ont.—“It will be eight years in June since the barn was shingled. I never had any trouble with it in any way, and it appears to be as good as when put on. I have been recommending your shingles as the best that can be got.”

MRS. JAMES STEWART, Pendleton, Ont.—“In reply to your letter asking about shingles I bought from you over five years ago. I looked the roof all over to-day, and they seem to be in as good condition as when they were put on the roof. The shingles don't seem to be any the worse for wear, and they will last for years.”

Send to-day for our book, “The Truth about Roofing” and full details of our Fire Insurance Policy payable in cash if your Safe Lock Roof is damaged by lightning.

The Metal Shingle and Siding Co. Ltd.
“Roofers to the Farmers of Canada”
Queen Street Factory, Preston, Ontario
Branch Factory, Montreal

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My Roof measures.....ft.....in. long.

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Please send me your booklet “Truth about Roofing,” with full particulars of your Free Safe Lock Lightning Insurance Policy.

I expect to build.....
Kind of Building.....

Size of Roof.....
If interested in any other Metal Building Goods please state such fact here.....

Name.....
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My roof measures.....ft.....in.



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Give fences with *small* wires a wide berth. Do the same with fences that have *poorly* or *thinly* galvanized big wires. None of these fences can resist rust for long. And then what good are they?

Now, the Leader has no small wires in it. Laterals, uprights and locks are all No. 9 hard wire—the very *best grade*, too. The galvanized coating is *extra heavy* and *smooth—extra rust proof*.

It will certainly pay you to purchase the *big wire*, *carefully galvanized* Leader—especially when it also has the lock with the *double grip*.
Catalogue free on request.
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LEADER FENCE



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The SKIMMER in one piece, easy to clean. You want to know what the **MAGNET** will do for you. Write:

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Note the Gale-proof, Closed-end Sidelock and the continuous overlapping and interlocking bottom lock which are found only in the new

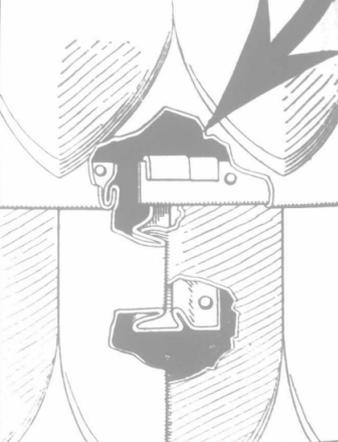
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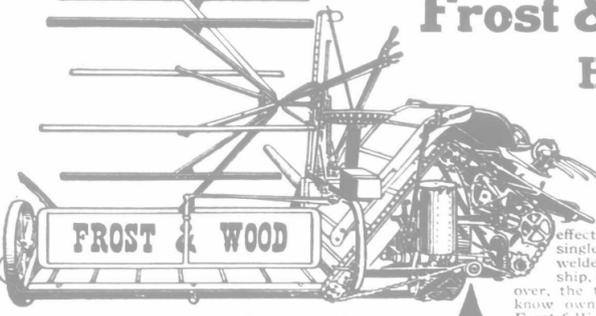
The material is the Best British Galvanized Steel embossed in a bold Gothic Tile pattern—"a thing of beauty and of joy forever." Catalog "B-3" gives complete details of this newest and best shingle.

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The Galt Art Metal Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.
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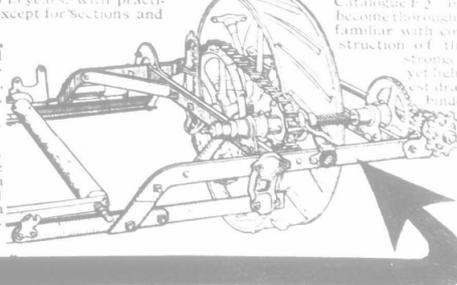
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Write for Binder Catalogue E-2 and become thoroughly familiar with construction of this strongest yet lightest draft binder.



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The fine farm known as "Brockholme" Stock Farm is now offered for sale. This farm comprises two hundred and fifty-six acres of excellent land, and is particularly adapted for dairy farm, being well watered by never-failing springs. Water is forced to the stables and house by hydraulic ram. Large orchards. First-class buildings. Good house, with bathroom, hot and cold water running in kitchen; telephone, etc. Farm is within seven miles of Hamilton, on first-class stone road. Brantford and Hamilton electric cars stop at the corner of the farm. This farm has been run as a dairy farm by the owner, and has not been run as a farm for more than thirty years. Full particulars on applying to the owner:

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The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

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Vol. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, FEBRUARY 25, 1909

No. 857

EDITORIAL.

Mixed Farming Specialized.

For the past year or two, the Secretary of the Brant Township Farmers' Club, which holds forth in the Western Ontario County of Bruce, has been communicating to "The Farmer's Advocate" very readable reports of the points brought out in its regular monthly meetings. The feature of the February meeting was a debate on "Specialty versus Mixed Farming." The judges decided the debate a tie, which the editor of "The Farmer's Advocate" is asked to break. He prefers deputing the delicate task to disinterested readers, who are hereby asked not only for opinions as to who won the debate, but also for comment on the points brought out, which will be found very concisely summarized in a communication from the secretary, A. E. Wahn.

Now, there are specialties and specialties, which is to say, specialties good and bad. Exclusive grain-raising for sale is not to be compared to specialized dairying or stock husbandry of any kind. The former exhausts the soil, impoverishing its owner's intellect and capital. Dairying or stock husbandry builds up the soil, and may or may not enrich his mind and purse, depending largely upon the diligence with which he pursues it. To some men dairying is a great education; other dairymen are mere plodders. Dairying, or any other kind of stock-raising, is, however, quite likely to develop more mental capacity than exclusive grain-growing, and in this way justifies the urgent pleading we used to hear for farmers to supplement the cultivation of grain by keeping stock. The addition was a decided improvement from every point of view.

Time passed, grain markets became glutted, or closed to Canadian farmers by foreign tariffs, agriculture took on more and more the form of stock husbandry, with dairying a prominent feature. Then it commenced to dawn on thinking men that a further change was called for. The tail had begun to wag the dog; much of our farming was "hopelessly mixed." There was no system, no head or tail. The need for some attempt at specialization was felt, in order that greater individual proficiency might be attained, and system and business principles introduced into farm work. So we heard the advice to specialize, and some did so. The new specialties were better than the old ones, but still results frequently failed to measure up to expectant calculations. For example, we have in mind a certain farm in Central Ontario, run as a special dairy farm to produce cream for a fancy city trade. Between thirty and forty good cows were kept. Excellent prices were obtained for cream, economical methods of cultivation and feeding adopted, exceptional yields of grain and fodder were secured, strict accounts were kept, the business management was closely watched, and yet dividends were scant. The chores were burdensome and demanded close attention seven days of the week, so that the work became onerous. The men felt that they were tied to the cows' tails. By products, notably the skim milk, were not utilized to the best advantage; it was difficult to eliminate waste, to sustain keen-edged zeal for economy, and to secure maximum yields from the cows. In short, the returns were not proportionate to the capital invested and managerial ability exercised. And this has been the experience, we think, on nearly every large, specialized establishment.

Granted that any one line of farming offers scope for a lifetime of experience and study, the fact is that, in the majority of cases this study

seems more likely to be bestowed by one who follows a well-ordered system of specialized mixed farming than by one who follows a single line till he wears the track into a rut. Reasonable diversity of interests is a good thing for any man or any farm.

Thus, the pendulum swings backwards as we realize that neither mixed farming nor exclusive specialization is the ideal practice. It is well to have a specialty on which first attention should be concentrated, but around it group as many subsidiary lines as can be added to advantage. The specialty will then give head to the business and system to the plans, the calculations and the work, while the various side-lines will utilize by-products, stop leaks, eliminate small wastes, relieve the monotony and strenuousness of the labor, make for increased production per acre, and, above all, add variety and interest to the work, broadening the farmer's outlook and developing additional faculties and additional phases of character. Exclusive devotion to one line of production has had a brief day of advocacy; it is being wisely superseded in popular favor by the idea of mixed farming, with a specialty, said specialty depending upon conditions, aptitude and preference.

The same principle applies to communities. The advice for every community to concentrate upon some one line of production is good up to a certain point, but in most cases a community, while paying particular attention to some one feature, will do well not to neglect any others to which it may be adapted.

District Keeping Qualities of Apples.

A correspondent writes: "The keeping qualities of apples from the different districts has not yet been touched upon. In my opinion, the sooner this question is discussed, the better for the apple industry."

All will admit that reliable information as to the keeping quality of King apples, or any other variety grown in the southern part of Ontario, compared with those grown in a more northerly district, would be most valuable. From time to time the question has been dealt with in reports of conventions appearing in "The Farmer's Advocate," and in our issue of December 27th, 1906, an address, given by A. McNeill, discussed the matter fully, dividing Ontario into four districts, chiefly according to the effect of climate on keeping quality.

Carefully-conducted tests of the various standard varieties, covering the entire season, no doubt would provide a most desirable guide for the purchaser of orchard trees. It is generally claimed that the farther north an apple can be grown to maturity, the longer it will keep. Until, however, definite and reliable data are furnished with regard to apples of the variety or varieties under consideration, grown on similar soils, with similar culture, picked at the same stage of maturity, and cooled and packed at similar temperatures, it would be unfair to dilate on the superiority of northern-grown apples at the expense of those grown farther south. General observations may be misleading. Latitude is not the only factor in the case. It is just possible that the lack of keeping quality of the fruit grown in the warmer localities is due to over-maturity, or to the fact that it was put in storage without being cooled.

Perhaps our readers can discuss this question in such way that those who contemplate setting out an orchard may make a proper selection. Hardiness of tree, and desirable form, as well as prolific bearing of a variety that is in demand,

are prime requisites, but, if early or late varieties possess longer-keeping qualities when grown in one locality than when grown in another, the sooner orchardists know it, the better for the industry.

Special Features at Fairs.

Human nature seems to comprise in its make-up a craving for something new, or at least something special. Particularly do managers of fall fairs consider this the case when making arrangements for the annual exhibition. In the selection of these features, a great responsibility rests upon the president, secretary and directors of the society under whose auspices the show is held. In some cases there exists a false impression of what really constitutes a special feature, as far as attracting the agricultural class is concerned. This can be explained in a few instances by the fact that the secretary is not a farmer, and is not really capable of passing judgment on what will attract farmers and benefit them. Too often is such a man left to do the planning, and, naturally, some attraction entailing the minimum of labor on his part is secured. Sometimes the attraction proves to be a drawing-card, but no benefit is derived. Perhaps the local papers are able to pronounce the fair a success, and to congratulate the management, but not infrequently the cash obtained from the increased attendance will not pay for the outside "talent."

Why not work along practical lines, and have special features that are of value to the agriculturist, and particularly to the boys and girls? Nothing stimulates to best effort more than friendly rivalry; nothing is of greater or more lasting value than a practical demonstration. There is not a fair in Canada at which both of these features cannot be introduced to advantage. In some societies, already, one or both are in evidence. The main essential is a hearty co-operation on the part of the members of the organization, and the carrying out of the most worthy suggestions by a board of directors who know what is best adapted as an educational and an attractive feature in that particular district.

Delegates in attendance at the convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, held in Toronto, recently, could not but be enthused. As the sessions passed, it became more and more evident that practically every district and every society had peculiarities, and that, while there could be a similarity of operation and a common purpose, it was absolutely necessary to adapt the annual exhibition to meet the requirements of the society and the district. Features of other societies may be adapted, but in many cases they must be remodelled to suit local conditions.

Everyone will admit that an agricultural society should hold a strictly agricultural show. Perhaps the customs of a generation, as regards the selection of attractions, make it a difficult problem, and good management may dictate a continuance of one or more of the regular drawing-cards. But shrewd management, with the best interests of farmers at heart, will gradually eliminate the non-agricultural, non-instructive features, and introduce what every right-thinking man will appreciate, and thus fulfil the objects of the yearly show.

Delegates at the convention were loud in their praises of the merits of competitions among the boys and girls for collections of weeds, weed seeds, and wild flowers. This easily can be extended to classes for garden products, sown, cared for and exhibited by boys and girls under a certain age.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

AGENTS FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

1. **THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE** is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
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LONDON, CANADA.

Prizes for penmanship and drawing continue to be popular. Why not introduce classes for fancy-work done by girls under fifteen or sixteen years? There are many simple, practical and instructive features that can be worked out by any live board of directors.

By way of furnishing something that will further the interests of agriculture in the locality, the suggestions of Professor C. A. Zavitz, in an address at the convention, are worthy of consideration. Too many varieties of a given crop in a locality are injurious to the market. To help overcome this handicap, the professor would offer special prizes for the variety that the directors considered best adapted to the area covered by the exhibitors. He would also stimulate the growing of alfalfa, by offering prizes for the best sheaf of alfalfa hay, and notes explaining how it was produced. These hints but furnish groundwork on which something that requires local stimulus can be given assistance.

These things should be thought out before seeding operations begin. The greatest shows are held where the directors lay plans far ahead. Secretaries welcome suggestions from any source. It is only by enthusiastic co-operation that agricultural societies are of maximum usefulness.

Protection from the Weak-minded.

The shocking tragedy enacted by Geo. E. Stewart, in Inverin County, recently, speaks most loudly in behalf of compulsory incarceration of the weak-minded. As it was, two vigorous human beings were slain, but had Stewart's work been as thorough as his intentions, the number might have been nearer twenty. Only a miracle preserved several others from a most horrible fate. The merest accident saved some of them from the maniac murderer.

It may be that County Crown Attorney Mac Kay was casting undue reflections on the parts of Ontario with which he is acquainted when he estimated that there were three thousand human creatures at large in the Province who should not be allowed their freedom. Whether or not this

is an exaggeration makes no material difference. The fact remains that anyone who has reached an age that gives a knowledge of fellowman knows one or more persons admittedly weak in mind and more or less of a dread to the entire community. True, seldom is a calamity so horrible as that of Melancthon Township the outcome. But how frequently are such persons responsible for fires and damage and destruction of divers kinds!

The situation calls loudly for a remedy. Institutions are required for the housing of members of the human race who are so unfortunate as to be affected in mind. Human nature embodies a disinclination to allow a member of the family to be sent to a lunatic asylum—the same trouble might be found if the institution were called by any other name—but there are many rules and regulations enforced that appear absurd to part of the populace. Then why not enforce what might seem to be a hardship upon the families of this three thousand, more or less, in order to relieve the minds of neighbors and protect the community? Instead of it being an injustice, it would be a blessing to all concerned.

How to Teach Agriculture.

Commenting upon what it is pleased to call "an able article," published in "The Farmer's Advocate" of January 21st, under the heading, "As the Twig is Bent," in which it was urged that the rural public schools, instead of fostering an interest in agriculture, have been rather tending to alienate the pupils from it during the impressionable days of youth, Hoard's Dairyman takes exception to one point. To quote its own words:

"But 'The Farmer's Advocate' falls into the general error of saying we must not teach agriculture as a 'subject in the country schools.' We must teach 'school gardening' and 'nature study.' Of course we cannot teach agriculture in all its breadth, as a subject. Neither can we teach anything else—reading, writing, arithmetic, etc.—in all their breadth."

Our Wisconsin contemporary then proceeds to urge that the elements of agriculture should be taught as a subject in the rural schools, advocating the teaching of definitions of agricultural terms, to the end that the pupils might be enabled to read agricultural literature understandingly, and concludes in these words:

"The real point is to make the country school do its duty by the country boy and girl; make it teach country children the knowledge that will enable them to understand as they grow older the literature of their own profession."

There really is not much difference in the ideals of rural education held by Hoard's Dairyman and "The Farmer's Advocate." The principal difference is in the way of going about it. Two objections are to be raised to the teaching of agriculture as a formal subject in the rural public schools. First, it is not the most effectual way to attain the end in view; secondly, the introduction of agriculture as a subject would open an inconvenient demand for the teaching of innumerable other trades and professions in the same way. In view of the recognized importance of agriculture to the state, the latter objection might be successfully met. Not so with the former. Some years ago the Province of Ontario undertook to teach agriculture as a subject in the schools. A simple text-book was prepared and placed in the teachers' hands. Few of them used it much or long, because they were not themselves trained in the subject nor interested in it. Besides, the curriculum was already overcrowded, and the new subject, being optional, was naturally pushed aside. By training the teachers in agriculture and making the subject obligatory, results might have been better, but the fact is that the experiment did not seem to commend itself or warrant further effort along that line. The truth is that the kind of agriculture we need in the lower grades of the public schools is an agricultural spirit and flavor throughout the whole curriculum—agricultural examples in the arithmetic, agricultural lessons and terms profusely scattered through the reading and spelling books, agricultural emphasis in the geography and even the history, agricultural principles expounded and illustrated in the sciences taught in the high schools, and, along with all this, interwoven throughout

the course, the study of nature, including as an important part school gardening, performed by the pupils themselves. In this way we can introduce into the schools all the agricultural principles and knowledge that young children can be advantageously taught. To attempt to teach agriculture as a distinct and formal subject would, in all probability, be to set many against it. As well attempt to teach morality as a subject. The principles of agriculture, like the principles of morality, should pervade the whole life and curriculum of the country school. This is better than teaching either as a subject.

HORSES.

Clydesdale Society of Great Britain

The Secretary's report of the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland for the year 1908, presented at the annual meeting of the society recently, showed that the society had had a prosperous year. The roll of members as at 31st December, 1908, shows an increase of 62. The society had replaced the Cawdor challenge cup for stallions at a cost of 50 guineas, and offered gold medals for competition among Clydesdales at six of the principal fairs or exhibitions in Canada. It has also published a stallion index to the first thirty volumes of the Studbook, with three introductory essays on the Clydesdale.

During the year 531 export certificates were issued by the society. These were distributed as follows: Canada, 386; U. S. A., 76; Argentina, 47; Russia, 11; New Zealand, 6; Australia, 4; Sweden, 1.

Believing it to be sound policy to encourage the breeders and exhibitors of Clydesdales in Britain and other countries, the society expended the sum of £212 3s. 6d. in premiums during 1908. To six Canadian associations two gold medals were contributed, and these were competed for during the year. The fairs or exhibitions thus benefited were those held in Quebec; Winnipeg and Brandon, in Manitoba; Calgary, Alta.; Regina, Sask., and Victoria, B.C. An increased number of gold medals has been granted for 1909, the exhibitions being the same as in 1908, except that the fair at New Westminster, B.C., has been taken in place of the State Exhibition at Victoria, and the Toronto Winter Show has been added, making seven in all. Besides these premiums offered outside of Scotland, the society's silver or bronze medal was competed for under the society's affiliation scheme at twenty-eight shows in Scotland and the north of England. Each affiliated society receives a gratis copy of the current volume of the Studbook, in addition to the silver or bronze medal.

The third Cawdor cups having been won outright—that for stallions in 1907, and that for mares and fillies in 1908—new cups were ordered, and amended regulations drawn up in connection with the Cawdor-cup competitions. The cups are of the same value as before, viz., 50 guineas each. The principal new regulations are: (1) That either of the cups must be won four times by an exhibitor, with a different animal each time, before it becomes his absolute property; (2) that no animal can win the cup more than once; (3) that a stallion rising four years old and upwards must be proved to have left 35% of the mares served by him in foal; and (4) that all animals competing for the Cawdor cups must be passed as sound, in accordance with a fixed schedule drawn up by the Council. This Schedule is as follows:—

Roaring—Whistling.	Spavin (Bone).
Ringbone.	Stifle Joint Disease.
Sidebone.	Stringhalt.
Unsound Feet.	Chorea (Shivering).
Navicular Disease.	Cataract.

A special committee has been appointed to examine stallions' service certificates, and to see the veterinary inspection carried out at both the Glasgow Stallion Show and the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show. The Council desire that all animals competing for the Cawdor cups be examined by the Veterinary Inspector before they enter the judging ring to be judged. This will ensure that only horses and mares or fillies passed as sound compete for the Cawdor cups.

False Floor in Horse Stalls.

The editor of Wallace's Farmer suggests, in reply to an inquiry, that the objection to cement floors in horse stables may be overcome very easily by putting false wooden floors in the stalls where the horses stand. He tells of a barn he has with a concrete floor throughout, but in the stalls are movable slat floors which are hooked to the sill in front to hold them in place, but which may be raised up from behind when desired, or may be unhooked and removed altogether, in order to make a thorough job of cleaning. The false floors are made of elm slats, two inches wide, and set one inch apart. He says it has proved a very satisfactory floor.

Brittle Feet—Forging—Knee Action.

1. Four-year-old mare has very hard, brittle feet, and they are contracting at the heels. She is not lame, but lies a good deal. Her mother has been tender in her feet for years.
2. Roadster clicks or strikes fore shoes with hind shoes when trotting.
3. How can knee action be increased?

G. W. M.

Ans.—1. This filly inherits the predisposition to foot trouble from her dam. The contraction of the feet is due to an inflammatory action within the hoof, and it will require great care to prevent ultimate and permanent lameness. If you do not require her for work, remove her shoes and get the heels pared and rasped down as low as possible without reaching sensitive tissue. The inferior border of the wall will, of course, need to be rasped off, too. Then apply a blister to the coronet. Clip the hair off all around the hoof for about two inches in height. Make a blister of 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharidies, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Tie so that she cannot bite the parts. Rub well with the blister once daily for two days, and on the third day apply sweet oil. Turn her into a loose box now (one with an earthen floor preferable), oil the parts daily until the scale comes off. Then tie up and blister again, and after this blister once monthly, as long as you can give her rest. In the meantime, keep the heels, etc., well pared down. The blistering stimulates the secretion of horn, and tends to prevent contraction; also allays internal inflammation. If you cannot give rest, all that you can do is to keep the feet as soft as possible, by applying poultices of linseed meal every night, and, of course, having the shoeing-smith keep the heels as low as he can safely do. In the summer time, it will be wise to wear bar-shoes. We may say that the principal points are to keep the feet moist, avoid standing on hot, dry surfaces, and keep well shod.

2. This is called "forging," and in many cases is very hard to check. The manner of checking or preventing depends considerably upon the kind of action. In some cases, shoeing the fore feet with rather heavy shoes, without toe calkins, and the toe of shoe rounded off, so that he will lift the feet more promptly, and get them well up before the hind shoe comes forward, will succeed. In other cases, very light shoes in front, without toe calkins, do better. As regards the hind feet, the same may be said; that is, in some cases heavy, and in some cases light, shoes are needed. The shoeing-smith must experiment, and, when he finds the peculiar method of shoeing that suits the horse, he will continue to shoe him in that manner. The habit is a very disagreeable one, though not dangerous. Few horses forge when driven sharply at a good speed; but few men care to drive this way all the time, and when jogging the horse will forge. Some young or weakly horses forge, but when full-grown and stronger the habit ceases.

3. The manner of increasing knee action, like forging, depends to considerable extent upon the individuality and peculiarity of action. On general principles, weight of fore shoes and rolling toe action—that is, an absence of toe calkins, and the toe of the shoe rounded off—tends to increase action. The weight of the shoes that give the best results can be ascertained only by trying shoes of different weights. Some horses go better with 1½-pound shoes, others with 2-pound shoes, and other with still heavier. Except in winter time, when heel calkins are necessary, it is better to have no calkins—simply the shoes slightly swedged at heels. The horse should be driven with a little curb on bit, the head checked up fairly high, and driven smartly, with reasonable tension on bit, and at whatever gait he will go highest. I might say that the development of action, and, at the same time, a reasonable speed, is, to some extent, an art, and requires special adaptability and experience. It requires not only a man who has an intelligent idea of the mechanical actions of the limbs and feet, but one who has good light hands and knows how to use them, as the extent to which natural or developed action in a horse is exercised depends to nearly as great a degree upon the mouth of the horse as upon his limbs and feet, and a man with what a horseman knows as heavy hands will worry a horse's mouth to such an extent that he cannot act well with either fore or hind feet. At the same time, any horseman who understands the principles of action, and has ordinary observation, should be able to develop action to a reasonable extent, provided he has the time and patience to devote to it. "WHIP."

Plans Worth Twice Subscription Price.

I like your paper very much, and think the plans for those plank-frame barns worth twice the subscription price to anyone contemplating building, besides all the other excellent information we get from week to week.

Kentville, Ont. CHAS. WHITMAN.

Fault in Hoof Grown Out.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Two years ago we purchased a heavy mare that was very lame in front foot, at times crippling her almost entirely. The cause of the lameness could not be found, as her foot appeared to be normal, except being slightly feverish and not making very rapid growth. She was shod with a low-calked shoe and a leather sole packed with tow and tar. Black oil, which we knew to be a good hoof application, was applied freely around walls of hoof before she went to work in morning. This treatment started a healthy growth of hoof. In about three months there was noticed on the inner side of the hoof a depression about a quarter of an inch deep and an inch and a half long, running parallel with the top of the hoof. Of course this could not be noticed until it had grown down from above with the growth of the hoof. The mare foaled in May, and then had her shoes removed, and she did nothing but suckle the colt all summer. By fall the depression had grown entirely out of her hoof, leaving it smooth and straight. The lameness, which was undoubtedly due to this spot in the hoof pressing inward upon the foot, has now entirely disappeared, thanks to the black oil which started the growth in the hoof, and I believe that many such cases could be cured, or, at least, helped by the use of this simple remedy, as it starts a healthy growth of hoof, which in such lameness is what is needed to effect a cure.

TRIX.

[Note.—I am of the opinion the writer is correct in his idea of the cause of lameness, which, no doubt, was a calk or wounding of the hoof near the coronet, and as is usual in such cases, the edges of the hoof surrounding the calk dried up and turned inwards, causing pressure upon the sensitive part of hoof. The lameness could have been prevented by paring this away periodically, so as to remove pressure. So soon as this portion of the foot grew down, or, rather, was forced down by the growth of new horn from above, the cause of lameness ceased. The writer's



Source of the Horse Supply.

explanation of the cure is incorrect. There is no special virtue or hoof-growing properties in any kind of oil, whether black or white. Then, again, he applied the oil to the hoof. Now, the hoof does not produce hoof. The hoof is formed by the coronary band, which is situated just between the skin and the hoof, and in order to promote growth of hoof this band requires stimulation, which is best done by blistering. The facts are that nature removed the cause of lameness, and he gives the black oil the credit. Lameness lasted about a year, and that is about the length of time it requires for a new hoof to grow; or, in other words, for a wound received near the coronet to be forced down to the lower margin of the wall.—"Whip."]

Why Russian Horses are Unusually Intelligent.

A member of the American Society for the Protection of Dumb Animals, who has spent a good deal of time in Russia, and who is a great lover of animals and a close observer of their condition and treatment, remarks the entire absence of check-reins, blinders and docked horses in that country. To this fact she attributes the unusual intelligence which the Russian horses display. This lady brought back with her to America a large number of photographs of Russian work horses, and they are certainly splendid animals. In Russia it is not the practice to blanket horses except in extreme cold. The horses are driven hard without blankets, and do not appear to suffer when left to stand in a heated condition. When the thermometer falls to a certain point, indicating extreme cold, a flag is raised on a public building notifying drivers that the horses must be blanketed. It is easy to make these rules in a monarchy, and, of course, they are rigidly complied with.—[Our Animal Friends.

LIVE STOCK.

Walls with Tar Paper and Shavings

Ready response has been made to the request for pigpen plans, published in our issue of Jan. 14th. A number have been published, but space will not permit the reproduction of all that have been sent in. John Irwin, of Hastings Co., Ont., submits the plan of a pen built by him in 1905, which he says is giving perfect satisfaction. The plan, in its details, does not differ very essentially from some that have been already printed, but we note especially his description of the insulation of the walls:

"My pen is 30 x 36 feet, built of scantling frame, 9 feet high, set on stone foundation. It is boarded up and tar-papered, then boarded on outside with matched lumber. Inside is boarded up and stuffed with shingle shavings, they being pounded down tight to prevent circulation of air. The feed-board is a plank set into the trough; scantling are 6 feet apart in cement of trough, to nail front boards to. It is boarded down to about 6 feet of bottom of trough, to prevent hogs from bothering when being fed. There are six windows in pen, of six lights each. Under each window is a slide door, to slide up when cleaning pens out. Loft above for straw, with trapdoor for each pen. Stairway is set in over the trough, and takes up no room. This house has six pens, and room for about 45 hogs.

Facts of the Case.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The editor of the Weekly Sun makes the following statement in his report of the annual meeting of the Swine-breeders' Association, held February 3rd, 1909, in Toronto:

"Some of the statements made during the discussion which occurred in connection with these proposals, indicate that at least some of those

present were not conversant with the facts of the case, and that others have not fully considered the effect that must be brought about if some of these proposals are carried into effect. For instance, D. C. Flatt, President of the Swine-breeders' Association, declared that half the pork consumed in Canadian cities was of American origin."

The editor of the Sun says it would be interesting to know where Mr. Flatt derived his information.

In the first place, I would like to inform the Sun that such a statement was never made by me, and that other reliable newspaper men were present when I made my remarks, and they do

not quote me as saying any such thing. Now, for the special information of the Weekly Sun, I will state the facts as they were at the convention: "That a certain packer had said that 'Half the pork consumed in Canadian cities was of American origin.'"

It looks to me that the Sun does not feel friendly toward the present move of the swine-producers of Canada, asking for a duty of 4 cents per pound on all American hog products coming into Canada.

The Sun, in presenting its case, says that the total exports of bacon and hams from the United States to all British-American ports, including Newfoundland, for the eleven months ending November, amounted to a little over \$600,000. Now, I can see no use of the Sun trying to mislead the people. Why does it not give the last official report of American hog products coming into Canada? Possibly it has some special reason for not doing so, and I will give the figures of the last official report, and let the men who are producing the hogs of the country judge for themselves as to whether the amount of American hog products coming into our country is not having an influence on the fluctuation of the market values for live hogs. I will quote from March 31st, 1907, to March 31st, 1908:

	Pounds.	Value.
Pure lard	11,691,325	\$1,063,553
Compound lard	698,850	64,828
Bacon and hams	7,307,949	852,301
Pork in barrels	8,966,365	704,779
Pork, dried & smoked	1,318,151	148,850
Pork products	29,983,640	\$2,834,311

It might be interesting to know that, during this same period, our exports of hog products to the United States amounted to about \$5,211.

The above comparison shows the effect upon

the hog industry. If we wish to export to the United States, we must pay 5 cents per pound duty, while they may dump our markets full on a 2-cent duty.

D. C. FLATT.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

Crippled Pigs.

We have a herd of seven pigs in a pen, on cement floor, and a board platform for them to lie on. Two of them seem to be very sore in their feet and legs, and weak in the back. We have been feeding chopped barley and oats, with a little peas and pulped turnips. Have kept a little bedding under them, and have kept them well cleaned out. The pen is rarely warm. Will you kindly advise me what to do.

G. D. S.

Ans.—It is very difficult to say what is the matter with these pigs. The food and management, so far as described, seem to be all right. Possibly the food has been a little heating, but the pulped turnips should tend to overcome this difficulty. If the difficulty is rheumatism, it may come from a little dampness in the building, coupled with high feeding, and it would be better to take the pigs out of the pen which they are in. If practicable, it would be a good plan to fix up a comfortable spot for them in the cattle stable, where they can be kept warm, and the place should be so arranged that they can be kept very dry, with plenty of bedding. It would probably do no harm to give these pigs a little turpentine in their feed. The dose will depend upon the size of the pigs. Pigs two or three months old may take about a teaspoonful of turpentine each. If they weigh over 100 pounds, the dose might be slightly increased, even as high as two teaspoonfuls per pig. Sometimes even heavier doses than this are given, but it is doubtful whether it would be advisable in a case of this kind. Crippling may be due to so many different causes that a person has to try a good many things in the hope of hitting upon something which may relieve the trouble. Their food should be of a somewhat bulky and laxative nature, feeding them plenty of pulped roots, and making their food somewhat sloppy. It might be well to cook the food, or, at any rate, scald it before feeding, as this would probably help make it more laxative in character. In very many cases, when young pigs once get crippled, they never make a satisfactory recovery; and if they are comparatively small pigs, and are badly crippled, I think it would pay the owner to knock them in the head, rather than attempt to cure them. The chances are that the longer he keeps them, the more money he will lose, if they are really in bad shape.

G. E. DAY,

Professor of Animal Husbandry.

O. A. C., Guelph.

Lean-to for Pigpen.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I would just suggest one improvement on Mr. Wright's plan, in your issue of February 4th. The writer has one very similar. Placing a lean-to on the north side, 6 or 8 ft. wide, and divided to correspond with partitions inside, will make a sort of outside yard for each pen. Have a door from each pen, hung at top, which will always close behind pigs as they go in and out, or in warm weather they may be propped open, causing a draft to windows on south side when open. This lean-to has several good features: The droppings will invariably be left out there, and in many cases this side of pen can be along one side of barnyard; the horse manure or other absorbent materials in the yard may be thrown in through doors or windows (which should be in each pen, about 3½ or 4 ft. high, which can be opened or closed as required) from time to time as needed to absorb all liquids.

When they need cleaning, drive sleigh or wagon alongside and fill through door or window, only requiring once handling. Also in hot weather, you will generally find hogs living there if dry, which is mostly the case if hogs are running out. Again, if they are closed up they have more room for exercise. I would highly commend Mr. Wright's plan with this addition, and if the pen is not long enough to meet requirements of builders, I would say build longer instead of wider. If built wide enough for two rows of pens, with passage in center, a large portion of sunlight is shut out; also requiring difficult places for cleaning out. The wire partitions have given satisfaction in my pen, which was repaired in 1903.

I think the plan would do away with doors at end of pen, in Mr. Wright's plan, marked slush.

J. R. P.

THE FARM.

Specialty vs. Mixed Farming.

The regular monthly meeting of the Brant Township Farmers' Club was held at the home of A. E. Wahn on the evening of February 2nd, and a goodly crowd of about 25 neighboring farmers gathered together to enjoy a social and educational evening. A new feature that was added to our club is an entertainment committee, and the entertainment that the committee presented was well rendered and much appreciated. This will be a regular number of our meetings whenever possible. The programme consisted of a violin solo, reading, recitation and vocal solo.

The educational feature of the evening was a debate on whether it pays the farmer to specialize more in raising or producing a certain line of product, or to keep on with mixed farming as our ancestors have done, specializing being the affirmative.

The members of the affirmative side were Messrs. W. A. Rowand, A. E. Wahn and E. Tolton. The members of the negative side were Messrs. J. L. Tolton, J. A. Lamb, Walt. Rowand. I will briefly enumerate the points brought out on both sides.

For the affirmative.—Definition of mixed farming: Our grandparents grew and sold their grain, kept a few cows for milk, and killed their calves for meat; kept a few chickens for eggs, a couple of pigs for meat for the winter, and raised enough potatoes to do them for the year. They incidentally sold any surplus that they did not need for home consumption. That's mixed farming.

Definition of specializing.—To lessen the number of lines of products that leave the farm by using up the raw material and working it up into a finished product, in which form it leaves the farm. The fewer lines of articles and the more of those articles we sell the more we specialize.

1. From the above it will be seen that most farmers specialize nowadays to some extent at least. We nearly all specialize on stock, and quite a few are beginning to specialize on a special line of stock, such as cattle, hogs, sheep, etc. The question is, why do farmers specialize to the extent that they do, or why don't they farm as our forefathers did?

2. The fact that farmers in the older localities are specializing to a great extent, and are making it pay, should be proof sufficient that specializing pays.

3. One thing at a time will lead to doing it well. Example: Edison (electricity), Burbank (plant breeding). The man that devoted his time to the wire spiral around the end of our shoe laces has made a fortune. By working on too many lines we know a little of everything and not much of anything.

4. The more we work on one thing the more experience we get, and this experience can be used as stepping-stones to greater success.

5. The cry of the employers in the great field of labor is for specialists who know how to do one thing perfectly.

6. By specializing we are able to market a finished product, and this is always more profitable than selling an unfinished product.

7. By producing just one thing we are able to make it more perfect. We are enabled to procure conveniences to facilitate our work.

8. By producing just one thing we are able to make our products more uniform. We get into a certain way of doing things, and by always following that way our product will always be of the same high order.

9. A ready market is always waiting for a perfect and uniform article.

10. The best price is always waiting for a perfect and uniform article.

11. The increased income of a locality that specializes raises the value of the farm land.

12. Special freight and express rates for a locality are the result of a locality producing only one line of product.

13. By specializing on a certain product, more of that product is produced, and the cost of production is thereby lessened, therefore the profit is increased.

POINTS FOR NEGATIVE SIDE.

1. We hear much about the man who has made a success of specializing, but none about the one who failed.

2. Manitoba, which is chiefly a specializing Province, in 1908 had under cultivation 5,166,000 acres, producing \$66,115,000 (butter, cheese, grain, hay and clover), or about \$12.75 per acre.

Ontario in 1908 had under cultivation (mixed grains) 9,985,000 acres, producing \$202,785,000 (butter, cheese, grain, hay and clover), or a little more than \$21 per acre. This in neither case includes cattle, hogs, horses, fruit, etc., which would swell the total products in Ontario to double that of Manitoba.

3. When we specialize extensively on one line of crop, our land is bound to deteriorate in fertility.

4. The Northwest is finding it necessary to go into mixed farming.

5. It is not well to have all our eggs in one basket, lest if the basket upset, or we have a failure in our special line, we have nothing else to fall back on.

6. Is the average farmer of Ontario farming on the mixed plan because he is slow to take up a good thing? Why do only a small minority engage in special lines?

7. Years ago, when horses were cheap, it would not have paid to specialize on horses.

8. It is not well to specialize on a special grain, because we need a balanced ration for our stock. We would have to buy feed that would cost us a great deal more than what we could raise it for.

9. To specialize on any one line of stock we would sometimes have to wait quite a while to get a paying price for it, while if we had more than one line there would always be a chance of getting a good price.

10. Specializing along one line requires more capital and brains than mixed farming.

Criticisms by the negative side of the affirmative side points:

Point No. 1.—It was held that the farmers of the locality are not specializing by working crops into fewer lines of products to leave the farm.

Point No. 11.—The price of land rises not because of specializing or increased earnings, but because of location.

Criticism by affirmative side of negative side points:

Point No. 2.—This is an unfair comparison, for if the number of persons to produce the values were considered, the comparison would appear greatly different, and, besides, as the comparison reads, taking into consideration the same crops, it is only a comparison of a young grain-growing country with an older mixed-farming country.

Point No. 4.—The Northwest is finding it necessary to go to mixed farming, but not because it pays better than specializing, but because they need manure to keep up the fertility.

Point No. 7.—"Let the dead past bury their dead." We are living now when horses are a good price.

Point No. 10.—May we ask if the latter part of the point is the reason why farmers don't go more into specializing? We hope not.

The judges decided the debate a tie, and we would ask the editor of "The Farmer's Advocate" for his opinion as to the decision.

The subject for next debate is, "Resolved, that growing roots alone is more profitable than growing corn alone."

A. E. WAHN.

Soft Water and Fuel.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Of the many conveniences for the farm home, I will mention only two: (1) soft-water supply, (2) fuel. In a great many farm homes the only provision made for a supply of soft water is a barrel or two, and only those who use them know how unsatisfactory they are, especially in winter, or when dry spells occur in summer. It is all the more regrettable when a supply tank or cistern can be had for so little cost, of which there are several different styles. We will just mention two, perhaps the cheapest, both of which have given entire satisfaction in a number of cases: (1) To be placed outside. Dig a hole the desired size—5 ft. diameter x 5 ft. deep will hold about 15 barrels, which is enough for the average family. It should be pot-shaped in the bottom. Plaster with sand and cement, right on clay or gravel, as the case may be. Provision should also be made to bank well to protect from the action of the frost. Of course, to get the best use of it put in a pump. (2) In the majority of farm-houses there is abundance of cellar room, which is an ideal place for a cistern, being at all times free from frost and easy of access for cleaning out, which should be done at least once a year. This style can be built of cement or brick (soft will answer), about 1,000 for the size mentioned. Lay a 9-in. wall circular in cement mortar, and plaster inside and it is completed. A good mason will do most of the work in a day. Put in an overflow pipe, and connect with the cellar drain. A small pump, connected by lead pipe, placed in a convenient place in kitchen or washroom, will be found very satisfactory. It will cause no inconvenience by being so situated.

The fuel in Ontario is principally wood, and there is nothing better if put in proper shape. Too often, for different reasons, wood is left unhusked, and undried or in the green state, in which state it is impossible to get satisfaction, and this is the reason some prefer coal to wood. A good plan is to cut, split and pile inside enough hard wood, or soft if hard is not available, each spring to last till the following spring for winter use, and to those who have never tried it, the saving will be an agreeable surprise, to say nothing of the comfort and satisfaction. If we stop to consider, when we put on the fire wood that is not thoroughly dry, it takes a certain amount of the fuel to drive out the moisture. For anything except baking, soft wood does very well for summer use. It makes a quick fire and is over, which very often is all that is required at that season of the year.

JNO. R. PHILP.

Grey's Cove, Ont.

To Double Production and Income on the Average Farm—I.

The six means by which production and income can be increased are as follows:

- First.—Draining.
- Second.—The using of improved live stock.
- Third.—Feeding what is grown on the farm.
- Fourth.—Thorough cultivation.
- Fifth.—Systematic cropping and clovering.
- Sixth.—Special selection of seeds and seed grains.

DRAINING.

A great deal of the tillable land in Ontario requires draining in order to have the soil produce well. And quite often it is the low-lying or springy lands which are the better and surer producers, when the overplus water is carried off underground by well-constructed tile drains. During the past six years, in many counties, the question has been asked at Institute meetings, "How long a time passed ere the outlay in full was refunded from the increased crops?" One year was stated in many cases; in other conditions, two years, and never was the time limit said to be over three years, except in one instance, when there was a peculiar, tough, tenacious clay to be dealt with. Taking three years as a fully safe period to reckon profit or loss from, we find that draining, where required, means making an investment of money, which yields a return annually of 33 1-3 per cent.; and that, not only for the three years till the cost is refunded, but for all the future years of a lifetime, providing the work has been properly done, and good sound, hard-burned tile used.

Given a 100-acre farm in need of draining, and it means the adding to its productive powers of one-third. Or, to put it in another way, it means increasing the acreage to 133 1-3 acres. There are few, if any, outlays which are so certain of being returned in the near future as money spent in draining. The benefits are many. Drained land is ready to sow from several days to, at times, weeks earlier than the undrained; and that means, nineteen times out of twenty, an increased yield and better quality of products. The drier soil is warmer, thus promoting earlier and more rapid growth, and a more vigorous plant. The seed-bed can usually be prepared with half the labor, where the water, drawn off below, has left the surface loose and friable. Further, strange as it may at first appear, the drained clay soils have more moisture near the surface during the drouth of summer than the land standing water-logged in spring, until evaporation carried off the overplus water. That can be accounted for by the close observer, from the fact of the drained land having a loose surface, preventing both evaporation and cracking when the heated period sets in.

IMPROVED LIVE STOCK.

In discussing this question, it is our purpose to say but little regarding pure-bred animals. It is important, and absolutely necessary to use registered sires, in order to obtain the better results. It is the only kind of stock which can be profitably bred on the ordinary average farm, and with the more limited capital required, which we must keep in view. And right here is where probably the greatest losses in Ontario's agriculture occur. Bad breeding and indifferent feeding, making the feeding steer and dairy cow money-losers, instead of profit-makers, tend largely to reduce the income to a low ebb. Recently we noticed in an agricultural paper, an account of two farmers in Eastern Ontario, each sending the milk of six cows to the same cheese factory. One got a check at the season's end for over \$50 per cow, while the other got less than \$18 per cow. Again, while the average cheese-factory cow gives no more than \$30 per season—just enough to barely feed her the year through—there are many herds which make \$50 to over \$60 per cow. Granting that the good ones require fifty per cent. more feed, yet we have another fifty per cent. of profit from the good cow, against not a cent to the credit of the average one. And it is much the same in beef-making. A year ago, after a meeting, we were told of a great mistake made by one of the officers, in buying, the previous year, 11-year-old stockers at \$11 each, carrying them thirteen months, and, after finishing, selling at \$22 each. Another person bought good, well-bred stockers of a similar age at \$27 each, wintered them so as to keep them gaining steadily, put them on good grass, and finished for the Christmas market, selling in early December at \$70 each. One lot, with 13 months' feeding, gained in price \$8, while the good ones, finished in 11 months, gained \$13 each. Surely the first must have lost the feeder some \$10 per head, while the latter made a clear profit of \$19 each. It would be an easy matter to state many instances of equally striking contrasts. To bring it more clearly before our minds, allow me to make a comparison: Supposing the rent of a good average hundred-acre farm to be \$300. Then, two men start out in life on farms side by side, on soil and all conditions similar, only

that one has his farm well stocked with first-class animals of the different kinds kept, and has to pay the \$300 rent. The other starts out with the average beef-making steer or the low-grade dairy cow, and has all his other stock to correspond, but is allowed the farm rent free. Ten years pass by, each going along as they started, and which has the surest chance of having a fat bank account? May we ask which condition would you choose? Not once, in several years' discussion of this question, did a thoughtful young man state his choice to be that of the rent-free farm. Surely, when 10 steers fed, or 10 cows milked, will alone make the difference of the rent, would it not be folly to choose otherwise? Allow that, and it follows that a very material advance towards doubling the income results from the keeping of good high-grade stock, with proper feeding, to get the results.

Feeding our field productions on our farms is a sure means to increasing production. When we consider that, of all the feed fed to our stock in growing and finishing, their systems take, on the average, less than one-fifth of the nutriment out of what they eat, it is very easy to reason out why it is so advantageous to have the productions turned into higher-priced products, other than as they come from our fields. Parting with one-fifth at more money than the whole of the hay and grains and roots, etc., would bring on the market, and at the same time having four-fifths to go back to the land as manure, is surely a paying proposition. Go where you will, in any county in all Ontario, and wherever you see a farm from which all the returns are got from the live stock and their products, there you will find the soil year by year increasing in fertility and in productiveness. JOHN CAMPBELL. Victoria Co., Ont.

How a Young Farmer Succeeded.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Some years ago, a young farmer—a stranger—passing through this section of the country, noticed a farm which showed signs of shameful neglect. Alighting from his rig, he scaled a fence, examined the soil, and then drove on again.

A few months later he returned, and purchased the place for five thousand dollars. Though having only eight hundred dollars to commence with, he found a man to take a mortgage on the farm. His cash, which he had saved, having earned it by hard, almost daily toil, was needed for buying harness, a horse, and implements. His father gave him a team and a few head of cattle to start with. He took possession of the farm in early spring, and, by the time he had reclaimed his seed, and had made ready for working on the land, the fields had dried off. Being alone, he had to get up at five in the morning, and managed to be in the fields by seven, and it was amusing to see the neighbors, with two-horse teams, try to keep ahead of his three-horse outfit. But he was able to have the work done in good season, and at the same time save the wages of one man and a horse. During harvest, he hired, at moderate wages, an Englishman, and when one was working with the horses, the other would be either destroying the weeds or cleaning up the bush, which was sorely in need of attention. The brush was thrown on piles; stray pieces of cordwood nicely piled. The back yard and the front, the lanes and fence corners, had been strewn with bones, crockery, glassware, and skeletons of machinery. The iron was sold as scrap-iron, and the rest of the rubbish dumped into a large, deep hole that was probably once a well, and the top covered over with soil, thus doing away with an ill-looking, good-for-nothing, dangerous trap, which had been covered by the previous owner with a few fence-rails.

On rainy days, this young farmer would not go to the village saloon or to the grocery store, and sit there half a day, telling the inhabitants what large potatoes he'd raise next year, but he would be working in the tool-shed, barn or stable, repairing this or that. After the heavy work was done, he would not, as some do, tell his hired man to move and shift for himself during the white months, but, instead, taught him the art of plowing. Being an apt student, the hired man did very creditable work.

By the time winter set in, the barn was shingled, for it was thought wiser to pay for the shingling than to have the rain and water spoil his grain when once in the barn. The stables were in good condition; every crack was closed, and the stock entered the stables comfortable. When, in the spring, they left their winter quarters, they looked sleek and glossy. They had been well curried, fed and tended, and the owner was pleased to note that it was well worth the labor, and he went about whistling. Several large stone piles which ornamented the fields were removed, for the young man had found it was a nuisance to have such heaps in the middle of fields. The fields had been small, and so he sent his man to haul away some of the rail fences. Then, too, he saw that these fences took up a

good-sized piece of ground, which, as long as the rails remained, could not be cultivated, and would only yield weeds. So he sold most of the rails, and with the money erected nice wire fences, and afterwards found that he had gained two whole acres, and did not lie awake at night wondering whether the cows had pushed over the top rails and got into the corn or oats.

A year later and the second crop was in the barn, and more improvements had been made; a lawn, with trees and shrubs, now surrounded the house. The house had been painted, and maples and evergreens lined the lanes and roadside. He had sold his surplus stock at good prices, for he had carefully followed the market reports.

After New Year's, that winter, he went back east, and returned with a companion, a wife—another improvement. The hired man, having secured a better position, left, leaving the newly-wed pair alone. The young farmer devoted nearly all his time to helping arrange the house for his wife's satisfaction. Gossips declared that the place would not be so well looked after as it was the years before, if he continued to spend so much time in the house.

Spring field-work began. Another horse had been purchased for the mistress' private use. Spring was late, and she was bound to aid her husband in his work, and, though it was against his will that she helped, he could not refuse her, and so he gave her two beautiful grays, and high on the seat of the cultivator she sat, while he followed her with the drill. She enjoyed the situation so much that she insisted on driving the reaper, which she did. But did not those gossips stare when she sat on the binder, and he did the "shocking"? Very little hired help was required on that farm that year; and he, in return, helped her, by doing the milking, churning, and otherwise, whenever he could. Often, those summer evenings, one could hear the sweet tones of a guitar, as she and her partner drank in the beauties of the starlight evening, after having done a hard day's honest toil.

To-day, she is an officer of the Women's Institute, and he a member of the council, and they work as faithfully in these positions as if they were working for themselves. The mortgage is raised, the debts are paid, the farm is now one of the finest in the vicinity, and it has increased in value fifty per cent. What is more, they have set an example to the community; they have shown us what can be done when one is determined to succeed. If every farmer would take as much pains in beautifying his home and making it attractive, not only to himself, but to passers-by, also, what a change would take place in the appearance of our country. "SPY."

Maple Syrup Manufacturing.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Well! well! well! About a year ago I wrote to "The Farmer's Advocate," explaining how I handled my sap, and made syrup. I also asked to hear from others, and why was it that we did not have more of a talk about making maple syrup? Surely not because there is no profit in it. Brother farmer, let me say, if you have four or five hundred maple trees on a hundred-acre farm, it is the best-paying business you have, providing you go at it in the right way.

You say it takes a fortune to start. I say it does not. I have known parties to make enough in one season to pay for everything they had to buy—those who had never tapped a tree before.

Then, again, you hear, "Well, I have a pan and two hundred buckets, so I have all that I can attend to." Throw away your pan, and purchase an evaporator that you see from week to week advertised in "The Farmer's Advocate," and tap five hundred, if you have them, and it will not take up any more time than your two hundred did.

In some parts you will again hear, "Well, we cannot get rid of the syrup." I say, make good syrup, and you can sell it.

In 1904 I purchased my evaporator, and started by tapping four hundred trees. The first year I made one hundred and ninety-five gallons, and got about \$1.00 per gallon for the first, then whatever I could—75 cents and 80 cents per gallon—for the remainder. Then I took out the agency to sell for the firm from which I purchased my machine. I started to work, and they told me I would have so much syrup on the market it would not be worth anything. But what has happened? I have sold, within a radius of 20 miles of Kingston, about ten machines, and have sold four more for use next spring, and where is the price of syrup? I sold one machine, which was used last spring. The maker sold 160 gallons, at \$1.00 per gallon, cash. I have made on an average of 200 gallons from my 475 trees, but last spring I made 225 gallons, put it up in one-gallon cans, and got \$1.20 per gallon for the most of it. I put it up in boxes of six cans each, and shipped, at \$8.00 per box, for those out West, as I have quite a few customers out there.

Now, what have we on 100 acres that we can

make more out of in the same length of time, and have no bother with the rest of the year?

I have replaced my small machine with a larger one, and remodelled my camp. I think more of "The Farmer's Advocate" than any other paper; have taken it for seven years, and have nearly every back number. Hoping to hear from others. FRONTENAC SUBSCRIBER.

Silo in Barn.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I built a silo in my barn last summer, 10 x 16, with the corners cut with a 12-in. board. The lining is 7/8-inch pine, tarred at joints, and inside studs 2 in. x 6 in., 18-in. centers, cribbed with two rings of 6 x 8 in., two 8 x 8 in., pine, with base set in cement. The silage is keeping very well, and I find it very handy inside, there being no freezing. There are quite a number of this kind of silos in this county, and they are lasting well. Some have been in use 17 or 18 years, and are still giving good service. FRED LUCK, Brant Co., Ont.

It is safe to say that one result of the Corn-growers' convention and exhibition, recently held in Essex, will be next season to invest the corn-field of every man who attended or carefully reads the proceedings with an interest which it never possessed before.

THE DAIRY.

Red-letter Days of Mrs. Dairy Cow—I.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Aside from actual carelessness or ignorance in the selection and grading of a dairy herd, there are a number of seemingly minor managerial details of which we read only too little. In the oversight and observation of a dairy herd—a herd kept up by buying, breeding and rigid selection—the writer has concluded that, although the "feed" clause comes last in that all-important dairyman's maxim, "Breed, weed and feed," that it is by no means least, and that, in general, it is the most neglected. To expand the idea slightly, let us consider "to feed" as embodying the treatment of the cow as an animal, and as a milk-machine. In the course of this treatment, there are certain periods during which extra thought and care must be given by her owner, and, largely by this care, and by doing the right thing at the right time, is the cow's success assured.

Of all the animals, in their various stages, about the farm, the calf seems the most abused and the least understood. This juvenile, as found on many farms, is an odd-looking little creature, that usually advertises its keeping quite unmistakably. It is pretty much all belly; it is stunted and hidebound; it looks like a very small, very old cow. Its days of milk-feeding were short; while skim milk was in vogue, it composed the whole menu, and shortly, at a very tender age, the calf finds itself on a grown-up ration—straw, hay, and maybe a few roots. In summer it is confined to some small pasture or paddock, where it fights flies, heat and an unkind providence. Its final metamorphosis is the 2,700-pound cow—2,700 pounds of milk in one year. And the cow-tester, knowing these things, makes neat epigrams, and shouts "Stop thief!" "Beware of pickpockets!" "Get rid of the boarders!" etc.

On the presumption that the farmer has at least been forced to sit up and think—by all this gratuitous advice—let us see how, other things being equal, he can rear animals that will be good citizens and profitable workers.

The calf, when weaned, is fed for ten days on whole milk; then, skim milk is added, a quarter of the quantity at a time, and three days between each dilution or addition. As the whole-milk constituent decreases, an increasing addition of flax-seed jelly should be made, until each calf receives, finally, in the pure skim milk, about a cupful to each feed. This jelly is simply made by stirring ground flaxseed into a pot of boiling water, until a jelly-like consistency is reached. If in winter, the calf or calves should now be placed in a box stall, not necessarily warm, but well ventilated, and, if possible, with a south window. By this time they will be noticed chewing solemnly and vigorously on one lonely straw, much like the pictures conjured up by the comic weeklies of their farmer-owner. So, then, a little rack should be plished with the choicest morsels of hay or a few handfuls of clover-tops, and trays placed in their manger. A mixture of oat bran and bran given a little twice a day is a good start to round out their ration. Many farmers feed whole-corn feeds; but, while a little whole-corn feed is continued and liberal use made of it, the fat calf is not made. When the whole-corn feeds, split so that the whole-corn feed, the little fellows, get the whole-corn feed, the important time

in the calf's life is to strike the medium between stinting and overfeeding.

The calf must, in short, be fed a ration rich in protein and ash—the bone and muscle-formers—with sufficient carbonaceous material to supply the bodily needs. Where skim milk is fed, the common mistake is to substitute quantity for quality, in a mistaken attempt to compensate the loss of the fat. Such feeding is unprofitable, always injurious, and often disastrous to the calves. At six weeks of age, the dairy calf should receive not more than 20 pounds of skim milk per day.

During summer, the calf is ideally located in a small paddock, conveniently situated for feeding, where there are trees, and a small shed for shelter. Throughout the second winter the feeding of the calf must continue such as to favor growth of bone and tissue, but not the marked deposition of fat. Silage, plenty of roots, and clover or alfalfa hay, should be the staple foods. During all this time, too, the treatment of the calf will have much to do with its temperament as an adult. From the time it is a few weeks old, it should be subjected to frequent handling of the quarters, udder and teats. With such preparatory treatment, unless she is naturally vicious, the heifer, upon dropping her first calf, will prove quiet and docile.

During the six weeks prior to calving, the feed of the heifer should be increased, to insure her freshening in good condition. A light meal ration should be introduced, say, of bran and oat provender, while roots should be fed freely, as they most nearly approach the natural green food. With the first calf, no trouble is encountered, as a rule. Such maladies or affections as parturient apoplexy, mammitis or garget, or retention of the afterbirth are not common at this period. Particularly does this refer to parturientis. Remembering that the heifer is now in an abnormal state—in a sense, an invalid—it is well to feed lightly for some ten days, bran mashes and roots being used freely; then, as the heifer regains her normal state, she may gradually be brought up to what is adjudged to be her limit of consumption for profitable production.

The next period at which a little attention is required is near the close of the heifer's first lactation period. Should she have proved a "milk-er," she will likely be dried off some two months or ten weeks before her second calf is due. Prior to this, her production will gradually lessen in quantity, and she will begin to take on fat. Her ration, accordingly, should be decreased little by little until, when dry, she is on what we may term the maintenance diet. For, here it may be noted, the owner of a forced-draft dairy herd has to contend with another problem. The dairy cow may often be taught the bad habit of selfishness in times of prosperity. She may unwittingly be induced to pamper her own needs, to array herself in a lustrous, sleek coat, and to suffer a slight mental aberration concerning the tentative milk pail; for, at certain periods, heavy feeding tends to promote fat deposition in animals not prone to the tendency under average conditions. Each season the cow will commence taking on fat a little earlier, until, eventually, it becomes, as it were, a habit, the cause thereof being, in nine cases out of ten, the continued feeding of a heavy ration or an overbalanced ration on a decreasing flow of milk. The owner, thinking to keep up this flow, continues the regular ration and quantities, whereas, usually, a decrease in feeding causes no corresponding decrease in milk flow. Especially, however, in the case of the heifer, is this point worthy of note. CARLETON CO., ONT. GEO. B. ROTHWELL.

Managers' Experience Wanted.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Being a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate," I notice the "why" question is very much written up. The feeding value has been arrived at, but the cost of hauling it back to the farm has never been given. This item of expense is very important. It would be better if some of the managers of cheese factories would give their experience, and the cost of pasteurizing the whey during the past season. I would like to know the cost of equipment for heating, the necessary piping required, the cost per ton of cheese for fuel, the rate per cwt. of milk for hauling the whey back to the farm. The patrons of cheese factories would then be able to determine whether it will pay better to feed the whey at the factory or return it to the farm, the extra trouble and expense considered. If this question were ventilated through the columns of this valuable journal by those who have embarked into this new enterprise, I think the matter would reach the greatest majority of patrons. I trust you will invite contributions regarding this issue. THOS. E. NIMMO (cheesemaker), Bruce Co., Ont.

[Note.—Contributions from makers and factory managers will certainly be welcome. Meantime we refer our correspondent to the article entitled "Winter Fair Discussion on Pasteurized Whey," in "The Farmer's Advocate" of December 21st, 1908. Editor.]

Adulteration of Milk.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In regard to article headed "Skimming of factory milk illegal," in issue of November 5th, would like to ask why the farmer is not more fairly dealt with in regard to the matter? There are always two sides to a story, but said article appears to be a rather one-sided argument, as the dishonest farmer is the only culprit, with but small possibility of defending himself, even though he be more sinned against than sinning.

The writer of said article admits there is always a slight loss of butter-fat in the process of making the milk into cheese, due, to a certain extent, to the inefficiency of the cheesemaker. This is seemingly justified by the fact that the loss is "very slight."

Why should the cheesemaker not be compelled to come up to the standard, and prove himself capable of giving to the patrons, whose produce he is handling, the best satisfaction?

Again, if the patron who weighs his milk finds he is not paid for the full amount he is sending, he can mention the fact, and what does he profit by doing? He will probably get a reply to the effect that his scales are not correct, or the milk may have spilled out on the way to the factory, and the defrauded party has to submit with as good grace as possible.

Then there is no mention made of the cheesemaker who will daily help himself to a pint or quart of milk from a patron's can for his own use. Of course it is a small amount, and who is the farmer stingy enough to object? He couldn't if he would, for when is he there to see? It is stated that the man who will appropriate any of the cream from his milk for his own use is robbing the other patrons of the factory. There is no allowance made (in this case) for the quantity used, be it ever so small, as the man who uses a cup of cream for his morning coffee (thinking of harming no one in so doing) lays himself just as liable to a fine, and to having his name published over the community as a thief, as the man who will skim off the whole cream for the purpose of making butter, or the one who adds water to his milk to make it weigh heavier, thus intentionally defrauding others.

Were the milk taken at the factory by test, instead of by weight, each patron would get what was due him—no more, no less—and that is what none get under the present system commonly in vogue. The inspector could then employ himself at some other business.

If, however, the inspectors are here to stay, in justice to the farmers, should the men thus employed not be reliable, truthful men, who, if they find it necessary to disclose their business secrets to disinterested parties, will at least tell the truth and nothing but the truth, as it seems very unfair that a man be compelled to allow another free access to his premises whenever he may choose, and then go away and circulate false reports. It certainly isn't pleasant, but under present conditions the men who furnish the material for the carrying on of this great industry are the men who have to put up with anything that may come their way. May the time soon come when the present system will be improved upon, and give better satisfaction to all concerned—unless it be the inspector, and some kind friend will no doubt find him a better job.

ONE WHO HAS BEEN WRONGLY ACCUSED.

[Note.—The above letter, duly accompanied by the writer's name and address, was received some weeks ago. Before publishing it we made it a point to investigate the facts of the case alluded to, and our correspondent's tone of injured innocence is scarcely justified in the light of the information to hand. The writer of the foregoing article was prosecuted in the courts for delivering deteriorated milk to a certain cheese factory, and fined \$20.00. The evidence was quite conclusive, and plainly indicated not only skimming, but watering. Tests of his milk delivered to the factory had been made on two different days, one nearly two months after the other. In each case both the lactometer and Babcock tests were abnormally low, indicating skimming and watering, when compared with a fair test of the same patron's milk made at his farm and witnessed by patron himself, and also when compared with a subsequent test made at the factory (after the date of the prosecution). The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge of delivering deteriorated milk, offering certain inadequate explanations to account for the abnormal condition of the milk delivered. So much for the official records. . . . As to the points in the article pleading justification and seeking to excuse adulteration on the ground that makers may not always be thoroughly competent, we have to observe, first, that one wrong does not right another; secondly, that lack of skill and deliberate adulteration are too entirely distinct and separate things. There are a great many patrons of cheese factories who, from lack of knowledge or zeal, are failing to deliver milk in as good and sweet condition as they might, thus robbing not only the quantity but the quality of the cheese. We have yet to hear of a patron prosecuted for such cause, but when it comes to a case of deliberate and systematic

skimming or watering the case is different. If this were to be indiscriminately practiced and condoned, where would our cheese industry be in five years? The imputation that cheesemakers as a class are incompetent is unwarranted by the facts. It is generally agreed that the cheesemakers of Canada are doing their part better than the general run of patrons. The article in our November 5th issue distinctly explained that there is a certain slight unavoidable loss of fat in cheesemaking; this the patron gets in his whey. If the maker is unskilled or unintelligent, the loss may be slightly increased. The remedy for this is to hire expert makers and pay the salaries necessary to secure them. As for the imputation that patrons are prosecuted on insufficient evidence, we are in a position to state that the rule in Western Ontario (whence our correspondent writes) has been in no case to prosecute on the strength of a single test. A repeat test has always been made. Accordingly, while in 1908 in Western Ontario 223 samples of milk were found deteriorated from normal, only 43 prosecutions were entered, because in only 43 instances was conclusive evidence furnished by a repeat test. Every possible effort is made to avoid anything calculated to reflect upon or injure a patron without ample proof having been secured. One suggestion our correspondent makes should be taken to heart. It is to pay by test. Better still would it be to pay according to Prof. Dean's system of per cent. of fat, plus 2. This would in large measure do away with the temptation to adulteration. Meanwhile, only moral principle and the strong arm of the law must be relied upon to insure against fraud on the part of one patron as against others.—Editor.]

Yields Better Than Computed.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Enclosed you will find \$1.50, being my subscription for your esteemed magazine for 1909. We find "The Farmer's Advocate," if possible, improving each year. I am sending you the yearly report of Glenvale cheese factory, J. Cramer, proprietor.

The County of Frontenac suffered very severely during the last three months from the dry weather conditions then prevailing, our limestone district not being well adapted to stand continued drouth and furnish green pastures at the same time. Everyone was loath to feed the corn fodder until absolutely necessary, there being scarcely any surplus feed from 1907 remaining.

Following are the figures: Number of pounds of milk, 1,219,469; number of pounds of cheese, 110,907; cash received, \$13,047.94; average price per cwt., \$1.07; average price paid patrons, 96.90c.; number pounds of milk to make one pound of cheese, 10.99; average price, 11.76c. per pound. We pay 1 1-16c. per lb. of cheese for making, and draw the milk ourselves, and pay the salesman and secretary \$75.00. Cheese is king in our county.

I would venture to challenge the correctness of Mr. Publow's statement, that the cows of Eastern Ontario only gave 2,800 lbs. of milk during 1908. The cheesemakers have no correct list of the number of cows in their factories, and if they had, a large number only send six days out of the seven, and some only five months, to the factories. Of course we know the amount of milk is not what it should be, but it is really nearer 4,000 than 2,800 per annum.

FRONTENAC CO., ONT.

[Note.—Mr. Publow's statement as published in "The Farmer's Advocate" was that cows to the number of 340,829 produced an average of 2,700 pounds of milk in the six months following May 1st, 1908. No doubt, however, the facts mentioned by our correspondent account for the average milk yields being somewhat underestimated.—Editor.]

Soft Cheese Manufacture.

A start has been made at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, in the manufacture of soft cheese. Professor Dean has secured the services of an expert from England, and, although the market in Canada is limited, it is thought the demand will grow rapidly. Small round cakes of one and a half pounds sell at 20 cents. Sweet, unripened milk is used, and the working done so as to retain the moisture throughout the cheese. The finished product is soft and spongy, containing about 50 per cent. moisture. Coloring is added to give a rich June tint. The yield from 100 pounds of fresh milk is about 124 pounds of cheese. Camembert and cream cheese have been made. Analyses of Camembert show the following composition:

	Fresh.	Ripe.
Water	52.7	51.15
Fat	21.87	22.52
Proteids	21.33	22.88
Ash	3.5	3.45

Following is the composition of cream cheese: Water, 59.66; fat, 62.99; proteids, 4.91; ash, 1.15.

Breeding and Feeding.

Prof. H. S. Arkell, of Macdonald College, tendered some good advice at a dairymen's meeting in Huntingdon, Que. He said the dairyman should have a double policy, to select the best stock and breed them to the best sires of a pronounced dairy strain, and with good records behind, if possible; then feed them the most economical ration consistent with the milk flow. Roots and corn silage, and our clovers, must form the basis of the profitable ration. This ration must be continuous twelve months of the year to get best results, concentrates to be added according to the season, and also according to the milk flow. Those foods rich in protein are the most desirable. Oil-cake meal was not appreciated by our Canadian farmers as it should be, and was a safe and valuable food for all classes of farm stock. Where alfalfa could be grown successfully, it was a most valuable forage crop for the dairyman. It required well drained land, with the water-level well below the surface. He emphasized these points: Breed to type and uniformity; this required the best thought and intelligence. Breed with an object in view—to always improve on present conditions, and then feed with intelligence all the year through.

Feeding a Prizewinning Herd.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to your letter, as to how I managed my second-prize herd in the Western Ontario Dairy-herd Competition, I will say, in the winter months we feed corn, fodder and hay, and oat chop, about two quarts a day. In the spring, when the cows are milking, we feed a limited feed of oil cake and bran and oat chop mixed, and sugar beets. When the pasture is good, we feed once a day oil cake and bran. About the first of



Grade Holstein Cow.

In dairy herd of Seymour Cuthbert & Son, Oxford County, Ontario.

August we start to feed corn. Later on we feed sugar beets. The number of cows we milked last summer was twelve, and two 2-year-old heifers. The breed is Holstein grades. The number of pounds of milk we sent to the factory during the eight months was 128,808, besides raising two calves. Amount of money received was \$1,151.19.

SEYMOUR CUTHBERT & SON.

Oxford Co., Ont.

Dairy Situation, Eastern Ontario.

From an address by J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner, before the Eastern Dairymen's convention, Prescott, 1909.

Eastern Ontario, viewed from the standpoint of cheese production, divides naturally into three main districts, each with certain features which distinguish it from the others, and which for the present purpose may be designated as Central Ontario, Brockville and Eastern districts. The Central Ontario district, which includes Prince Edward, Hastings and Peterborough Counties, and of which the old Belleville district was the beginning, and is yet a kind of natural center, was the first part of Eastern Ontario to win prominence in the cheesemaking industry. The cheese from this district early acquired a good reputation on the British market, and the Belleville district was recognized as leading Eastern Ontario twenty-five or thirty years ago.

The factory system was started near Brockville about the same time as it was in the Belleville district, but the development was somewhat slower. The limits of the Brockville section have never been very clearly defined. It is said that at times the boundaries have been stretched to take in a good part of Eastern Ontario. It has been hinted that portions of the Province of Quebec have been included, but we are not concerned with that phase of the question at present.

The third, or Eastern, district embraces the territory included in the Ottawa Valley and the

Counties of Glengarry, Stormont, and, probably, Dundas; or, in other words, the country lying north and east of the Brockville section proper. This was the last part of Ontario to engage in dairying extensively, and probably the most notable feature of the development of the industry in these counties was the organization of large combinations of factories under one management. The Allengrove combination of factories, now broken up, was the largest ever known in the history of Cheddar-cheese making. That combination, along with several others, at one time practically controlled the manufacture of cheese in these counties.

PROS AND CONS OF COMBINATION MANAGEMENT.

It is not unreasonable to suppose that the combination plan of organizing the factory end of the cheese business has had some influence on the progress of the industry in a territory where it was so generally followed. The system has many advantages, especially where conditions tend towards small factories. It also has some disadvantages, and one is that the patrons and the management are not brought into close contact with each other, with the result that the patrons do not learn to take the same lively interest in the business as they do where the co-operative or single proprietary factory systems prevail. In one respect, the pioneer factory-owners of the Eastern district, although they are deserving of the greatest credit for their early enterprise, made a serious error in adopting a low standard for their buildings and equipment. This gave the section a bad start, from which it has never recovered, for we still find in the extreme Eastern counties the poorest buildings and the most unsatisfactory conditions surrounding the manufacture of cheese which are to be found in any part of Ontario.

THE GREAT CHEESE DISTRICTS.

It will be interesting, at this point, to consider the extent and distribution of the cheesemaking industry in Eastern Ontario. According to the returns of the Census and Statistics Office for 1907, the counties lying east of York and Simcoe, but not including these two, produced in that year 104,367,739 pounds of cheese, valued at nearly \$11,000,000, or considerably over two-thirds of Ontario's total output. We find that the business of dairying is most extensively followed in the Eastern group of counties, which, including Leeds and Carleton, are credited with over one-third of the total production of the cheese in Ontario. The exact figures for the Counties of Leeds, Grenville, Dundas, Stormont, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell and Carleton are 49,404,287 pounds, valued at \$5,760,555. The County of Dundas produces more milk per acre than any other county in Canada, the value of the cheese from that comparatively small county in 1907 being over one million dollars. No other section of Ontario is so largely devoted to dairying as that which comprises the counties in the extreme East. The farm revenues depend more on dairying in this district than they do in any other division of the Province. In the counties bordering on Lake Ontario, fruit-growing, the canning industries and beef-raising divide the attention of farmers to some extent, and in Western Ontario the diversity of farm industries is even more pronounced.

THE DRY ROT OF CONTENTMENT.

Referring again to Central Ontario, I have already stated that this district was a leading one some years ago; but, having attained that position, the dry rot of contentment began to take effect, and before many years the Belleville district was obliged to yield the banner to the Brockville section. I am not sure that my Belleville friends will admit this, but that is the way it looks to a disinterested observer. There is more to be said in this connection, however, because, as soon as the dairymen of that district realized that they had lost the place of honor, although it took some years to convince them of the fact, they immediately set about putting their house in order, with what result we shall see as we proceed.

COOL-CURING ROOMS IN BELLEVILLE DISTRICT.

The beginning of the cool-curing movement found the district in a receptive mood, and this means of recovering their position has been adopted to such an extent that within the past five years a large number of the factories in the counties of Prince Edward, Hastings and Peterboro have been equipped with cool-curing rooms. In this important reform, the district easily leads Eastern Ontario, especially in Prince Edward County. Every cheese factory in the Township of Ameliasburg is now equipped with a cool-curing room. I am informed that the one factory which did not adopt the improvement has closed its doors, and the milk will go to the others. All told, there are thirty cool-curing rooms in the Central Ontario district. I would not have you think that I look upon cool-curing as the whole thing in progressive cheesemaking, but I do look upon it as a very important factor in de-

termining the reputation of the cheese of any particular district. I am only repeating common talk in the trade when I say that the Central Ontario district, especially the Picton section, has come rapidly to the front again since it adopted the cool-curing system so generally.

EASTERN DISTRICTS NOW MAKING TARDY PROGRESS.

Now, let us see what has been doing meantime in the other districts. I find that there are only seven cool-curing rooms east of Kingston, all of which may be credited to the Brockville section, because there is not a single one, as far as I know, in the Eastern district.

I am afraid it is a case of history repeating itself, and that the dairymen of the Brockville section have, like their brethren of Belleville at an earlier period, already mentioned, been relying on past achievement, rather than on present effort, and, in consequence, they have been standing still, while other districts have been going ahead. I say this with all kindness, and without any intention of giving offence to my friends in this district. I ask them to bear in mind that I am quoting actual facts, not opinions, in support of this conclusion. I am not responsible for the facts.

Another matter has attracted my attention in preparing this review of the dairy situation in Eastern Ontario, which I think is worth mentioning. Members of the convention are aware that the Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture over which I have the honor to preside has for several years been encouraging the organization of cow-testing associations, for the purpose of studying the performance of individual cows. Many people think this movement is calculated to add more to the profits of dairying than any other scheme which has ever been proposed with that end in view. I need not go into details, because the subject has been ably presented by my assistant, Mr. Whitley. It will be sufficient to say that there are twenty of these associations in existence in Eastern Ontario. Of this number, 14 are in the Central Ontario district, which leaves only 6 east of Kingston, although the same effort at organization has been made in all parts of the country. These two movements—the cool-curing of cheese, and the improvement of the dairy herds—strike to the root of profitable dairy farming, the one by increasing the yield per cow, the other by improving the quality of cheese, and thus insuring a good demand at a higher level of prices. For these reasons, they deserve the careful attention of all dairymen.

Now we come to a point which should be emphasized. I have tried to show you that these three districts of Eastern Ontario have been progressing along certain lines in inverse ratio to their dependence on the dairy industry.

Does it not seem remarkable that the farmers who derive the largest proportion of their revenue from dairying appear to be the ones who are giving the least study to questions affecting their interests? I put it that way because it can be nothing but a lack of information which results in such backwardness as I have described. No intelligent man can have any doubt as to the value of the cool-curing of cheese, or of the keeping of records of his dairy herd, once he is in possession of all the facts bearing on these questions.

BENEFITS OF COOL-CURING CHEESE.

I ask your indulgence while I give you some facts in regard to the cool-curing of cheese. My own opportunities for getting information on the subject have been many, and I state most positively, after comparing the results of hundreds of tests, I have invariably found the cheese cured at 60 degrees and under to be better in flavor and texture than other cheese from the same vat cured at higher temperatures. But I do not ask you to take my unsupported word for it. I refer you to the pages of my annual reports for opinions of cheese merchants in Great Britain; ask any honest buyer in this country; ask Mr. Pablow, the chief instructor; ask any of his instructors whose territory includes cheese factories with cool-curing rooms; ask the representatives of any of these factories, and be guided by what they say. I shall be glad to send anyone a list of all the cheese factories in Ontario which are equipped with cool-curing rooms. Here is what some of them say:

SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS' PROFIT FROM COOL-CURING IN TWO YEARS.

Mr. J. A. Holgate, patron and salesman of the Foxboro factory, in a letter recently received from him, makes the following statement: "I have tried to make a careful estimate of the profits being which we have had a cool-curing room, and I am convinced that in the last two years we have had at least \$600 a year profit from the room on an output of 200,000 pounds of cheese. The satisfaction of having an extra \$600 a year is what the buyers want. Our output of 200,000 lbs. of cheese with the cool-curing room would have been lost without the

ice-chamber." That is to say, they were repaid for the outlay in one year.

Mr. G. A. Gillespie, of the Central Smith factory, writes: "It is quite safe to say that they (the patrons) have realized \$900 in three seasons from an outlay of about \$400."

Mr. J. R. Anderson, a patron of the Mountain View factory, says: "I can honestly say that we are pleased with the cool-curing of cheese here."

Mr. T. E. Whattam, Dairy Instructor in Prince Edward County, writes: "In talking with the factorymen who have cool-curing rooms, I find them well pleased with the results they have had, and am confident there are better things in store in the future, when the benefits of cool-curing are better known by the trade as a whole. I wish to say there is no comparison in the quality of the cheese cured in the ordinary way and those cured in the cool rooms. I believe cool-curing has helped the industry in this district more than any other advanced step in dairying in late years."

I could cite any number of similar statements. The gains mentioned are made up partly by saving of shrinkage, and partly by increased price, as compared with what would have been received for the same cheese had they been ordinarily cured.

COOL-CURING LESSENS CUTS IN PRICE.

I am well aware that cool-cured cheese do not receive the premium that they should over ordinary-cured, but I would like to point out that the value of cool-curing is not to be measured wholly by the relative price at which the cheese sell. There are many advantages, besides an advanced price for cheese, all of which put extra money into the pockets of the milk producers. In the first place, there is a saving of shrinkage, which is very considerable, amounting to about one per cent. In many cases there is a saving of cuts, because there are many cheese which pass without question when cool-cured that would have developed undesirable flavors and other objectionable qualities, if cured at ordinary temperatures. The patrons of factories with cool-curing rooms receive more money for their milk than they would do if the cheese were ordinary-cured.

IMPROVES QUALITY AND INCREASES DEMAND.

Then, I would remind the dairymen of Eastern Ontario that every pound of cheese they have sold during the past season brought a higher price, relatively, than it would have done if a certain number of the factories had not provided cool-curing rooms, and thus raised the general average quality of all the cheese, and increased the demand by encouraging consumption. I have not heard that any of the factories where the improvements have not been made have objected to receiving this premium on the price of their cheese.

The cool-curing movement has emphasized the importance of cool transit, and has attracted attention to that end of the business. The result is that all Canadian summer cheese are now landed in Great Britain in cooler condition, and milder in flavor than they formerly were, a circumstance which has materially helped to give tone to the market.

PATRONS SHOULD SHARE THE COST.

Now, it must be admitted that the Belleville and Picton districts differ from the Brockville section in this respect: that the factories there are mostly owned by the patrons themselves, while in the Brockville and Eastern district they are more largely proprietary. This is probably the reason why the Central Ontario factories, as well as those in Western Ontario, have been quicker to take hold of this question. But it is not a sufficient reason, for if it has paid the patrons of the co-operative factories, as shareholders in the companies, to incur the necessary expense, will it not pay the patrons of proprietary factories, who will derive all the benefit, to contribute in some manner to the cost of securing the improvements?

The owners of factories can hardly be expected to meet the whole expense out of the low rate for manufacturing which now prevails, in view of the fact that they will not receive any direct benefit from it.

Now, are the dairymen of the Brockville district going to repeat what they did some years ago, when they wrested the supremacy from the old Belleville district, or are these two Eastern sections to go on losing probably a quarter of a million a year through failure to take advantage of modern improvements, and at the same time endanger the future of a trade which is of so much importance to them?

NEW ZEALAND COMPETITION.

New Zealand is every year becoming more of a factor in the cheese trade, having doubled her output in two years. Now, note this point: The cheese from that country are all practically cool-cured, because the weather is never as hot there as it is here. This is a new kind of competition, and it presents some features, which should cause Canadians interested in the cheese

industry to do some thinking. Bear in mind that New Zealand cheese arrive in Great Britain during the winter and spring months, or the period of non-production in Canada. If we continue to send cheese of indifferent quality, with heated flavors, etc., merchants in the Old Country will be disinclined to stock up with them for winter trade, but will wait and get a supply of the New Zealand cool-cured, and thus encourage the production of more and more cheese in that country. New Zealand is not a large country, but it is large enough to produce an enormous quantity of dairy produce if there is sufficient encouragement. The output of cheese in New Zealand this year will be, roughly speaking, 400,000 boxes—quite enough to have a material influence, as well as a sentimental effect, on market conditions. I do not think the alarm which is felt in some quarters over New Zealand competition will be justified if those engaged in the cheese industry in this country make the most of their opportunities. Our safeguard is to make a superior article so as to get a firm position in the market, but to do so, we must adopt every reasonable means to that end. We should surely avail ourselves of a plan which ensures immediate returns for the outlay, as well as security for the future.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR COOL-CURING ROOMS.

Incidentally, I would remind the members of the convention that I am prepared to send plans and specifications for cool-curing rooms, free of cost, to anyone who applies for them. We will give every assistance in our power towards the building of new factories, or in remodelling old ones.

A factoryman writes: "Through having an up-to-date cool-curing room in which to hold the cheese properly in hot weather, on a rising market, the past summer, we were able to save a couple of hundred dollars to the patrons on one lot."

POULTRY.

Chicken Raising.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

My article on geese has been so favorably accepted by you that it gives me great pleasure in submitting this one on hen and chicken raising. My hens number about 80 at present, all Barred Rocks. They are of as good breeding as we can get in our locality. Every fall we buy four or five young cockerels, as good birds as we can secure. Sometimes we get them at our fall fairs, or, if not there, we buy from persons whose fowl have been successful as winners. Last fall, our own young fowl took second prize, but we have to exhibit against strong exhibitors.

We find, when we go to buy, that the best is always the cheapest in the end.

Our henhouse is not one of those modern and up-to-date houses, but we find it does very well. It is about 40 x 15 ft., and is taken off the whole south side of the barn. Its walls are double-boarded, with one ply of tar-felt between. There are four windows in the three outer walls, for letting in sunshine; too much sunshine cannot be had in any pen or stable. In center of long wall we have placed a door, good and large. Through this, all droppings, etc., are cleaned out. This door is left open on all sunny days, unless it is very cold. To keep hens from going out when it is open, there is a lath door hung on inside of house, and this is closed when the outer one is opened.

There is no floor in the house, just the earth, and, as our locality is well supplied with gravel pits, we find no trouble in keeping a good liberal supply on hand for the hens to eat or dust in. There is a covering of straw on top of house, height about 10 feet. No moisture or frost is ever seen on inside of the house.

For laying qualities, everybody thinks his own the best, and I think I have as good as can be found. Unlike other fowl of the same breed, and of which so many complaints are made, my hens are non-sitters. They never sit during the laying season—not until they start to moult. This compelled me to purchase an incubator last spring. If any do sit in early spring, I always have to use them for setting goose eggs or duck eggs under.

For early winter laying, I do not shove my hens, as I think I have as large a balance at the end of the year by not doing so. They are just pushed along quite easily, and when the middle of February comes they start to lay, and from that until about December 1st I get eggs—not by one and two a day, but by the dozens. When hens are pushed for early laying, and when it comes to setting your incubator, you find a greater percentage of infertile eggs than where they are not.

You cannot provide enough of change in food for them in early winter. Not everybody, I mean, is so situated as to get the necessary food called for to produce laying vitality. As for feed, I find oats and barley good; and for expense, it

is the cheapest, and will produce as large an egg yield as any other grain grown by the average farmer. This is fed twice daily in a litter of fine straw, with a small feed of pulped roots at noon. Sometimes we give a feed of buckwheat at noon, thrown in the litter. To get this grain, it is necessary to scratch for it, it is such a small seed. A drink of water, chill taken off, is given twice daily.

Regularity is one of the chief things in feeding fowl, if profitable returns are expected. Throughout the summer season, I feed fowl two small feeds of grain per day, morning and evening. My early pullets, hatched the last of April, 1908, are now laying.

Last spring I bought an incubator, and, considering first experience, I had good returns, hatching 180 chicks in two settings; 130 eggs each hatch were set. Most of these birds were raised. After the first 48 hours, I started feeding young chicks hard-boiled eggs and bread, and, after a couple of days, changed their feed to shorts and corn meal, the latter a cheap grade, bought for 2½ cents per pound. Throughout the entire feeding period of these combined foods, I used a poultry food. Every couple of days I dusted the young chicks with some insect destroyer. As soon as young chicks would eat small wheat, I commenced feeding Western wheat, as it could be bought much cheaper than Ontario wheat.

The first clutch of chicks I raised without brooder or use of hen. I kept them in a box beside the stove at night, and let them run in yard at daytime. Lost only seven, as they would not ramble far away. The second ones were raised with a hen, and she lost quite a few; she would take them away, and they would get lost in weeds and grass. When old enough, I taught them to roost in an unused stable, and there never was any trouble with them after the first few nights.

When they were about seven weeks old, I sold the young cockerels for 75 cents per pair. For others, when older, we got from 75 cents to \$1.50 per pair; the latter is market price at present. For eggs, our lowest price during year was 18c., and highest 45c., per dozen. At present, our strictly fresh eggs price is 50 cents per dozen.

During last season my hens laid in the neighborhood of 500 dozen eggs, at an average price of 22 cents. We also sold 45 pairs fowl, at an average price of \$1.10, with a sale of feathers at 7 cents per pound.

This year I intend to keep a daily record of all eggs laid. Last year it was only kept of all eggs sold. We place no value on eggs or fowl eaten on our table. To raise those chicks to be two months or more of age, I bought the following: One package of poultry food, 85c.; 80 pounds corn meal, 2½c.; 1 bag shorts, \$1.40; wheat, \$4.60. Carleton Co., Ont. SUBSCRIBER.

Over Ten Dozen Per Hen.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I notice in a December issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," that any who are interested in poultry are invited to contribute their experience for the Poultry Department. I hope this account may be of interest to some of your many readers. To begin with, we started with 90 hens the first of January, 1908. About the first of October we sold 50 of the hens, and replaced them with 40 pullets. Of course, this lowered the egg yield considerably for some time, but we hoped to gain by it later. This is our account for the year: January, 39 dozen and 10 eggs; February, 53 dozen and 11 eggs; March, 94 dozen and 10 eggs; April, 129 dozen and 8 eggs; May, 125 dozen and 3 eggs; June, 99 dozen; July, 101 dozen and 5 eggs; August, 95 dozen and 7 eggs; September, 71 dozen and 10 eggs; October, 38 dozen and 4 eggs; November, 31 dozen; December, 22 dozen and 4 eggs, making a total of 905 dozen. Of these, we sold 614 dozen at an average price of 22 cents per dozen, 30 dozen were used for hatching, and the rest, 231 dozen, were consumed at home. As those we used were worth as much as the eggs we sold, the amount for eggs alone for the year was \$199.10.

In August we sold 20 young cockerels, averaging 3½ pounds each, at 10 cents per pound. About three weeks later we sold 16 more, of the same weight as the first lot; for these we just got 8 cents per pound, the price having gone down. Altogether, we received for the chicks \$10.60. The 50 hens sold in October averaged 6½ pounds, at 6 cents per pound, bringing \$18.75. These, together with the eggs, make a total of \$228.51. Quite a number of chicks were killed and dressed for our own table, of which we did not keep any account. Feed is principally dry mash mixed, the largest proportion being wheat. They get a mangel at noon during the fall and winter months; also, any refuse vegetables from the house. In addition to this, they were fed a warm mash two or three times a week during the very coldest weather, and through the whole year they had skim milk, as well as fresh water for drinking. Have had very little meat,

just the scraps left from the table. I omitted to state our flock of hens are Barred Plymouth Rocks; we have kept nothing else for several years, and we think, from our experience, they are one of the best all-round fowls for the farm. Grey Co., Ont. A FARMER'S WIFE.

Poultry on the Farm.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

"Poultry on the farm" is a subject in which I have been interested for a number of years, being, as some say, a born poultry fancier. I have met with success, but have had obstacles to overcome. I advise any and all farmers to breed pure-bred fowl. Farmers of to-day are a progressive lot of men. They adopt all kinds of labor-saving machinery; they breed pure-bred horses, cattle, sheep and swine, but as yet many are harboring non-productive fowl upon their premises. Where everything about the farm is of the latest and most improved pattern, with registered horses, cattle, etc., it seems strange that a progressive farmer will still harbor fowl of all colors, all sizes and shapes, and, worse still, fowl which return no profit for their keep. There are, however, quite a few who have already made a change, and they are now convinced that pure-bred poultry is the proper kind for the farm. Canada supplies barely sufficient poultry and eggs for her own consumption. Why not increase the supply? Stock your poultry-yard with high-class poultry; feed and care for it properly, and it will yield a surprisingly large income, whereas now it may not be paying for the feed consumed. The hens lay in summer, when their product is at its lowest value. Make the change and see the result. Procure a number of eggs or a pen of pure-bred fowl this spring, and sell or dispose of your scrubs. Then keep your pure-breds pure, by introducing a new male at needed intervals. Renfrew Co., Ont. JOHN W. DORAN.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Non-guarantee of Seeds.

Paper read before the Vegetable Growers' Association of London, Ont., by J. S. Pearce, Park Superintendent, London.

This is a matter that has been discussed by the seed trade many times during the past 25 years, and the "disclaimer," as now used, has been revised a number of times by the best legal talent in this country—you are all familiar with it. "While we exercise the utmost care to have everything pure and reliable, we give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, growth, purity, productiveness, or any other matter connected with any seeds, bulbs, plants, shrubs, etc., we send out, and will not in any way be responsible for the crop."

I have heard the pros and cons of this question discussed many times, and, after twenty years' experience in the seed business, I ought to know something about its workings. After you have heard what I have to say, and have thought the matter out honestly and fairly, I venture to say there is not a man here to-day who would undertake the seed business without protecting himself in the same way. Were he foolhardy enough to embark, I venture to predict that he would be out of business in five years' time. There must be some good reasons, or would not some seedsman, smarter than the rest, cut loose from present methods and sell guaranteed seeds? Should such a man do so, would his seeds be any better? Some so-called seedsman do advertise along that line, but there is always some qualification, and others say they will refund money paid for seeds that do not give satisfaction, but are not responsible for damages through loss of crop. It is the crop loss which is the serious part of the guarantee. This is the sticker. I have watched the litigation that has occasionally been tried, and in none of the cases, so far as I have seen, has there been any proof of positive dishonesty, nor has the plaintiff succeeded in any case. It would be utterly impossible for a seedsman to follow the seed he sells to a customer from his store until the time it is planted. In the event of poor seed, or poor germination, you have only the growers' word to prove whose or what seeds were planted. I could relate to you many instances of my own experience with seeds said to be poor or worthless. Many times the seed was faulted when the cause was local, or a combination of causes. Often purchases are made from several sources, and no record kept of the differently-placed orders. If a failure of one or more of these lots is made, how is the purchaser certain as to which was good and which was not? I have known any number of instances where seeds grew all right with one, and did not with another. I have known a number of instances where men have come in and blamed the seedsman right soundly, and in two weeks' time have come back and frankly said they were mistaken, that the seed was all right. There are so many causes and conditions that go to retard or hinder

the germination that, even when testing seed under the most favorable conditions, one cannot reach a safe conclusion without a second test. I have often known a second test give entirely different results from the first. Often, good seeds, owing to poor soil, adverse climatic conditions or fungous diseases, produce such unsatisfactory results that an expert would find it difficult where to lay the blame or find the cause. I have known mangels to lie in the ground for two or three weeks before coming up, for want of sufficient moisture. Again, I have known the seed to be blamed when the ground was so packed with rain that the seed could not get up. The turnip fly will clean up acres and acres of turnips, and the onion maggot will ruin the stand of acres and acres every year, and hardly a season will go by but some ignorant planter will blame the germination of seed of high vitality, instead of examining his field and getting at the exact cause.

Few, if any, seed-planters have ever given a thought as to the risk of insurance on a parcel of seeds, for that is what it means to guarantee seeds. Suppose, for example, a seedsman sells a pickle manufacturer 100 pounds of cucumber seed; should that seed prove to be poor, the pickle man can easily lose several thousand dollars. What is the seedsman's profit? Perhaps \$15 to \$20. Would anyone guarantee such a lot of seed, with the possibilities of mixture in growing, harvesting, shipping, storing and marketing, with such a profit. If the pickle man wants an insurance or guarantee, what should he pay for the same? Would \$100 insurance be too much? Would any one of you men here be willing to guarantee such a crop at any price? Again, take the greenhouse man, whose seed bill for, say, tomatoes might be \$3 to \$5, and who might lose thousands of dollars from poor seed, or good seed and bad management, but the poor seedsman would get all the blame. Again, a careless or disgruntled employee of a large seed-house might easily cost the house ten or fifteen thousand dollars loss on guaranteed seeds. There is an impression among many growers that seedsman use this non-guarantee to cover any carelessness, and oftentimes dishonesty. But such is not the case, at least not with any reputable or honest dealer. That a seedsman should know more about the seed he is selling than his customer, cannot be denied; but, with a careful, painstaking seedsman, there is little, if any, risk. But if a mistake should occur, which, with the best of care, will happen sometimes, the honorable seed-dealer will consider the case on its individual merits, and the customer will be fairly treated. Where a seed merchant sells one kind of seed for another, where reasonable care could have prevented such a mistake, then, undoubtedly, the seed merchant is morally, if not legally, under obligation to make such claim satisfactory.

Now, I want to say that there is not the importance attached, nor that care taken by the average gardener or farmer, in handling his seeds, either after he buys them or during the time they are being sown or planted, or during the process of growing, harvesting, threshing and preparing for market, or delivery, on his contract. I could tell you some most incredible things about my experience with parties who undertook to grow seeds for me. In many cases the ignorance or negligence was really criminal.

Another phase of the seed question is the buyer trusts too much to his seedsman as to vitality and other matters. Seeds are so easily tested that there is really no excuse for the planter not testing the seed he buys. It would save him many dollars did he do this. Again, many have a tendency to change about too much. When you get a good strain, if possible, stay with it, and try to improve it. When your seedsman is giving you satisfaction, stay with him. Too many change about too much. One variety will do better on your soil and in your locality than another. When you get a good thing, keep it, and try to make it better.

Another matter—don't haggle over the price. You cannot expect to get first-class seeds at cheap or ordinary prices. Few have any idea of the care and close attention required in the seed business, and the long years of patient work that has brought our seed up to this state of perfection.

You have heard it said, "Anyone can grow seeds." So they can. But real seed-growing does not consist in merely sowing seeds. This is only a small part of the successful work of seed-saving. To be successful, a practical knowledge of varieties, the art of selection and discrimination and, most important of all, a love for the work; close observation, close attention to all details, and that for years and years.

The citizens of Paris, France, have erected a very handsome monument (only recently completed) to Vilmorin, the founder of the noted seed-house of Vilmorin, Audrieux & Co., Paris. This monument bears the following inscription: "Without the Vilmorins there would perhaps be less grain in our fields, doubtless less sugar in our beets, and certainly less flowers in our gardens." Here was a man who spent his whole life in im-

proving the grains, the vegetables and the flowers of his country for the benefit of his fellow men.

When we compare the losses from poor seed with the thousands of orders filled that do give satisfaction, the average of loss would be very small indeed. In all lines of business, cases will occur in which the goods are inferior and deficient in quality. Any large mail house will catalogue two to three thousand varieties of seeds. These come from all parts of the world. Do these contain any larger percentage of items subject to criticism and unsatisfactory to the buyer than do the hundred of thousands of articles of merchandise handled by other trades? Many of these seeds are carried thousands of miles. Conditions of soil, temperature and climate have much to do with the growth and productiveness.

The seedsman is dependent upon the many, many growers of seeds all over the world, and those producers of the actual seeds will not supply any seeds, except under a stipulation like "non-guarantee." The seed-growers of Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland—in fact, the world over—use the same protective clause.

The Vegetable Garden.

I propose to show that the making of a fruit and vegetable garden is comparatively easy of successful accomplishment.

First.—Selection of ground. In order to lessen labor as much as possible, a piece of ground not enclosed, and not too far from the house, but where it will not be reached by the hens, should be selected. By having no fences round it, nearly all cultivation can be accomplished with horse and scuffler. The land should be well manured in the fall, and the manure plowed in, and then harrowed. If this can be done early in the fall, all the better.

What to Plant.—First, as to vegetables, start radish and lettuce in a cold-frame, which can be made of a few rough boards and scantling. Make it, say, two feet high at the back, and one foot at front; let the slope be toward the south. It may be 6 to 12 feet long, as required. Put 6 or 8 inches good rich earth in it. Plant half with radish and half with lettuce, in rows. Place it in a warm, sunny place, and cover with glass or cotton; the latter does very well. The cover should be kept on during cold winds or frosty nights, and taken off when weather is fine and warm. It should be watered enough to keep soil moist. The idea of this is to get these fit to use early, until those planted in the garden are ready. A few onions (Dutch sets) should be planted early, as soon as the frost is out, to come in early for table use. Almost everyone will enjoy the nice, crisp, early radishes with his meals, and a salad of early lettuce, with sliced boiled eggs and early onions, is a dish fit for a king. A second sowing should be made in the garden of these three vegetables, and even a third of radishes and lettuces, so as to keep up a fresh supply. In radishes, if one wishes to save time, a mixture of early and late can be sown, which saves the trouble of a second and third planting, but I prefer to make two or three small plantings of both radish and lettuce. It is well worth the trouble. These early vegetables should always have a warm, rich, mellow soil, as rapid growth is essential to their quality. At least two sowings, 10 days apart, should be made of garden peas and beans, and a row or two of onions, beets, carrots, early and late cabbage, etc., should be planted. Onions, of course, should be planted very early; in fact, the black seed may be sown in the fall, if the ground is fit. With the exception of the radish and lettuce, all these things may be cultivated in rows wide enough to admit of the use of the scuffler. I would prefer to grow the radish and lettuce in small beds, with rows 16 inches apart.

Asparagus is one of the most delicious of our early vegetables, and, while it takes a little more labor and time at first to start, it is well worth it. I would prefer to buy the roots, which will effect a saving of two or three years in getting returns from the bed. A day's work or less of one man will prepare a bed large enough for an ordinary family; fifty roots two years old will only cost about one dollar, and the seedsman who supplies them will, on application, send full directions for preparing the bed and culture. Once well started, there is little to do, except to keep it clean, cover with manure in fall, and dress with salt in the spring.

Who does not enjoy rhubarb pie or a dish of rhubarb sauce, which is so wholesome and delicious, and comes in before any kind of fruit is available? Like the asparagus, there is a little extra labor in getting it well and properly started, and very little trouble with it after. I would prefer to buy the roots, and a dozen good roots will supply a family. A trench 18 inches deep should be made, and filled with the richest manure available, well tramped down, and covered with six inches of rich surface soil. Plant the roots about three feet apart in the trench, and mulch every fall with manure.

No family should be without plenty of ripe tomatoes during the season, not only because

everyone likes them, but for their medicinal virtue. For one, especially, who has a sluggish liver, with a tendency to biliousness, they are a specific. There is probably nothing in the whole "materia medica" more helpful than ripe tomatoes, sliced, and eaten raw with pepper, salt and vinegar. It is very easy to grow a few tomatoes for home use, as the plants can be had at a small cost from any greenhouse. But in sections where seasons are not early, it takes a little extra trouble and labor in order to have them ripen early, and though it is well worth it. This is how I do it: We plant the seed of some best early kind in boxes, made long and narrow, to sit on the window sills of the kitchen. When the plants are about five inches high they are transplanted into a cold-frame. They are placed about 6 or 8 inches apart each way, so that when moving them to the open ground a good square of earth can be lifted with the plant, and the roots are not disturbed. A cold-frame 12 feet long, 4 feet wide, 30 inches high at back, and 15 inches at front, with slope towards the south, can be made in half an hour. It takes less than 100 feet of lumber, and it does not take long to put a few inches of rich, mellow soil into it. This frame will hold 75 plants. If no sash is available to cover it, cotton will do very well, and is cheap. The cover should be made to lap over the edges a few inches, and a few loops sewed along the edges to hold it in place; a few small nails to slip the loops on will complete it. The object of all this is to keep the plants growing, without check from cold or frost. On fine days the cover is taken off, but when cold winds prevail or frost threatens, the frame is kept covered. The plants are not moved to the open ground until the second week of June; by this time they are in bloom, and often fruit is formed upon them. A row of little square holes are dug, and a square of earth is lifted with each plant, and they are slipped into the holes prepared for them. I put a small handful of bone and potash fertilizer under each plant. If this is not on hand, put in a handful of hardwood ashes. If weather is dry, I use plenty of water. Before moving the plants, the soil under them is well soaked with water, to make it stick to the roots during removal. There is, in this way, no check to their growth, and you can get ripe tomatoes a month earlier than you would otherwise get them. This makes it well worth the extra trouble.

A small patch of early table corn is a very nice addition to the bill of fare. It should be planted far from any field corn, to avoid cross-fertilization.

A few hills of cucumbers, melons and citron are easily grown, and do best in a rich, warm, loamy soil. In fact, this is perhaps the best all-round soil for the whole list of garden stuff, as well as most of the fruits.

VARIETIES.

As to varieties, I give a list of what I consider some of the best in vegetables and fruits. In lettuce and radish, there are many good varieties. The Nonpareil lettuce is an excellent early sort, and I prefer the long radish to the round, short type. For early onions, Yellow or White Dutch, and, for late winter use, Brown Australian. In carrots and beets, there are so many good sorts, one cannot go far astray with any of them. The same may be said of peas and beans; the American Wonder pea and Telephone are good ones, and, for beans, some of the stringless wax varieties. In rhubarb, the Johnston's St. Martin is one of the best. For tomatoes, Earliana or Chalk's Early Jewel, for early, and for medium to late, there is none, in my estimation, equal to Beefsteak. G. C. CASTON, Simcoe Co., Ont.

Manure for Vegetable-growers.

For some time past, vegetable-growers in the vicinity of London, Ont., have experienced difficulty in getting manure in sufficiently large quantities from stables in the city. It has been claimed that the authorities at the London Asylum have paid prices so high that a corner on this most desirable product is the result. At a largely-attended meeting of the London branch of the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association, the matter was fully discussed, some stating that the Asylum paid five times as much for manure as it was worth. The vegetable-growers feel that this practice is a handicap to them in this important industry, and it was unanimously agreed to lay the whole case before the Ontario Government.

One bright spot in the dispute is the fact that gardeners recognize the value of stable manure. They are willing to pay a fair price to secure large quantities, but they do not care to compete with a Government institution in regards to price.

Seventeen evaporators, running in Prince Edward Co., Ont., last year, are said to have produced 30,000 barrels of apples.

Farmer's Strawberry Patch.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I believe a good garden is one of the most potent factors in keeping the young people on the farm. But too often we find farms with nothing deserving the name of a garden. The city man, who has no ground on which to grow a garden, will have his fruits and vegetables, even though they must be bought in the stores, and are often several days old, and pretty stale. Yet, too many farmers will go without a garden of any kind, and do not even buy a supply of these delicacies, so easily produced. After many years' experience among the farmers of Eastern Ontario, I have no hesitation in saying that, wherever we find a progressive, successful farmer, we find one with a good garden. At the same time, when we find a slovenly, slipshod, behind-the-times farmer, we find one in poor financial circumstances, and without a garden.

The garden should be the best piece of ground near the house—the best ground, because it will be expected to produce many times as many dollars' worth of produce as any other land on the farm, and, to get the most profitable returns, the ground must be good. It should be near the house, that the labor of cultivation may largely be done at spare moments, which would not be practical in a garden at some distance from the house. Then, most important of all, it should be near the house, so as to be easy of access by the women. It should be so situated that the women can get daily supplies of fresh vegetables without travelling long distances for them. Then, in berry time, if they can run out into the garden and pick a dish of nice, fresh, ripe berries, just as the family are gathering for the meal, how delicious they will be, fresh from the bushes!

I am a strong believer in the advisability of putting the management of the garden in the hands of one or two of the young members of the family, giving them the privilege of growing what they can take proper care of, to supply the family with their needs, and selling the surplus for pocket-money. Not only is a taste created for the cultivation of the soil in this way, but they are given a stake in the farm, and taught lessons of industry and business tact. For the sake of illustration, we will suppose a daughter of 12 or 15 years of age is commissioned to care for the strawberry patch. She should select a nice, sunny piece of good soil in the garden, where fowl cannot reach the fruit in fruiting season. The ground should be thoroughly prepared by father or brother, who, for the sake of business training, may charge for their work. She should then procure good plants of the very best varieties. It is a mistake to discourage her by the cultivation of run-out or useless varieties. After many years' experience, planting from three to seven acres every year, and of upwards of 150 varieties in all, I would recommend the following varieties, all of which are good fruiterers:

For Early.—Excelsior Beder Wood, Warfield.

Midseason.—Tennessee Prolific, Marie, Sample, Parson's Beauty, Lovett, Splendid, Senator Dunlap.

Late.—Buster, Pocomoke, Enhance.

I would plant Warfield only on strong, rich, moist soil, as it is a shallow-rooted plant and a heavy fruiter; and, if on poor, dry soil, it will not ripen half its crop. But it is one of the finest preserving berries I ever saw.

Then, if you wish to grow something really nice, I would grow Wm. Belt, Woolverton and Marshal for medium early; Buster, Kittie Rice, Wonder and Enhance, for late. I add Enhance simply because the others in the late list are imperfect-flowering, and will not fruit without a perfect-flowering variety like Enhance planted near them.

In the list above, Warfield, Marie, Sample are also imperfect-flowering, and must be planted near perfect-flowering varieties, blossoming at about the same time, or they will not fruit much. But, if arranged to get proper fertilization of blossoms, the imperfect-flowering varieties are usually the heaviest yielders. I do not advise planting many varieties, and would confine myself to about three or four varieties for the main crop, such as Beder Wood, Sample, Parson's Beauty, Buster, Enhance.

W. O. Leach, of Nipissing District, grew the Buster in 1907 so large that six berries measured a foot. They are an attractive-looking berry, and a very heavy yielder. I had no trouble getting from 10 to 15 cents a basket, wholesale, for them last summer, when Williams were a drug at 6 cents. Then, Wm. Belt, Marshal, Woolverton and Kittie Rice are such fine-flavored and attractive berries, and Wonder so large and showy, it might be well for the young gardener to grow a few of them, to boast about to her young friends, and to treat father and mother with when she wishes to get on the good side of them. But they are not such heavy yielders, and must have good soil to do well.

Having secured good strong, young plants of the desired kinds, they should be planted about 18 inches apart in rows four feet apart. We stretch a line where the row is to be; then, with

a spade, I go along the line, striking it into the ground six inches or so deep, and a foot and a half or so apart. I bend the handle a little from me, then back again, leaving a hole at the back of the spade, into which a boy drops the roots of a plant spread out in fan-shape, and deep enough that when I draw out the spade, and press my foot against the earth at the side of the hole, it covers the roots nicely, but not the crown of the plant. In this way they are rapidly set out. Care should be taken to get the plants set at a proper depth, and that the earth shall be pressed firmly against the plant, but that the crown of the plants be not covered. I would not advise planting too many to start with. Five hundred plants would be better than 5,000 to begin on, as they are likely to get better attention, and give better and more encouraging results; and, when the business has become more familiar, the size of the plantation may be increased. These 500 plants should not cost over \$3.00, and, if properly cared for, the fruit, at the price for which it sells in Eastern Ontario, should bring from \$30 to \$50. Henry Woods, of Carleton Co., near Ottawa, from 200 plants, sold, in 1907, \$35 worth of berries, after having all they wanted for their family use. From the same plot, in 1908, he sold about \$20 worth. But these were berries of the above-named varieties, carefully attended to. Smith Bros., of Carleton Co, just west of the City of Ottawa, in 1907, picked from an acre and a half 13,841 baskets of berries, which they sold for \$1,602.78. So, you see what good varieties, properly cared for, may be made to yield. And if the farmer's daughter is allowed to devote a little spare time and land to the growing of this fruit, she can easily sell them to the neighbors, or to the village grocer, and make a nice bit of money with which to provide her new shoes or new hat, without having to ask her parents for it. In such case, she will not be so anxious to go to town to learn dressmaking or millinery, or clerk in a store. The light, pleasant work in the open air of the garden will print the blush of the rose on her cheeks. Her contact with nature will give her health and happiness, and make her life worth living, and her worthy the best home and best young farmer in the neighborhood.

The fruit should always be picked in nice clean, new strawberry baskets, which only cost about \$4 per 1,000, and make the berries look much more attractive than if picked into a larger dish. The berries should be allowed to ripen well, but not get soft before they are picked; the baskets should be filled as full as possible without bruising the berries, and they should be marketed the same day they are picked, if possible.

It is not necessary to buy plants every spring, or every second spring. If good plants, of good varieties, are secured to begin with, and they are properly cared for the first summer, and not allowed to fruit any, to exhaust the vigor of the parent plants, you can select enough of the strong young plants from these to do your setting the next season; and so on, year after year.

Carleton Co., Ont. W. J. KERR.

Protection from Sunscald.

Orchards on exposed locations are liable to damage from sunscald during winter, when weather conditions are changeable, particularly when high temperatures are in evidence. Sunny, spring-like weather, followed by severe frost, is responsible for a bursting of the bark, and sometimes serious injury to the tree. Heavy pruning in winter is objectionable, for the reason that the sun is given freer range on the trunks and lower limbs. Orchardists have devised various schemes for preventing the injury. In a paper read before the Fruit-growers' Association of Prince Edward Island, some time ago, John A. Amear, of King's County, spoke of sunscald as follows: "My orchard slopes gently to the south-west, and is well sheltered on all sides except this one. The north end is protected by a heavy growth of spruce, so that the rays of the sun are very strong, and most of the trees are more or less injured by sunscald. Already, about eighty have died, and as many more are in bad condition. The south end of the orchard is almost entirely free from sunscald, and I attribute this to its being more exposed. All varieties are not equally subject to it. In order of resistance they stand, King, Astrachan, MacIntosh Red, Ben Davis, Spy, Pewaukee, Inkerman, Wealthy and Ontario.

Much can be done to prevent sunscald by banking clay around the trees in autumn, and by the use of shields. Two years ago I neglected banking with clay and putting up the shields, and almost all the injury was done that year. The shields are made by nailing two half-inch boards, four feet long, one four, and the other four and a half inches wide, on a stake, so as to form a half-square. They are driven into the ground quite close to the tree, so as to protect the lower part of the trunk completely from the sun. After this, the clay is thrown around the tree and left that way for the winter. In the spring the clay is levelled down, and the shields

are gathered up in a cart, and stored till autumn. They cost very little. I made them, at odd times, out of waste material. If one were buying them, he could easily figure out what they would cost. In 100, there would be of boards 100 running feet, 4 inches wide, and 1/2 inch thick; 100 running feet 4 1/2 inches wide and 1/2 inch thick; and 100 stakes 5 feet long. A handy man would put together about 300 a day. Besides, there would be the cost of the nails."



Shield to Prevent Sunscald. Used in P. E. Island Model Orchard.

First.—It has enabled her, to a great extent, to surmount the walls of foreign tariffs, and still to export goods in competition with the protected manufacturer, who, in many cases, is as much handicapped by the weight of the protective duties he has to pay on the elements of his production as he is benefited by the protection of his finished product.

Second.—It has enabled her to maintain her supremacy in the neutral markets of the world.

Third.—It has made that country the cheapest area for the establishment of those new industries which the progress of science and civilization is constantly creating.

Fourth.—It has thrown into her hand great volumes of international trade, which, from their nature, are incapable of being effectively protected, such as the shipping trade of the world, and those numerous commercial and financial international services which are not performed for nothing.

At the same time—and this is of much more direct importance to the worker—it has enabled Great Britain to pay much higher real wages, with shorter working hours, also old-age pensions, than her continental neighbors. Another point which protectionists themselves do not deny is that it has cheapened to an incredible extent the cost both of necessaries and luxuries.

Whatever may be said against free trade as a working system, it cannot be denied it was righteously conceived, that its advantages are universally diffused, and that it does not buttress the interest of the few against the many. So much cannot be said for protection. In America, where protection thrives so vigorously, it has provided a congenial soil in which the trusts can flourish like a green bay tree, and it has been authoritatively stated that only 600,000 Americans benefit directly or indirectly in their business by the tariff. The rest have to pay for it.

During the debates and the controversies of this subject, says one writer, in striking the ethical balance between the two systems, it is scarcely noticed that it is a battle, not only between truth and error, but between light and darkness. That, in the realm of trade, it is a constant struggle of honest industry and intelligent enterprise against corruption and intrigue; and in the realm of political life, a struggle of the greatest influence for peace and goodwill among nations against international jealousy and strife.

Frontenac Co., Ont. JOHN HUMPHRIES.

Whey-butter Experiments.

Bulletin from the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Dairy Branch, Toronto, Feb., 1909.

In 1895, experiments were carried on at Cornell University, New York State, to determine, if possible, whether or not it was advisable to attempt to recover the butter-fat which was lost in the whey from cheese factories, and manufacture it into commercial butter. Since then a number of factories in New York State have found it profitable to recover this fat, by use of centrifugal separators, and have been making whey-butter on a commercial scale.

Experiments were made recently by Prof. H. H. Dean, at the Guelph Dairy School. Within the last year or two, the question of buttermaking from fat lost in the whey has been receiving increased attention, and both the Agricultural College and the Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture decided to carry on further experiments.

Former experiments having shown that an average of about 2 1/2 pounds of butter could be procured from 1,000 pounds of whey, it looked as though this question of whey-butter was an important matter, when the figures for the entire industry for the Province of Ontario were taken into account. At the prevailing price for cheese and whey-butter for the past season, had all—that is, within practicability—the fat which was lost in the whey from the cheese factories of the Province of Ontario, been manufactured into butter, it would have increased the revenue from the cheese industry by 3.64 per cent. When the cost of manufacture, as shown below, is taken into consideration, the net increased revenue from the cheese industry would have been 1.64 per cent. This appears to be quite a small percentage, but is a large sum in the aggregate, and if this whey butter could have been procured at a cost which was appreciably smaller than the selling-price of the same, the investigation would give us data which would be well worth considering.

So, during the season of 1908, experiments of a fairly exhaustive nature were carried on by J. W. Mitchell, Superintendent of the Eastern Dairy School, Kingston, and Frank Hearn, Chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario, under factory conditions; and by H. H. Dean, Professor of Dairying at the Agricultural College, in the Experimental Dairy. These experiments were carried on, to see whether or not this question of manufacturing butter from whey would be profitable to the average cheese factory of Ontario. The data secured dealt with the yield, cost of manufacture, the quality of the product, and the

THE FARM BULLETIN

Between Truth and Error.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have read your interesting controversy, "Protection vs. Free Trade," from the start, with much pleasure, and am glad to see so many champions of free trade stating their ideas. I read with much interest John Newton's letter in defence of protection, in your last issue. Mr. Newton puts his case very ably, very effectively, and very plausibly, and must say the plausibility of his arguments appeals with great force to those who are interested in labor, which, perhaps, a better acquaintance of facts and experience, from living both in a free-trade and protected country, would tend to diminish, by throwing some side-lights on that which is not apparent to every one living in a protected country. Mr. Newton states that Germany and America have made greater comparative progress under a high protective policy than Great Britain has made under free trade, etc. This, in itself, is hardly worth debating, especially after appreciating all the factors that have been at work in developing these countries. Under any tariff system, Germany and America must have gone ahead, for the industrial revolution in the former was inevitable in the circumstances; while, in the latter, no power on earth could have stayed an energetic people like the Americans from exploiting the wonderful natural resources that lie all around them; this would especially apply to Canadians.

With regard to labor benefits from protection, as stated by Mr. Newton, a few words on what free trade has done for Great Britain should enable readers to draw their own conclusions. Free trade has been in force in Great Britain for six decades—sufficiently long to judge the effects:

profit. The yield of butter, of course, would be in direct ratio to the amount of butter-fat lost in the whey, and this factor varies considerably in different factories, and at different seasons.

Mr. Mitchell reports the tests from two cheese factories, Balderson and Harrowsmith. The Balderson factory, throughout the season, June to October, yielded 3 pounds of butter per 1,000 pounds of whey, while the Harrowsmith factory, for the same period, yielded only 1½ pounds per 1,000 pounds of whey. The average of these two factories is 2.25 pounds of butter per 1,000 pounds of whey. The Babcock test for fat in the whey in many factories shows that there is a wide difference in whey in different factories.

The report of Mr. Hens shows that there was a wide difference, also, in the factories under his investigation. He reports that the fat in whey varied from as high as .33 per cent. to as low as .15 per cent., and states that the loss was always greater when the milk arrived at the factory in an overripe or gassy condition. He places the average mechanical loss of butter-fat in the whey, from 381 tests, at .23 per cent., and concludes from these tests and practical churning, that 2½ pounds of butter can be made from 1,000 pounds of whey.

Prof. Dean, from his experiments of the past season, also proves that the average yield of butter per 1,000 pounds of whey, under their conditions at Guelph, was 2½ pounds.

YIELD.

Conclusions of J. W. Mitchell, 2½ pounds of butter per 1,000 pounds of whey; Frank Hens, 2½ pounds; Prof. Dean, 2½ pounds.

It must be borne in mind by factory-owners and cheesemakers, who are interested in these experiments, that the data regarding yield can only be taken as a basis for them to work out their own problems. If a factory has a larger loss of fat in whey than .23 per cent., then the returns from making whey-butter will be more profitable than is shown from these experiments; and if their loss of butter-fat in the whey is less than .23 per cent., their profits in the manufacture of whey-butter will be correspondingly lower.

The cost of manufacturing whey-butter from whey is fully as important a factor as the yield. Mr. Mitchell, in arriving at his cost, took into consideration every item of expense in connection with the work, such as cost of fuel, wages for work, interest on investments, and allowance for deterioration, and he found that it cost 11.5 cents per pound to manufacture whey-butter. There is one factor in Mr. Mitchell's estimate which is rather high for ordinary conditions—i. e., the factor of wages, for which he allowed \$50 per month, and the butter manufactured averaged 25 pounds per day.

Mr. Hens estimates the cost of manufacturing whey-butter in the Kerwood factory at 7 cents per pound. Taking an average of these two estimates, it would make the cost of manufacturing whey-butter, under best factory conditions, 9 cents per pound.

There is one other factor in connection with the cost of this whey butter which must be taken into consideration, in addition to the actual cost of extracting the butter-fat and making the butter at the factory, and that is the loss in the food value of the whey. From experiments carried on by Prof. Geo. E. Day, in Guelph, in 1907, it was found that 1,000 pounds of whey, as it comes fresh from the vats, is worth, when fed to hogs, about 12½ cents more than 1,000 pounds of whey from which the fat has been separated. This would add five cents to the cost of each pound of butter manufactured at those factories where the whey is pasteurized, when yielding 2½ pounds butter per 1,000 pounds of whey, placing the total cost at 14 cents per pound. It must be borne in mind that the whey, as used by Prof. Day in the above experiments, contained all its fat, whereas, under ordinary factory conditions, where the whey is not pasteurized, the farmer rarely gets a just proportion of the fat with his whey, the fat rising to the top of the whey in the tank. Under these circumstances, it would make very little difference to the feeding value of the whey which the farmer gets, whether it were skimmed by gravity in the vat, or skimmed by separator in the factory.

The quality of the product which it would be possible to make from this fat would determine, of course, its market price. The conclusion of the three experiments shows that whey-butter is slightly inferior in quality to that of butter made from whole milk, under average creamery conditions, and that, when creamery butter is a high price, and scarce, the whey butter will bring very nearly as high a price, within a cent or two; but, when good creamery butter is plentiful, there is a wider margin of difference between the two products. The price which the butter would bring under market conditions of 1907 and 1908 was about an average of 20 cents per pound. This shows a net profit of 13 cents per pound on the factory's material cost of 17 cents per 1,000 pounds of whey. It must be borne in mind, however, that the factory's material cost is not a cooperative all of

this increase would go to the patrons, but if the factory be a joint-stock company, then this profit would, no doubt, be divided between the shareholders and the patrons.

The general conclusion is that, unless a factory is a large one, or conditions are favorable to centralizing the whey-cream, it would not be profitable to manufacture whey-butter; but we are safe in concluding that the making of butter from whey is a real source of profit in a large factory, with an average loss of fat in the whey. Of course, in the case of a factory with an unusually small loss of fat in the whey, the net revenue would be reduced accordingly, possibly in some cases to the vanishing point. Each individual concerned will have to estimate for himself what is the minimum supply from which it is profitable, under his conditions, to manufacture whey-butter.

Mr. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor for Eastern Ontario, reports as follows:

"Regarding the manufacture of butter from the whey, I have to report that there were some 63 factories engaged in it this season, as compared with 14 last year. The yield showed a variation of from 3 to 8 pounds per ton, the increased yield being obtained when the milk was received in an overripe condition, and was being delivered every other day. While it is evident that, with proper facilities and care in the manufacture, good butter for immediate use can be made, yet I am still of the opinion that, where the milk is delivered to the factories in a cool, sweet condition, and skillfully handled in the manufacture, it will not pay for factories to adopt the practice unless the output is large."

Some of the conclusions regarding the best methods of manufacture are also of interest. The whey should be warm for skimming; 128 degrees F. was found satisfactory. A rich cream gives butter with a better flavor, better body, and better texture. The cream should be kept at a low temperature, 40 degrees to 48 degrees, for five hours, at least, and add from 20 to 25 per cent. of good culture, with an acidity of .5 to .7 per cent. immediately before churning, and churn at this same low temperature. It was found that churning at a high temperature, with much acidity developed, was detrimental in several ways; there was a poorer flavor, body and texture, and greater loss of fat in the buttermilk, and lower moisture content in the manufactured butter. Then, too, there was an excess of cheese color noticeable in the butter.

The complete report of J. W. Mitchell and Frank Hens will appear in the next copy of the report of the Dairymen's Associations of Eastern and Western Ontario. The complete report of Prof. Dean's experimental work is now in print, and will appear in the current report for the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, and in this same copy will appear the experiments carried on by Prof. G. E. Day, from which quotations were made above. Owners and patrons of cheese factories should not fail to carefully consider all the data furnished them in these reports.

Our Scottish Letter.

We have the Canadian curlers here, and so far they have given our devotees of what is called the "roaring game" a series of very severe drubbings. It is evident that our men cannot drive the stones at all to compete with the Canadians. Now that we have an artificial rink in Glasgow, where the game can be practiced irrespective of Jack Frost, our men may pull up; but, in the meantime, they make a poor showing against the representatives of the Dominion. It is several years since we had sufficient frost here to enable our curlers to enjoy their sport in the open air. We had a terrible blizzard during the last week of 1908, and one of the worst snow storms on record. But it did not last more than a week altogether, and the frost disappeared just as the curlers were getting ready to enjoy themselves. We had, also, a short spell of hard weather during January, without the snowfall of December, but the frost again rapidly disappeared. Hence, curlers and skaters feel bad, but the farmer, as such, is, on the whole, happy. His work has seldom been as well advanced at this date. The short turns of frost have enabled him to get his cattle courts cleaned out, and plowing has not been much delayed at any time on account of frost. The season of 1908, financially, is proving to have been a very unremunerative one in general for the Scottish farmer. He cannot make ends meet at all, and, as if to mock him altogether, while mutton is at a ruinously low price, his turnips have given out, so that he is compelled to throw his sheep upon a market which does not in the least want them. The astonishing thing is that, while the farmer has been producing the mutton at a dead loss, the consumer has been getting no abatement on the retail price. The inference is that the butchers are lining their pockets to pieces, and saving nothing.

SCOTSMEN'S IMPRESSIONS OF CANADA.

Quite a number of those who visited the Do-

minion during last autumn have been giving an account of their travels at gatherings of farmers. Amongst these are Messrs. William Barber, R. B. Greig, James Dunlop, Harry Hope and Ian Forsyth. Those who, like the writer, have visited Canada, and been in touch with the leaders in her agriculture, can hardly pretend to be greatly enlightened by what the travellers have to relate. Truth to tell, the writer feels that, without travelling over the country at all when it is at its best, as did the visitors in question, he obtained at Guelph and Amherst as good an idea of the resources and capabilities of Canada as they have done who spent six weeks in the Dominion, and visited all her Provinces, from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island to British Columbia.

The two most exhaustive addresses have, so far, been delivered by Mr. Barber and Mr. Hope. These gentlemen kept their eyes open, and discriminated what they saw. Perhaps what strikes one most in the addresses is the impression made upon the visitors by the possibilities of the Maritime Provinces and Ontario. So much has been said and written about the Northwest that men are apt to forget the older portions of the Dominion. That a most excellent livelihood could be made in these older parts of the Dominion, goes without saying. The drawbacks attending life on the prairie have not to be faced there, and a man with capital would probably get as much for his money in these older Provinces as by prospecting beyond the limits of civilization. I gather from the remarks of visitors that they do not think the most is made of the older parts of the Dominion. The agriculture of the Maritime Provinces struck them as non-progressive. There appeared to be great room for advance in intensive agriculture, generally, and in dairying practice. The fruit area of Ontario fairly astonished some. The extraordinary fertility of the soil, and the very high price of land in that locality, rather struck their fancy. One of the speakers whom I have named put another phase of agriculture in Ontario tersely when he advised farmers there "to cut less dash and more thistles." He seemed to think living in Ontario was too easy, and that a fuller experience of the primeval curse would be beneficial to all parties.

It goes without saying that all the reporters so far have indicated their high appreciation of the possibilities of the Northwest. They do not indiscriminately advise men to emigrate and homestead there. They admit the chances which may come to a man who goes out with nothing but a good character and what may be on his back. They indicate that, for such a one, who is willing to work, plenty of work will be obtained during the working period of the year, at rates which will enable him to lay past enough to keep him during the non-working months, should he not succeed in getting an all-year engagement. But in the main, the recommendation of your recent visitors is that the Canadian Northwest presents the best opportunities to a man having perhaps £200 of capital and a healthy wife and family. Such a one will do well to go out, not as a homesteader, but husbanding his resources for a couple of years, and then taking up the investment in land which promises best to his practiced eye. This is very much the result at which the writer arrived after his sojourn at Guelph and Amherst, six years ago. And this was the advice which he gave to many after he came home, at that time. A young fellow, with health in his body and mind, a sound moral character, and willingness and ability to work, who finds himself cribbed, cabined and confined in the Old Country, will find plenty of room; and a hearty welcome in the great Dominion. The writer believes in Canada, and in the certain success in the Dominion of every man of the type described.

"SCOTLAND YET!"

P. E. Island Seed Fair.

Prince Edward Island farmers and their wives are to enjoy the benefits of a Provincial Seed Fair and Household Science Exhibition, at Summerside, on March 10th, 11th and 12th. Interesting sessions are promised in the Farmers' Institute Convention, a live-stock meeting, a seed meeting, a dairymen's meeting, and special addresses in household science. L. U. Fowler, of Bedeque, is Secretary.

A Great Pickle Industry.

The Heinz Pickling Co., one of the largest and best-known enterprises of the United States, have secured an immense building at Leamington, Ont., erected as a tobacco factory, but not used, which will be fitted up with a modern plant. Contracts are now being made with growers in that favored district for supplies of onions, tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflowers, cucumbers and other vegetables.

Uncle John: "If I get done up on a horse-trade, the blacksmith shop will be filled with men gossiping over the deal, but when asked to come out to a farmers' meeting and hear what will do them some good, they haven't got time."

Ayrshire Breeders' Annual Meeting.

"Advancement" was the keynote of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, when they met in annual session in Montreal last week. The gathering was most enthusiastic, and the Record of Performance test has demonstrated that among Canadian Ayrshires there are some wonderful producers.

The address of President R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que., was most optimistic. He referred to the development of the Ayrshire breed in Canada. They have spread, until they are more numerous than any other dairy breed; also, Ayrshires in great numbers have been recorded. He said: "We do not boast of this; it could not be otherwise. The beauty, symmetry, hardiness and usefulness of the breed won favor wherever introduced. The demand for Ayrshires is increasing faster than they can be bred. This is accounted for by the fact that we are breeding animals of uniform type, with high producing qualities. Ayrshires have not been boomed, but their merit as an all-round dairy breed has won them favor."

He emphasized the necessity of selecting sires of merit, and from families of good producers. Utility, type, and vigor of constitution, must be combined in the dairy cow of the future. The Ayrshire cow combines all three. In referring to the dairy tests, as conducted at our Winter Fairs, he considered they were not complete. To make them more valuable, and demonstrate the true value of the cow or breed, cost of production should be estimated.

He considered the work being done in the Record of Performance test was most valuable to Ayrshire breeders, by demonstrating to the public that the Ayrshire cow is capable of doing great things. The certificates of registration now issued from the Record Office gave the official record of milk and fat produced by the cow or heifer within the twelve months of her test. Canadian Ayrshire certificates show the genealogy of the animal, and the record of production, as well. This will enhance the value of the breed.

In concluding his address, Mr. Ness referred to his cordial relations with the breeders during his term of office, and closed with the following words: "I trust my successor may have the same confidence that you reposed in me; that he may have your support in dealing with the problems we have to face. I trust that he may lead our Association to greater scope and usefulness, and that our breeders may arise to their opportunity and help raise to a higher average and higher standard, the utility, uniformity and quality of the Ayrshire breed in Canada."

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Secretary W. F. Stephen, of Huntingdon, P. Q., in his report, referred to the progress made in 1908. As the Ayrshire cow became better known, the demand increased. From all quarters—Western Canada, the United States, Japan, South America, South Africa, and Australia—had come requests for the Ayrshire breed. Especially was the demand for Ayrshires growing among those dairymen engaged in producing milk for city consumption. The milk from no other dairy breed fills the bill just as well as that from the Ayrshire. City customers want it, and are ready to pay for it. The butter-fat and other solids are so well blended that it is a perfect food, readily digested, and assimilated by the invalid or infant. He referred to the fact that farmers and dairymen were awaking to see their need of registered sires. So much was this so that it would take the natural increase of all the dairy breeds to meet this demand. Ayrshire men were demonstrating to the public that they have a most economical breed, giving large quantities of milk and fat at a nominal cost. He reported an increase of 133 members, and \$612.50 had been given to fair boards and dairy tests as special prizes. The exhibits of Ayrshires at all the leading exhibitions excelled those of former years, especially in the Maritime Provinces and the Northwest. In the dairy tests, some splendid records had been made. Forty-one cows and heifers had qualified in the Record of Performance test. The highest record of the mature class was made by the cow, Daisy Queen 9705, owned by E. Cahoon, with 13,158 pounds of milk, and 485.39 pounds of butter-fat, made in 365 days. Great interest is now manifested in this test, judging by the large number of entries received during the past six months.

The publications of the Association, together with its literature, had been widely distributed during the year. Altogether, about 400 copies of the Herdbook, 1,700 copies of the Annual, 500 copies of the Booklet, and 3,000 pieces of other literature had been sent out from the office of the Secretary to almost every country where dairying was carried on. This literature is sent on request to any who may apply to the Secretary.

Importations of Ayrshires to Canada during 1908 numbered 65 head. They were imported by H. Hunter & Sons, A. Hume & Co., R. R. Ness,

W. W. Ballantyne, Truro Agricultural College, and C. A. Archibald.

The Secretary, in concluding his report, said: "Ayrshire men should be alive to the dairy interests of the country. In supporting dairy institutions, they will be promoting their own breed interests. We must continue to put before the public the merits of the Ayrshire breed in every legitimate way, not by throwing mud at other breeds, but by letting the animals speak for themselves by our giving them an opportunity to do so, in the show-ring, in the dairy test, and in the Record of Performance test. All that we want for the Ayrshire cow is that she be given a square deal."

The financial report showed a balance on hand of \$121. The number of registrations and transfers nearly equalled those of last year.

SEVERAL RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

On resolution, it was decided to discontinue grants to Fair Boards as special prizes. Fifty dollars each was voted to the Ayrshire classes at the Dairy tests at Guelph, Ottawa and Amherst.

It was also agreed that the printing in the herdbook of cuts of cows and heifers that have registered in the Record of Performance test be discontinued.

Resolutions were passed as follows:

That the Record Board approach the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, and solicit a grant to assist stock-breeders in making exhibits of stock at the Yukon-Alaska-Pacific Exposition, to be held in Seattle, Wash., this coming summer and fall.

That the Live-stock Commissioner, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, be requested to reconsider his resignation, we believing it in the best interests of the live-stock industry of Canada that his services, in his present capacity, be retained; that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Fisher.

That the Fair Board of the Ottawa Winter Fair be requested to make the basis of computing the test the same as at Guelph and Amherst, viz., 25 points for every pound of fat, and 3 points for every pound of solids not fat, and 1 point for every ten days in milk after 30 days.

VISITORS FROM UNITED STATES.

E. J. Fletcher, Greenfield, N. H., and C. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt., President and Secretary of the American Ayrshire Association, were present, and took part in the deliberations. Brief addresses were given. The former brought greetings from the American Ayrshire breeders, whose interests were similar. He also referred to the popularity the Ayrshire breed was gaining in the United States. Mr. Winslow likened the Ayrshire Associations in Scotland, Canada and the United States to a three-legged stool, which, if one leg was taken out, over would go the stool. All three associations had much in common, and all were making some splendid records in milk and fat with the Ayrshires. So far, the American Association had made the best official record with the cow, Rena Ross, that gave 15,073 pounds milk and 751 pounds butter within the year. He said: "I consider it only right that we should have a national pride when we do big things."

Several amendments were made to the constitution and by-laws.

The following were elected officers, etc., for the ensuing year: President, W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.; Vice-President, Jas. Bryson, Brysonville, Que.; Secretary-Treasurer, W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.; Registrar, J. W. Nimmo, Ottawa. Vice-Presidents: Ontario—Wm. Thorn, Lynedoch; Quebec—Robert Ness, Howick; Manitoba—Wellington Hardy, Roland; Saskatchewan—J. C. Pope, Regina; Alberta—A. H. Trimble, Red Deer; British Columbia—A. C. Wells, Sardis; Prince Edward Island—W. H. Simmons, Charlottetown; Nova Scotia—F. S. Intyre, Sussex. Directors to Fair Boards: Western—Alex. Hume, Menie, Ont.; John McKee, Norwich, Ont.; W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.; A. Kains, Byron, Ont.; Wm. Stewart, Jr., Menie, Ont.; N. Dymont, Clappison, Ont.; Robert Hunter, Maxville, Ont.; Eastern—R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; Hon. Wm. Owens, Montreal, Que.; N. Lachapelle, St. Paul l'Ermite, Que.; Jas. Bryson, Brysonville, Que.; Hector Gordon, Howick, Que.; Jas. Boden, Danville, Que.; Gus. A. Langelier, Cap Rouge, Que. Executive Committee—R. R. Ness, Nap. Lachapelle, Hon. Wm. Owens, A. Kains, Wm. Stewart, Jr., and W. W. Ballantyne; Revising Committee—Robert Hunter and W. F. Stephen; Delegates to National Record Board—W. W. Ballantyne and W. F. Stephen. Delegates to Fair Boards: Toronto—W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; London—A. Kains, Byron, and Geo. Hill, Delaware; Ottawa—Wm. Hunter, Maxville; Sherbrooke—James Boden, Danville; St. John—Geo. C. P. McIntyre, Sussex; Halifax—C. A. Archibald, Truro; Charlottetown—Jas. Easton. Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association—W. W. Ballantyne and W. F. Stephen; Ottawa Winter Fair—Jas. Bonning, Williamstown. Delegates to National Live-stock Convention—W. W. Ballantyne and W. F. Stephen. Judges recommended: To-

ronto—W. P. Schank, Avon, N. Y.; reserve, Jas. Boden, Danville, Que. London—George McCormack, Rockton; reserve, Jas. Boden, Danville, Ottawa—James Boden, Danville, Que.; reserve, Wm. Hay, Lachute, Que. Sherbrooke—James Bryson, Brysonville, Que.; reserve, Louis Lavallee, St. Guillaume, Que. Halifax—Wm. Stewart, Jr., Menie, Ont.; reserve, Thos. Drysdale, Allan's Corners, Que. Winnipeg, Man.; Brandon, Man.; Regina, Sask., and Calgary, Alta.—W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.; reserve, W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont. New Westminster, B. C.—W. W. Ballantyne; reserve, A. Kains, Byron.

About forty of the breeders visited the herds at Macdonald College, and some of the leading Ayrshire stables in that district.

To Our Club-raisers.

There are thousands of farmers who do not know what they are losing every year through not being subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." Therefore, we want all readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" to act as club-raisers this year, and send us large lists of NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

If you send us two new names and \$3.00 to cover same (each new subscriber paying \$1.50), we will mark date on your paper forward one year as remuneration to you; or, for each single NEW NAME, accompanied by \$1.50, we will advance the date of your address label six months. Cash commissions or premiums, as preferred, for larger lists of new names.

In clubs of FOUR RENEWALS OR OVER, we will accept \$1.25 each.

Premiums not included in club offers.

Start raising your club immediately. Get "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" into every household in your locality.

London Fair Finances and Officers.

The success of last season's Western Fair, London, Ont., from a financial standpoint, was shown by the Treasurer's report, given at the annual meeting, held in London, last week. After spending large sums on improvements in grounds and buildings, the balance stands \$9,880.43. Additions and repairs are promised before the 1909 exhibition opens.

Shorthorn cattle will be made a special feature this year, again. The prize list has been increased to \$750. Communications from enthusiastic swine-breeders offered special contributions in order to augment the prize-money in the swine classes.

The officers elected for 1909 are: President, W. J. Reid; First Vice-President, Lt.-Col. J. W. Little; Second Vice-president, Ald. J. H. Saunders; Treasurer, D. Mackenzie; Secretary, A. M. Hunt; Auditor, F. G. Jewell; Superintendent of Grounds, James H. Brown. Board of Directors—Lt.-Col. W. M. Gartshore, Lt.-Col. J. W. Little, W. J. Reid, Geo. McCormick, Wm. Gammage, John Pringle, Dr. G. A. Routledge, Col. R. McEwen, R. A. Carrothers, W. M. Spencer, Wm. McNeil, J. W. Jones. Elected by the City Council—Mayor Stevely, and Alds. Fitzgerald, Moorehead, Cooper, Stewart and Saunders. Elected by East Middlesex—T. Hardy Shore, C. E. Trebilcock, R. Oke, Wm. Moore, Geo. Scatcherd, Jas. Murray. Chairmen of Committees—Finance, G. G. McCormick; Grounds and Buildings, Col. Little; Printing, Col. Gartshore; Gates and Tickets, J. Pringle; Attraction, W. McNeil.

Tobacco Growing.

F. Charlan, the French Expert of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has been in South Essex, Ont., looking up a site for experimental work in the culture and curing of tobacco.

Newspaper despatches of last week stated that serious damage was done to peach trees in the Lake Erie district of the United States by a severe sleet storm. In some sections, it is claimed, there is absolutely no hope for a crop.

R. M. Winslow, Representative of the Department of Agriculture in Prince Edward Co., where he has done such excellent work during the past season, is expected shortly to take a position in connection with official fruit-improvement work in British Columbia.

Incorporated 1885.
THE
TRADERS BANK
OF CANADA

Capital and Surplus,
\$6,350,000.

Total Assets,
\$34,000,000.

Now is the time to open a Savings Account. Make a good beginning, add to it as the proceeds of the year's work come in, and you will have a comfortable reserve, ready for likely-looking investments or unexpected expenses. \$1 opens an account.

THE BANK
FOR THE
PEOPLE.

One of the 80 branches of this Bank is convenient to you. Your account is invited.

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, February 22nd, receipts numbered 36 cars, consisting of 791 cattle, 87 sheep, 7 calves. Quality of cattle fair; trade good, owing to light delivery. Export steers, \$5.15 to \$5.50; bulls, \$4 to \$4.40; prime picked butchers', \$4.80 to \$5.10; loads of good, \$4.50 to \$4.75; medium, \$4 to \$4.40; common, \$3.75 to \$4; cows, \$3 to \$4.40; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.50; milkers, \$35 to \$60; veal calves, \$3 to \$7 per cwt. Sheep, \$4 to \$4.50; ewes and rams, \$3.25 to \$3.75; lambs, \$5.50 to \$7 per cwt. Hogs, \$6.60, for selects, fed and watered, and \$6.40 to drovers, f. o. b. cars at country points.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKET.

Receipts of live stock at the City and Union Yards last week were moderate. The total receipts of live stock at the two markets were 248 cars, consisting of 4,060 cattle, 3,169 hogs, 2,083 sheep, 250 calves, and 125 horses.

The quality of fat cattle was generally fair to good, but principally of light weights. With the exception of Monday's market at the Union Yards, trade was slow and draggy, but prices were much the same on each market day during the week.

Exporters.—Few good quality, well-finished steers were offered, but many weighing around 1,200 lbs. were bought for shipping purposes. Steers, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., sold at \$5.25 to \$5.40; steers, 1,200 lbs., at \$5 to \$5.15. Bulls sold from \$4 to \$4.75; cows, for export, \$4.50 to \$4.75.

Feeders and Stockers.—The number of stockers and feeders on sale was small in comparison with the butchers' classes, but quite enough to supply the demand. Prices ranged as follows: Best steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., each, \$3.75 to \$4.25; medium, \$3.50 to \$4; steers, 500 to 700 lbs., \$3.50 to \$4.

Milkers and Springers.—A liberal supply met a strong demand, at \$35 to \$65 per cow with a few as high as \$70, and one at \$90. Some light cows of poor quality, and a few heavy cows, to \$30 each.

Veal Calves.—No. 1, \$3 to \$4; No. 2, \$2.50 to \$3; No. 3, \$2 to \$2.50.

calves sold at steady prices, from \$3 per cwt. for common, to \$6 and \$6.50 for good.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts light, prices firmer. Export ewes, \$4 to \$4.50; rams, \$3.25 to \$3.75 per cwt.; lambs, \$5.75 to \$6 for common to medium, and \$6.50 to \$6.75 for choice grain-fed.

Hogs.—Receipts moderate, and prices lower. Selects, fed and watered at the market, \$6.60; and \$6.35 to \$6.40, f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—There was a fair trade at the Union Horse Exchange last week. Manager Smith reported 90 horses on sale at Monday's auction, of which about 75 were sold. But many sales are made in private at these stables. There was a good demand for the lighter classes of horses, such as expressers and drivers, and serviceably sound horses sold well, as there seems to be a good demand for work horses at low prices. Dealers still report farmers as holding their horses at high prices, too high, in fact, for dealers to handle, and have a fair margin for expenses and time. Mr. Smith reports prices as follows: Drafters, \$175 to \$200; general-purpose and express horses sold at from \$150 to \$185; drivers, \$125 to \$175; farm chunks, \$75 to \$100; serviceably sound hogs sold from \$35 to \$95 each.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white, \$1 bid, sellers at \$1.04 at outside points; No. 2 red, \$1.03 outside sellers. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, on track at lake ports, \$1.14½ to \$1.15; No. 3 northern, \$1.11; No. 1 northern wheat, by all-rail delivery, at Toronto freights, \$1.21; No. 2 northern, \$1.16 to \$1.16½. Rye—No. 2, 67c. to 67½c., at Western points. Peas—No. 2, 87½c. bid, outside. Oats—No. 2 white, 45½c., outside; No. 2 mixed, 44½c. bid; No. 3 white, 40½c. bid. Barley—No. 2, 60c., outside sellers; No. 3X, 59c., sellers. Buckwheat—No. 2, 59c., outside. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 63c., at Western Ontario points; No. 3 mixed, 62c. bid. Bran—Market stronger, \$24 in sacks, for car lots at Toronto. Shorts—\$26, for car lots, on track at Toronto, in sacks. Flour—Ontario, 90 per cent. patent, \$3.90 asked; Manitoba first patents, \$5.80; second patents, \$5.90; strong bakers', \$5.10.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Dealers report increasing stocks so large that they scarcely know what to do with the common grades which are in the preponderance. Prices for the best quality remain about steady, but the poorer grades are declining daily. Creamery pounds, 27c. to 28c.; creamery solids, 25c.; separator dairy, 24c. to 26c.; store lots, 21c. to 22c. Locust Hill creamery still sells at 31c., wholesale.

Eggs.—Receipts moderate; prices steady, at 30c. for case lots.

Cheese.—The market for cheese remains the same. Large, 13½c., and twins, 14c. Honey.—Extracted, 10½c. to 11c.; combs, in dozen sections, \$2.25 to \$2.75.

Potatoes.—Market about steady. Car lots, on track at Toronto, 62c. to 65c. per bag.

Beans.—Market unchanged. Primes, \$1.80 to \$1.85; hand-picked, \$1.90 to \$1.95.

Poultry.—Choice poultry is scarce, with market very firm. Turkeys, 20c. to 24c.; geese, 15c. to 16c.; ducks, 18c.; chickens, 16c. to 18c.; fowl, 12c. to 14c.

Hay.—Car lots of baled, on track at Toronto, \$10 to \$11 per ton.

Straw.—Baled, in car lots, on track at Toronto, \$6.50 to \$7 per ton.

VEGETABLES.

Onions, 70c. to 80c. per bag; turnips, 35c. per bag; parsnips, 35c. to 40c. per bag; red carrots, 25c. to 35c. per bag; beets, 35c. to 40c. per bag; cabbage, \$2 per barrel.

Apples.—Choice winter apples are scarce and higher in price. Choice Spies are worth \$4.50 to \$5, and wholesale dealers are asking \$6 per single barrel. Greenings and other winter varieties sell at \$3 to \$4 per barrel.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front street East, Toronto, have been paying for No. 1 inspected steers, 60 lbs. and up, 11c.; No. 2 inspected steers, 60 lbs. and up, 10c.; No. 1 inspected cows, 10½c.; No. 2 inspected cows, 9½c.; country hides, 8½c. to 9c.; calf skins, 12c. to 14c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.75; horse hair, per lb., 30c. to 32c.; tallow, 5½c. to 6½c.; sheep

skins, each, \$1 to \$1.15; raw furs, prices on application.

SEED MARKET.

The seed market is unchanged. Prices are quoted as follows: Alsike, fancy, \$7.25 to \$7.60; No. 1, \$6.90 to \$7.20; No. 2, \$6 to \$6.50; red clover, \$4.50 to \$5.75; timothy seed, \$1.30 to \$2.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Shipments of live stock from Portland, Me., Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., amounted to 4,615 head of cattle for the first half of February. There were fair offerings of cattle and other live stock on the local markets last week. The supply of cattle, however, was a little short of the demand, the number of buyers present being liberal, notwithstanding the stormy weather. There were a few special steers offering at 5½c. per lb., but some good stock was taken for export at 5c. to 5½c. per lb. Fine stock sold at 5½c., and medium ranged from about 4c. to 4½c., while common was 3c. to 3½c., inferior cattle being available at 2½c. Lambs were scarce, and as high as 7c. per lb. was paid for choice stock, others being 6½c., and good being available as low as 5½c. per lb. Sheep sold as high as 4½c., and as low as 3½c. per lb., demand being good. A feature of the week was the decline in the price of hogs, around ½c. having been clipped off the previous quotations by the increased supply brought out by the recent high figures. Selected lots sold at 7½c. to 7¾c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—Prices were as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$185 to \$240 each; good blocks, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$175 to \$200 each; small or inferior, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$150 each; broken-down animals, \$50 to \$75 each; and choice saddle or carriage animals, \$300 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—Notwithstanding the decline in the price of live hogs, the market for dressed showed very little change, fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed selling at 10c. to 10½c. per lb., for selects, Manitoba-dressed being 9½c. to 9¾c., and country-dressed being 8½c. to 9½c. Bacon was in demand, and showed an advance of about ½c. per lb., all round. Hams were about 14c., to cover all weights. Lard was steady, at 9c. to 9½c. per lb. for compound, and 12½c. to 13½c. per lb. for pure. Barrelled pork sold at \$21 to \$25.50, to cover all grades, and was in fair demand.

Poultry.—The market was lightly supplied with poultry, recent storms having contributed to difficulty of traffic and transportation, and, consequently, to scarcity. Prices were firm, some lines being rather dearer than the previous week. Fresh-killed, choicest turkeys were 19c. to 20c. per lb., finest frozen being 17c. to 19c. per lb., choicest fresh-killed chickens, 14c. to 15c., and frozen, 12c. to 14c., and ducks the same figures. Geese sold at 11c. to 12c., and fowl at 10c. to 12c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Very little change was reported in price, but the market was on the firm side, owing to recent storms. Shippers asked 80c. to 82½c. per 90 lbs., carloads, on track here, while dealers turned these over at a profit of about 3c. on the figures mentioned. The above prices applied to Green Mountains, Quebec whites being fully 5c. less. Smaller lots brought 5c. more.

Eggs.—Although dealers looked for an advance to take place, in sympathy with the snowstorms, no actual scarcity developed, and the market remained at the previous week's level, some even quoting less. Fresh-laid eggs brought 32c. to 35c., although some quoted as low as 30c. Apparently supplies are increasing, as the market showed an easier tone. Lined or cold-store eggs were 25c. to 26c., and selects 28c. to 29c.

Butter.—This market attracted considerable interest owing to the week turn it took during a period of the year in which strength is generally the marked feature. The cause of the easiness is the discovery that large supplies of dairies are in the country. It will be about 120 months, however, before the new milk will influence the situation to any extent. Meantime, the Lenten season, and other influences, will tend to cause an advance before the middle of March.

Prices were lower all round, dairy rolls being 20c. to 21c., tubs 18c. to 20c., and fresh-made creamery 23c. to 24c., while finest fall makes were available at 25c. to 26c. per lb.

Cheese.—Colored cheese was scarce and the premium increased; otherwise the market was steady. Quebecs or Townships were 12½c. to 12¾c. per lb., Ontario white 12½c. to 12¾c., and colored 12¾c. to 13c.

Grain.—The price of oats continued to advance. Prices were 49c. to 49½c. per bushel, carloads, store, for No. 2 Canadian Western, 48½c. to 49c. for No. 1 extra feed, 1c. less for No. 1, 48c. to 48½c. for No. 2 Ontarios, a cent less for No. 3, and yet a cent less for No. 4. No. 3 American yellow corn, 73½c. to 74c.; No. 2 peas, 97½c. to 98c.; No. 2 barley, 63½c. to 65c.; Manitoba feed barley, 55c. to 55½c.; buckwheat, 55½c. to 56c.

Flour.—Millers reported a fair demand all round, and, owing to the strength of wheat, the market for Ontario winter wheat flour advanced further, to \$5.40 to \$5.50 per bbl., straight rollers being \$5 to \$5.10, and Manitoba first patents \$5.60, seconds being \$5.10.

Feed.—While Manitoba bran was officially quoted at \$22, and even \$21 per ton, in bags, those wanting it would have difficulty in getting any, and would be compelled to take twice as much flour along with it. Ontarios were \$23 to \$24, and hard to get; shorts were \$24 to \$25, oil cake \$32 and cotton seed \$33.

Hay.—Prices were easy, at \$11 to \$12 per ton for No. 1, \$9 to \$10 for No. 2, \$8 to \$9 for No. 3, \$7.50 to \$8 for clover mixed, and \$7 to \$7.50 for clover.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.25 to \$6.75.

Veals.—\$7 to \$11.

Hogs.—Heavy and mixed, \$6.70 to \$6.80; Yorkers, \$6.50 to \$6.70; pigs, \$6.40 to \$6.50; roughs, \$5.60 to \$5.85; stags, \$4 to \$4.75; dairies, \$6.40 to \$6.70.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$8; yearlings, \$6.25 to \$6.75; wethers, \$5 to \$6; ewes, \$5 to \$5.50; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$5.50.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Steers, \$5.50 to \$7.50; cows, \$3.60 to \$5.50; heifers, \$3.25 to \$6; bulls, \$3.40 to \$5.25; calves, \$3.50 to \$8.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to \$5.50.

Hogs.—Choice heavy shipping, \$6.40 to \$6.50; butchers', \$6.35 to \$6.50; light mixed, \$6.15 to \$6.25; choice light, \$6.20 to \$6.30; packing, \$6.20 to \$6.40; pigs, \$5.25 to \$6.10, bulk of sales, \$3.25 to \$6.40.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$4.25 to \$5.60; lambs, \$6.25 to \$7.75; yearlings, \$6.25 to \$6.85.

British Cattle Market.

London cables cattle 12½c. to 13½c. per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 10½c. to 10¾c. per pound.

BOOK REVIEW.

DETAILS OF CHEESEMAKING.—For many years, "Cheesemaking," by J. W. Decker, has been a recognized standard authority on all matters pertaining to the manufacture of cheese. A fifth edition has been published, revised by F. W. Wolf, Ph. D., Professor of Agricultural Chemistry in the University of Wisconsin. Changes were made only where very necessary, and new subjects were introduced, such as cold curing and paraffining of cheddar cheese, use of acidimeter, Hart's test for casein in milk, synopsis of defects in American cheddar cheese, manufacture of Camembert, Gouda, Italian, Potted, Sage, and other fancy cheese. The book, now, is most complete and up-to-date. Dealing as it does with the constitution of milk, and every operation necessary in the manufacture of all kinds of cheese, and replete with pertinent illustrations, it forms one of the most valuable books that could be placed in a dairy library. Series of questions at the end of each chapter form a sound basis for review. The book can be had from the publishers, Mendota Book Co., Madison, Wis., or through "The Farmer's Advocate." The price is \$1.75. When ordered through the mail, add 10 cents to cover postage.



Life, Literature
and Education.

"There were three small exits"—this explains the reason for the terrific loss of life which attended the burning of the theatre in Acapulco, Mexico, last week. At the same time it describes a condition which exists in the great majority of buildings devoted to public use. When the Iroquois theatre, in Chicago, was burned a few years ago, with a loss of upwards of 600 lives, it was felt that a general overhauling of all public buildings must be the immediate result. Since then, holocausts, less dreadful only in the number sacrificed, have taken place repeatedly, and yet practically nothing has been done. After the nine-days'-wonder talk, things go on in the old rut. "Economy" in heating must be considered, and many exits mean more extravagance in fuel; so our churches and schools and public halls remain practically death-traps. . . . Is property ever to be held of more importance than human life? If not, how explain this paradox—that men are willing, year after year, to pay fire insurance to forestall the chance of a possible fire, while, at the same time, they seem reluctant to incur the little extra expense for fuel and fireproof construction, which are the only insurance for human safety?

Wireless telegraphy has already proved itself to be the best police agent yet known. By its means, the other day, a thief was arrested on board a ship five hundred miles out at sea. So the toils close about the criminal, and the day seems speedily approaching when even those without conscience must admit that honesty, right living, is the best and the only safe policy.

Some months ago Lord Roberts expressed his opinion that the land forces of Great Britain are utterly inadequate to stay a possible invasion, but his appeal, though arousing considerable comment, fell, for the most part, on deaf ears. What it failed to accomplish has, however, been more than realized by the effects of a play put on the stage in London and other cities of Britain during the past few weeks. Though loosely composed, and indifferently acted, this play, whose motif is the surprise of England by an invading force from the Continent, has set the country in a fever of patriotism, and its presentation has been followed everywhere by what has been described as an "unabated frenzy" of enrollment for a "territorial army." The incident is at least illustrative of the powerful influence which the stage may exert, for good or for evil, as the case may be. We pride ourselves on living in the age of reason, and yet, ever and anon it appears that the masses of the people are still swayed less by reason than by the emotions.

The animosity with which President Roosevelt has been attacked during the last few months by the

magazines and newspapers of the United States, most of which are controlled, if not outright, at least through advertising, by the Trusts, is little short of amusing. The great man is about to step off the stage; he is no longer to be feared, and all the harpies have come to peck. Nevertheless, the mass of "the people" still trust the President, whom European publications do not hesitate to designate as "the greatest since Lincoln." They still feel that, although he may have made a mistake here or there through impulsiveness, or by reason of an aggressive temperament, he has yet been at all times honest, and has been consistently their friend. Commenting upon the situation, the London Daily News says: "To-day the suspicion is gradually penetrating the American mind that all its elaborate electoral machinery only serves to disguise the real rule of the millionaires and the trusts. It trusts neither party, for against both the most damaging charges can be made. . . . The mind of a democracy, which is much too busy too think, is not interested in principles, but it does like men. The result is to place an immense power in the hands of any man of picturesque words or deeds." . . . Such trust has been given to Roosevelt, and will again be given to the man whose personality commands it. Understanding this, the anti-Rooseveltians rave that Roosevelt has not only had his own way in his own time, but that he has managed to build up a "dynasty" by nominating a successor in sympathy with his own views. But the mass of the people are satisfied, and serene in trusting that their interests will be none the less guarded by the big man of the big smile than by the man of the big stick.

"A democracy which is much too busy to think"—such an observation is indeed among those which may well cause the thoughtless to stop to "think." Are we in Canada ever in danger from such excessive "busyness"? Is anything ever gained by being too busy to think?

The movement for shortening the sessions of Parliament, so long agitated, but hitherto of so little avail, is once more on the tapis at Ottawa. What will be the outcome? Periodically the question comes up for discussion, is descanted upon by the press, perhaps mooted in the House, and then dies a calm and peaceful, if early, death. Such premature demise is surely due to the fact that public opinion has so far been contented to talk, without doing. It is true, as Mr. E. N. Lewis, of West Huron, remarked, when speaking on this question, recently, on the floor at Ottawa, that, "The greatest movements in the history of nations have arisen, not in the Parliament itself, but around the smithy fires, in the hotel waiting-rooms, in the railway cars, and in the corner-stores," but no movement has ever materialized from mere talk in grocery stores and waiting-rooms. The united push at the right point is necessary, if definite results are to be obtained.

Probably not an elector in Can-

ada, if questioned, would fail to express his opinion that the sessions of the Dominion Parliament should be just as short as consistent with the transaction of the actual business to be done. Probably not one who has ever sat in the public galleries, looking down upon the great mill which directs the destinies of our land, will fail to recognize that far too much time—time paid for out of the public pocket at an enormous cost—is spent in twaddle; in "reconnoitering and manoeuvring," as Mr. Lewis remarks, for party ends; in useless talk and pointless repetitions. Then, what is to be done about it? It is an encouraging sign that a representative of the people here or there has enough conscience to recognize the responsibility of Parliament, as custodian of the people's money; but one thing more is needed—the active support of the public itself to every such movement, the insistent demand of that public that its money shall be spent for its interests, not wasted. There are points at which pressure may be applied to Parliament. The member for a constituency, it should not be forgotten, is the "representative," not the Great Mogul, of the people who have elected him. He may be their assistant and friend, possibly he may be their adviser, but, above all things, he must be their spokesman. This is a fact too often overlooked in the rural districts.

The appeal of the Moral and Social Reform Council of Canada for a more severe penalty for those engaged in procuring girls for immoral purposes, must be endorsed by everyone who understands anything of the nature of the case. Writing recently upon "The White Slave Traffic," the Hon. E. W. Sims, who represented the United States in the famous \$29,000,000 suit against the Standard Oil Company, makes the statement that thousands of girls are every year inveigled into the large cities of America, usually under the lure of "a good position," and are then speedily entrapped into a life of hopeless slavery and degradation. Over two hundred of these girls, arrested in raids upon "dives," were recently examined in Chicago, and numbers of them stated that their people at home in the country believed them to be filling good positions as stenographers and clerks in departmental stores. Investigation showed, also, that there is actually a "syndicate," which does a steady and lucrative business in this traffic; which sends hunters for victims out through France, Germany, Hungary, Italy and Canada every year; and which has regular "distributing centers" in almost every large city. Girls, it appears, are bought for about \$15, and sold for anywhere from \$200 to \$600 apiece, according to their attractiveness. It is estimated that the profit to this syndicate last year amounted to not less than \$200,000.

Much more might be told, but enough for the present. Even this inkling is enough to warn rural parents to look closely into the situations which their daughters accept in any city, and to the environment in which they may there be placed. Not dishonesty, but shame

and fear, prompts the falsehoods which most of these entrapped girls write in their letters "home."

Heretofore, the penalty for procuring for immoral purposes in Canada has been two years' imprisonment. The Reform Council now asks the Government that the Criminal Code be amended so as to lengthen the term to five years, with the addition of the lash. There are those who object to the use of the lash, on the ground that the act of administering it brutalizes the one who deals the stripes. Obviously, however, there are brutes in this world who can be reached or cowed in no other way than through physical pain; hence, there must be someone to administer the medicine. Nor does it require any great stretch of the imagination to conclude that, considering the nature of the crime, very good men, indeed, might lay on the strokes with right goodwill, and with little loss of manliness. The only criticism of the proposed Amendment would seem to be that a five-years' term is altogether too short to meet the requirements of the case.

People, Books and Doings.

It is estimated that, since the Franco-Prussian war, 300,000 novels have been written.

Mr. Dean Howells, in a recent article in the North American Review, claims Napoleon, Lincoln and Tolstoy as the three greatest men of the nineteenth century.

There is little new under the sun; even the cyclometer and the taximeter have been antedated. Dr. Giles, Professor of Chinese at Cambridge University, has recently discovered specifications of a vehicle, with a machine for measuring distance, dating from 900 years ago. So clear are the specifications that Prof. Hopkinson has been able to construct a working model. The vehicle is a kind of chariot, and registers distances with considerable precision, and records them by the beating of a drum at each li, or Chinese mile, and the ringing of a bell at every completion of ten miles. A li is about one-third of an English mile.

A meeting of especial interest, due to the fact that the present year is the centenary of the birth of Charles Darwin, was held a few weeks ago at the Royal Institution, London, the speaker of the evening being Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, the collaborator of Darwin in the writing of the famous paper, "On the Tendency of Species to Form Varieties; and on the Perpetuation of Varieties and Species by Natural Means of Selection." Dr. Wallace is now 86 years of age, and at the time when the paper was written was in the prime of young manhood, and had just completed a season of exploration in the Malay Peninsula. His researches tended to bear out proof of certain theories held by Darwin, and the result was a co-operation, of which it has been said that "Nothing more magnanimous has been known in the history of science." Dr. Wallace said that Great Britain possessed somewhat less than 2,000 species of flowering plants, while the whole of Europe contained 9,000 species. The world had 136,000 species already

described, but the total, if the whole earth were as well known as Europe, would be almost certainly more than double. Discussing the complex nature of adaptations in many, and probably in all, cases, the lecturer directed special attention to the relations between the superabundance of vegetation in spring and summer, the enormous, but to us, mostly invisible hosts of the insect tribes that devoured that vegetation, and the great multitudes of the smaller birds whose young were fed almost exclusively on those insects. Without those insects the birds would soon become extinct, while, without the birds, the insects would increase so enormously as to destroy a considerable amount of vegetable life, which would, in turn, lead to the destruction of much of the insect life, and even of the highest animal groups. The wonderful adaptation which enabled each kind of parent bird to discover and capture immediately around its nest a sufficient quantity of insects for its brood, in competition with many others engaged in the same task, was next pointed out, and the facts were shown to involve specialties of structure, agility of motions, and acuteness of the senses which could only have been attained by the preservation of each successive slight variation of a beneficial character through geological time. Almost every objection that had been made to Darwinism assumed conditions of nature very unlike those which actually existed, and which must, under the same general laws of life, always have existed. In conclusion, after a few words on protective color and mimicry, the lecturer called attention to a series of cases that had exhibited the actual working of natural selection at the present time; and he explained that such cases were at present few in number, partly because they had not been searched for, but perhaps mainly because they only occurred on a large scale at rather long intervals, when some great and rapid modification of the environment was taking place.

English Versus Foreign Spelling.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Mr. Dearness would have us believe that English-speaking children waste a year or more of their school-time in learning spelling, as compared with the time required by those speaking the other important languages of Europe. The other important languages of Europe are French and German. Will Mr. Dearness assert that it requires less time to learn to spell and read either of these languages than the English? Does he advocate spelling the English language phonographically; if so, why don't he say so? We have a large number of books printed, and I am utterly opposed to the changes advocated by Roosevelt and Carnegie, who would emasculate our good old English of the nineteenth century.

WILLIAM BOYLE.

York Co., N. B.

There can be no doubt that the child whose vernacular is Italian, Spanish or German faces a much easier task in spelling than the English-speaking child. Take, as example of hundreds of words "knave" in English, and "knabe" in German. In the former the pronunciation of the word suggests only three of its letters, but in the latter every one of the five letters is distinctly heard in the pronunciation. German was much more regular in its spelling than English, even before the agreement among the various German states, in 1880, to improve their orthography.

As between French and English, the difference is not so great. Both languages, in their present forms, are overburdened with silent letters, which were regular in English, but it was the disadvantage of a larger number of inflections. For example, "la" in "la" is never pronounced, and "t" in "t" is never pronounced, and "s" in "s" is never pronounced.

"l," or "les." Many of the errors apparently, of spelling in a French exercise are really errors in grammar. This may be illustrated by your correspondent's letter, in which a teacher would "blue-pencil" his word "don't." It does not follow that he cannot spell "doesn't"; this, like the majority of the errors in the French composition, is one of grammar.

As can be proved by summarizing a number of time-tables, our children are spending between a fifth and a sixth of their school-time at spelling, whereas, if our language were as rationally spelled as Italian, ten minutes a day through two or three of the grades, would suffice for the majority. It is said that the spelling of Esperanto can be learned perfectly in a single week.

Doubtless, Mr. Boyle intends to ask whether I advocate spelling English phonetically. My answer is that I do not advocate even a good thing where it is quite impracticable, English, with its half a hundred sounds, cannot be spelled strictly phonetically with an alphabet of twenty-six characters. The inadequacy of the alphabet emphasizes the wisdom of lopping off the useless and deforming letters in many of our words, such as the "me" in "diagramme" and "programme"; the "u" in "honour" and "ancestour"; the "k" in "musick" and "publick"; the "ugh" in "though" and "thorough".

The clause, "We have a large number of books printed," seems to suggest an objection based on the fear that the rising generation, accustomed to an improved spelling, would not be able to read books printed in the present method. The fear is quite groundless. Here is a passage spelled in the good old English way, by the learned author of "Utopia," a contemporary of the author of the English Book of Common Prayer:

"I am enfourmed by my son of the losse of our barnes with all the corne that was therin, albeit it is gret pitie of so much good corne lost, yet sith it hath lyked Hym to sende vs such a chaunce, we are bounden not only to be content but to be glad of his visitacion. He sente us alle that we have loste; and sith He hath by such a chaunce taken it away againe, his pleasure be fulfilled. Let us never grudge ther at but hartely thank Hym, as well for adversitie as for prosperitie. Peradventure we have more cause to thanke Him for oure losse then for oure winning, for His wisdom better seeth what is good for vs then we doe for our selves. Therefore I pray you be of good chere and take alle the hows-old with you to church and there thanke God both for that He hath given vs and for that He hath taken from vs."

The spelling of the above passage does not hinder our understanding of it, although it is more unlike our present spelling than the proposed simplification, as witness the following extract from a recent number of the British Modern Language Teachers' organ:

"Let us take the case of the so-called purists who believe that our conventional spelling contains some treasure of historic instruction which would be lost were it amended. It ought to give these gentlemen pause to note that not a single profest student of the history of language attaches the smallest importance to this argument. . . . The list of spellings which have no historical or etymological justification, and which suggest either something untrue or nothing at all, might be almost indefinitely extended. To it might be added a list of words, of which the current spelling is founded on a misspelling of the originals. . . . What do our purists say to such enormities as 'style' for 'stille,' 'island' for 'iland,' 'sprite' for 'sprite,' and 'doubt' for 'dout'? . . . But can anyone weighing this temporary discomfort of a simplification of the accustomed forms, and trivial loss against the enormous gain to all fu-

ture generations of English-speaking peoples, declare, on his honor and consciens, that the balans deflects on the conservativ side? It is like weighing a split pea against a cannon ball."

Those who know anything about the present movement to improve our spelling, know that the changes were not proposed by President Roosevelt and Mr. Carnegie, but that these gentlemen are upholding the hands of the most eminent specialists in word-science in Great Britain and the United States. The reason given by one, if not both, is that it may be easier for the whole commercial world to learn to read and write the English language. There are others of us who are influenced chiefly by the great educational gain it would prove to the children of our own country. J. DEARNESS.

Improvement of School Grounds.

It goes without saying that the repulsive bareness, ugliness and monotony of the ordinary school and its surroundings have been, for some years past, a subject of common comment in this progressive county of ours. The old log schoolhouse, that grew up between forest and corduroy, had something to recommend it. It lacked in appliances, and, probably, was a transgression on every law of architecture; nevertheless, there was a sort of rugged fitness in its rough log walls—ribs, as it were, of the forest itself; the soft silver that came with the beating of wind and rain was not ugly, might even have delighted the soul of an artist; while the "back yard," of fenceless wood, filled with the delight and mystery that only a wood can possess, was a never-ending source of inspiration and amusement, and provided an education all of its own.

Compare with this the schoolhouse and its surroundings of today. You know it half a mile or more before you come to the road; for they are all alike—end to the road; a pinnacle for a school-bell in the post of honor; three windows, or four, on a side, staring open-eyed, often without blinds, and invariably without curtains. On a nearer approach you see a bare expanse of school ground, hard-tramped, resembling a prison-yard, with a high fence, constructed, evidently, "for better or worse"—usually worse—around the outside. Here and there, a few spindly trees, showing every evidence of careless or ignorant planting, are putting up a feeble struggle for life "along the road," and behind them one catches a vista of flourishing thistles, with, maybe, a pitiful flower-bed gasping out its last gasp in miserable neglect. You feel like turning your head the other way when you come to such a schoolhouse, and usually you do turn it; yet, these are the environments in which the children of our country, its future men and women, are obliged to spend practically six, eight or ten years of their lives.

Probably no one, except those who are utterly and grossly coarse, has failed to see the necessity for improvement; yet, everyone, until quite recently, has been waiting for someone else to take the matter in hand. Within the last two or three years, however, a beginning, at least, has been made. The advent of the consolidated school, with its ideals, has given some sort of impetus to the school garden, and here and there a teacher has made some feeble effort to better conditions within her own little sphere. The O. A. C., too, whose influence in many walks of rural life has been so marked, has had the matter in mind, and within the last few months a very excellent bulletin, "The Improvement of School Grounds," has been prepared by Professor Hutt, the well-known horticulturist of that institution. As the writer wisely argues, it is not the teacher who should take this thing in hand, but the trustees, and right here we would strongly urge

not only those trustees who are interested in the subject, but all trustees, as well as teachers, to read this bulletin. It can be had by writing for it to the Educational Department, Toronto, and is well worth the reading, containing not only plans and illustrations which may be taken as working models, but also practical suggestions on how to grade and prepare school grounds, hints regarding the situation of the buildings, etc. Prof. Hutt strongly emphasizes his conviction that the prevalent idea that it is useless to put the school-grounds in good condition, because the children will injure them, is a mistake. "Make the grounds worthy of respect," he says, "and the children will have respect for them: Moreover, the inspiration thus received will result in the beautifying of the home surroundings throughout the whole country."

For the sake of those who are not trustees, and who, presumably, may not read this bulletin, we take pleasure in culling from it a few ideas which may be adopted in beautifying home as well as school grounds. Professor Hutt, as one would expect from a landscape gardener of his repute, strongly condemns "spotty" planting of trees and shrubs. "They should never be scattered all over the front lawn," he says. "This part of the lawn should be kept more or less open, in order that the building may stand as the central figure in a pretty landscape, the trees and shrubs at the sides and rear forming a beautiful background." And again, "As a rule, shrubs can be most satisfactorily arranged in irregular groups or clumps in nooks or corners about the grounds or buildings, or along the walks."

Among the shrubs tested at the O. A. C., and recommended as satisfactory, are the following:

Blooming in April.—Golden Bell (*Forsythia suspensa*), yellow. Plant in front of evergreens.

In May.—Golden Currant (*Ribes aureum*), yellow; Japan Quince (*Cydonia Japonica*), white and pink, to scarlet; Siberian Pea-tree (*Caragana frutescens*), yellow; Lilacs.

In June.—Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab (*Pyrus augustifolia*), pink; Van Houtel's Spirea, white; Bush Honeysuckles (*Lonicera Tartarica*), pink; Snowball (*Viburnum opulus*), white; Weigelia (*Diervilla rosea*), pink; Garland Syringa (*Philadelphus coronarius*), white.

In July.—Purple Fringe (*Rhus cotinus*).

In August.—Hardy Hydrangea, white.

A list of vines and flowers will be given in a succeeding issue.

The Quiet Hour.

He Whom Thou Lovest is Sick.

Round holy Rabbia's suffering bed
The wise men gathered, gazing gravely.
"Daughter of God!" the youngest said,
"Endure the Father's chastening bravely.
They who have steeped their souls in prayer,
Can every anguish calmly bear."

She answered not, and turned aside,
Though not reproachfully or sadly.
"Daughter of God!" the eldest cried,
"Sustain thy Father's chastening gladly.
They who have learned to pray aright,
From Pain's dark well draw up delight."

Then spake she out, "Your words are fair;
But oh! the truth lies deeper still:
I know not, when absorbed in prayer,
Pleasure or pain, or good or ill:
They who God's face can understand,
Feel not the workings of His hand."

Oriental, from Hymns of the Ages.

What a world of agonized yet confident entreaty was compressed into that brief message, sent to the great Healer by two of His most intimate friends! The sisters of Lazarus think it quite unnecessary to tell their Friend they expect

His help. He has the power to turn their sorrow into joy, and they are sure that He loves them. Nothing more is needed than the simple statement that Lazarus is sick. Of course, they think, He who has shown Himself ready to heal any poor beggar by the roadside, He whose tender compassion and untiring service are poured out, like God's free sunshine, on the evil and on the good, will press eagerly to the assistance of those who have long proved themselves His tried and loyal friends.

But Christ's friendship is mysterious in its methods of working, going far beneath the surface. If these trustful suppliants had not been tried friends, possibly He might have instantly healed their brother, as was His usual custom. But they were special friends of the Good Physician. "Therefore . . . He abode two days still in the same place where He was," allowing Lazarus to die and be buried. How He must have trusted these loyal friends! How sure He must have been that they could stand a severe test, that they could trust Him through apparent unkindness! And they stood the test well. They could not understand His apparent coldness, but their love and trust were strong as ever. And, having strengthened their love and trust by exercise, enriched their own characters and learned the great truth that God can help to the uttermost after all apparent possibility of help has been swept away, then their wonderful Friend proved that His love was like the sunlight which shines always the same, though sometimes we fail to see it, because of black clouds—clouds which will surely pass away.

Are you quite sure that your friendship with Jesus is real and true? Then be sure of the fact that everything He allows to come into your life is a proof of His wise and tender love. You thank Him for the sunshine of prosperity, don't forget to thank Him also for the bracing times of adversity. You thank Him for the sweetness of health, be sure to thank Him also for the bitter tonic of sickness. Do you never thank a doctor for bitter medicine which builds up your strength, or for his skillful use of a sharp knife, which may cause you agony, but seems a kind purpose in cutting off that which would poison every drop of your blood? You trust a surgeon's kindness, even when he deliberately cuts away a piece of your body, you know he is trying to help you, even when he hurts you most, or—what is often harder to bear—when he is hurting one you love. And the soul is far more precious than the body, so we ought to be willing to sacrifice some present ease, if only in that way can spiritual strength be won. The voice of history and of personal experience, declares that richest spiritual gain is often the outcome of bodily weakness or pain, or of times of trouble.

One of Christ's beloved friends is sick. The Master apparently pays no attention to the earnest entreaties of His devoted disciples. He is trusting them to believe in His love, though they cannot see His face. He is treating them as fruitful branches of the True Vine, which must be "purged" that they "may bring forth more fruit." He is refining away the dross, so that His own Beauty may be seen by a wondering world reflected in their shining, beautiful lives. If He strains their patience and loyal trust almost to the breaking point, it is not capriciously, but because that is the only way of making it strong. We can only learn how to do anything difficult by doing it again and again until "practice makes perfect", and we cannot possibly learn "patience" except by enduring patiently, nor "trust" except by trusting loyally, when we do not understand the reason for our pain of mind or body. These lessons are too priceless to be learned quickly or easily, but the Good Physician is too tender to hurt a soul more than is absolutely necessary for His perfecting in the beauty of holiness.

Pain is often terribly hard to endure, but it is a great help, if we remember, as Bishop Ingram says, that "there is Someone who is tempering the flame, who is not letting one single throb of agony be too much or too great, that this is not a matter left to mad chance, or to the spirit of some devil—it is this which takes away the bitterness from pain. He still in the furnace, if the kind face of God is looking down on you; lie still

in the furnace, because the moment the silver is so bright as to perfectly reflect the face bent over it, that moment it will be taken from the furnace."

If the friends of Christ find pain hard to bear, though His loving desire to make them beautiful, at all costs, meets with their full approval, how much harder it must be for those who have to suffer without knowing that their spiritual diseases are being skillfully treated by the Good Physician. Seek that greatest of all friendships while you are well, for it is far harder to see through earthly mists to the Sun of Righteousness when the brain is clouded by sickness, or when bodily pain crowds out every other consideration. A friend of mine says she can never pray when she is ill, and she always knows she is getting better when the power to concentrate the thoughts in prayer returns to her. If the Great Friend expects His friends to trust Him when He does not give any outward expression of His ceaseless love, so also we may safely expect Him to trust us, and our love, when we find it almost impossible to pray in any connected fashion. We can lie back in weary-trustfulness on the Great Heart of Love, knowing that He understands perfectly the desires of our hearts, and is pledged to fulfil them in the best possible way, if we leave the ordering of our lives to Him.

I think the Book of Psalms was intended by God as a special gift for His sick friends; it is so full of sweet and tender sayings, almost like the caressing touch of a dear hand which charms away the pain, or at least makes it bearable. Indeed, it is no fancy to say that God is not only the Physician, but also the watchful and considerate Friend, giving trained and tender nursing to His dear children, both by day and by night. In Psalm 42, we read that when a man has been considerate and kind to the poor or sick (see margin), "the LORD will strengthen him upon the bed of languishing. Thou wilt make all his bed in his sickness." In the margin it is given "turn" his bed, so even that homely duty of a nurse is undertaken by the King of Kings when one of His friends is sick. And one who feels that marvellous tendance may not be able to pray in words, and yet his heart may really be reaching out in sweet communion:

ance. His pain was intensified by taunts and unspeakable insults, instead of being soothed by the ministrations and sympathy of friends; and yet He reached out in watchful kindness to the disloyal disciple, to the weeping women, to ignorant soldiers, and repentant robber, to His loved disciple and holy mother, not forgetting to commend His departing Spirit at last into His Father's waiting Hands. Not one word of pain, after the victory in Gethsemane, except one appeal to man's sympathy, which showed that He was not stoically and coldly independent.



Interior Window-Door.

Placed to admit light into a room otherwise insufficiently lighted.

and one cry to His Father, when a black cloud hid His Face for a moment.

How that wonderful unselfishness rebukes and inspires us! How ashamed we feel of our impatient groaning and grumbling, of our want of consideration for others, of our way of magnifying our own troubles and thinking of no one but ourselves! Those who claim to be friends of Christ must prove their claim by showing some likeness to Him.

HOPE.



A Tasteful Living-room.

The walls of this room are of plaster, tinted yellow. Note the sash-curtains and mission furniture.

The feeble hands and helpless, reaching blindly Through the darkness, Touch God's Right Hand in that darkness And are lifted up and strengthened."

Just one thought more—for I must not take up more than my just allowance of space—the friends of Christ, in times of pain and sickness, must strive to reflect His beautiful considerateness. All through His last day of mental and bodily agony there was no trace of complaint, and only one request for a service in that cry, "I thirst," which shows Him to be near of kin to us, though so far above us in heroic self-forgetful endur-

The Ingle Nook.

Some Suggestions on Houses.

With the appearance of spring, the usual time for renovation, for introducing new things, and doing away with those that have worn out, the thoughts of the average woman naturally turn to the garden and the house. How shall she arrange her garden this year? What kind of paper shall she put in this room or that? What sort of carpet shall she buy to replace the old one which has had

hard work to keep its threads together through the winter?

Or, just possibly, a new house is to be built, and then there are hosts of questions to be answered.

In this paper, I will try to tell you a few of the things that are considered convenient and tasteful by those who have made a specialty of knowing about such things; then you may select an "idea" here or there if you choose, at your own sweet will.

Treatment of Walls.—Very distinctly figured or flowered wall papers are considered in bad taste. An indistinct pattern in two tones of a quiet color may be used, although plain walls are in high favor, and are always "safe." Plain in-grain paper is considered very good, but it must be well put on, else the wrinkles will show. Alabastine, or paint, may be used, but are less popular, while a new idea which is rapidly gaining favor is to use neither paper, paint, nor alabastine, but to incorporate the coloring matter desired in the plaster. In making the plaster, very coarse sand is used, and, although the surface is carefully smoothed over, no putty coat is used. This finish is considered particularly good for dining-rooms, living-rooms, and libraries. For drawing-rooms and bedrooms, paper is almost universally used, although for bedrooms paint is sometimes preferred as being more sanitary.

As regards the color for walls, all the soft colors—olive or sage greens, cream-warm gray, or stone shades, tans, dull yellows, and old blues (the last for hot, bright rooms, only)—are considered in good taste, a frieze to harmonize being sometimes added to give a touch of color. For bedrooms, however, many still prefer a besprinkling of prettily-tinted flowers over the walls, as in a very pretty bedroom finished recently, which had a drop-ceiling of ivory-white moire, and a trellised sweet-pea pattern on the lower two-thirds of the wall. Between the moire and the flowered paper a narrow moulding, painted ivory-white, was placed. . . . As a rule, the ceiling paper should harmonize exactly with the ground color of the paper, but may be of a lighter shade. Deep cream and light yellow are, however, very frequently used.

Floors.—Year by year carpets decrease, while inlaid floors, or ordinary floors, treated with "floor finish" gain in favor. Several small rugs, or one large one, may be used, and should, as a rule, be of the same tone as the wall paper, although somewhat darker in shade. Occasionally, however, a totally different color (although it must harmonize) is ventured upon with entirely satisfactory results. The main consideration is to see that if the wall paper is plain, the carpet shall be figured, or vice versa.

Woodwork.—Woodwork may be left in the natural finish, with a light "natural wood" stain, or it may be painted or stained to match the general tone of the room. Occasionally, in drawing-rooms and bedrooms, pure white paint is used, especially if the lighting is not of the best.

Curtains.—These should invariably be made sash-length, unless in drawing-rooms, where curtains to the floor are permissible. For long drawing-room curtains, fine "lace" is still in order, but for all other windows, net, scrim, or even cheesecloth, tinted or stencilled, is preferred. Usually these sash curtains are supplemented by inside curtains, and a short valance across the top, of some darker curtain-stuff, matching the wall in tone. Pongee silk, casement cloth, art muslin, dyed scrim or cheesecloth, or Madras, are all suitable for this purpose.

If a new house is to be built, it is well to bear in mind that wall cupboards, "built in," if possible, are conveniences that must be owned to be appreciated. Large ones are now placed in the library, or living-room, to serve as book-cases, and in the dining-room, to serve instead of a buffet or sideboard; small ones appear in the drawing-room for the disposal of bric-a-brac, and in the bedroom as a nook wherein to stow away toilet articles; while in many kitchens an entire side or end of the wall may be given up to an immense cupboard, with "pot-holes" below, so that a pantry is no longer necessary.

Among other "wrinkles" may be mentioned the interior window, placed to admit light into rooms which might otherwise be gloomy. For outside windows,

a popular device is to place "three in a bunch," and the effect is particularly attractive, proving a sort of furnishing for the room, while giving an expansive view of the out-of-doors.

Last of all may be mentioned the light cellar, a development which everyone who has stumbled about in the old-fashioned, dungeon-like basements, will gladly welcome. It is now recognized that to be sanitary, a cellar must admit light, air, and sunshine; hence plenty of windows are placed in the walls, and cupboards, with close wooden doors, are provided for the storage of fruit, etc., which require to be kept in darkness.

We shall be pleased to hear from any of the Chatterers who may have any more wrinkles to tell about. D. D.

A New Member.

Dear Dame Durden and Nookers.—Though not even a "shade," I have been enjoying your bright, helpful letters to the Nook. I am like Jack's Wife, having a battle with nervous prostration, but the worst is over, or I would not be writing, and I am thankful. I was amused at Dear Dame and Trixie's "nerves," and beg of them to turn their heads the other way. Nervous trouble is a weakness of the body and mind, and our nerves "get ahead of us." My advice is, do not worry about anything; laugh all you can, take lots of nourishment and rest, and forget yourself.

Jack's Wife and Aunt Marjorie are not the only ones who may be a baby. I agree that it is possible for a baby to undo all our system, but what about twins, Helponabit? My best wishes to them, anyway.

I am sure the mothers try to do too much. Talk with some of the earlier settlers, and they will tell you that those were the good old days when mother went visiting with her knitting, and the children were allowed to play in the sand heap or straw stack, when there was very little style or rush. No wonder today we have so much nervous breakdown. But where are we going to draw the line, and who is going to be the first to do it? God surely never intended us to be "too busy." We must take time to be quiet. No matter how handy our kitchens are, we could still be like Mary's brook, "go on for ever." Well, I must stop short, or I will be doing likewise. My best wishes to our Dear Dame and all, for the best of health in this New Year.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

My dear, please don't imagine me a nervous break-down. Sometimes I fancy I haven't a nerve, and it is only once in a great while that a twinge comes, just often enough to let me imagine what the thing is like. However, your advice is wholesome.

By the way, I am glad you alluded to that sand heap as a playground for little children. Several people in the city here have a good big one in the back yard, and find it more than valuable for amusing the little tots and keeping them off the streets. Besides, good sand is so clean, and shakes off so readily. Children can play in it all day without getting as grimy as if permitted to amuse themselves in other ways.

A New Brunswick Chatterer.

Dear Dame Durden.—One thing only was lacking at the "Conference of the Shades," and that was a kodak. Wouldn't it have been fine to have had a snap-shot of you all. I am a stranger to the Nook, but I hope you will let me in. My husband's father took "The Farmer's Advocate," and my husband has taken it ever since his father died, and I think soon we shall have to build a room on, in which to store them.

I say "Hear, Hear!" to Jack's Wife, for I, too, have a baby. What I want to ask is this: How can a woman leave her work to play the piano, to play games with her children, etc., when it takes all her time simply to feed and clothe them?

I enclose a recipe for caramel pudding. Boil 1 cup sugar until pretty brown in 2 cups milk heating. When sugar is brown, put into milk to dissolve it. Add 1/2 cup corn-starch. Cook half an hour. Add 1/2 cup vanilla.

Recipe for fruit cake: 1 cup 2 cups sugar, 1/2 cup molasses, 2 cups milk, 2 cups flour, 1/2 cup yeast, 1/2 cup raisins, 1/2 cup currants, 1/2 cup nuts, 1/2 cup apples, 1/2 cup oranges, 1/2 cup lemons, 1/2 cup limes, 1/2 cup cherries, 1/2 cup peaches, 1/2 cup plums, 1/2 cup pears, 1/2 cup apricots, 1/2 cup figs, 1/2 cup dates, 1/2 cup figs, 1/2 cup dates, 1/2 cup figs, 1/2 cup dates.

1 teaspoonful cloves, salt, cassia, allspice, 2 teaspoonfuls soda.

Mix all dry ingredients together, wet with milk and molasses, and steam three hours, then bake half an hour. Do not cut for six weeks, and your friends will never know there is neither butter nor eggs in your cake.

Please publish a good recipe for chocolate frosting. "BLUE NOSE."

Colchester Co., N. S.

Chocolate Frosting.—(1) Take white of 1 egg, 8 tablespoons powdered sugar, 1 inch-square of chocolate, 1/2 teaspoon vanilla. Do not whip the white of egg, but stir the sugar into it, beating until smooth. Put the chocolate in a cup, and place in a pan of boiling water, cover, and when the chocolate melts stir it into the frosting. Add the vanilla and spread on cake. (2) Chocolate Cream Frosting.—Beat white of one egg stiff and add half the quantity of cream (also whipped). Add confectioner's sugar till thick enough to spread. Finally melt half a cake of sweet chocolate by putting it in a bowl over boiling water, add a teaspoon of boiling water to the chocolate, beating well, and pour over the cream frosting on the cake.

A Miscellaneous Chat.

Dear Dame Durden.—I was greatly interested a short while ago in your account of an auspicious gathering which took place in the holy precincts of your office, viz.: "The Conference of the



Living or Dining Room with Beamed Ceiling.

Note sash-curtains and valance on the window, also the small wall-cupboard.

Shades," and, although my shade was not present, its absence was not due, as was supposed, to any timidity on its part to appear in reformed costume, but simply because its owner was too busy. I wonder how many of the Ingle Nook readers are public-school teachers, or even interested in that noble profession of training young hearts and intellects, for that has been my work for years, and I would not wish to earn my living by any other occupation.

It is nerve-racking—oh! so patience-exhausting, and yet what a delight it is to watch their young minds expanding day by day, and to feel that you have the honor and privilege of helping to mould these impressionable little souls. What responsibilities we have! I fear too many of us pay more attention to the teaching of facts and figures than we do to the demonstrations of brotherly love, kindness and unselfishness. Fitting them for life is of far greater importance than fitting them for examinations. I often wonder at the indifference of parents regarding the week-day training of their children. How seldom they visit the schools, or show any interest in the school life of other pupils or teachers!

Well, dear Dame Durden, I hope I have not wearied you with my theories on school-teaching, for doubtless it is a dry subject to most of the Ingle Nookers.

"This is Saturday, and I must go for a walk, will you care with me." It is so oppressive in days, when one is accus-

tomed to being out every day in the pure, fresh air. How I enjoy my walks to school every morning! There is nothing more exhilarating than being out in every kind of weather. One cannot know Nature by looking at her through the window. One must meet her face to face, and only then can you see beauty in her every appearance. How monotonous it would be were we to have summer all year round! What pleasures and beauties we would be ignorant of! I often think how lacking in appreciation of Nature's most healthful and majestic season are those fashionable rich, who seek to escape our invigorating winters by migrating to Southern climes every year, only returning when they are perfectly sure that the dreaded season is past and gone.

And then who can deny the peculiar pleasures of winter sports—the skating, the tobogganing, the snowshoe tramps over the snow-laden fields, the swift, merry sleigh drives across the sparkling snow on a moonlight night—oh, how could anyone tire of our winters?

But the mention of such delights brings me back again to an old subject in behalf of which I made a former plea, viz.: that of Dress Reform. For, in order to enjoy our winters thoroughly and comfortably, one needs suitable outdoor clothing. Surely that is a fact admitted by all, and yet so many strive to endure our season of snow, ice, frost and wind in thin shoes, kid gloves, muslin blouses, hats and ruffs!

enough and sensible enough to keep in fashion for ever and aye? They are as useful as caps, without being exactly caps—just the very thing we have been in need of for so long for wintry weather.

Current Events.

Denmark has voted \$11,000,000 to be spent on coast defences and war vessels.

There is dissension in the new Parliament of Turkey, and the Grand Vizier and four Ministers of the Cabinet have resigned.

The turbine steamship Mauretania made the voyage across the Atlantic last week in 4 days 17 hours and 50 minutes.

Between five and six thousand people were killed in an earthquake in Western Persia last week. Shocks were also reported from Hungary and the West Indies.

In the speech from the throne, at the opening of the British Parliament, on February 16th, amendments to the Old-age Pension Act were foreshadowed, also measures dealing with the unemployed.

Bishop Latulipe, the Apostolic Bishop of Temiskaming, is promoting a movement to form settlements of French-Canadians in Northern Ontario and Quebec, along the Grand Trunk Pacific. The settlers will be mainly drawn from among French Canadians living in the New England States.

Recent statistics show that, during 1908, 1,957 persons were sentenced to death by court-martial and other tribunals in Russia. There is much general dissatisfaction with the Duma, which permitted this, and especially with the Octoberist division, which is suspected of being allied with the Government.

On February 9th, the Ennach barrage, the last of three placed on the Nile, was formally opened. The construction of these, in connection with that of the great dam at Assuan, puts the control of the river into the hands of man, and will enable irrigation to be carried out on a scale that will render the country along the Nile one of the most fertile in the world.

The case to compel the Grand Trunk Railway to grant a third-class two-cent-a-mile rate between Toronto and Montreal, for which the Toronto World has so long contended, and which was carried through the Toronto police court, submitted to the Railway Commission, and then carried through the Supreme Court at Ottawa, has at last been settled against the railway by the Privy Council of the Empire. The step is, in all probability, but the forerunner of a similar rate on all the railways.

"Don't talk to me about Englishmen," said the pretty actress, who had just got home. "One evening in London, when I was out with a party of friends, I happened to say, 'Look at that rubber-neck over there,' referring to a chap who evidently was taking us in. An Englishman in the party laughed uproariously at the expression, much to my surprise, it is such a common one with us."

"Last night I met him here in New York. I was at a cafe with some friends. He came across and said to me—"

"It always has amused me, don't you know, that expression of yours in London in regard to the chap with the rubber-neck. I have never forgotten it."

RUSTICA.

I like what you say about dressing for winter. The happiest girl I know, a girl who is a B. A. of Toronto University, and who rides skates, dances, shoots at targets, snowshoes, and plays golf, basket ball and tennis, is not ashamed to brave wintry weather, right in the city here, in thick shoes, a warm coat, short skirt, and a tight little hat, that will not blow about in the wind and so doesn't look a bit odd either, just comfortable and sensible. By the way, don't you think those little fur hats that have appeared since Christmas are pretty

The Roundabout Club

"Gale" Called to Account for Himself.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of January 7th, there appeared an article from the pen of "Gale," who undertook to show us that "self-made" men "such as he" were far superior to what he terms "women-made" men, and incidentally to make what I would call a very ungentlemanly and uncalled-for attack upon Elaine, whose communication to the Roundabout Club appeared in the issue of October 1st.

Personally, I thought that Elaine's letter was as sensible a one as appeared in the discussion that was then going on, and I also thought that any young man enjoying her friendship was honored, and could not help but be a better man on account of that friendship. I wonder "Gale" did not send his communication in sooner, but then probably he was waiting till Leap Year was past, so that he would not be flooded with epistles, proposals, congratulations, etc., from any of those young ladies with kind, compassionate hearts, or gentle, purring voices (such as he characterized Elaine), who would, of course, lose their own individuality, and rush to him with open arms as soon as he announced himself to the world, a self-made man.

My opinion is that young men are, to a large extent, what young women make them. Of course, "Gale" wouldn't want to be the kind of young man that would suit "Elaine." We have an idea of what her character is from her letter. Even if he is self-made, I suppose some other class of ladies probably suit him.

I have often noticed that the women who can generally exert a telling influence over some man who is always boasting of his wondrous backbone, cast-iron vertebrae, I think "Gale" called it, is often a grass-widow who has been deserted by her husband after a couple of years of married life, and left with three or four cute little girls.

"Gale" says, "we, who are true men, have yet a spark of the ancient fire of chivalry in our veins," and part of his conception of the ideal young man is: "He is gentle and kind, and respects the opinion of others as he does his own. He is courteous to everyone, and abhors anything of a hypocritical nature." Wonder if he really wrote the first part of his letter?

We have had very interesting letters written to our Club since it started, and I have enjoyed them very much, but I hope if a "Gale" ever strikes us again, no ladies will be exposed.

PENSON'S NEIGHBOR.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

The Literary Department

It is indeed gratifying to us to be in a position to announce to-day that our first study of Rabbi Ben Ezra has been eminently successful. Never since the initiation of the Literary Society three years ago has a better set of papers been received. We should be glad if it were possible to publish numbers of the answers given, but, since this is forbidden by space considerations, we must, perforce, be contented with reproducing a few among the best.

Do not be discouraged if you do not see traces of your work in the selections published. Numbers of answers which do not appear, were awarded quite as many marks; there may be a score of ways, you know, of expressing the same thought.

In closing this introduction, may we say that we sincerely hope that interest in "Rabbi Ben Ezra" is not confined to the competitors. We trust that thousands of our readers who have not competed are, nevertheless, following the study closely, and that thereby they, also, may come to a better understanding and fuller appreciation of this fine poem.

Study No. 1.

"Now kindly refer to our issue of January 21, while reading the following—"

A number of our students, in answer to this question, did not consider "Rabbi Ben Ezra" which, we thought, indicated enough that the whole of each class was included. A great many



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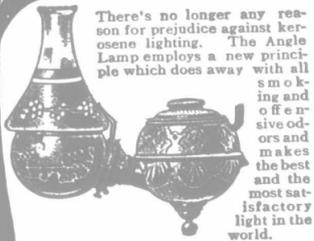
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however, judged correctly, as typified in the following answers:

"Not that, etc." (St. II.), and "Not for, etc." (St. III.), depend upon, "do I remonstrate" for their significance. They are adverbial in function.

"These lines, transposed to make the construction clear, read thus: I do not remonstrate that youth, amassing flowers, sighed, 'Which rose make ours,' etc., nor that, admiring stars, it (youth) yearned, 'Nor Jove nor Mars, mine be some figured flame, etc.' Hence it is quite evident that 'Not that, etc.' and 'Not for, etc.' depend upon, 'do I remonstrate,' the emphatic form of the verb, which they modify."

(2) Many quotations were given expressing the thought embodied in lines 4, 5, St. III., more or less closely. Among these were the following:

"There lies more faith in honest doubt, Believe me, than in half the creeds.

"He fought his doubts and gathered strength,

He would not make his judgment blind, He faced the spectres of the mind, And laid them; thus he came at length To find a stronger faith his own. . . ."
—In Memoriam.

"Modest doubt is called
The beacon of the wise."

—Troilus and Cressida, Act II., Sc. 2.

"Not for these I raise
The song of thanks and praise;
But for those obstinate questionings
Of sense and outward things."

—Wordsworth: Ode to Intimations of Immortality.

(3) From many good explanations, we have selected the following, almost at haphazard:

"Spark"—upward tendency, a part of the divine. Carlyle says, "We are light-sparkles struck off from the Infinite." Also spoken of as "The Divine fire."

"Something in us that will not let us be contented with being what we are, but kindles us to attain greater and better things."

"Spark"—is that within us which gives us sight of the immortal sea which brought us hither. It is the mortal reaching after the immortal."

"Clod"—literally a lump of earth. The word carries the impression of existing only, not living in the best sense of the word.

"Clod" refers to the man without energy or ambition, who is lacking in all high ideals."

"Clod" may be the physical body in which man's soul is housed for the time being."

"A spark disturbs our clod"—means that a thought, an inspiration, a something hardly definable, reaches these bodies, these minds of ours, and we realize that this (material) life is not all. As in a telegraph system, the transmitter moves, the spark is sent, and the effect is felt in the receiver at the other end of the wire, so the great Transmitter sends a spark to these clods of ours."

"Irks care, etc." means (the inferred answer being, of course, "No.") the dull contentment of the overfed beast or bird, illustrative of the inevitable degeneracy of mind and life of the pleasure-surfeited."

"Irks care, etc." rhetorical questions, emphasizing the fact that care does not irk the crop-full bird, nor does doubt fret the maw-crammed beast. They have fed on the pleasures of their life, and rest content, without a thought of the after-life, the higher life, or their Creator."

(4) Answered correctly by nearly all. "The capital 'T' is used because the word 'That' refers to the Deity."

(5) As we wish to present a new study in the present issue, and must conserve space, we give but one answer to question five. Notwithstanding our decision not to publish the names or pseudonyms of competitors in this study, we cannot resist the temptation to tell our readers that the following was written by our oldest member, "Milla," upwards of 70 years of age, who never wrote on an examination paper in her life until three years ago, when she took her initial step in connection with our Literary Society, in an essay on "The Three Fishers." Surely her grasp of Browning's thought in the present study is a most striking illustration of the truth of his conclu-

sion: "Grow old along with me, The best is yet to be, The last of life for which the first was made." There is no excuse for permitting the mind to grow senile and weak. If we choose, we may keep eternally young in interest and activity of mind, while benefiting by the experiences of the years as they go by. "Milla" is surely an example to thousands of our readers, who, perhaps, begin to feel that the time for mental activity has passed. The following is her essay; others will appear later:

RABBI BEN EZRA, STANZAS I. TO V.

A story is told of Mr. Browning that a friend and admirer once said to him: "I have studied long upon this passage in your poem, and am unable to comprehend it; pray tell me, what is the idea embodied in it?" Mr. Browning read the passage over and replied, "Really, I cannot tell; but I believe it will be worth your while to keep on studying it." If we, in taking up Mr. Browning's poetry, fail to grasp the idea intended, we must take heart of grace and "keep on studying it."

The title of our study, "Rabbi Ben Ezra," implies the teachings which the poem contains, to be those of the Jewish masters.

1. In the first stanza, the poet seems to be addressing an individual; probably each one, old or young, is intended.

He looks upon the past, and into the future, with the eye of experience, and knows life is not given simply for the brightness and joy dependent upon youth. God plans a whole life, and both youth and age are necessary for its perfecting. As the blade and the flower are promises of harvest and fruit, and as fruition is better than promise, so the maturity of age may yield best of life. The development of youth is for this purpose.

Browning's faith is always of an assured kind, and he knows that to trust God and not to fear either joy or sorrow, as both are in His hands, is to reach the acme of human existence.

Stanza II. A reply is made by youth, full of the bright hopes and anticipations belonging to this period of life, who sighs at the suggestions which had been given.

Among the proverbs of the rabbis is one. "Youth is a wreath of roses." The beauties of the fair creations of rose and lily—shall they be subject to recall? The planets in their orbits, airy, gleeful Jove, and red, fiery Mars—none of these things, from the most beautiful creations of earth to circling planets in the heavens, are sufficient for the enthusiasm of youth; something beyond and above them all, something which shall unite and surpass all things, can alone satisfy this fervid ambition.

Stanza III. He who has had experience of years will not try to crush the aspirations of youth. To remonstrate would be as useless as unwise. He knows that high ideals only lead to great efforts and great achievements. Experience makes him somewhat doubtful of the ecstatic vision, nevertheless in noble aspirations there is promise. The brute knows nothing of aspiration, and the lower types of men, also, lack the fire, the spark, the soul, leading upward. They are of the earth, earthy, simple clods untouched by the gleam of a great purpose, because so closely allied to earth and clay.

Stanza IV. What a vain boast it would be, how opposed to high ideals, if man simply depended and looked for joy to the material things of time and sense, with no higher aim, or nobler longings. The poet sees in this the love of all true manhood. The overfed bird and beast has no stimulant to activity or endeavor, so man's lower nature, surfeited, drags down the higher intellectual and spiritual life, and thus man would miss the great and higher destiny for which he is created.

"For the sight is weak and the sense is dim,
That looks through heated dust."

Stanza V. From the depressing view of man fallen to the level of the brute, the poet remembers with joy the connection of man to the great Author of all things, who is able to provide without recompense, able to effect without any return, and has implanted in man that spark, which has been said to be the brightest display of the Infinite mind, even the

human mind, which vivifies the "hinder-ing clod" of earth to which it is bound. To nurture, and cultivate the divine gift of the soul, gives a nearer hold on God. The multitudes who are contented to simply exist, without thought of the future, and the Divine "spark" within, are still closely related to the "clod."
Rouville, Que.
MILLA.

The only criticism we make in regard to this interpretation is in regard to Stanza II. This, we think, implies a reflection on the usual attitude of youth rather than a definite reply given by some understood youth. This stanza will be explained somewhat more clearly in subsequent essays.

Study No. 2.

STANZA VI.

Then welcome each rebuff
That turns earth's smoothness rough,
Each sting that bids nor sit nor stand
but go!
Be our joy three-parts pain!
Strive, and hold cheap the strain,
Learn, nor account the pang; dare, never
grudge the throe!

VII.

For thence—a paradox
Which comforts while it mocks—
Shall life succeed in that it seems to
fail!

What I aspired to be,
And was not, comforts me:
A brute I might have been, but would
not sink i' the scale.

VIII.

What is he but a brute
Whose flesh hath soul to suit,
Whose spirit works lest arms and legs
want play?
To man, propose this test—
Thy body at its best,
How far can that project thy soul on its
lone way?

IX.

Yet gifts should prove their use:
I own the Past profuse
Of power each side, perfection every
turn:
Eyes, ears took in their dole,
Brain treasured up the whole;
Should not the heart beat on, "How
good to live and learn"?"

X.

Not once beat, "Praise be Thine"
"I see the whole design,
"I, who saw power, see now love per-
fect, too:
"Perfect I call thy plan;
"Thanks that I was a man!
"Maker, remake, complete—I trust what
Thou shalt do!"

(1) What do "paradox," "dole" (St. IX.), mean?

(2) Explain lines 1-3, St. VIII., probably the most difficult portion of this selection.

(3) Give the signification of the word "yet," St. IX.

(4) Give the meaning of these stanzas in your own words.

Kindly send in your papers so that they may reach this office on or before March 15th. Write on one side only of the paper, and leave a margin for marking at the left of each sheet.

Another Married Clubite Speaks.

Editor Roundabout Club:

Although I am no longer one of the young people, I have been an interested reader of the letters discussing the boy and girl question, and it seems to me that some of our young friends are borrowing, or, rather, anticipating trouble, that in all probability they will never realize. It is truly a lamentable fact that there are so many girls such as our friends call "silly," and a corresponding number of boys who are equally foolish; but after all they are not the majority, and in my opinion should be pitied rather than blamed, as their fault lies not so much in themselves as in their parents, or guardians, and the older people with whom they daily come in contact. This foolishness is, in nearly every case, simply a mistaken idea, that they are making themselves interesting, friendly and sociable to those about them, and, perhaps, to those of their own peculiar nature, they are. Still, to those of us

who are not amused by their simple behavior, it is exceedingly annoying. But as I look back over the lives of my old friends, silly and otherwise, I find that this silliness seldom lasts after they have reached the age of twenty, when they begin to lay aside the tiresome habit, and develop into more sensible men and women, who generally take up the burden of life more cheerfully than those who are of a quiet and thoughtful nature. As young people, they are a long way from our ideal, but if we each try to live as near as possible in accordance with our own standard of moral, social, and home life, our individual influence will soon have a decided effect on the conduct of those with whom we associate.

One of the greatest drawbacks to moral and social reform is that so many young people, whose character is without reproach, and who have high ideals of manhood and womanhood, are too reserved. They shrink from making themselves conspicuous by even suggesting a more suitable game at an evening party, or introducing a more worthy topic of conversation, and thus compel others to take the lead who often have neither the will nor ability to make the entertainment at our social gatherings what it should be. And the same thing is often true in religious matters. If you ask a good, honest, moral man, why he is not a church member, he does not always tell you that it is simply because he does not want to be a Christian, but he will say that he is just as good, or better, than many who are in the church.

That is true—and he is all the more at fault because it is true. It is such as he who should stand out on the side of right and show to the world what a true Christian should be. The most of us are enough relation to Adam yet to try to shift our responsibilities on to some one else's shoulders, and then find fault because things are not as they should be. The majority of people fail to place a proper estimate on the power of their own influence, and what is true of the young people, will also apply to married couples. They influence each other to such an extent that we often see people who seemed an ill-assorted match when they were married, growing very much alike as the years go by. "And they two shall be one flesh," has a more literal meaning than the unmarried can readily understand.

This reminds me of a little incident my grandfather used to enjoy telling us about. In the pioneer days, when they used to haul the grain many miles to market, he was returning from Toronto, after having disposed of a load of wheat, and was just in the outskirts of the city, or, rather, town, at that time, when he saw a man and his wife quarrelling. As he drew nearer, they came to blows, the wife apparently getting a pretty severe beating, and being of a rather chivalrous nature, he hastily tied up his team and went to her rescue, when, to his chagrin, they both turned on him, causing him to beat a hasty retreat, and also causing him to resolve that in future he would not, under any circumstances, interfere with man and wife. And what was true in this case is often true in other cases, that there was more oneness about them than appearances indicated.

Adam, the first man, didn't have a perfect wife, nor Eve, the first woman, a perfect husband, and we should not be at all disappointed when we do not find perfection. They had one consolation, however; they had no choice in the matter, and so were able to lay the blame on someone else, which is the only redeeming feature I can see in the custom of having your husband or wife chosen for you. Although I am old enough to have left sentiment behind, I still believe in the good old fashion of marrying for love. Some of the young people say their ideal should be a Christian, and that is right. There is no home so happy as the Christian home. A true Christian cannot be selfish, and there is nothing more certain to bring unhappiness in the home than selfishness. Still I would not say that a Christian should not marry a person who is not a Christian, because I happen to have, among my circle of friends, more than one such couple, and the life of the Christian husband or wife always influences the other for good. Cheerfulness is the keynote of a happy home, especially where there are children, and no home is complete without children. The young wife who has resolved not to worry, has barred out

one of the greatest enemies of health and happiness, and the young man who has neglected to sow a crop of wild oats will be best fitted to help her carry out such a good resolution. And now, since "Teddie" has gone to the Book of books in order to sum up his ideal, we will also turn to its sacred pages for our ideal husband. We find him in Eph., fifth chapter, twenty-fifth to thirty-third verses. As Christ, the bridegroom, left His Father's home in glory to come to earth to live a life of self-sacrifice that He might win the Church, His willing bride, so His bride comes in the beauty of holiness from the uttermost parts of the earth, and although "her ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace," so also are they by way of duty and self-sacrifice.

She has passed through many trials and temptations, yet His loving support and protection has never failed her.

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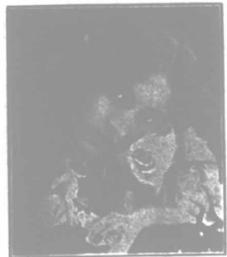
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CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.

Bigot burst out into immoderate laughter. "Cadet, said he, 'you are, when drunk, the greatest ruffian in Christendom, and the biggest knave when sober. Let the lady sleep in peace, while we drink ourselves blind in her honor. Bring in brandy, valets, and we will not look for day until midnight booms on the clock of the old Chateau.'"

The loud knocking of Philibert in the great hall reverberated again and again through the house. Bigot bade the valets go see who disturbed the Chateau in that bold style.

"Let no one in!" added he—" 'tis against the rule to open the doors when the Grand Company are met for business! Take whips, valets, and scourge the insolent beggars away. Some miserable habitans, I warrant, whining for the loss of their eggs and bacon, taken by the King's purveyors!"

A servant returned with a card on a silver salver. "An officer in uniform waits to see your Excellency; he brings orders from the Governor," said he to the Intendant.

Bigot looked at the card with knitted brows; fire sparkled in his eyes as he read the name.

"Colonel Philibert!" exclaimed he, "Aide-de-Camp of the Governor! What the fiend brings him at such a time? Do you hear?" continued he, turning to Varin. "It is your friend from Louisbourg, who was going to put you in irons and send you to France for trial when the mutinous garrison threatened to surrender the place if we did not pay them."

Varin was not so intoxicated but the name of Philibert roused his anger. He set his cup down with a bang upon the table. "I will not taste a drop more till he is gone," said he; "curse Galissoniere's crooked neck—could he not have selected a more welcome messenger to send to Beaumanoir? But I have got his name in my list of debtors, and he shall pay up one day for his insolence at Louisbourg."

"Tut, tut, shut up your books! You are too mercantile for gentlemen," replied Bigot. "The question is, shall we allow Colonel Philibert to bring his orders into the hall? Par Dieu! we are scarcely presentable!"

But whether presentable or no, the words were scarcely spoken, when, impatient at the delay, Philibert took advantage of the open door, and entered the great hall. He stood in utter amazement for a moment at the scene of drunken riot which he beheld. The inflamed faces, the confusion of tongues, the disorder, filth and stench of the prolonged debauch sickened him, while the sight of so many men of rank and high office revelling at such an hour raised a feeling of indignation which he had difficulty in keeping down while he delivered his message to the Intendant.

Bigot, however, was too shrewd to be wanting in politeness. "Welcome, Colonel Philibert," said he; "you are an unexpected guest, but a welcome one! Come and taste the hospitality of Beaumanoir before you deliver your message. Bustle, valets, bring fresh cups and the fullest carafes for Colonel Philibert."

"Thanks for your politeness, Chevalier! Your Excellency will please excuse me if I deliver my message at once. My time is not my own to-day, so I will not sit down. His Excellency the Governor desires your presence and that of the Royal Commissaries at the council of war this afternoon. Despatches have just arrived at the Fleur-de-Lis from

home, and the council must assemble at once."

A red flush rested upon the brow of Philibert as in his mind he measured the important business of the council with the fitness of the men whom he summoned to attend it. He declined the offer of wine, and stepped backward from the table, with a bow to the Intendant and the company, and was about to depart, when a loud voice on the further side of the table cried out:

"It is he, by all that is sacred! Pierre Philibert! wait!" Le Gardeur Repentigny rushed like a storm through the hall, upsetting chairs and guests in his advance. He ran towards Colonel Philibert, who, not recognizing the flushed face and disordered figure that greeted him, shrank back from his embrace.

"My God! do you not know me, Pierre?" exclaimed Le Gardeur, wounded to the quick by the astonished look of his friend. "I am Le Gardeur de Repentigny! O dear friend, look and recognize me!"

Philibert stood transfixed with surprise and pain, as if an arrow had stricken his eyes. "You! you! you! Le Gardeur de Repentigny? It is impossible! Le Gardeur never looked like you—much less, was ever found among people like these!" The last words were rashly spoken, but fortunately not heard amid the hubbub in the hall, or Philibert's life might have paid the penalty from the excited guests.

"And yet it is true; Pierre, look at me again. I am no other than he whom you drew out of the St. Lawrence, the only brother of Amelie!"

Philibert looked hard in the eyes of Le Gardeur, and doubted no longer. He pressed his old friend to his heart, saying, in a voice full of pathos:

"O Le Gardeur! I recognize you now, but under what change of look and place! Often have I forecast our meeting again, but it was in your pure, virtuous home of Tilly, not in this place. What do you here, Le Gardeur?"

"Forgive me, Pierre, for the shame of meeting me here." Le Gardeur stood up like a new man in the glance of his friend. The shock seemed to have sobered him at once. "What do I here?" say you, O dear friend!" said he, glancing round the hall, "it is easier seen than told what I do here. But by all the saints, I have finished here for to-day! You return to the city at once, Pierre?"

"At once, Le Gardeur. The Governor awaits my return." "Then I will return with you. My dear aunt and sister are in the city. News of their arrival reached me here; my duty was to return at once, but the Intendant's wine-cups were too potent for me—curse them, for they have disgraced me in your eyes, Pierre, as well as my own!"

Philibert started at the information that Amelie was in the city. "Amelie in the city?" repeated he, with glad surprise. "I did not expect to be able to salute her and the noble Lady de Tilly so soon." His heart bounded in secret at the prospect of again seeing this fair girl, who had filled his thoughts for so many years, and been the secret spring of so much that was noble and manly in his character.

"Come, Le Gardeur, let us take leave of the Intendant, and return at once to the city, but not in that plight!" added he, smiling, as Le Gardeur, oblivious of all but the pleasure of accompanying him, grasped his arm to leave the great hall. "Not in that garb, Le Gardeur! Bathe, purify, and clean yourself; I will wait outside in the fresh air. The odor of this room stifles me!"

"You are not going to leave me, Le Gardeur?" Varin called, across the table, and break up good company? Wait till we finish a few more rounds, and we will all go together."

"I have finished all the rounds for to-day, Varin, may be forever! Colonel Philibert is my dearest friend

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in life; I must leave even you to go with him, so pray excuse me."

"You are excused, Le Gardeur." Bigot spoke very courteously to him, much as he disliked the idea of his companionship with Philibert. "We must all return by the time the Cathedral bells chime noon. Take one parting cup before you go, Le Gardeur, and prevail on Colonel Philibert to do the same, or he will not praise our hospitality, I fear."

"Not one more drop this day, were it from Jove's own poculum!" Le Gardeur repelled the temptation more readily as he felt a twitch on his sleeve from the hand of Philibert.

"Well, as you will, Le Gardeur; we have all had enough and over, I dare say. Ha! ha! Colonel Philibert rather puts us to the blush, or would were not our cheeks so well painted in the hues of rosy Bacchus."

Philibert, with official courtesy, bade adieu to the Intendant and the company. A couple of valets waited upon Le Gardeur, whom they assisted to bathe and dress. In a short time he left the Chateau, almost sobered, and wholly metamorphosed into a handsome, fresh chevalier. A perverse redness about the eyes alone remained to tell the tale of last night's debauch.

Master Pothier sat on horse-back at the door with all the gravity of a judge, while he waited for the return of Colonel Philibert and listened to the lively noise in the Chateau, the music, song, and jingle of glasses forming a sweet concert in the ears of the jolly old notary.

"I shall not need you to guide me back, Master Pothier," said Philibert, as his put some silver pieces in his hollow palm; "take your fee. The cause is gained, is it not, Le Gardeur?" He glanced triumphantly at his friend.

"Good-bye, Master Pothier," said he, as he rode off with Le Gardeur. The old notary could not keep up with them, but came jolting on behind, well pleased to have leisure to count and jingle his coins. Master Pothier was in that state of joyful anticipation when hope outruns realization. He already saw himself seated in the old armchair in the snug parlor of Dame Bedard's inn, his back to the fire, his belly to the table, a smoking dish of roast in the middle, an ample trencher before him, with a bottle of cognac on one flank and a jug of Norman cider on the other, an old crony or two to eat and drink with him, and the light foot and deft hand of pretty Zoe Bedard to wait upon them.

This picture of perfect bliss floated before the winking eyes of Master Pothier, and his mouth watered in anticipation of his Eden, not of flowers and trees, but of tables, cups and platters, with plenty to fill them, and to empty them, as well.

"A worthy gentleman and a brave officer, I warrant!" said Pothier, as he jogged along. "He is generous as a prince, and considerate as a bishop, fit for a judge, nay, for a chief justice! What would you do for him, Master Pothier?" the old notary asked himself. "I answer the interrogatory of the Court: I would draw up his marriage contract, write his last will and testament with the greatest of pleasure, and without a fee!—and no notary in New France could do more for him!" Pothier's imagination fell into a vision over a consideration of his favorite text—that of the great sheet, wherein was all manner of flesh and fowl good for food, but the tongue of the old notary would trip at the name of Peter, and perversely say, "Rise, Pothier; kill and eat!"

CHAPTER IX. Pierre Philibert.

Colonel Philibert and Le Gardeur rode rapidly through the forest of Beaumanoir, pulling up occasionally in an eager and sympathetic exchange of questions and replies, as they recounted the events of their lives since their separation, or recalled their schooldays and glorious holidays and rambles in the woods of

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Tilly—with frequent mention of their gentle, fair companion, Amelie de Repentigny, whose name, on the lips of her brother, sounded sweeter than the chime of the bells of Charlebourg to the ear of Pierre Philibert. The bravest man in New France felt a tremor in his breast as he asked Le Gardeur a seemingly careless question—seemingly, for, in truth, it was vital in the last degree to his happiness, and he knew it. He expressed a fear that Amelie would have wholly forgotten him after so long an absence from New France.

His heart almost ceased beating as he waited the reply of Le Gardeur, which came impetuously: "Forgotten you, Pierre Philibert? She would forget me as soon! But for you she would have no brother to-day, and in her prayers she ever remembers both of us—you by right of a sister's gratitude, me because I am unworthy of her saintly prayers, and need them all the more! O Pierre Philibert, you do not know Amelie if you think she is one ever to forget a friend like you!"

The heart of Philibert gave a great leap for joy. Too happy for speech, he rode on a while in silence.

"Amelie will have changed much in appearance?" he asked, at last. A thousand questions were crowding upon his lips.

"Changed? Oh, yes!" replied Le Gardeur, gaily. "I scarcely recognize my little bright-eyed sister in the tall, perfect young lady that has taken her place. But the loving heart, the pure mind, the gentle ways, and winning smiles, are the same as ever. She is somewhat more still and thoughtful, perhaps—more strict in the observances of religion. You will remember, I used to call her in jest, our St. Amelie; I might call her that in earnest now, Pierre, and she would be worthy of the name!"

"God bless you, Le Gardeur!" burst out Colonel Philibert—his voice could not repress the emotion he felt—"and God bless Amelie! Think you she would care to see me to-day, Le Gardeur?" Philibert's thoughts flew far and fast, and his desire to know more of Amelie was a rack of suspense to him. She might, indeed, recollect the youth, Pierre Philibert, thought he, as she did a sunbeam that gladdened long-past summers; but how could he expect her to regard him—the full-grown man—as the same? Nay, was he not nursing a fatal fancy in his breast that would sting him to death? For among the gay and gallant throng about the capital was it not more than possible that so lovely and amiable a woman had already been wooed, and given the priceless treasure of her love to another? It was, therefore, with no common feeling that Philibert said, "Think you she will care to see me to-day, Le Gardeur?"

"Care to see you, Pierre Philibert? What a question! She and Aunt de Tilly take every occasion to remind me of you, by way of example, to shame me of my faults—and they succeed, too! I could cut off my right hand this moment, Pierre, that it should never lift wine again to my lips—and to have been seen by you in such company! What must you think of me?"

"I think your regret could not surpass mine; but tell me how you have been drawn into these rapids and taken the wrong turn, Le Gardeur?"

Le Gardeur winced as he replied: "Oh, I do not know. I found myself there before I thought. It was the wit, wine, and enchantments of Bigot, I suppose—and, the greatest temptation of all, a woman's smiles—that led me to take the wrong turn, as you call it. There, you have my confession; and I would put my sword through any man but you, Pierre, who dared to ask me to give such an account of myself. I am ashamed of it all, Pierre Philibert!"

"Thanks, Le Gardeur, for your confidence. I hope it will out-ride

this storm!" He held out his hand, nervous and sinewy as that of Mars. Le Gardeur seized it, and pressed it hard in his. "Don't you think it is still able to rescue a friend from peril?" added Philibert, smiling.

Le Gardeur caught his meaning, and gave him a look of unutterable gratitude. "Besides this hand of mine, are there not the gentler hands of Amelie to intercede for you with your better self?" said Philibert.

"My dear sister!" interjected Le Gardeur. "I am a coward when I think of her, and I shame to come into her pure presence."

"Take courage, Le Gardeur! There is hope where there is shame of our faults. Be equally frank with your sister as with me, and she will win you, in spite of yourself, from the enchantments of Bigot, Cadet, and the still more potent smiles you speak of that led you to take the wrong turn in life."

"I doubt it is too late, Pierre! although I know that, were every other friend in the world to forsake me, Amelie would not! She would not even reproach me, except by excess of affection."

Philibert looked on his friend admiringly, at this panegyric of the woman he loved. Le Gardeur was in feature so like his sister that Philibert at the moment caught the very face of Amelie, as it were, looking at him through the face of her brother. "You will not resist her pleadings, Le Gardeur?" Philibert thought it an impossible thing. "No guardian angel ever clung to the skirts of a sinner as Amelie will cling to you," said he; "therefore, I have every hope of my dear friend Le Gardeur Repentigny."

The two riders emerged from the forest, and drew up for a minute in front of the hostelry of the Crown of France, to water their horses at the long trough before the door, and inform Dame Bedard, who ran out to greet them, that Master Pothier was following with his ambling nag at a gentle pace, as befitted the gravity of his profession.

"Oh! Master Pothier never fails to find his way to the Crown of France; but won't your Honors take a cup of wine? The day is hot and the road dusty. A dry rider makes a wet nag," added the Dame, with a smile, as she repeated an old saying, brought over with the rest of the butin in the ships of Cartier and Champlain.

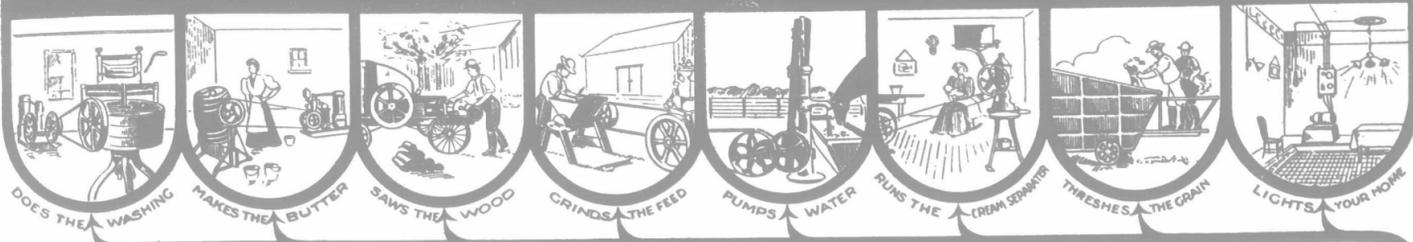
The gentlemen bowed their thanks, and, as Philibert looked up, he saw pretty Zoe Bedard poring over a sheet of paper bearing a red seal, and spelling out the crabbed law-text of Master Pothier. Zoe, like other girls of her class, had received a tincture of learning in the day schools of the nuns; but, although the paper was her marriage contract, it puzzled her greatly to pick out the few chips of plain sense that floated in the sea of legal verbiage it contained. Zoe, with a perfect comprehension of the claims of meum and tuum, was at no loss, however, in arriving at a satisfactory solution of the true merits of her matrimonial contract with honest Antoine La Chance.

She caught the eye of Philibert, and blushed to the very chin as she huddled away the paper and returned the salute of the two handsome gentlemen, who, having refreshed their horses, rode off at a rapid trot down the great highway that led to the city.

Babet Le Nocher, in a new gown, short enough to reveal a pair of shapely ankles in clocked stockings and well-clad feet that would have been the envy of many a duchess, sat on the thwart of the boat knitting. Her black hair was in the fashion recorded by the grave Peter Kalm, who, in his account of New France, says, "The peasant women all wear their hair in ringlets, and nice they look!"

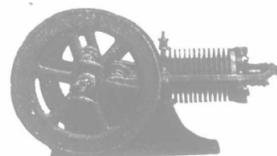
"As I live!" exclaimed she to Jean, who was enjoying a pipe of native tobacco, "here comes that handsome officer back again, and in

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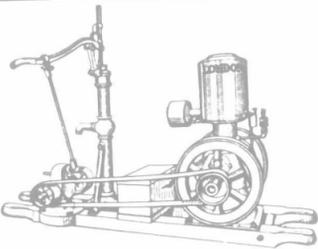
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as great a hurry to return as he was to go up the highway!"
 "Ay, ay, Babet! It is plain to see he is either on the King's errand or his own. A fair lady awaits his return in the city, or one has just dismissed him where he has been! Nothing like a woman to put quicksilver in a man's shoes—eh! Babet?"

(To be continued.)

GOSSIP.

GEO. RICE'S GREAT SALE.

Mr. Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont., writes: "In regard to the Ayrshires in my forthcoming dispersion sale on March 11th and 12th, the great cow, Jean Armour, won first prize in the Provincial dairy test at Guelph, in December, 1907. She freshened again on December 13, 1908, and has given up to 70 lbs. milk a day, 459 lbs. in seven days, with 17,026 lbs. butter-fat. She then went to Ottawa dairy test (400 miles), and gave there the first day of the test, 65.5 lbs. milk, testing 4.6. During the three days of the test she gave 186.6 lbs. milk, 7.28 lbs. fat, and 14.51 lbs. solids not fat. She is keeping up the pace well, and we think when a hundred days are completed, she will have given about 6,000 lbs. milk, and would undoubtedly make a big year's record if some good man will buy her and continue the record. She is entered here for the Record of Performance, which will be transferred to the purchaser. She comes by her greatness by breeding, her sire being Bobs, that has sired so many of those that have been upholding the honor of the breed in the public tests in Canada. Her dam, Sarah 2nd, has also been great in public work. In 1903, she won sweepstakes over everything, record in 48 hours, 124.37 lbs. milk, yield 4.95 lbs. butter-fat. I have in the sale a young son of Jean Armour, sired by Stadacona Advancer, whose dam, Lily, and her dam, Almada, are both in the Record of Performance, with large records. He should be a great bull, with the records back of him, to head a herd; born December 13th, 1908. Then, there is Annie Laurie 2nd, that was close up to Jean Armour in the public test two years ago. She has just lately freshened this year, and is now giving nearly 60 lbs. milk a day. She is also sired by Bobs, and her dam was another daughter of Sarah, the dam of Sarah 2nd, so that she has very much the same blood as Jean Armour. We have two daughters for sale of Annie Laurie 2nd's, and there are two cows, three and six years old, daughters of Annie Laurie of Norwich, winner of first prize in the Winter Fair, 1905; record in 48 hours' public test, 109.88 lbs. milk, and 4.60 lbs. butter-fat. These Ayrshires all have good-sized teats, and are workers from the word "Go," keeping it up well during the season.
 Some more great work is being done

Quebec Grown Plants.

HEALTHY AND HARDY.
 The Newest Raspberries by express.
KING, best early, 75 cents per dozen, \$4 per 100.
HERBERT, most productive, hardy, 90 cents per dozen, \$5 per 100.
EATON, largest and most productive, \$1 per dozen, \$6 per 100.
 Cuthbert, London, Marlboro, Baumforth, 60 cents per dozen, \$3 per 100.
 Mail, postpaid, 10 cents a dozen extra.

STRAWBERRIES.
SPRINGDALE BEAUTY, a fine early.
PARSON'S BEAUTY, most productive market berry.
UNCLE JIM, the finest of the large berries.
WILLIAM BELT, best garden berry.
 And Others. 60 cents per 100, \$4 per 1000.
 20 cents a 100 extra, mail, postpaid.
 Send for Price List and Descriptions.

C. P. NEWMAN, Lachine Locks, Que.

"I wouldn't cry like that if I were you," said a lady to little Alice. "Well," said Alice, between her sobs, "you can cry any way you like, but this is my way."

Tourist—Looks like pretty good soil around here. What crops do the farmers grow in this section? Native—That all depends, stranger. Tourist—Depends on what? Native—On what sort of weather they puts in an' the weather.

I Can't Praise Them Too Much

So says Charles Bell of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

He had Rheumatism for Ten years and the old Reliable Kidney Remedy Cured him Completely.

North Range, Digby Co., N. S., February.—(Special).—"I am so filled with gratitude to Dodd's Kidney Pills that I cannot praise them too highly." These are the words of Mr. Charles Bell, well known here, and they are echoed by many another who has been freed from the tortures of rheumatism by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I suffered terribly from rheumatism for ten years," Mr. Bell continues, "I was so bad I could scarcely get in and out of bed. After trying various medicines without getting relief, a friend advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. Six boxes cleaned the rheumatism right out of me."

That's what Dodd's Kidney Pills do to rheumatism—clean it right out of you. They do this simply and naturally. Rheumatism is caused by uric acid in the blood. When the kidneys are healthy they strain this uric acid out of the blood. With no uric acid in the blood, there can be no rheumatism. Consequently, to cure rheumatism, cure your kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure the kidneys.



DAIRY and poultry products at Indian Head.—Butter sells readily at 25c. to 35c. Eggs 20c. to 40c. Poultry 15c. to 22c. Cause, exclusive wheat farming. Wanted, several families experienced in mixed farming to buy "park lands" farms (partly open and partly wooded) at prices ranging from \$8 to \$20 per acre. If you are interested and understand the business, write us for fuller information. The Eastern Sask. Land Co., Indian Head, Sask.

ENGLISH farmer's son, age 22, desires permanent situation on good farm. Address, with full particulars, Harry Gregory, Welland, Ont.

FOR SALE—Choice dairy and wheat-growing farms in the Red Deer District. Fall wheat yielding 40 bushels to the acre. Good grass, good water, building material, convenient. Easy terms. Full particulars. Apply: T. B. Millar, Burnt Lake, Alta.

NOTHING better in Saskatchewan than this 640-acre farm, just three miles from Moose Jaw. Not a foot of waste land; 460 acres under cultivation; 255 acres ready for crop next year, in splendid state of cultivation; good house; large horse stable (concrete floor), granary, good well; fenced all round, and 40 acres inside fence for pasture. Write me for price, terms, etc. Henry V. Smith, Box 1096, Moose Jaw, Sask.

PEDIGREED CHERRY TREES—We have a nice assortment of very fine two-year-old sweet cherries. We can offer for a limited time only special bargains in fine trees. Standard sorts, our selection, three fifty per dozen. Auburn Nurseries, Queenston, Ont.

SAMPLES of corn, wheat and grass peas. State quantity you have to offer. Wm. Rennie Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.

STABLE foreman seeks situation in large stable. Light or heavy horses; thoroughly experienced in every detail with horses. Excellent recommendations. Address, Stableman, 98 Farley Ave., Toronto.

THREE hundred and twenty acre farm. Splendid soil, all level. Good water. Two hundred acres summer-fallow ready for seeding. Good buildings. Twenty-five dollars per acre. Suitable terms. Communicate or call: Maybery, Moose Jaw, Sask.

VALUABLE English recipe to keep poultry in health, and to insure abundance of eggs. For recipe and directions send 10c. in stamps. A. G. Brown, Creighton, Ont.

WANTED—Herdsmen; single; for Shor horns. Send references to W. H. Gibson, Huntlywood Farm, Beaconsfield, near Montreal.

WANTED AT THE DELHI TANNERY Hides, Skins and Furs to tan for Robes, Coats and Gauntlet Mitts, etc. Tanned soft and pliable. Never get hard. **B. F. BELL, DELHI, ONTARIO**

POULTRY AND EGGS

BUFFORPINGTONS—Few cockerels for sale. Eggs for hatching. Drop card for catalogue. Hugh A. Scott, Caledonia, Ont.

CHOICE Buff Wyandotte cockerels for sale. Good winter layers. \$2.50 apiece. Chas. Hardy, Mandamin, Ont.

EGGS—White Wyandottes, Martin and Massey strains, one dollar per fifteen, five dollars per hundred. Chas. E. Rogers, Dorchester, Ont.

EGGS—S.-C. Black Minorcas. They are winners of three silver cups and specials at large shows. They are true sitting kind. Eggs per 13, \$2. A. Goebel, Mitchell, Ont.

EGGS—High-class S.-C. Pure White Leghorns; winners every time shown. Winners of silver cups of the late shows. \$2.50 per 15. Young stock for sale. 200 to choose from. Address: Wm. Jacob, Mitchell, Ont.

FOR SALE—40 choice Barred Rock pullets. Some laying now. W. A. Bryant, Cairn-gorm, Ont.

FOR SALE—Some choice White Wyandotte cockerels. Apply: Wm. E. Robertson, Everton, Ont.

FREE 1909 poultry catalogue. Describes and prices 45 varieties land and water fowl. S. A. Hummel, Box 23, Freeport, Illinois.

FORTY Barred Rock pullets, and hens for sale. Winners at Midland, Lindsay, Peterboro and Napawec. Price only 75c. to \$1.00 each. Eggs \$1 per setting. A. E. Donaghy, Colborne, Ont.

GOLDEN Wyandottes—The Beauty birds; great layers; show cockerels \$2; trios \$4; eggs, \$1 for 15. Rosecomb Minorcas, everybody's favorite. Handsome, hardy. Greatest layers in the world. Make a start in this grand breed. Cockerels and eggs for sale. Write for prices. A. McGugan, Rodney, Ont.

MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys. Show birds. Bred from prizewinning heavyweight stock. Pairs not akin. R. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ont.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Cocks and cockerels. \$1.00 up. Eggs for hatching in season. Write us. Hull & Son, St. Catharines.

SPECIAL SALE—White Wyandotte pullets one dollar each. Eggs from prizewinning pens two dollars setting. Poultry get sixty cents hundred. Highland Park Poultry Yards, Westboro, Ont.

WANTED Poultry all varieties. Correspondence solicited. Address: C. W. Lee, Onondaga.

WHITE Rock eggs for sale, also a few cockerels. Apply to Howard Smith, Winona, Ont.

Canada's Champion Barred Plymouth Rocks.

At Toronto, 1908, we won 1st, 2nd and 5th cockerels; 1st, 2nd and 5th hens; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th eggs; 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes. Two silver cups, 1st and 2nd. Our birds scored 39 points, all eggs in 1908, 21 points. One hundred cockerels from our best settings for sale, at \$5 each. One hundred pullets \$2 each. Twenty hens \$2 each.

JNO. PRINGLE, LONDON, ONT.

GOSSIP.

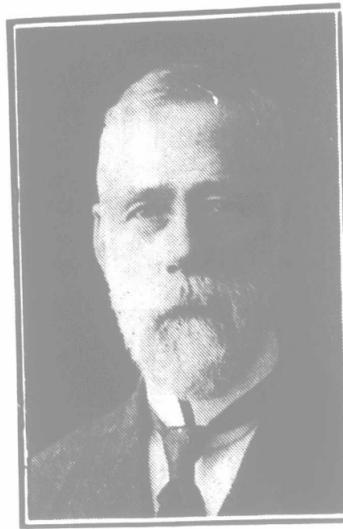
by members of the Holstein herd and their ancestors in this sale. In fact, we have had to telephone the printers twice to change figures of those in recent tests. A great Holstein heifer that will be in this sale is the two-year-old Baroness Ladoga Veeman, due to freshen in April, bred to Paladin Ormsby, of Mr. W. A. Matteson's breeding. This heifer, B. L. V., has for dam De Kol Paul Baroness Ladoga. She has, in a test just made at four years old, a record in seven days, 21.7256 lbs. fat, and her dam, Ladoga De Kol Pauline, made last March at six years old, 24.639 lbs. fat, which shows two great dams behind this heifer. Her sire is King Veeman De Kol, whose dam's (Jessie Veeman A.) official seven-day test is 20.99 lbs. fat, and his sire, Paul De Kol 3rd's dam's (Sadie Vale Concordia) record is 24.508 lbs. fat. It will be seen that the four nearest dams of this two-year-old heifer in the sale average 28.35 lbs. butter a week (80 per cent. fat), and we have several more in the sale sired by King Veeman De Kol, closely related on the dam's side to these great cows. One of them, in fact, Idaline Pauline De Kol, has given in official test, 90 lbs. milk a day, 24.798 lbs. butter in seven days, and a son of hers, fifteen months old, sired by King Veeman De Kol, and one of her heifers, three months old, sired by Prince Beauty Pieterje Hartog, whose dam is the world's record three-year-old—but then, we could not begin to give particulars of all the good things in this sale. The herd is full of the best blood of the breed, and all the stock is young and in great condition.

One hundred head, and all good. Catalogue by the 25th February that tells all records up to time sent to the printers, but there will be many good records to announce at the sale, as these are the kind that "do things."

THE WOODSTOCK SALE.

That good herd-headers will be in evidence at the Woodstock Shorthorn sale, will be seen from looking over the breeding of the bulls mentioned below, and also of those that have been already described in these columns. Those who have had the privilege of looking them over have pronounced them an extraordinary lot. Commencing with Beauty's Chief (imp.), a good red-roan, calved March 9th, 1908, bred by Wm. Anderson, of Aberdeenshire. This bull is a typical, up-to-date Shorthorn, comprising a good, broad, straight back, good, deep quarters, well-sprung ribs, and a beautiful head. He is of the Kilbean Beauty family, which produced the Royal champion cow, White Heather, and many other famous cattle. Another promising young bull is Dialolo (imp.), calved November 27th, 1907, bred by Captain Gordon, of Insh, Aberdeenshire. This is a red grandson of the celebrated sire, Bapton Diamond, sold by the late W. S. Marr, at an enormous figure, for export to the United States, his sire being Diamond King, dam Countess 20th, of the famous Brawith Bud family. This is a mossy-coated bull, not in high flesh, but has the appearance of a coming sire, and the chances of obtaining a bull of the above breeding are rare. Castle Guard, also contributed by H. J. Davis, is a red-roan, calved March 1st, 1908, sired by the Duthie-bred Missie bull, Westward Ho, dam Mina Chancellor, by Bapton Chancellor (imp.). Such sires, used on this old, well-tried Campbell Mina family, leave nothing to be desired for breeding, and for robust constitution and all-round Shorthorn character, this calf has few equals, and is eligible for the American Shorthorn Record. Woodfield Sailor, calved August 15th, 1907, sire Trout Creek Wonder. The Village tribe is one of the oldest of Cruickshank Shorthorns, and this is a good roan, straight in his lines, with a nice head and horn, and is eligible for the American Record. This family produced Young Abbotsburn, champion over all beef breeds at the World's Fair, Chicago. Broadhooks Hero, calved June 1st, 1907, bred by H. J. Davis, sire Imp. Westward Ho, dam Broadhooks Maid, by Bapton Chancellor (imp.), is, as his name implies, of the Broadhooks tribe which has made Lord Loyat's herd so famous, and rightly so, as they are deep-fleshed cattle of great size. This young bull is a beautiful red of good grade, and is recorded in both the

J. S. KEMP, The Inventor of the Manure Spreader and the President of the W. I. Kemp Co., Ltd., Stratford, Ont.



MANUFACTURERS OF
Kemp Manure Spreaders
AND
Imperial Korse-Lift Drills

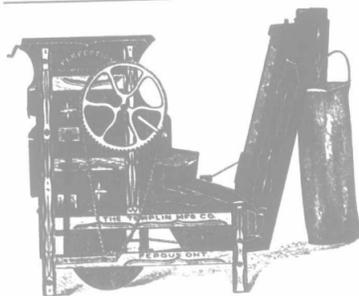
In calling the attention of the farmers of Canada to my latest improved Spreader for 1909, I would state that I built in the Township of Magog, Province of Quebec, in the year 1875, for use on a farm that I owned there, the first practical Spreader ever built, and that I have been engaged in farming and the manufacturing of the Spreader ever since.

In 1906 I sold out my patents in the United States for \$50,500. This gave me a chance to devote my time to the Spreader business in Canada, where it had been started in Stratford, Ont. I moved there in the fall of 1908, and with the experience of 34 years in the business, and the experience of my sons, we are manufacturing by far the best Manure Spreading Machine ever built. This year we are equipping the Spreader with what we call the reversible self-sharpening, graded flat-toothed beater, which handles every grade of material successfully, and with much less power.

To those wishing to know my experience in the use of a Manure Spreader, I will be very glad to give same upon application. Most respectfully yours, J. S. KEMP, 552 Ontario St., Stratford, Ont.

Write for Manure Spreader and Seed Drill Catalogues, which fully describe these machines. Live agents wanted in unoccupied territory.

W. I. KEMP CO'Y, LTD., STRATFORD, ONT.

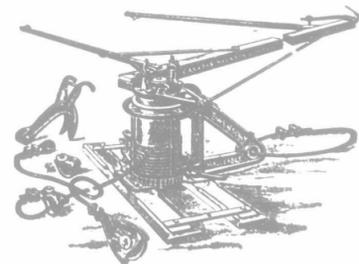


PERFECTION
Seed and Grain Separators

Clean and grade grain for seed and exhibition purposes. Specially good for clover, alsike and flax seed. The grain runs over five screens in a zigzag course for about nine feet from hopper to elevator. Large cleaning capacity. These machines should be in the hands of every progressive farmer. Get ready for seed time. Save good seed and get rich. We allow freight on machines sold direct to farmers. Write for catalogue and prices. See our advertisement in former numbers of this paper. Order quickly if you want prompt delivery.

THE T. C. ROGERS CO., GUELPH, ONTARIO.

General agents for National Cream Separators, Aspinwall Potato Machinery, Gilson Gasoline Engines, Maple Leaf Sewing Machines, etc.

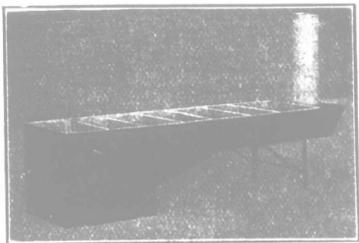


Stump and Tree Pullers

in assorted sizes and for all kinds of clearing. We are the largest manufacturers of stump machines in Canada.

Write for Catalogue A, and circulars to **CANADIAN SWENSONS, Limited.** Lindsay, Ontario, Canada.

"PERFECT"
Maple Evaporators.



What you have been wanting—a first-class maple evaporator at a low price. Made by expert workmen. None can make better syrup than it does. Large fireplace. Quick boiler. Economical on fuel. We cut out all expenses, middlemen's profits; sell it direct to you for cash. The lowness of the price will astonish you. You can turn that small sugar bush of yours into a dividend-paying business. You don't take any chances. If not as represented when it reaches your station front back. We don't want your money if we can't give you big value for it. Write for catalogue.

February 13, 1909.

Geo. Cleland, Britton, Ont., writes: "Received evaporator all right, and am well pleased with it. Think it will do good work. I will not forget to put in a good word for you wherever I get a chance."

The Steel Trough & Machine Co., Limited
Tweed Ontario

American and Canadian Herdbooks. Two good imported breeding cows are also listed, one being Scottish Rose (imp.), of the famous Jilt family, imported from the same herd that produced Jilt Victor, and the dam of the champion heifer that recently sold for \$2,500 at auction in Toronto. Scottish Rose is in calf to the imported Missie bull, Westward Ho, and is a good breeder. Princess 3rd (imp.), bred by Jas. Don, Stonehaven, Scotland, sired by General White, is a good, large cow, of the type that combines size with quality. She is a good milk and breeder, and is suckling a fine roan heifer calf, by Nonpareil Chief (imp.), a son of Fascinator, first-prize bull at the Highland and Royal Shows, 1905. Golden Bracelet, by Auditor, dam Royal Bracelet, by Imp. Invincible, is a red cow of good character and substance, and has been bred to the Imp. Mari-Bessie bull, Bessie Boy (imp.). Lady Mina 4th, a very promising roan heifer, calved October 1st, 1907, bred by H. J. Davis, sired by Queen's Counsellor (imp.), her dam being Red Lady 2nd (imp.), by Watchman, is a show heifer of any company. In all there will be 40 head listed, and this will be an opportunity to buy, just on the rising tide. Beef prospects were never better. Remember the date, March 4th. Send for a catalogue, and be present at the sale, which will be held in the sale pavilion adjoining the Caistor House stables in the City of Woodstock.

Success Manure Spreader Has Light Draft Roller Bearings

When purchasing a manure spreader you naturally look for the lightest draft machine, but you need look no farther than the "Success" spreader. The "Success" has always been the lightest draft manure spreader, and the recent introduction of Five Sets of Roller Bearings still further decreases the draft—places the "Success" far ahead of its competitors.

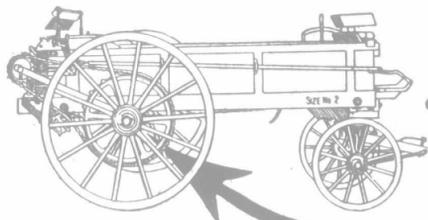
The arrows show you where these draft-reducing Roller Bearings are located—one set on either end of the rear axle, one on either end of cylinder shaft, one in the combination gear and sprocket. Thus, you see, the "business end" of the spreader—the mechanism that has the work to do—is made to run with the greatest ease and smoothness.

These "Roller Bearings" prevent the wearing out of boxes and other bearings—and add years to the life of the machine. They decrease the draft at least the equal of a horse.

These "Roller Bearings" are accurately cut out of cold rolled steel and rivetted together in substantial, durable boxes. They can be removed from the machine without coming apart.

If you want the easiest running, most durable, greatest improved manure spreader in the world buy the New 1909 "Success."

A Simple instantaneous change of Feed Device. One lever moves a pinion from one row of teeth to another on a Disc Gear, without separating pinion and gear and no ground is skipped.



B Force Feed Worm and Gear Drive guarantee smooth and positive motion of the apron whether going up or down hill, or on level.

C Beater of "Success" is driven by Direct Steel-Pinned Chain Drive. This method makes "Success" lighter draft than any other spreader.

ARROWS ALL POINT TO ROLLER BEARINGS ON BUSINESS END OF "SUCCESS" SPREADER.

THE PARIS PLOW CO., LIMITED, PARIS, ONT.
Western Agents: The John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Regina Calgary and Edmonton
Agents for Quebec and Maritime Provinces: Frost & Wood Co., Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B.



MODEL Incubators and Brooders

AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS AT Toronto Industrial, Ottawa and Winnipeg Exhibitions.

Twelve Reasons Why YOU Should Use Model Goods:

- 1st. Because there are no other goods on the market just as good as the Model Goods.
- 2nd. Because we give about double the value for money that other manufacturers do.
- 3rd. Because you have no trouble in hatching good, strong, healthy chicks with the Model Incubators.
- 4th. Because the Model Regulators are as near perfect as it is possible to make them. We claim we have the best regulator on earth.
- 5th. Because you will find the Model the most simple machine to handle; no cut-offs or other devices. Model Incubators regulate themselves; once set will run a whole season without change.
- 6th. Because you can go to your rest at night perfectly satisfied that the lamp and regulator will take care of the machine without the least anxiety or care on your part.

- 7th. Because all our machines are manufactured of the best hardwood (chestnut) with double walls, and packed with wool.
- 8th. Because the Model Goods are built for business, and to last a lifetime.
- 9th. Because we do not attempt to compete with a lot of the poor trash there is on the market.
- 10th. Because we want you to try us just once. We know if you do we have made a life-long customer.
- 11th. Because the Model Brooders take care of the chicks when hatched and rear them.
- 12th. Because we could fill a book with reasons why you should purchase Model Goods, but don't know one reason why you should not send us along your order and give us a trial.

Our 1909 catalogue is out, and it's free for the asking. Address:

The Model Incubator Co., Ltd., River St., Toronto.

HAVE YOU SECURED ONE OF "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" PREMIUMS

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CRIPPLED PIGS.

I have four pigs about three months old that are all stiffened up. They are fed on milk, with pea and wheat chop, with a few ears of corn. They are out every day in the yard, and have a good, dry bed, and look healthy. R. M.

Ans.—The feed has been too rich and strong. Give them bran and oat chop, roots, or some such laxative food. Keep them dry and warm, and let them out for exercise on mild days for an hour or two.

MOVING HOUSE.

I have read some very good plans about buildings. I would like to know if any of the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" has had any experience in moving buildings. I have a house to move about sixty rods. It has plank sills, laid on the wall; the joists are good, sound hemlock. The house is 24 x 18 feet. It is very light, has no groud; three thicknesses of 1-inch lumber outside, lath and plastered inside. F. T.

[Note.—As this question is addressed to readers, will some of them kindly reply?—Editor.]

REGISTERING SHROPSHIRE.

Having a few Shropshire sheep recorded in A. S. A., can I record their lambs in Dom. S. B. A.? Could I sell them as well? Does it give them a good standing? Does A. S. A. recognize Dom. S. B. A.? Point out advantages in either.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The Canadian National Records are affiliated with the American Shropshire Association, and issue Canadian certificates as well as American certificate for the one fee. Address Accountant, National Live-stock Records, Department Agriculture, Ottawa, asking for blank form of application. These forms have each lines for the ten animals, and full rules of entry are printed on the back of forms.

ABORTION.

I have a heifer coming three years old, due to calve in April, which we noticed making bag four or five days ago, and last week she dropped her calf. This was her first calf. Would this be contagious abortion? Is there any way of knowing whether it was caused by accident or not? How should she be treated? Would it be safe to breed her again? Is there any danger of the bull carrying the disease to another cow? SUBSCRIBER.

Ontario.

Ans.—There is no way of determining whether this is contagious abortion or accidental, unless there are indications of her having been hooked by other cattle or having slipped on icy ground. If she had been in a herd in which contagious abortion existed, or had been bred to a bull that had served aborting cows, it is probably of that class. In any case she should be kept isolated from other cows or heifers, her genitals and tail washed every day with some disinfectant, and the stall and manure-gutter sprinkled with same. She should not be bred again for at least three months.

BRICK OR CEMENT-BLOCK VENEER.

How many barrels of cement will I require to make veneer blocks for a house 20 x 28, and fifteen feet side, square-pitch gables; also how many yards sand and what quality? Would it be cheaper than veneering with brick? I would also like a plan of first floor. I wish a kitchen, parlor, bedroom and pantry, if space will allow. H. M.

Ans.—In a dwelling 20 x 28, with gables having a square pitch, there will be 1,640 superficial feet. This will require to build, 1,767 blocks, not allowing for window openings. This will require 20½ yards of sand, or gravel, and 27 barrels of cement, to make a proportion 1 to 5. In regard to whether it would be cheaper than veneering with brick, this all depends upon local conditions. A No. 1 job of concrete blocks usually costs about the same as, or probably a little less than brick in most localities. The London Concrete Machinery Co. offer to furnish plans gratis to operators of their machines. Persons desiring to build may send in an information sheet, giving particulars, number of rooms, etc.

HENRY POCKOCK.

Wall-Paper Influence upon the Home

"THERE are homes radiant with Cheerfulness that cost not a tenth as much as other homes which are gloomy and depressing."

The above quotation supplies the keynote to a new text-book by Walter Reade Brightling.

This book, entitled "Wall-paper Influence on the Home" should be read by every thinking Householder.

Incidentally it provides much-needed information upon designs and colorings for the corrective treatment of rooms that are too high-ceilinged, too low, too wide, or too narrow.

It tells which Colorings are best for rooms that have a cold Northern or a warm Southern exposure.

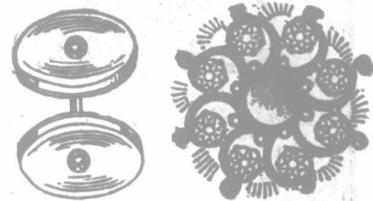
It tells what class of Designs and Colors are restful as well as elegant, and what kinds have a tiresome, irritating influence upon people who must constantly "live with" them.

Then it crowns this valuable information with a series of handsome "Brightling Studies" in model wall-decorations, suitable for Dining Rooms, Drawing Rooms, Libraries, Halls, and Bedrooms. These have been executed in the actual coloring of the wall-papers as they appear when hung.

There is not a line of "shop-talk" in the book and its wholesome intention appealed to us so strongly that we bought out the Copyright in order to publish a popular edition for sale at a fraction of its regular Book-store value.

Elegantly bound in Cloth, well-printed, and accompanied by a handsome portfolio of Studies.

Obtained from your wall paper dealer, or sent to any address by mail for 25 cents, The Watson-Foster Co., Ltd., Ontario St., East, Montreal, Canada.



Boys and Girls! FREE

Any one of the above illustrated articles of Jewelry—Lady's Gold Brooch set with 8 flashy brilliants, with pearls and colored stone centre, Man's gold-plated lever Cuff Links with pretty cut stone setting, or Lady's Gold-plated Ring, brilliantly set with small diamonds and large cut stone centre.—Given free for selling only \$1.50 worth of our Picture Post Cards of Canadian and English Views, or Collar Buttons.—Post Cards sell 6 for 10c. Collar Buttons are Gold-Tons. Plated and set of 4 sells for 10c. Are easy sellers. Send your name and address and we will mail you the Post Cards or Collar Buttons, whichever you wish to sell. Write at once. A postal will do. FREE RELIABLE PREMIUM CO., Dept. X, Waterloo, Ont.

Best Yet

Last week the manager of the Berlin Monument Works came to our sales manager and bought Draft Springs for all his four teams. He saw them work. As this order came entirely unsolicited, it speaks in the highest terms for the Springs and their merits. It is almost cruelty to animals if you still refuse to use Draft Springs.

THE TRANSATLANTIC IMPORT AND MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED, BERLIN, ONT.
163 Queen St. North. Agents wanted everywhere.

ALL KINDS OF **Veteran Land Grants** BOUGHT AND SOLD.
J. E. CUNNINGHAM, 131 VICTORIA ST., TORONTO.

When Writing, Mention This Paper.

The Right Kind of a Roof.



Long years before you could find a sign of wear-out about an "Oshawa"-shingled roof, any wood-shingled roof would be rotted to dust. Any ordinary metal-shingled roof would be pitted with thousands of rust holes. Any patent paper-and-tar roof would be ragged pulp. Even a slate roof would be dangerously out of repair,—

Long, long before any "Oshawa"-shingled roof needed a single thing done to it.

Because, as you can easily see for yourself, there is simply nothing TO wear out about a shingle of heavy (28-gauge) toughened steel, special galvanized to defy moisture—"Oshawa" Galvanized



Steel Shingles are like that.

We are safe enough in guaranteeing these shingles for twenty-five years, as we do, in plain English, with a quarter-million dollars back of the written guarantee, which says:

If any roof that's "Oshawa"-shingled in 1909 leaks at all by 1934, we will put a new roof on for nothing.

Honestly, we believe an "Oshawa"-shingled roof will last a century, let alone twenty-five years. Why shouldn't it?

These heavy steel galvanized shingles lock underneath on all four sides in such a way that the whole roof is practically one sheer sheet of steel—without a crevice or a seam to catch moisture or to let wet get through.

You need never put a brushful of paint on an "Oshawa"-shingled roof, the special galvanizing makes paint entirely needless, and it won't wear off nor flake nor peel. Yet that roof will be Rain-Proof, Snow-Proof, Wind-Proof, Weather-TIGHT as long as the buildings stand.

Fire-proof, of course. How could



a seamless sheet of tough steel catch fire? That alone is worth the whole price of these Oshawa Galvanized

**Lasts A Century.
Never Needs Painting.
Can't Catch Fire.
Makes Buildings Lightning Proof.**

Half a million dollars doesn't cover the damage lightning did last year to Canadian farm buildings alone, and "Oshawa"-shingling would have saved all that loss.

Yet, with all these things to show you that an "Oshawa"-shingled roof is the RIGHT roof for you, Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles cost no more than wood shingles to start with. Let me tell you just what it would cost to roof any building right. You needn't figure the



labor, for anybody who can use a hammer can put these shingles on

easily and quickly.

Will you let me send you sample shingles, an estimate, and book that tells all about "Roofing Right"? It would pay you, I think, to read the book. It's free, of course.

Just address our nearest place. Ask for "Roofing Right" booklet No. 16.

G. A. Pedlar

Pedlar Products include every kind of sheet-metal building materials—too many items to even mention here. You can have a catalogue—estimate—prices—advice—just for the asking. We'd like especially to interest you in our Art Steel Ceilings and Side Walls—they are a revelation to many people. More than 2,000 designs. May we send you booklet and pictures of some of them?

**"OSHAWA"
GALVANIZED
Steel Shingles**

**A New Roof For Nothing If They Leak
By 1934.**

Steel Shingles. Count the saving in insurance rates (any company makes a lower rate on buildings so shin-



gled). Count the freedom from anxiety, the safety of your houses and barns.

And, a most important fact to you, an "Oshawa"-shingled roof is LIGHTNING-proof! Positively proof against lightning—insulated far better than if it bristled with lightning rods.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa ESTABLISHED 1861

ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE:

OSHAWA

OSHAWA

TORONTO

LONDON

CHATHAM

WINNIPEG

QUEBEC

ST. JOHN, N. B.

HALIFAX

WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME SECTIONS. WRITE FOR DETAILS. MENTION THIS PAPER.

123C

GOSSIP.

Mr. Josh. Harrison, of York Mills, Ont., is offering at a reduced price for quick sale, two Holstein bulls, eleven months of age each, sired by Cornelius Posch 2nd. These bulls are a snap for anyone wanting to improve the dairy qualities of a herd.

The imported Clydesdale stallion Rucephalus [3338], by Sir Christopher, as announced in the advertisement in this issue, will be offered at the auction sale of Mr. S. C. Bunker, near Pickering Station, G. T. R., on March 1st. Rucephalus was imported by Graham Bros., Claremont, and is said to have made a fine record as a successful sire.

Messrs. R. Mitchell & Sons, Nelson, Ont., near Burlington, G. T. R., order a change in their advertisement of Shorthorns, their offering now being 10 choice young bulls, 8 to 20 months old. Messrs. Mitchell have sold to Mr. Geo. Laughlin, of Caledon, Ont., their herd bull, Lord Rosebery (imp.). The purchaser is to be congratulated on securing such a richly-bred and successful breeding sire.

The grand old English dairy Shorthorn cow, Melody, died recently, after giving birth to twins, in the eleventh year of her age. Among the many prizes she won was the 50-guinea Spencer Challenge Cup, at the London Dairy Show, in 1905, the only time it has ever been won by a pure-bred Shorthorn. At the same show, she was awarded first in the milking trials, a gold and a silver medal, while at the Royal Show the same year, she also won the first milking prize. In 1906, Melody gave 1,232 gallons of milk, and her daughter, Melody 2nd, now in the Tring herd, yielded nearly 1,000 gallons the same season.

The Shire horse season in England opened last month in a very encouraging manner, the sales held at Peterborough proving beyond a doubt that there still exists a healthy and widespread demand for animals of the best breeding. The fact that the two days' sales realized a total of over £12,000 shows the healthy state of the business. Amongst the highest individual prices were 500 gs. for Desford Future Queen, 410 gs. for Desford Grand Duke, 360 gs. for Knottingley Rose, 300 gs. for Harlestone Forest Queen and Markeaton Prize Getter. The average obtained by Mr. Kearns was £128, and by Mr. Richardson and Messrs. Thompson, close on £100.

Geo. M. Smith & Sons, Haysville, Waterloo County, Ont., as advertised in this paper, will sell their entire herd of Yorkshire hogs and flock of Cotswold sheep by auction on March 9th, the Yorkshires consisting of about 50 head of the ideal bacon type of high-class breeding. At the head of the herd stands Summer Hill Gladiator 9th (18271), three years old, an extra-long, strong-boned hog, weighing in the neighborhood of 800 lbs., and unbeaten in any show-ring. Second in service is Summer Hill Eclipse (24842), one year old, of first-class type. The brood sows are as fine a bunch of ideal type as can be found. Northcot Stella (19649), three years old, is in prime condition, and always farrowing large litters, being bred from the famous Summer Hill Dalmeny Topsman 2nd (9051), granddaughter of Summer Hill Member (6369). Northcot Princess (19647), three years old, a fine show sow, well-shaped, bred from imported stock, dam Imp. Dalmeny Lassie (16062), sire Imp. Dalmeny Topsman 2nd (9051). Woodstock Hawthorn 2nd (24580), one year old, dam Woodstock Hawthorn, imported in dam, (24579), sire Warsley Duke 21st (imp.) (21325). Woodstock Royal is another good breeder, bred direct from imported stock, dam Nottingham Royal, Duchess (imp.) (23000), sire Dalmeny Woodstock 3rd (imp.) (20329). One boar, fit for service, a fine, thrifty young steer, dam Woodstock Lassie (14988), sire Dalmeny Topsman 2nd (9051). A number of young sows, in pig to S. H. Eclipse, and a few more ready to breed, and an extra-good quality of young boars and sows, from eight to ten months old, bred from the above named dams and sires. Also a group of well-bred Cotswold ewes,

to lamb early in the season. Everything will be sold, without reserve, as the proprietor has sold his farm. Long-distance phone, New Hamburg.

VALUABLE HORSES GO WEST.

Last week Mr. R. H. Taber, of Condie, Saskatchewan, shipped from Toronto a valuable consignment of Clydesdales, and the imported Hackney stallion Copmanthorpe Swell, first in aged class, and reserve for championship at the Ontario Horse-breeders' Exhibition, 1909, purchased from Graham-Renfrew Company, Bedford Park. Among the Clydesdales in the consignment was the grand champion mare, Belrose, formerly Thorncliffe Duchess 2nd, also selected from the Graham Renfrew stud. Queen of the Waves (imp.), rising three, first, and reserve champion to Belrose, at Toronto, 1909, sired by Netherlea, was selected from the Cairnbrogie stud of Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont. Bishopton Queen (imp.), also rising three, and second to Queen of the Waves at the same show, was secured from the stud of Messrs. Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont. From Messrs. Geo. Davidson & Sons, of Cherrywood, Ont., was purchased the good bay horse, Macarlie, first in Canadian-bred aged class at Toronto last fall, foaled in 1904, and sired by the noted Old Macqueen, champion Clydesdale stallion at the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893. This is one of the most valuable shipments of stock that has been consigned to the West for some time, and should prove potent in the improvement of the horse stock of the Province to which they have gone.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

NEGLIGENCE.

My neighbor, Smith, owns a pasture-lot several miles from home. Last spring he came to me and wanted to get my herd of young cattle to pasture at a certain price per head per month. He agreed to take the cattle to the pasture and return them in the fall.

When he brought them home in the fall, one was missing. He says that it fell into an old well and perished, about mid-summer. He says that he covered the well up by laying rails across over the well. Can I compel Smith to pay for the animal, or should I be the loser. The animal is worth more than the amount of the pasturage, but I offered, as a means of settlement, to drop accounts, viz.: he lose pasturage and I lose the animal, which he refuses to do? How should I proceed? Shall I pay him for the pasturage and enter suit for pay for the animal, or wait until he sues for the pasturage, and then enter my claim for pay for the animal? I claim, that to cover a well with rails laid across, is not a reasonable protection. What is your opinion?

Ontario.
Ans.—We think you should pay the proper amount for the pasturing of the herd, having regard to the agreement and to the fact of the number having been lessened by the loss of the one; but that you should do so expressly without prejudice to your claim to damages in respect of that loss, and reserving your right of action for the recovery of such damages. Then it will be in order for you to press your claim, and to propose to sue, if necessary. For various reasons, we think it would be inadvisable for you to wait until he commences action. We consider that the position you take is reasonable. In our judgment your neighbor was negligent, and to an extent that renders him liable to the action suggested.



"THIS IS THE ROOFING THAT NEEDS NO PAINTING"

other layer of strong felt. That makes two roofs in one.

If the storms wore away the mineral surface and dug through the pitch and destroyed the felt, they would still be only half way through. And if the weather then removed the next sheet of pitch, you would still have left a final layer of felt—nothing more or less than an ordinary smooth surfaced roofing which could keep off the rain very nicely if painted every year or two.

But as a matter of fact, the weather never gets past that mineral surface securely gripped in its matrix of pitch.

The mineral surface is there to stay. No painting—no bother—no further expenses after the roof is once laid.

We should be glad to send you a free sample of Amatite, and you can see for yourself how much better it is than the smooth surfaced kinds.

Address our nearest office.



THERE was a time when everybody bought roofings that required painting. It was the regular thing to do. In fact there was nothing else to do, for all roofings were "smooth surfaced" and required painting regularly to keep them from deteriorating.

Now there is Amatite, an improvement over painted roofings, having a real mineral surface imbedded in pitch—making a kind of flexible concrete.

This mineral surface needs no painting. The waterproofing material, Coal Tar Pitch, is the greatest enemy to water proof paints. Only in a paint the pitch is diluted and made into a thin film, whereas the Amatite waterproofing is solid pure Pitch—two layers of it. It would take something like a dozen coats of pitch paint to equal in thickness that upper sheet of pitch in which the Amatite mineral surface is buried. And under that heavy sheet of pitch is a layer of wool felt and under that another sheet of pitch, just as thick as the outer one. And below them all is an-

THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.,
Toronto. Montreal. Winnipeg. Vancouver.
St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.

DISPERSION SALE!

31 Head Registered Jersey Cattle
19 Head High-grade Jersey Cattle

AT BRIDGEPORT, TWO MILES FROM BERLIN, ONTARIO.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4TH

Sale of cattle commences at 1 o'clock. All will be sold without reserve, as the proprietor is giving up farming. Farm implements, dairy utensils, etc., will be sold in the forenoon. Terms: All sums of \$10 and under, cash; above that sum, 6 months' credit on approved security. Catalogues ready Feb. 15th. Cars on the Bridgeport and Berlin R. R. leave Berlin every hour

Jas. McDonald, Guelph. } Aucts. R. Reid, Prop., Berlin, Ont.
J. W. Davey, Berlin,
H. B. Doehring, Waterloo.

Please Mention this Paper.

SEEDS

Nothing but the BEST FOR YOU. Ask for Samples, ALSO CATALOGUE.

PRESENT PRICES FOR OUR BEST
"Sun" Brand Red Clover, \$ 7.75 bush.
Ocean " Alsike " 11.00 "
Gold " Alfalfa " 13.00 "
Diamond " Timothy. 3.25 "
Pure. Clean. The Best. Ask for Samples.

—OF—
QUALITY Geo. Keith & Sons,
124 King Street, East, TORONTO.

FENCE TALK No. 2

Find out beforehand the strength difference between Page Wire Fences and other kinds. Needn't buy blindfold any more. Test for yourself—this way:

Make the dealer give you a foot-long piece of the horizontal wire from the other kind of fence—and a piece from a Page Fence.

Heat both pieces cherry-red. Drop them in cold water. And then—

Try to bend them—both of them.

The Page wire will be found to have taken such a temper that it will cut glass. The other wire will bend like sheet-tin and easier.

That test proves Page wire to be "high-carbon" wire that will take a temper—which simply means it is high class—lots of steel in it—hence far greater strength, toughness, power to stand strain and stand up.

And that test also proves other fence-wire to be merely "hard drawn" that softens if you try to temper it. Such wire must stretch too much in service—must make only saggy fences—must give out in short order.

Make the test first; you'll see then why the cent or two more Page Wire Fence costs per rod is a great investment—because it gets you a fence that will outlast other kinds two-to-one—because Page Fence is fully a third stronger than the others.

And you will see, too, that this great strength makes it possible to stretch Page Fence tighter—and to use fewer posts to hold it tight. The saving in posts figures 5 to 8 cents a rod—and yet the Page Fence will be a stancher fence.

Let us send you a booklet that proves why Page Fences wear best and tells how you can prove fence-quality before you buy it. Get the booklet from the nearest place of the Page Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Walkerville, Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Vancouver, Victoria.

"PAGE FENCES WEAR BEST"

COOPER'S FLUID

Unrivalled Testimony.

Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

Huntingdon, Que., January 27th, 1909.
Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Toronto, Ont.:

Gentlemen,—I have used the sample can of Fluid Dip as a disinfectant, and find it all that you claim for it. As an insecticide I am of the opinion that it will be valuable, and as its merits become known it will be appreciated by our stockmen. No stockmen should be without some preparation of this kind in the stable.

(Sgd.) Very truly yours,
W. F. STEPHEN, Secretary-Treasurer.

Re Cooper's Fluid.

Stratford, Ont., February 9th, 1909.
Messrs. Wm. Cooper & Nephews,
Toronto, Ont.:

Gentlemen,—You doubtless will be pleased to know that I have used "Cooper's Dip" on my herd, and have found it to be everything claimed for it. No doubt, when this valuable preparation becomes better known among Canadian breeders, it will be as extensively used in Canada as it now is in other countries, where it is known as the standard dip. Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) W. W. BALLANTYNE.

Kills Ticks, Lice and Fleas. Cures Mange, Ringworm and Abortion. Prevents all infectious disease. Learn more about it in booklet "C." Mailed free, if you tell us in which paper you saw this advertisement, and how many head of sheep you have.

Wm. Cooper & Nephews, 152 Bay Street, Toronto.

DISPERSION AUCTION SALE

Of Pure-bred SHORTHORN CATTLE, the Property of Fitzgerald Bros., Mount St. Louis, Simcoe Co., Ont., on

TUESDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1909

CONSISTING OF 54 HEAD.

40 females and 14 bulls, including herd bull, Roan Lord =65155-, of the Roan Lady family. Such bulls as British Statesman (imp.), Diamond Jubilee (imp.) and Loyal Duke (imp.) have been used in the herd. Sale will commence at 1 p. m. Conveyance will meet trains at Coldwater and Phelpsston on G. T. R., on day of sale, and at C. H. G. on C. P. R., on night before and day of sale. Terms: Ten months' credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes; 6 per cent. discount off for cash. We are also offering to lease our farm for a term of years; it consists of 550 acres, 350 first-class farm land, balance pasture and timber land. A lunch will be provided for all guests on application. Long-distance phone, Elmvale Central.

J. K. McWEN, Auctioneer. FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont., who sailed from Halifax on the 13th inst. for Great Britain, announces in our advertising columns that he expects to land a new importation of Clydesdales and Hackneys about March 10th. His motto being quality, rather than quantity, he expects to bring out the class of horses which meet the requirements of the trade in this country, and which meet with a ready sale.

Scott Bros., Highgate, Ont., report the following recent sales of Shorthorns: To W. R. Attridge, Highgate, Ont., a red yearling bull, Duke of Oxford, sired by Lord Lieutenant (imp.), and from a good milking dam; he is a very promising young bull. To Skinner Bros., Rutherford, Ont., the two-year-old heifer, Miss Broadhooks =76773-, by Lord Lieutenant (imp.); this is one of our good ones, and will make a show cow. To J. E. Gosnell, Highgate, Ont., two two-year-old heifers (twins), Marigold Queen =76771-, and Marigold Princess =76772-; they will make a pair of useful cows. We have four good young bulls on hand, ten months to two years old, and a few more choice heifers. The dull days for Shorthorns seem to have past.

HOMWOOD HOLSTEINS.

Superiority of type, enormous udder development, and strong constitutions, are particularly characteristic of the Homewood herd of Holstein cattle, the property of Mr. M. L. Haley, of Springford, Ont., in Oxford County. Seldom, indeed, has it been the writer's privilege to look over a more uniform lot of this great milking-machine breed. It will be remembered that the cow, Lady Aggie De Kol, winner of the championship over all milk breeds in the dairy test at the late Winter Fair at Guelph, was a member of this herd, and owned by Mr. Haley. Since then she has been officially tested, with the result that she has to her credit 88 lbs. of milk in one day, and 27 lbs. butter in seven days. Other official records of the herd vary from 13 lbs. for two-year-olds and 18 lbs. for three-year-olds to the above for developed cows. Another of the herd, Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde 3rd, won first prize in the Guelph test, in the class for 36 months of age. Her official record at 3 years and 8 months, is 18 lbs. butter in seven days. At the head of this great herd is Prince Abbecker Mercena, whose four nearest dams have one-day milk records that average 85 lbs., and seven-day butter records that average 25 lbs. His assistant in service is Prince De Kol Posch, a son of the Guelph champion cow, Lady Aggie De Kol, who has to her credit an official record of 88 lbs. milk in one day, and 27 lbs. butter in seven days. From such breeding as this, there are for sale three bull calves, one of them out of the above-mentioned cow, Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde; also one bull, now rising two years, by that great sire, Count Mercena Posch, and out of a cow that made 18 lbs. butter in seven days, two months after calving. There are also for sale a few females.

TRADE TOPIC.

SKILL REQUIRED TO CAST A BELL.—The best bells, like the best pianos, are made only by those who have given a life study to the work. Probably that is the reason why bells cast by the McShane Bell Foundry Co., of Baltimore, Md., bear so high a reputation. McShane bells make Sunday morning musical, and call from factory and school to daily labor and study in almost every town and hamlet. McShane bells are cast from a fixed alloy of New, Superior Copper, and the best imported block tin, which produces the depth and richness of tone and prolongation of sound necessary to a good bell. But a bell, when cast, is not completed; it must be mounted. Here, again, McShane bells score against others, the Patent Rotary Yoke being the best hanging ever devised, and by means of which the danger of cracking is almost entirely avoided. All McShane bells of 100 weight and upwards have springs attached to prevent the clapper from resting on the bell after striking. This, of course, prevents a metallic sound, and insures full resonance and pure tone.

Nitrate of Soda

(Plant Food)

NITRATE SOLD IN ORIGINAL BAGS.

The Nitrate Agencies Company

1103 Temple Building,
TORONTO, CANADA.

Orders Promptly Filled—Write
for Quotations and Literature.

FARMERS,
FRUIT, AND
VEGETABLE GROWERS



WHY ARE YOU IMPORTING PHOSPHATE AND AMMONIA WHICH IS A BY-PRODUCT OF YOUR FARMS OF WHICH YOU ARE EXPORTING MANY THOUSAND TONS ANNUALLY BONES AND WHICH CONTAIN LARGE QUANTITIES OF PHOSPHORIC ACID AND AMMONIA

KINDLY ANSWER THE ABOVE

PURE BONE MEAL IS THE CHEAPEST FERTILIZER.

THIS PLANT FOOD IS ALL FROM OUR CANADIAN SOILS AND SHOULD ALL GO BACK SEND FOR PRICES, ETC.

THE W.A. FREEMAN CO. LIMITED
HAMILTON, CANADA

SETTLERS' TRAINS

TO
MANITOBA, ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN

By Canadian Pacific direct line

For Settlers travelling with livestock and effects

Special Trains will leave Toronto Each TUESDAY in MARCH and APRIL at 10.15 p.m.

Settlers and families without livestock should use

Regular Trains leaving Toronto 10.15 p.m. daily Tourist Sleeping Cars Fastest Time

COLONIST CARS ON ALL TRAINS No Charge for Berths

Low Colonist Rates Only Through Service to the West

Apply to nearest agent for full information and free copy of "Settlers' Guide" or write R. L. Thompson, D.P.A., C.P.R., Toronto



The HEGGE Eureka Portable SHORT LOG SAW MILL as easily moved as a threshing

Write for circular Mounted on wheels, especially designed for sawing R. R. cross ties or short logs 30 in. x 10 ft. and under. Mfg. by Salem Iron Works, Winston-Salem, N. C., U.S.A.

International Harvester Co. of America, Agents for Canada, Ottawa, Canada.

Plank-Frame Barns!

Don't build a homemade barn frame. Get one of Gilmore's ready-made, guaranteed, correct plank frames, delivered at your station, freight paid, for less money than you can have it framed on your own farm. Have also the best frame for skating rinks and lumber sheds. Complete drawings and instructions at a small cost. Write for particulars.

ALF. A. GILMORE, HUNTINGDON, QUE.

SEED BARLEY In 1908 field competition won Mandshauri by 9 1/2 points over county, and 2 points over Province. Very clean, heavy yielder, strong strawed. One dollar per bushel. J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

ROOFS THAT NEVER WEAR OUT

Sea Green or Purple Slate

Is nature's own product—not man made. Quarried from solid rock—split into convenient form for laying, and then in its natural state ready for the roof.

SOLID ROCK CAN NOT WEAR OUT

It can't burn, rust, warp, crack, tear or decay. That's why Sea Green or Purple Slate Roofs never wear out and never require painting and repairing like all other roofing. Sea Green or Purple Slate Roofs are suitable for any building, new or old. Give perfect protection. Reduce insurance rates because spark and fire-proof. Afford clean easter water. Not affected by heat or cold. First cost—only a trifle more than short lived roofing. Settle your roof question for all time. Don't spend more money for poor roofing. Write to us for our free book "ROOFS"—it will save you money. Give name of your local roofer. Write today.

AMERICAN SEA GREEN SLATE CO.
Box 3 Granville, N. Y.

PERFECT POTATO PLANTING

Every farmer knows the importance of proper potato planting. Here's a machine that does it perfectly. Has none of the faults common with common planters. Opens the furrow perfectly, drops the seed correctly, covers it uniformly, and best of all never bruises or punctures the seed. Send a postal for our 1908 free book.



There is money in potato-growing if you use Iron Age Machinery. Double your acreage and order a Planter, and you will wonder how you ever did without one. Price and catalogue on application to W. A. BROUGHTON, Sarnia, Ont. (Canadian Agent).

STEEL WHEELS STRONGER THAN WOODEN.



Wooden wheels, with their easily-rotted spokes, cannot compare in durability with our Wide-tire Steel Wheels, with their rot-proof, staggered spokes. And our steel wheels are lighter and cheaper, as well as stronger, than wooden. Will carry as heavy a load as a team can draw. Guaranteed too. Please send for catalogue, which tells the whole story. Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., Ltd., Orillia, Ont. 4

IF YOU'VE NEVER WORN



FOR SALE: A QUANTITY OF NEWMARKET OATS

That took first prize at the Winter Fair, Ottawa. Also took prize in the Eldon Fairs Field Competition. Price 20 cts. per bush, F. O. B. ANDREW MCKAY, WOODVILLE, ONT.

MORE GOOD CIDER CAN BE MADE FROM THE SAME AMOUNT OF APPLES WITH ONE OF OUR PRESSES THAN WITH ANY OTHER, AND THE JUICE WILL BE BETTER-KEEPING, AND BRING HIGHER PRICES.

HYDRAULIC POWER PRESSES are available in various sizes 25 to 400 lbs. capacity. Also Steam Exsiccators, Gas Engines, etc. Catalog FREE. THE HYDRAULIC PRESS MFG. CO. Box 111 Mt. Gilead, Ohio

GOSSIP.

Andrew McKay, Woodville, Ont., advertises for sale Newmarket seed oats, first prize at Winter Fair, Ottawa; third prize in Eldon Fair's Field Competition. See the advertisement in this issue.

Mr. J. A. Gerswell, Bond Head, Ont., writes: My Oxford Down sheep and Yorkshire swine are in fine condition, and standing the winter well. I have had excellent results from my advertisement in "The Farmer's Advocate," and very gratifying reports from following sales: Imp. Sunset, a fine ram of W. A. Treweek's breeding, to Mr. John Patterson, Caledonia. Yearling rams to the following: Robert Brown, Fennels; Wm. Weeks, Burk's Falls; Adam Averill and Chas. Watt, Bond Head. Yearling ewes to Joshua Gilroy, Lyn, and W. J. Abernethy; ram lambs to H. Obrien, Lasky; C. Honnsome, Bradford. Our Yorkshire sales have been too numerous to further occupy your space. We are still offering some nice young sows, bred; some good ewe lambs, and a limited number of shearing ewes, in lamb.

Mr. O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont., writes: I have just sold to Mr. Edward Hoy, of Orchard, Ont., the two imported Clydesdale stallions, Lord Romeo and St. Boswell. Lord Romeo is a two-year-old; he is wide both in front and behind, with a good middle, and his legs, feet and pasterns are all that can be desired. His pedigree is of the best, his sire, Bulwark, being a son of the famous Baron's Pride. Bulwark is also a full brother of the noted prizewinning mare, Emperics. Baron Romeo, as his name indicates, is closely related to the noted Prince Romeo, by the old Prince of Wales (673). St. Boswells is low-set, thick, and wide, with the best of underpinning, and has proved himself a good stock-getter. He is sired by McRath, by the noted Macgregor, by Darnley (222). St. Boswell's dam is sired by Auld Reekie, a Highland Society winner. Their choice blood and individual excellence will recommend them to all who want to breed first-class stock.

J. T. GIBSON'S SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

The great herd of Shorthorns, the property of Mr. J. T. Gibson, of Denfield, Ont., that has produced so many winners at the leading shows in Canada, have among them at the present time a number of heifers that bid fair to duplicate the honor of their great predecessor that carried off the junior championship at Toronto two years ago. Mr. Gibson has indeed been fortunate in his selection of herd-headers that invariably left him something superior, to-wit: Imp. Governor-General, Imp. Prime Minister, Imp. Proud Gift, and the present stock bull, that as a sire is proving the equal of any of them, the Bruce Mayflower bull, Star Prince, one of the very low-down, thick kind, that is leaving living images of his own type and quality. Mr. Gibson has lately purchased as assistant stock bull, the thick-fleshed, mossy-handling, Cruickshank Clipper-bred, Baron's Pride, whose breeding leaves nothing to be desired, while his type is essentially modern. On blood lines the herd is made up of representatives of the following families: Undine, C. Clipper, C. Julia or J., Rosemary, Mina, Wimple, Matilda, and others Scotch-topped Bates. The herd is always kept in good breeding condition, in proper shape to go right along in the hands of those that fit for exhibition purposes. Just now there are for sale a number of heifers that will prove money-makers for their fortunate purchasers. In young bulls there are none left over four months of age, so great has been the demand.

The superiority of the flock of Lincoln sheep is too well known on both sides of the lines to need any words of commendation. Mr. Gibson has exhibited Lincolns at Chicago for nine years, and has won the wether prizes every year. Last December he only missed one first prize in either pure-breds or in grades, in the fat sheep classes, and that in competition with sheep from England, as well as the leading flocks from the United States, all of which goes to prove that the Denfield flock has no superiors, and very few equals.

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Yes, we mean just that. If you want to know about a reliable

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that is fire, lightning, rust and storm proof—write us. We'll give you some hard facts that ought to turn you against wood and convert you to metal. Give us a chance—write us.

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MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO and WINNIPEG (S)

RAW FURS

100,000 MUSKRAT
5,000 RED FOXES
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WANTED IMMEDIATELY. WE ALSO BUY OTHER FURS.
Ship to us at once and satisfy yourself that WE are the VERY BEST buyers of Raw Furs in Canada.
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There are two reasons why a farmer should use paint. The first is that it makes his farm look better. The second (and most important) is that it makes his buildings and farm implements last longer. Using paint rightly doesn't mean using it often. If you use the right paint and apply it properly, you will not have to use it often. Economy in painting comes from using paint that does the work best, that goes on easiest, covers most and protects longest—not paint that is cheapest per gallon.

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GREAT DISPERSION SALE

AT ANNANDALE STOCK FARM, TILLSONBURG, ONTARIO, ON
Thursday and Friday, March 11 and 12, 1909.

100 Registered Holsteins and Ayrshires 100
20 BROOD SOWS, 20 SHOATS, AND 2 BOARS.

Heavy and Light Horses, Farm Machinery, etc. Absolutely everything goes, as the owner is retiring from farming.

Of the Holsteins: There is one daughter of Calamity Jane, and one of Calamity Jane 2nd; 28 of the get of PRINCE POSCH CALAMITY, son of Calamity Jane, 25.1 lbs. butter a week, sire's dam, Alta Posch, 27.1 lbs.—world's record for a 2-yr.-old; 7 of the get of King Veeman De Kol, dam Jessie Veeman A, 26.25 lbs., sire's dam, Sadie Vale Concordia, over 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. The blood of the best performers is found in members of this herd, and nearly all those old enough to be in milk are in the A. R. with large records. Idaline Pauline De Kol, record 90.5 lbs. milk 1 day, 593.6 lbs. in 7 days. A son and daughter of hers, and many other goods, will be sold. The service bulls are Paladin Ormsby and Idaline Paul Veeman, whose 3 nearest dams average 27 lbs. butter in 7 days. These bulls will be sold, many of their get, and cows with calf to them.

The Ayrshires include the great public test cows: Jean Armour, Annie Laurie 2nd, and their sons and daughters. There will be 13 Ayrshire cows; all that are milking are entered in the Record of Performance, and there are many good young things: the get of Scottie, whose dam has a record of 12,733 lbs. of milk in ten months, and of Stadocana Advance, whose dam, Lily, and her dam, Almedia, are R. of P. cows, the latter with a record of 11,357 lbs. milk in 1 year. He will be sold, and a son of his from Jean Armour and others. Catalogue tells all about them.

The horses include: 1 CLYDE MARE, 8 yrs. old; wt. 1,710 lbs.; with foal. SPAN OF HACKNEYS, 2 and 3 yrs. old, and several A1 work horses used to 3 and 4 horse hitches.

All the farm machinery: Potato Cutter, Planter, Sorter, Sprayer and Digger, Upright Boiler (6 h. p.), 2 Choppers, Haying and Grain Harvesting Machinery—for fast work and labor-saving—3 and 4 horse hitches.

SEED CORN, SEED POTATOES, CLOVER SEED.

Everything, in fact, of use on a large, up-to-date farm.

Meeting will be held in opera house nights of sale. Addressed by able speakers.

Terms: Time, up to 1 year, to suit purchaser, on approved notes bearing 6 per cent. interest. Sale, under cover, commences at 1 p.m. 11th, and 9 a.m. 12th. Cattle will be sold 12th March. Everything else 11th.

AUCTIONEERS:

Maj. E. R. Almas, Maj. T. M. Moore, Maj. E. J. House, Col. D. L. Perry, Col. L. G. Pearce,
Norwich, Springfield, Tillsonburg, Columbus, Ohio, Tillsonburg,

Catalogues by 26th February. Write:

GEO. RICE, PROP., TILLSONBURG, ONTARIO

POTASH

has absolutely no substitute as an ingredient of a COMPLETE FERTILIZER for all Farm, Orchard and Garden crops.

This important "Plant Food" can be obtained from all leading fertilizer dealers and seedsmen in the highly-concentrated forms of

SULPHATE OF POTASH

AND

MURIATE OF POTASH.

Write for full particulars and copies of our free publications, including: "Fertilizing Orchard and Garden," "Potato Crop in Canada," "Fertilizing Root Crops and Vegetables," "Fertilizing Hay and Grain Crops," "Artificial Fertilizers: Their Nature and Use," etc., etc., to

Dominion Agricultural Offices of the Potash Syndicate,
1102-1105 Temple Building, Toronto, Ont.

Choice Farm Lands

FOR SALE ON EASY PAYMENTS.

In Western Canada there are great opportunities for the willing farmer. He can make money and success of farming. We have for sale the very choicest of Farm Lands in Saskatchewan, and guarantee to please the most particular. Let us tell you about them, and how others are making money here. Write at once for maps and pamphlets and full information. Our years of experience are at your disposal. All we want is to know if you are interested. Write at once.

TRACKSELL, ANDERSON & CO., REGINA, SASK.

British Columbia Office: 1210 Broad St., Victoria

HAVE YOU RECEIVED ONE OF "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" PREMIUMS

GOSSIP.

"Sir Donald," a buffalo bull, the last of the original herd of bison, captured as a calf 37 years ago, and placed with a herd in the National Park at Banff, in British Columbia, where all the rest of the originals have predeceased him, is doomed to die at the hands of the executioner in the near future. Sir Donald, who has passed his day, and been driven away from the herd by the younger bulls, will be shot, and his carcass mounted for exhibition purposes.

RIDGE DALE HOLSTEINS.

The Ridgedale herd of Holstein cattle holds the unique honor of being the only herd of the breed of any prominence in the County of Ontario, the property of R. W. Walker & Sons, Utica, Ont., some five miles south of Port Perry, and one and a half miles west of Manchester Station. The herd is nearly all of the well-known producing strains of Madam B. Diploma, and Maud Tenson. Of the former, Madam B 4th, bred in this herd, won first prize in the dairy test at Guelph two years ago, in the hands of Mr. Hulet, in the class for 36 months of age. Others from this herd have won in tests at Ottawa and other Eastern shows. Mr. Walker has never done any official testing, but as an instance of the great producing qualities of the herd, the scales show their milk-production on ordinary feed and care to be on an average, for developed cows, 60 lbs. a day, and some of them in their flush have gone as high as 70 lbs. They are an exceptionally large lot of cattle, of splendid dairy type, and carry large, well-balanced udders. The stock bull is Sir Inka Scot, bred by W. H. Simmonds, of New Durham, which is a guarantee of excellence and high official backing. Mr. Walker reports the demand and sale of Holsteins as exceedingly brisk. He has still for sale four bull calves from three to six months of age, and a few females.

MR. WALDIE'S CONSIGNMENT TO THE WOODSTOCK SHORT-HORN SALE.

In the consignment of cattle from the Shorthorn herd of Mr. William Waldie, Stratford, Ont., to the joint sale to be held at Woodstock, Ont., on March 4th, are five females and two bulls, all sired by the former stock bull, Star Prince =53900=, a choicely-bred Bruce Mayflower, whose dam was Sunny Princess (imp.), by Prince of Archers, and his sire, Lavender Star (imp.), a very choicely-bred Cruickshank Lavender. He is a bull that carries a wonderful amount of natural flesh, which he has transmitted to his offspring to a remarkable extent. He was the highest-priced bull bred by either Messrs. Pettit or Cargill, and sold at their sale at Hamilton a few years ago. The oldest of the females to be offered is just past three years. She is a Countess, and has a nice heifer calf at foot, sired by the stock bull, Roan Chief (imp.) =60865=, a choicely-bred Cruickshank Butterfly. There are also two yearling heifers of the same family in the offering. It might be said of this family that they are as near dual-purpose Short-horns as it would be possible to find, as they are extra heavy milkers, and, when dry, they put on flesh very rapidly. A very choice offering is a Rosewood heifer, just past a year old, very choicely bred, her dam and grandam both being bred by Wm. Duthie, Scotland, and she is as good as her pedigree. She is a wonderfully thick, smooth heifer. The two young bulls are 11 and 13 months old, respectively, and are both of the Bruce Rosalind family. They are an extra nice pair, and of good colors, one a nice red, and the other a beautiful roan. This family is very highly priced by those having any of them, the imported cow, Rosalind, being the only cow in Mr. Cargill's herd which he refused to price at one time. While these cattle have not been highly fitted for sale, they are in the very nicest condition to do the purchaser good. Catalogues will supply full information.

TRADE TOPIC.

"IRON AGE" The perfect portable planter which opens the furrow perfectly, drops the seed correctly, covers it uniformly and never bruises it, as advertised in this paper by the Balmann Manufacturing Company, the Canadian agent for which is W. A. Broughton, Sarnia, Ont.

HAD GIVEN UP ALL HOPE OF LIVING. Heart Trouble Cured by MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

Mrs. Andrew Savoy, Grattan's, N.B., writes: In the year of 1905 I was taken sick and did not think I could live any length of time. My trouble was with my heart and people told me that nothing could be done for a case like mine. I consulted the very best doctors but they could do me no good. For seven weeks I could hardly cross the floor. I had no pain, but was so weak nobody in the world can believe how I felt. I had given up all hopes of living and had given my little girl to my sister-in-law.

One day a friend came to see me, and calling me by name, said, "Lizzie, if I were you I would try a dose of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills as they are good for heart trouble." My husband got me a box, but for two days I was not feeling any better, but on the fourth day my husband said, "I believe those pills are doing you good." I was able to say "Yes, I feel a good deal better this morning." He said, "Well, I will get you another box right away." I took two boxes and three doses out of the third one, and I was perfectly well and have not been sick since then.

I will never be without them in my home for God knows if it had not been for Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I would not have been alive now."

Price 50 cents per box.
3 boxes for \$1.25.
The T. Milburn Co.,
Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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

I offer at my auction sale on MARCH 1st, near the G. T. R. station, Pickering, Bucephalus (imp.) [3338], by Sir Christopher. This is a fine blocky, deep-bodied, clean-boned sire, that has foaled 80 per cent. of mares this past season. He weighs 2,100 lbs. and is kind. This is a snap for someone. Farm is sold, and I must sell. Some of his colts may be seen at farm. Correspondence solicited. Trains met. Light horses, implements and Yorkshires sold at same time.

S. CHAS. BUNKER, PICKERING, ONT.

FOR SALE: IMP. HACKNEY STALLION, St. Regulus (252) 9000

Color chestnut. Very superior action. Age 7 years. Sure stock-getter. Any desired information cheerfully furnished. Apply to:

JAMES BLACKBURN, CREEMORE, ONT.

MR. A. I. HICKMAN

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England. exports pedigree live stock of every description to all parts of the world. During the spring months the export of light and heavy horses will be a specialty. Breeders should write and learn how to get in right. Mr. A. I. Hickman will be at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester, Eng., during the week of the Royal Show, and will be pleased to meet all foreign and colonial visitors there.

FOR SALE: Three Registered Clydesdale Stallions, rising four years old, also one registered brood mare, in foal to imported sire, four years old. One of these stallions is imported, others Canadian-bred. All three good heavy ones, with lots of quality. Apply to: R. T. Brownlee, Hemmingford, Que.

Shetland, Welsh and Iceland Ponies

I have on hand a number of single ponies and matched pairs; all ages; thoroughly broken to harness and reliable in every way.

E. DYMENT, Copetown P.O. and Sta.,

Shannonbank Clydesdales, Ayrshires & Yorkshires. One stallion rising three years, by Mr. Hopewell. Two young bulls ten months, and some heifers from six months to two years. Yorkshires of both sexes. W. H. TRAN, Cedar Grove, Ont., Locust Hill Sta., C. P. R.

For Sale! Two Canadian-bred Clydesdale Stallions (registered). Apply to: Wm. Burgess, Wallaceburg, Ont.

MY NEW IMPORTATION OF 23 Clydesdale Stallions

Which arrived in December, 1908, are all for sale. This lot include gets of the most famous sires. Four are by the renowned Everlasting, two are by Hiawatha. Please come and see them, or write to me. I am only two miles from the end of street car line. I also have two horse-bred Hackney stallions for sale at a low price.

O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONT.



UNION STOCK-YARDS Horse Exchange

WEST TORONTO, CANADA. The Greatest Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market. Auction sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc., every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and harness on hand for private sale every day. The largest, best equipped and most sanitary stables in Canada. Half-mile of railway loading chutes at stable door. Quarter-mile open track for showing horses. Northwest trade a specialty.

HERBERT SMITH, Manager. (Late Grand's Repository.)



NEW CLYDESDALE IMPORTATION.

My new importation of 24 Clydesdale stallions is now in my stables. I invite inspection and comparison. I think I have the best lot for size, style, character, quality and action ever imported. 27 Clyde stallions and 8 Hackney stallions to select from. Prices right, and terms to suit.

T. H. HASSARD, MARKHAM, ONT.

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Clydesdale Stallions and Mares!

A fresh lot has just arrived, including many prizewinners. Some extra big ones. Prices right. Inspection invited.

DALGETY BROS., LONDON, ONTARIO. Stables Fraser House. Address correspondence to Dalgety Bros., Glencoe, Ont.

CLYDESDALES AND FRENCH COACHERS

We have still on hand a few choice Clydesdale stallions—all young—that for size, style and quality will stand inspection. We have also a few Clyde fillies—imported and Canadian-bred, and two French Coach stallions. Correspondence and inspection invited. Our prices are easy and terms to suit. Phone connection.

R. NESS & SON, HOWICK, QUEBEC.

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS.—Both imported and Canadian-bred.

at Columbus, Ont., the Home of the Winners. Our last importation landed in August. They include the pick of Scotland, from such renowned sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Baron o' Bucklyvie, Hiawatha, Marsells, Sir Everest, and Prince Thomas. We have on hand over 30 head to choose from, from the above noted sires, from 1 to 6 years old, and including stallions and mares. Correspondence solicited. Call and see them at our barns, Columbus, Ont., before purchasing elsewhere. Our prices are right. Long-distance phone in houses. Phone office, Myrtle station, C.P.R.; Brooklin station, G.T.R.; Oshawa station, G.T.R.

Smith & Richardson & Sons, Columbus, Ont.

Imported Clydesdale Stallion to Rent "Lord Cathcart" Imp. (1906); sire Pride of Blacon (Scottish Champ.); g. sire Baron's Pride. Five years; brown; white points; sound; quiet. A proved sire of grand stock. \$25 for season, payable Feb. 1910, with option purchase. Rare chance. Also beautiful Hackney yearling colt and mares. MOUNT VICTORIA STOCK FARM, HUDSON HEIGHTS, P. O. ED. WATSON, MANAGER. T. B. MACAULAY, PROPRIETOR.

IMP. CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES.—Our new importation of stallions and fillies are the best we could select in Scotland, particularly well bred, with the size, smoothness and quality that Canadians admire. Show-ring stuff. Come and see them. Will sell on terms to suit. JOHN A. BOAG & SON, QUEENSVILLE P. O. Ont.; Newmarket Sta., G. T. R. Telegraph and telephone one-half mile from farm. Metropolitan Street Ry. from Toronto crosses the farm.

IMPORTED SHIRES At their St. Thomas stables the John Chambers & Sons Co., of England have for sale stallions and fillies from their noted Shire stud, high-class representatives of the breed. Correspondence solicited. Address DR. C. K. GEARY, St. Thomas, Ont.

Clydesdales and Hackneys We have for sale a few choice Clydesdale mares, imported and Hackney stallions and Canadian-bred; also some Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions. HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONTARIO. G. T. R. and C. N. R. Long-distance phone.

NEW IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES. My new importation of Clydesdales are now in my stables: 14 stallions, 2 fillies. Visitors will find them as choice a lot as ever seen in Canada. Big, full of style and quality, and bred right royally. T. D. ELLIOTT, Bolton, Ontario, P. O. and Station

EXPECT TO LAND MY NEW IMPORTATION OF COMPLETELY CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS about March 10th. My motto is: Quality, not quantity. THOS. L. MERGER, MARKDALE, ONT., P. O. AND STA.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES My new importation for 1908 has now arrived—stallions and fillies—personally selected. Richest in breeding; highest in quality; with abundance of size and character. Sold on terms to suit. GEO. G. STEWART, HOWICK, QUEB.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES My new importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, landed a short time ago, are an exceptionally choice lot, full of flashy quality, style and character, and right royally bred. I will sell them at very close prices, and on terms to suit. C. W. BARBER, Gatineau Point, Quebec. "Close to Ottawa."

Clydesdales imported and Canadian-bred. Our mares all are bred to Acme (imp.), the 8th best breeding horse in Scotland in 1907. Four male foals and one filly, all from high-class (imp.) mares, for sale right. R. M. HOLTBY, Sta. & P. O. Manchester, Ont., G. T. R.; Myrtle, Ont., C. P. R.

GOSSIP.

Mr. A. G. Cooke, of Notre Dame du Laus, Que., has recently purchased from Mr. E. Dymont, Gilead's Spring Farm, Copetown, Ont., a beautiful pair of Welsh pony fillies, perfectly matched, and good actors for small ponies. Mr. Dymont's advertisement appears in "The Farmer's Advocate," and anyone wishing to obtain ponies can depend upon him for a square deal as a breeder of high-class ponies, of which he has always several pairs on hand for sale.

SUMMERHILL HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES.

The name Summerhill, denoting the splendid stock farm of Messrs. D. C. Flatt & Son, of Millgrove, Ont., is without doubt one of the most widely and favorably known of the stock farms in Canada, due to the fact that the Messrs. Flatt have, for many years, been the most extensive importers and breeders of Large English Yorkshire hogs in America. But Yorkshires are not the only line of pure-bred stock on this noted farm. Realizing that the breeding of dairy cattle in connection with their Yorkshire-breeding industry would work together to advantage, they decided to establish a herd of Holsteins, and to that end spared neither trouble nor expense in laying a foundation for a herd that is certain to soon develop into one of the most noted in the country. At a very long price they purchased the remarkably richly-bred bull, Summerhill Choice Goods, a son of that greatest of America's sires, Pontiac Korndyke, whose dam, Belle Korndyke, was the first cow that made an official record of 25 lbs. of butter in seven days. But probably the greatest success of this bull as a sire lies in the fact that 90 per cent. of his daughters have shown a butter-fat test of 4 per cent. He has also five daughters, which, of course, are half-sisters to Summerhill Choice Goods, that have records that average 29½ lbs. of butter each in seven days, and their butter-fat test showed an average of 4.3 per cent. One of these cows holds the world's four-year-old record of 31½ lbs. in seven days. The dam of Summerhill Choice Goods was Lady Irene of Woodlawn, whose milk record for one year is 18,000 lbs., and 7-day butter-record is 24 lbs., and after being in milk six months she won the dairy test at Heuvelton, N. Y. One of the foundation cows, also purchased at a long price, is Francy 3rd, that won the dairy test and championship over all breeds at the Ottawa Winter Fair in 1908, and repeated the performance again this year, in very strong company, and this in her three and four year old form. Her record at Ottawa this year was the best made at any of this winter's show tests. She has never as yet been tested for a seven-day record, but experts claim she is easily capable of a 30-lb. record. She is now raising a beautiful heifer calf, for which Mr. Flatt has refused a most tempting offer. As an instance of the great producing qualities of this strain, we might say that her dam, Francy, gave 104 lbs. of milk in one day. Others purchased as foundation stock were Springbrook Countess, that holds a two-year-old record of 17 lbs., and two of her daughters in the herd only need official testing to make honorable records. Cora Keyes De Kol is another that at three years of age made 16½ lbs. These are illustrative of the high-class character of the herd as it stands at present. There are a few young bulls for sale, one a grandson of that great cow, Sadie Vale Concordia, for several years the world's champion. In point of high-class quality, the Yorkshires were never stronger than at the present time, as next fall's exhibit will prove. The unparalleled success of this herd in the show-rings of Canada and the United States, has probably never been equalled by any other herd in the world, due entirely to their superior excellence. The Messrs. Flatt are seriously considering making another importation this year, which will be welcome news to Yorkshire breeders, as new blood is needed just now, and orders for breeding stock should be sent in good time. Although there are about 75 sows in breeding, so great is the demand on this herd for stock for breeding purposes, that the supply is very limited.

HORSE OWNERS! USE

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM. A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for circulars. Special advice free. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

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

Radiol

RADIOL TREATMENT Prolongs the life of a horse's legs. Completely removes by radiation all soft swellings that disfigure and lame a horse, as Strained Tendons, Windgalls, Bog Spavins, Capped Elbow, Big Leg, Enlarged Glands, etc. No Blister; No Laying Up; No Hair Removed. RADIOL TREATMENT fines down a worn horse's legs, and is a certain cure for puffy joints and Sprains, Prevents Filled Legs. An intelligent use of the "RADIOL LAMP WASH" counteracts that daily wear and tear of the legs unavoidable in training, racing or on the road. One flask of "Radiol" will make a gallon of valuable leg wash. 6 Mar. 1909. Dear Sir,—I have found Radiol very effective in reducing capped hocks and similar enlargements on horses' legs, and I therefore consider your claim that it is a necessary stable requisite quite genuine. Yours faithfully, W. H. PRICH, Stable Manager to the Earl of Minto, Howick, N. B., England. WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET AND USES OF "RADIOL." Ask your chemist for "RADIOL." Price \$3 a large flask, or post free from Canadian Agent: Thos. Reid, 9 St. Nicholas St., Montreal. Manufactured by The Radiol Co., 213 Westminster Bridge Road, London, England.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Whose, Roar, have Thick Wind, or Choke-down, can be removed with ABSORBINE. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 3 D free. ABSORBINE, \$2.00 for mailing, \$1.00 delivered. Reduces Gout, Tumors, Wens, Varicose Veins, Ulcers, Hydrocele, Varicocele. Book free. Made only by W. F. Y. UIG, P. O. Box 73, Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN, BONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Ormsby Grange Stock Farm,

ORMSTOWN, P. Q. DUNCAN McEACHRAN, F. R. C. V. S., D. V. S., Proprietor.

Importer and breeder of high-class pure-bred CLYDESDALES. Farmers or ranchmen starting breeding Clydes, pure or grade, specially invited to correspond.

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wender cures inflammation of lungs, bowels and kidneys. The 20th-century wonder. Agents wanted in every county. Write for terms. DR. BELL, V. S. Kingstons, Ont.

Shires, Shorthorns and Lincolns

We are now offering eight specially good young bulls, richly bred, and will be priced right; also a dozen heifers. Some choice young Shire fillies. And Lincolns of both sexes. John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont. Weston Station.



COMBINATION SALE OF High-class Shorthorns

At Woodstock Sale Pavilion, on March 4, '09,

Which includes a fine offering of young bulls, imported and Canadian-bred, representing the Kilblean Beauty, Brookhooks, Mina, Village Girl, Matchless and Brawith Bud families. The females are equally as good, and include some imported cows and a choice lot of two-year-old heifers in calf to first-class bulls. Contributed by:

Wm. Waldie, Stratford;
J. A. Latimer, Woodstock;
Scott Bros., Highgate;

T. E. Robson, London;
J. T. Gibson, Denfield;
H. J. Davis, Woodstock.

For catalogues apply to: H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.
Capt. T. E. Robson, Auctioneer.

Make Your Own Stock Food.

One pound of Barnes English Compound makes ten pounds of stock food, by mixing it with three pounds of linseed meal and six pounds of corn meal. As a conditioner and flesh-producer has no equal. Postpaid on receipt of 50c., money order or stamps. Address: S. G. Amsden, Windsor, Ont.



The Sunny Side HEREFORDS

For sale: 6 choice bull calves, 2 good yearling bulls. I can yet spare some cows and heifers. Special value in bulls and heifers.

Write for prices. Long-distance phone.

M. H. O'NEIL, SOUTHGATE, ONT.

THE "MAPLES" HEREFORDS

Canada's Greatest Show Herd. For Sale: 25 bulls from 6 to 18 months of age, bred from imported and show stock; also about the same number of heifers, none better. Prices right.



W. H. HUNTER,
Orangeville P.O. and Sta.

HOMESTEAD ABERDEEN-ANGUS



Good individuals and good breeding, at prices that anyone wanting a good young bull or heifer can afford to pay. Come and see them.

WM. ISCHE,
Sebringville, Ont.

GLENGORE ABERDEEN Present offering: One bull 2 year old, and three choice yearling bulls, and anything in the female line. A choice lot and sold right. GEO. DAVIS & SONS, ALTON, ONT. Station, C. P. R.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE!

FOR SALE: Some of the best strains. Several fine heifers; also cows and a couple of bulls. Apply: **MANAGER,**

GRAPE GRANGE FARM, CLARKSBURG, ONT.

Aberdeen-Angus For sale: The right sort, some of them by Klondyke, imp. Drumbo station. **WALTER HALL,** Washington, Ontario.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle. SUFFOLK DOWN SHEEP. If you require either of these breeds, write: **JAMES BOWMAN,** Elm Park, Guelph, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns Canada's greatest living sire, Mildred's Royal, heads my herd. For sale are young bulls and heifers, show stuff and Toronto winners, out of Stamford, Lady Ythan, Claret, Emeline, Matchless and Belona dams. A visit will be appreciated. **GEO. GILR,** Grand Valley P. O., Ont. Walden, Sta. C. P. R.

Greengill Shorthorns!

For sale: A fine lot of young bulls, two of them 10 months of age, the rest July and August calves. All have high official backing, making them very desirable herd leaders. All the females that could be spared are already sold. Mr. Ede reports the demand for Holsteins as far greater than the supply.

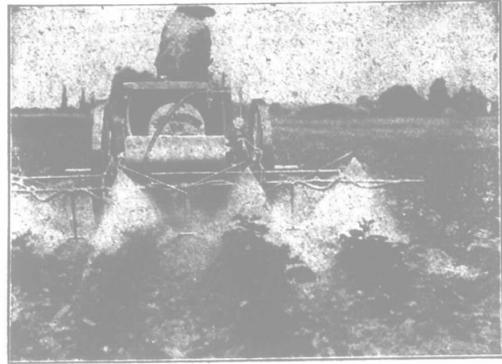
GOSSIP.

MINOR HEIR AND DAN PATCH.

Minor Heir, 1.59½, the great pacer of 1908, will not be raced in the regular racing events by his new owner this year, but he will be raced in a series of exhibition races with his stable companion, Dan Patch, 1.55½, and Mr. M. W. Savage, who owns both horses, says whenever the two great stallions start together, the race will be a genuine contest, no hippodroming, and that the best one will win. Mr. Savage also intends to hook the two famous stallions to pole and take a shy at the team record for pacers, 2.05½, held by Direct Hal and Prince Direct, and it seems certain that the statisticians will have a new record to chronicle, before the close of 1909. Many engagements have been made by Mr. Savage to exhibit his great pacers at big fairs next season, and he has expressed the opinion that he could book the season solid for them if it was 52 weeks long.

CENTRE AND HILL VIEW HOLSTEINS.

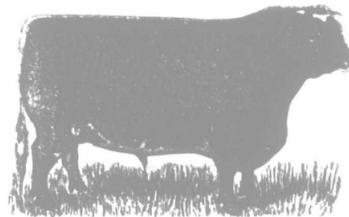
A visit to Centre and Hill View Stock Farms, the property of Mr. P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Ont., five miles south-east of Woodstock, found the 120 head of highly-bred and highly-producing Holstein cattle in prime condition. The great cow, Maud of Kent 2nd, now in her 17th year, is still steadily producing in large paying quantities. In her 14th year, nine months after freshening, she gave 57 lbs. of milk a day, and 17 lbs. of butter in 7 days, thereby winning fifth prize over all America, in the eight months after calving, American Association test. And a daughter of hers, Oxford Maud, won first prize in the same association test for 30 days, giving 1,515 lbs. of milk that tested 4.2 per cent. butter-fat. After milking 9½ months, she again won fifth place in another test of the same association, and all this as a two-year-old. These are only two of that great producing strain, of which there are a number in the herd. Thirty-five of the milking females of the herd are in the Advanced Registry, 20 with records that average 18 lbs. of butter in seven days; three 3-year-olds, with records that average 16 lbs.; twelve 2-year-olds, with records that average 12 lbs. A number of them have given 15,000 lbs. and over of milk during the milking season. This year Mr. Ede has entered a number for the Record-of-Performance test. The stock bulls are: Bonheur Statesman, whose sire is a brother to the world's champion, Colantha 4th's Johanna, and whose dam has a record of 25 lbs. butter. This bull's dam has a record of 21 lbs., and her dam a record of 23 lbs. The other stock bull is Brookbank Butter Baron, whose dam and sire's dam have official records that average 23 lbs. each, and their butter-fat test showed 4.65 per cent. of butter-fat. From such breeding as this, there are for sale eight young bulls, two of them 10 months of age, the rest July and August calves. All have high official backing, making them very desirable herd leaders. All the females that could be spared are already sold. Mr. Ede reports the demand for Holsteins as far greater than the supply.



This shows the H. P. SPRAMOTOR arranged for spraying potatoes; three nozzles to a row and four rows; two spraying from the sides and one from the top, adjustable as to height and width up to 40-in. rows. Nozzles absolutely will not clog. 12-gallon air tank. Automatic and hand controlled. 100 lbs. pressure guaranteed with 12 nozzles open. An acre can be sprayed in 20 minutes. Has agitator clean-out pressure relief into tank and nozzle protector all under control of the driver from seat. For 1 or 2 horses. Fitted for orchards, vineyards and grain crops. Can be operated by hand. This ad. will not appear again in this paper. If interested, write now **SPRAMOTOR, LTD.,** 1054 King St., London, Ont.

Auction Sale of Shorthorns AT CLOVER LEA STOCK FARM, PINE RIVER, ONT.

Second annual sale of young bulls, heifers and young cows in calf to Golden Cross (imp.). Eight miles from Ripley, Ontario, G. T. R., on



THURSDAY, MARCH 4th, 1909, R. H. Reid & Sons will sell 16 head of Shorthorns: 6 young bulls from 10 to 15 months, also 7 heifers and 3 young cows in calf. Terms: 8 months' credit on approved paper, or 6 per cent. per annum off for cash. Parties coming to Ripley the night before will find good accommodation at Royal Hotel, where they will be met next morning by teams and taken to the farm. Teams will also meet noon trains on day of sale and take you to the farm, where lunch will be ready. Send for catalogue.
R. H. REID & SONS, PINE RIVER, ONT.
John Purvis, Auctioneer.

WE ARE PRICING VERY REASONABLY 10 Choicely-bred Young Shorthorn Bulls

Also one extra good imported bull, 22 months old. We have always something good to offer in females. Imported or home-bred. Write for what you want, or come and see them. Bell phone at each farm. **W. G. PETTIT & SONS,** Farms close to Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R. **FREEMAN, ONTARIO.**

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS.

Our herd is pure Scotch, imp. and home-bred. 50 head to choose from. Our present crop of young bulls are the best we ever had. All sired by the great stock bull, imp. Bapton Chancellor. High-class show things among them, including this fall Toronto winners. Nearly every one a herd leader.



KYLE BROS., AYR, ONT., P. O. and STATION.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE YOUNG Shorthorn Bulls

One Clydesdale Stallion rising three years. A few heifers will be sold cheap. **MAPLE SHADE FARM.** STATIONS: } **MYRTLE, C. P. R.**
Long-distance telephone. **JOHN DRYDEN & SON, BROOKLIN, G. T. R.**

Rowan Hill Shorthorns The 1908 Toronto grand champion, Royal Chief 65495, heads my herd. For sale are: 3 spring bulls and a few heifers, sired by him, and out of show cows. These are choice young things that are sure to please. **R. F. DUNCAN, Carlisle P. O., Ont.,** Caledonia Station, G. T. R., or station 13 Hamilton and Brantford Electric Road.



SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE!

I have a dozen young cows and heifers, got by the Brawith Bud bull, Golden Abel (imp.), and in calf to the Bruce Mayflower bull, Royal Bruce (imp.), that I will sell very reasonable. A number of them are out of imported dams, and registered in Dominion and American Herd-books.
R. J. DOYLE, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

I Can Price for a Short Period Two High-class Young Bulls

One a straight Cruickshank, son of Jilt Victor (imp.); the other out of the show cow, Tiny Maude, as sired by The Dreamer, first-prize two-year-old at Kansas City.
J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONT., FLORA STATION, G. T. R. AND C. P. R.

GOSSIP.

A few horsemen interested in Standard-breds met at Toronto recently and took steps to form an association and arrange for the registration of horses of this breed in a Canadian Studbook. Incorporation will be applied for under the Canadian National Record system. Provisional directors were appointed, with Robt. Davies, of Toronto, president; Alex. McLaren, of Buckingham, Que., vice-president, and Jno. W. Brant, of Ottawa, secretary-treasurer.

WOODSTOCK BERKSHIRES.

The Woodstock herd of Large English Berkshire hogs, the property of Douglas Thompson, Woodstock, Ont., numerically, and in point of quality and condition, are very strong just now. This is particularly true in regard to stock boars in use on the herd. Quality Jim (imp.), the highest-priced boar at Durham's sale, and winner of first prize in the yearling class at Toronto in 1907; Dictator, winner of first prize and championship at London, 1908, and Doctor John, a son of that great sire, Polgate Doctor (imp.), and winner of numerous prizes. These choice boars, topped on such splendid sows as Princess Martha, a daughter of Longfellow 10th; Willow Lodge Lass, by the same sire, a winner and a breeder of winners; Jean Fashion, a daughter of Handsome King, and several others, daughters of Myrtle's Prince (imp.), and Polgate Doctor (imp.), the result is most satisfactory. For sale are several young sows, bred, and several others ready to breed, and younger ones. In boars there are a number fit for service, and younger ones. Mr. Thompson will also sell anything in the herd. As hogs are now soaring upwards in price, and breeding stock will soon be at a premium, farmers should make an early selection in order to get the good ones.

A. HUME & CO., AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.

Owing to the very active demand for Ayrshires, the herd of Messrs. A Hume & Co., of Menie, Ont., which is generally from sixty to eighty strong, is now down to forty-eight head, twelve of which are imported, personally selected by Mr. Hume, in Scotland; two of them were imported in dam, and several others have imported sire and dam, and all have imported sires. The showing record of this great herd for a number of years is their indisputable proof of excellence, a perusal of which will probably show that on home-bred Ayrshires, this herd has won more championships and other honors, than any other herd in Canada, and it is safe to say that never before was the quality of the herd, particularly in young things, the get of the splendid stock bull, Imp. Lessnessock Royal Monarch, so high as at the present time. Anything in the herd is for sale, among which are five very choice two-year-old heifers, including the first-prize heifer at Toronto and London, seven yearling heifers, two of them imported, the balance with imported sire and dam. Some exceptionally nice heifers are among this lot, and all are bred to an imported bull. In young bulls for sale there is one yearling, Rover of Aikenhead (imp.), and a number of August and September calves, for which Mr. Hume is now booking orders. Mr. Hume reports 1908 as the best year he ever experienced in the demand, and for the number of sales of Ayrshires, proving that this great dairy breed of cattle are steadily and surely increasing in public favor. Lately Mr. Hume has shipped to Mr. Gilbert McMillan, of Seattle, Washington Territory, six head of exceptionally choice females, Gardrum Mearns Girl (imp.); Nan 3rd (imp.), a two-year-old; Florine, a three-year-old daughter of the champion, Eva of Menie; Lovely Dove, a three-year-old, whose dam was twice first at Toronto; Annie of Menie, a two-year-old, that was one of the first-prize herd at Toronto in 1907, and the five-year-old cow, Dorothy. These are the class of cattle that will make a name for Ontario breeders in the Western Provinces. In Yorkshires, Mr. Hume has for sale both sexes, of different ages, of the large, improved type, and choice representatives of the breed.

Peerless Jr. Poultry Fence

will turn large animals as well as small poultry. The top and bottom wires are No. 9 hard steel wire—heavily galvanized—to prevent rusting. No top or bottom boards necessary because the heavy wires take the place. PEERLESS JUNIOR Poultry Fence almost pays for itself in the saving made on fence posts alone. Only half the posts are required, as compared with most other makes of poultry fencing. Peerless Junior Poultry Fence is

**Close enough for Poultry
Strong enough for Stock**

Don't let your chickens eat your hog feed nor permit your hogs to tramp all over the garden. The same fence serves both purposes. PEERLESS JUNIOR Poultry Fence can be used as an all around General Purpose Fence. The wires are held together by the famous PEERLESS lock that cannot be slipped. PEERLESS JUNIOR Poultry Fence adds greatly to the appearance and value of the property it encloses. Write today for Free Fence Book which tells all about Fences—and how to choose fencing.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO. Ltd.,
Box B
Hamilton, Ont. or
Winnipeg,
Man.

The Fence That Saves Expense

10 Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 10

Personally selected from the leading Scotch herds. Now in quarantine. Will be for sale at my farm first week in January. They are of such noted families as Broadhocks, Butterfly, Claret, Clara, Roan Lady and Jilt. I also have for sale four bull calves from imp. sire and dam, and a number of good young cows and heifers. Catalogue being prepared. Write for one. Prices, as well as quality and breeding, will please you. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Junction station, G. T. R.

FRED. BARNETT, MANAGER.

J. F. MITCHELL, BURLINGTON, ONT.

SHORTHORNS

Nine bulls from 8 to 20 months old, reds and roans; 10 yearling heifers and a few cows. Will sell very cheap to make room in stables.

CLYDESDALES

One pair of bay mares and one dark brown, heavy draft and two spring colts.

JAMES McARTHUR, Gobles, Ontario.

1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1908

A few extra good young SHORTHORN bulls and heifers for sale.

LEICESTER ram lambs by the grand champion ram, "Sanford." Right good ones, and a few choice ewes.

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE P. O., ONT.
Lucan Crossing Station, G. T. Ry.

Scotch Shorthorns!

I am offering a few choice young bulls, also heifers in calf to imp. bull. Will be pleased to furnish pedigrees and prices upon application.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ontario.
Claremont Stn., C.P.R.

Imported Bull!

To save inbreeding I will sell the Cruickshank (Duthie bred) imp. bull, Sittytou Victor = 50093 = (87397), a proven sire of merit, gentle and active. Also some young bulls by him, out of imp. dams. Address:

John Brydson, Milverton, Ont.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

Shorthorns, Leicesters. Herd established 1855; stock, 1848. The great Duthie-bred bull, imported Joy of Morning = 32070 =, at the head of herd. A choice lot of cattle of either sex to offer. It will pay you to see them. Also choice Leicesters. JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

SHORTHORNS!

Present offering: Choice young stock, either sex, by Golden Crescent = 72325 = and Nonpareil Victor 2nd = 34534 =. Prices reasonable. John Racey, Lennoxville, Que.

Registered Shorthorn Yearling Bull

A Strathallan. Color red. Fine form and well fleshed, with excellent quality and very promising. Price moderate to early buyer. Dam a real good milker. J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, WOODVILLE, ONT.
Fairview Farm.

FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS!

Our herd of the most noted Scotch families is headed by Benachie (imp.) = 69954 = (bred by Alex. T. Gordon), sire Scottish Farm r. dam Beatrice 22nd, which produced Bandmaster, first-prize bull calf at the Royal in 1908. Sold for 600 guineas. The young stock of either sex for sale are mostly sired by the former stock bull, the famous Joy of Morning (imp.) Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham P. O., Erin Sta., C. P. R., Ontario.

Stock Bull Trout Creek Sailor = 59421 = 247242, A. H. B., for sale; also roan show bull, fit for service. A. M. SHAVER, ANGASTER, ONT. Station 13, Brantford and Hamilton Electric Line; three minutes' walk from barns. Inspection invited. Priced right.

Shorthorn Bulls Ready for service. One will make a show bull. Also young things from Matchless, Crimson Flower, Miss Ramsden, Rosemary, Diamond and Lady Fanny dams, the get of Chancellor's Model. Prices to suit times. Come and see. Israel Groff, Elmira, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns Fifteen choice red bulls, 7 to 17 mths., by Imp. Protector; some out of imp. dams. Will be sold reasonable. McFARLANE & FORD, M. C. and P. M. Rys, Box 41, Dutton, Ont two miles east of station.

Shorthorns!

BELMAR PARC
John Douglas, Peter White, Manager, Pembroke, Ont.

Calves for sale by our grand quartette of breeding and show bulls:
Nonpareil Archer, Imp. Proud Gift, Imp. Marigold Sailor. Nonpareil Eclipse.
Females, imported and from imported stock, in call to these bulls.
An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

Shorthorn Cattle AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

Females of all ages for sale of the thick-fleshed, low-down kind that have been raised naturally, neither stuffed nor starved. Twenty-five Lincoln ewes, bred to our best imported stud ram, also a few choice yearling rams. Prices very reasonable for quick sale.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.

A. Edward Meyer,

P. O. Box 378, Guelph, Ontario,
Breeds SCOTCH SHORTHORNS Exclusively
Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55042 = (90065) 295765 A. H. B.; Gloster King = 68708 = 283804 A. H. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance phone in house.

WILL MAKE PRICES ON THE FOLLOWING LIST OF Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Shropshires and Cotswolds

That No Man Keeping Live Stock Can Afford To Overlook: Two imported bulls, tried sires, very valuable, will sell or exchange at moderate price. One Clydesdale filly coming three, from imported sire and dam, amongst the best. The filly is good and has the quality wanted in a show mare. A small number of imported cows and heifers, and some splendid young bulls and heifers from imported sires and dams. Good young Shropshire and Cotswold ewes in lamb to high-class imported sires. ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.

VALLEY HOME Shorthorns and Berkshires

For sale: Six young bulls fit for service, and young cows and heifers; some are choice show animals. Also ten fine young Berkshire sows of prolific strains. Write, or come and see our stock. Visitors welcome.

S. J. Pearson, Son & Co., Meadowvale, Ont.
Stations: Meadowvale, C. P. R., and Brampton, G. T. R.

Pleasant Valley Herd

Present offering: 7 high-class young bulls by Imp. Ben Lomond = 45160 = (80448) and Bud's Emblem = 63860 =, and good imp. and Canadian-bred dams. Write for particulars and prices, or visit personally.

GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat Station and P.O. Moffat is 11 miles east of Guelph on C. P. R.

SOME SHOW PROPOSITIONS IN BOTH MALE AND FEMALE

SHORTHORNS

as well as a number of the useful sort of both sexes. Prices right. Large lot to select from. Up-to-date in breeding, etc. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCY, H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont.
Manager.

Boog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the bone—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Boog Spavin, Thoroughpins, Splints, Curbs, Capped Hocks, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy which any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
78 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

FREE



LADY'S OR MAN'S WATCH

Given free for selling our Vegetable and Flower Seeds. Do not miss this chance. Watches are guaranteed silver nickel, man's given for selling \$3.00 worth, and lady's for selling \$2.00 worth. Seeds are all assorted varieties, both flower and vegetable sell in 5c. (small) and 10c. (large) packages, and sell very fast. Send your name and address. Write to-day. A post card will do. **The Reliable Premium Co., Dept. X, Waterloo, Ont. 27**

TROUT RUN Imported and Canadian-bred. Our herd of 30 Ayrshires are producers. We will sell six 2-yr.-old heifers in calf to imported bull, twelve yearling heifers (imp. sire and dam), 1 imp. yearling bull, and one home-bred yearling bull. A choice lot. **Wm. Thorn, Lynedoch, Ont.**

CHERRY BANK AYRSHIRES. I am now offering young bulls and heifers true to type and high in quality. Some with imp. sire and dam; also will spare a few older females. **P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown P. O., Que. Howick station, Que.**

ORIGIN OF THE BUCKBOARD.

There are few persons who know how the name of "buckboard" came to be applied to a vehicle, says the American Vehicle. It was back in the '20s, when the transportation of goods, wares and merchandise was almost entirely by wagon. A Dr. Buck, who for many years afterward was the military storekeeper at Washington, was then in charge of military stores en route to army posts in the Southwest. In East Tennessee much difficulty was experienced by reason of the rough roads, and there were frequent mishaps, mostly from wagons overturning. Dr. Buck overhauled the outfit, and, abandoning the wagon bodies, long boards were set directly on the axles, or hung below; and the stores were loaded in such a manner that there were no further delays from breakdowns, and the stores safely reached their destinations. In special emergency, too, the load could be shifted or taken off in a hurry. The idea was probably not new, but Dr. Buck's example was followed, especially when roads were rough, and soon much hauling was done by the use of wheels, axles and boards only. Now we have the buckboard, both in carriage and automobile forms, conforming closely to the original idea, though few suspect the source of it.

10c. The latest success.

Black Watch

The big black plug chewing tobacco.

GOSSIP.

Messrs. John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont., write in regard to the Clydesdale stallion offered in their advertisement, that he is a splendid animal, and should be an impressive sire in any neighborhood. He weighs 1,800 lbs., is good at the ground, has fine legs and pasterns, and is a great mover. He has a good body, good head, and is very quiet to handle. His breeding is of the very best, being out of a grand mare, and sired by one of the best stock horses in this district. He is a half-brother to the first-prize Canadian-bred stallion, same age, at the recent Horse Show held in Toronto. He has been bred to a few mares, and is a splendid worker, and very sure. Shall be glad to send a copy of his breeding to anyone interested.

Mr. Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont., writes: Calamity Jane 3rd, daughter of Calamity Jane, sold by me to Mr. W. A. Matteson, Utica, N. Y., has just given in official test, 106.2 lbs. milk in 24 hours; 27.96 lbs. butter in 7 days, and her 30-day record will be completed in two days, and indicates nearly 3,000 lbs. milk and 90 lbs. fat, or 112 lbs. butter, 80 per cent. fat. Dichter's Calamity, sired by a son of Calamity Jane's Pauline at five years old, has given 631.2 lbs. milk in 7 days, and 2,579.9 lbs. in 30 days, 32.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 128.9 lbs. butter in 30 days. This is going some, and shows Calamity Jane as great as a breeder as she has been as a producer of milk. A daughter, Calamity Jane 4th, a granddaughter Calamity Jane 2nd's Posch (sire Sir Pietertje Posch), and 28 of the get of Prince Posch Calamity. The old cow's son, by Sir Pietertje Posch, whose dam, Alta Posch, 27.1 lb., has still the world record for a two-year-old, are catalogued for my sale on the 11th and 12th March.

A GREAT RECORD MARE.

The well-known trainer, Harry Stinson, who educates and trains the youngsters at Miss K. L. Wilk's Cruickston Farm, Galt, Ont., expresses the belief that the gray mare Vanity, 2.194, by Haldane, dam by Daniel Lambert, will, if she lives and remains productive to the average of equines, prove to be the greatest producer of early speed known. Vanity has had but two foals trained, one being Oro Lambert, 2.174 as a two-year-old, and the other Vanity Oro, 2.244 as a two-year-old. These are her two first foals. Mr. Stinson says he drove Oro Lambert in 2.144 as a two-year-old, and last season, as a three-year-old, he trotted in 2.09 in a race. Vanity Oro also trotted in 2.154 as a two-year-old, so it is probable that no other mare has produced a better pair of two-year-olds than Vanity produced in this pair. Twins, that died, were the next produce of Vanity, but last season she produced a filly by Mograzia, son of Moko, that has already been broken to harness, and is now taking work, preparatory to being sent out to capture the yearling record now held by Adbell. This looks like a tremendous task to set for a yearling, but Mr. Stinson, who is no novice in the art of fitting colts to go after records, says she is the best prospect for a yearling trotter he has ever seen, and he expresses the belief that if all goes well with her, she will be able to perform the feat desired before she goes into winter quarters next fall. It is the special desire of Miss Wilks to have every one of Vanity's foals take a standard record at two years, and all her foals will be handled with that idea in view, excepting, of course, her yearling that is being trained to do the trick a year earlier. Vanity Oro will be Stinson's candidate for the futurities this year, and he believes she has as good a chance of winning some of them as any three-year-old in sight. Oro Lambert will be mated with a few good mares in the spring, and will then be trained lightly the balance of the season. In 1910 he will be prepared to take a fast record, and Stinson does not hesitate to say that he expects him to trot below 2.05. Vanity is now due to foal to Kentucky Todd, 2.087, and her foal by that horse should at least be as good as any she has produced. *Horse World.*



Stoneycroft Ayrshires

Choice young bulls and heifers of the very best breeding, combining show and dairy quality. Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs from imported sires and dams, now ready to ship. **Stoneycroft Stock Farm, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.**

AYRSHIRES Bull and heifer calves from producing dams. Right good ones. Hickory Hill Stock Farm. Dundas Station and telegraph. **N. DYMENT, Clappison, Ont.**

HOWGLEN AYRSHIRES! For sale: 75 pure-bred registered Ayrshires, all ages; prizewinners; many imported. Apply to **ALLAN P. BLUE, Eustis, Quebec.**

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES!

We will sell or exchange for a young cow our (imp.) 3-year-old bull. On hand: Young bulls fit for service (imp. or home-bred). Choice August and September, 1908 calves from imp. sires, some imp. dams. One a grandson of Eva of Menie. Females any desired age. Bargains now, as we are crowded. We will only fill orders for 1909 importation. Young sows ready to breed. Phone Campbellford. **ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONTARIO.**



HOARD'S STATION, G. T. R.

A BETTER LOT OF AYRSHIRE Cows and Heifers

Were never to be seen before at **Stockwood**. Deep milkers, good tests; lots of size, just the kind for foundation stock. Young bulls from prizewinning dams; also heifers. Prices low. Terms to suit purchaser. All stock guaranteed before shipping. **D. M. WATT, St. Louis Sta., Que.**

UTILITY GLENORA OF KELSO = 15798 = AYRSHIRES at head of herd. For sale: Females of all ages, and several young bulls, some out of 11,000-lb. cows. Come and see, or address: **R. C. CLARK, Hammond, Ont.** Railway station, Hammond (G. T. R. and C. P. R.).



FAIRVIEW HERD HOLSTEINS

The greatest A. R. O. herd of in northern New York. Headed by Pontiac Korndyke, the greatest sire of the breed, having five daughters whose seven-day records average 29 1/2 pounds each, and over 4 3/4% fat. Assisted by Rag Apple Korndyke, a son of Pontiac Korndyke, out of Pontiac Rag Apple 31.62 pounds butter in 7 days, and 126.56 pounds in 30 days, at 4 years old. Cows and heifers in calf to the above two bulls for sale, also young bulls sired by them out of large-record cows. Write, or come and inspect our herd. **E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, St. Law. Co., N. Y., near Prescott, Ont.**

Spring Brook Holsteins and Tamworths. 32 choice young Tamworths from imp. sows, and sired by imp. Knowle King David, of best British blood and Royal winners. Correct type. Holsteins of best strains. Write for what you want, or, better, come and see. Will not exhibit this year. Stock better than ever. **A. C. HALLMAN, BRESLAU, WATERLOO CO., ONT.**

Young Holstein Bulls For sale: Two 11 months of age, sired by Cornelius Posch 2nd, and out of young cows that are showing up well. Will be sold cheap for quick sale. **Josh. Harrison, York Mills, Ont.**

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES have been bred with a view to large milk and butter production, coupled with vigor of constitution, and being true to type. A few bull calves of 1908 for sale. **W. F. STEPHEN, Box 163, Huntingdon, Que.**

WARDEND AYRSHIRES! I have now for sale 2 yearling and 3 bull calves from good milkers. **F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Ont.** Hoard's Sta., G. T. R. Telephone in house.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES!

We will sell or exchange for a young cow our (imp.) 3-year-old bull. On hand: Young bulls fit for service (imp. or home-bred). Choice August and September, 1908 calves from imp. sires, some imp. dams. One a grandson of Eva of Menie. Females any desired age. Bargains now, as we are crowded. We will only fill orders for 1909 importation. Young sows ready to breed. Phone Campbellford. **ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONTARIO.**

Stonehouse Ayrshires.

36 head to select from. All imported or out of imported sire and dam. For sale: females of all ages. Am now booking orders for bull calves. **HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Quebec.**

Ayrshires—Oldest-established herd in Ontario. Average B. F. test for the whole herd, 4.2; milk yield, 40 to 60 lbs. a day. For sale: Females of all ages, and several young bulls, all by imp. sire, and some out of imp. dams. **JAMES BENNING, Williamstown P. O., Ont.** Lancaster station.

Springhill Ayrshires!

A better lot of young cows and heifers we never had. They have only to be seen to be appreciated. "Deep milkers." "Good tests." Just the kind for foundation stock. Bull calves from best cows. Will leave for Scotland shortly to import. Order a choice yearling or bull calf or a female or two. They will be out of quarantine for spring service. Write for prices. Long-distance phone. **ROBERT HUNTER & SONS, Maxville, Ont.**

SUMMER HILL HERD OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE

If you are thinking of buying a choice young cow or heifer in calf, come and see our herd. We want to sell. Will price anything, and guarantee it just as described. Our stock bull, Summer Hill Choice Goods, has 5 half-sisters that average 29 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days, and one 4-yr.-old half-sister, Champion of the World, with 31.62 lbs. butter in 7 days. His dam gave over 18,000 lbs. milk in one year. Visitors cheerfully met at Hamilton by appointment. **D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT.** Bell 'Phone in House: 2471 Hamilton.

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM

Females all sold. Still have a few young bulls from 12 to 15 months old, sired by a son of Tidy Abbecker, record 25.58 lbs. butter and 581 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dams also in Record of Merit. **F. E. PETTIT, Burgessville, Oxford Co., Ontario.**

OIL CAKE

J. & J. Livingston Brand

The finest feed known for stock. Once a user, always a user. Sold either fine or coarse ground. Write: **DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED, BADEN, ONTARIO. 31 Mill St., MONTREAL, QUE.**

The Maples Holstein Herd!

RECORD-OF-MERIT COWS. Headed by Lord Wayne Mechtbilde Calamity, also in the Record of Merit. Several choice bull and heifer calves; also one bull fit for service. **WALBURN RIVERS, Folders' Corners, Ont.**

Holsteins & Yorkshires

R. Honey, Brickley, Ont. All surplus stock of Holsteins sold, except this crop of calves. Ready to book orders for them. Best bacon type Yorkshires, one to six months, both sexes, at moderate prices.

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN - FRIESIANS!

Two cows due to calve inside of six weeks. Two cows giving milk, bred to Prince Posch Pietertje C. **G. W. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.**

BUSINESS HOLSTEINS!

Over 60 head to select from. Milk yield from 60 to 85 lbs. a day, and from 35 to 47 lbs. a day for 2-yr.-olds. There are 10 2-yr.-old heifers, 8 1-yr.-olds, and a number of neifer calves. Bulls from 1-yr.-old down. Priced right. Truthfully described. **W. Higginson, Inkerman, Ont.**

Homewood Holsteins!

The home of the "Guelph Dairy Test" champion. For sale are: 1 yearling bull, with official backing; 2 bull calves, richly bred. A few splendid females. **M. L. & M. H. HALEY, Springford, Ont., P. O. and Sta., Oxford Co.**

HOMESTEAD HOLSTEINS

For sale: Bull calves sired by the champion, Count Mercedes Posch, whose near-si dams, records average 25 lbs., and out of Advanced Register dams. **G. & F. GRIFFIN, Burgessville, Ont., Oxford Co.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

ECZEMA IN COLT.

Clyde colt, nine months old, rubs its tail at times as if it was sore, and on its hips, under its tail, the hair has come out, leaving the skin red; the colt is doing well only for this. What is this, and what can I do for it? Will the other colts catch it from this one if they run together? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—This is probably eczema. Wash itchy parts well twice a day with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 25 grains to a quart of water. In treating the tail, place a sack under the tail to protect the anus, and rub the solution well into the roots of the hair. It is possible that the other colts may catch it from the affected one.

TURKEY GOBBLER WITH ROUP

Turkey gobbler has large lump under each eye. Seems not to be able to see feed very well, yet he can go to some roost every night. Give name of trouble and treatment. Is he all right to keep over? H. G. A.

Ans.—This is the form "roup" generally takes with turkeys. It seems strange that the birds thus affected seem perfectly healthy every way except the swelling in head. My first-prize hen at Toronto Exhibition, 1888, took this disease, and, being anxious to save her, I tried many remedies, including patented "roup cure," but she got gradually worse and I had to kill her. Occasionally, an odd bird will seem to throw it off and get well without any treatment, but for many years now I have practiced killing and burying them as soon as noticed. As the disease is contagious, I find this way of doctoring pays handsomely. Better kill the gobbler. W. J. BELL.

HORSE STABLE FLOOR.

1. Do you consider cement or concrete floor a good one for a box stall for horses?

2. How would you recommend one to be made, i. e., what proportion of cement and sand and gravel?

3. Do you consider concrete floors better than plank for horses? D. H.

Ans.—1. In one way it is good and in another way bad. Its virtue consists in that it is water-tight and sanitary, its defect in its being hard and somewhat cold to lie on, unless well covered with bedding. If cement is used, it should be overlaid with plank. For roomy box stalls in a stable, with well-drained foundation, earth makes a fairly satisfactory floor, and costs nothing to lay.

2. On a well-rammed foundation of concrete, mixed 1 part of good Portland cement to 8 or 10 parts clean gravel (with some small cobblestones worked in, if available), lay a finishing coat which should be mixed about 1 part cement to 3 of fine gravel or coarse sand, if the cement is not to be covered with plank, but if it is to be overlaid, the finishing coat might be made thinner, and mixed about 1 to 4, floating off smoothly.

3. Plank is better, but on the whole, we prefer plank laid on a cement foundation.

GOSSIP.

REID'S SHORTHORN SALE.

As is elsewhere announced in this issue, Messrs. R. H. Reid & Sons, Clover Lea Stock Farm, Pine River, Ont., will hold their second annual sale of last year's crop of young bulls and heifers, and their young cows, heavy in calf to Golden Cross (imp.). Besides the young bulls referred to last week, there are seven choice heifers, all sired by Golden Cross (imp.), and some from imported dams. These heifers are 14 and 15 months old, and are an exceptionally good lot, smooth and even all through, and anyone wanting to lay the foundation for a herd, or wishing to add some good breeding females, will find something here that will please them. Moreover, there are three good, three young cows, nearly due to calves, which are said to be heavy milkers. Everything offered will be sold to the highest bidder, and, although the cattle have not been fitted for sale, they will be sold in the very best breeding condition, and as the Messrs. Reid have a reputation for advertising their stock just as it is, no one will be disappointed who attends this sale.

A BOY'S STRUGGLE FOR LIFE TWICE DELIVERED FROM DEATH

Mr. S. J. New of 154 Baldwin St., Toronto, says: "I can trace my son Harold's trouble to when he had the measles five years ago, from which he never really recovered. Some of the best physicians attended him, but with months of suffering he in turn contracted whooping cough, bronchitis, and then pneumonia."

"MY POOR BOY WAS REDUCED TO A SHADOW." "Month after month went by that we shall not soon forget; months of sleepless nights, fearful coughs, weakening night sweats, left my boy a mere shadow. He had no appetite, and my heart ached to see how he was wasting away. He spent one whole summer at the Lakeside Home for sick children, and came home greatly improved, but the cold winds of October took him off his feet again. The doctor advised me to send him to Muskoka, but heavy doctor's bills had depleted my financial resources and such a step seemed out of the question. Scores of friends advised the use of PSYCHINE, but I was inclined to place PSYCHINE on a par with many advertised remedies and cheap nostrums. However, my friends proved such strong advocates of it that I at last consented to try it."

"HUMAN LIPS CANNOT DESCRIBE THE CHANGE." "We tried PSYCHINE and human lips cannot describe the change that took place. No words can express the thankfulness of his mother and myself when we saw the crisis was over and realized that our boy was fighting his way back to life and health. PSYCHINE had mastered that which all the doctors' prescriptions had failed to check. Day by day Harold grew stronger and all through the winter of 1906 although continually out of doors he failed to take cold, and he put on flesh very quickly. By the spring my son was completely cured, and developed into a strong, sturdy lad."

HAROLD AGAIN FALLS A VICTIM TO DISEASE. "About last Christmas he was again attacked, this time with diphtheria; and had this dread disease very badly. After spending some time in the Isolation Hospital he returned home cured of his illness, but oh! in such a pitiable state of emaciation. The latest struggle with the grim monster death had reduced him to a skeleton almost, and the boy could scarcely stand, he was so weak."

PSYCHINE AGAIN GIVES GOOD SERVICE. "Again we began to give him PSYCHINE and before one bottle had been used he showed a marked improvement. We continued the treatment, and in a very short time Harold was as strong as ever and able to go to school. We haven't any need for a doctor in our home since we started using PSYCHINE. It is certainly a wonderful remedy. Can you wonder that I am never tired of proclaiming its merits?"

"Though not in such a marked degree, I may say that my other children have been greatly benefited by this medicine. It saved my boy Harold's life without doubt, and no sufferers should despair until they have given PSYCHINE a trial."

PSYCHINE is the greatest strength restorer and system builder known to medical science. PSYCHINE regulates and tones up all the vital organs. It cures stomach troubles, aids digestion, destroys disease germs in the system. The greatest of tonics, it makes the blood pure, rich and healthy, giving renewed vigor and energy to those who are weak and tired and run down. It revitalizes every part of the system, and cures when all else fails. At all Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, LIMITED, Slocum Building, Spadina Avenue, Toronto.

Use Psychine for Coughs, Colds, Weak Lungs and Throat Troubles.

PSYCHINE PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN TRIAL OF PSYCHINE F.A.L. FREE THE GREATEST OF TONICS FOR HEALTH AND ENERGY Send this coupon with name and address to Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, Toronto, and a TRIAL BOTTLE OF PSYCHINE will be mailed you FREE.



From a photo by C. L. Rosevear Toronto

HAROLD NEW, TORONTO

RAW FURS and HIDES Write for Weekly Price Lists. Shipments Solicited. JOHN HALLAM - TORONTO, ONT.

Riverside Holsteins Centre and Hill View Holsteins We are now offering 8 choice young bulls from 6 to 10 months of age, with high official backing. These are a grand lot of young bulls. We are entirely sold out of females for the present. P. D. EDE, J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont. Oxford Centre P. O., Woodstock Sta., Ont.

HOLSTEINS We must sell at least 25 cows and heifers at once in order to make room for the increase of our large herd. This is a chance of a lifetime to buy good cattle at bargain prices. The best way: arrange to come and look the herd over. If you cannot, we will do our best for you by correspondence. Also a few young bulls. 100 head to select from. Imported Pontiac Hermes, son of Hengerveld De Kol, world's greatest sire, head of herd. All leading breeds represented. Putnam station, near Ingersoll. H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

Now is the time to buy a bull for service next year, because we sell CHEAPER now than we do next spring. Why not write to us RIGHT AWAY for a BARGAIN in bulls from R. O. M. dams? Or better yet, call and see us. E. & F. MALLORY, FRANKFORD, ONTARIO.

Maple Glen HOLSTEINS For sale: Two bull calves born April 28th. One sired by Brightest Canar; dam of calf has 22 1/2 lbs. butter record, over 4 per cent. fat. The other from 19-48-lb. 2-year-old A. R. O. test, sired by a bull with a 22 1/4-lb. tested dam, with 93 lbs. milk 1 day. Also a 4-year-old cow due in Oct., sire's g. dam sister of Carmen Sylvia. G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont.

DON'T Buy a HOLSTEIN BULL till you get my prices on choice goods from 14 months to 1 month old, from best producing strains. "Fairview Stock Farm." FRED ABBOTT, Harrietsville, Ont.

HOLSTEINS Choice bull calves from high-producing and Record of Merit dams. White Rocks and Bull Orpingtons. Winners of silver cup and sixteen regular and special prizes at Galt and Hespeler shows. David Rife & Sons, Hespeler, Ont.

Cattle and Sheep Metal ear labels, with owner's name and address, and numbers. Sample and prices mailed free. F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont.

LIVER COMPLAINT

The chief office of the liver is the secretion of bile, which is the natural regulator of the bowels.

Whenever the liver becomes deranged, and the bile ducts clogged, liver complaint is produced, and is manifested by the presence of constipation, pain under the right shoulder, sallow complexion, yellow eyes, slimy-coated tongue and headache, heartburn, jaundice, sour stomach, water brash, catarrh of the stomach, etc.

Liver Complaint may be cured by avoiding the above mentioned causes, keeping the bowels free, and arousing the sluggish liver with that grand liver regulator,



LIVER COMPLAINT.

Mr. Geo. Fawcett, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "Having suffered with liver complaint for years and tried all sorts of remedies, I was advised to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I must say, that after taking two vials of them, I feel quite a new man, and can strongly recommend them to anyone."
Price 25 cents per vial or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Raw Furs

Trappers and collectors, ship your Raw Furs to me. Highest prices, fair assortment.

Send your name and address for Price List—Free. We want you on our Special Mailing List.
TORONTO, 1815. WALKERTON, 1895.
Export and Import.
C. H. Rogers, Walkerton, Can.
DEPT. O.

The "STAY THERE"
Aluminum Ear Markers
are the best. Being made of aluminum they are brighter, lighter, stronger and more durable than any other. Fit any part of the ear. Nothing to catch on feed trough or other obstacle. Your name, address and any series of numbers on each tag. Sample tag, catalogue and prices mailed free. Ask for them. Address
WILCOX & HARVEY MFG. CO.,
184 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Sheep Breeders' Associations

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live-stock organization in the world. Henry L. Wardwell, President, New York City. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana

Bobby is the son of a Methodist minister, and has had the experience of "moving" four times in the space of his eight years' life. He disapproves strongly of the itinerant system which is the bane of the Methodist clergy.

Some time ago an elderly minister was visiting Bobby's father and directed his attention to the small boy, asking him many questions of a semi-theological nature. Finally the course of the conversation turned to heaven, and Bobby was asked concerning the abode of the blest.

"Yes," said the youngster, with a sigh of deep weariness, "I know. It's the last place we're going to move to."



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

STRINGHALT.

A young driving mare is getting affected with the stringhalt, and I would like to know, through your valuable paper, if you know of any remedy for such disease?

W. W. C.

Ans.—Stringhalt is a disease of the tendon of the hind limb. The affected parts undergo severe contractions, as a result of inflammation of the tendons, often caused by heavy drawing. Treatment consists in severing a tendon just below and to the front of the hock. A cure is doubtful, and treatment might intensify the ailment. It will be well to enquire as to the success of different veterinarians with surgical operations, and, if possible, engage one who has successfully operated for stringhalt.

REMOVING WHITEWASH—QUANTITY OF PAINT.

1. What do painters use to remove old whitewash off a wall before painting?
2. How much paint is required per square foot to give two coats? C. A.

Ans.—1. Water and elbow grease. The only approved plan is to take some cold water and a whitewash brush, and when the surface has been thoroughly wet, the use of a coarse cloth, or a strong fibre brush, and more water, will clean the wall for painting.

2. The quantity of paint required will vary with the kind of paint and the nature of the wood painted. For white paint on newly-worked pine, the quantity required for first coat would be 16 pounds of white lead + 1/2 pound red lead + 6 pints raw linseed oil + 1/2 pound of drier, to cover 100 square yards. The second coat could be prepared as follows: 15 pounds of white lead + 3 1/2 pints of raw linseed oil + 1 1/2 pints of turpentine + 1/2 pound of drier to 100 square yards of surface. For thorough finish, four coats are given, the last two being made by using 2 pounds white lead and 1 pound less raw linseed oil than was used in the second coat. If prepared paints are used, the dealer can give you a fair estimate on the quantity needed.

TRIMMING EVERGREEN HEDGE

As I have been a reader of your valuable paper for some time, and appreciate it very much, I thought I would write and ask you a few questions, as I know your answers would be reliable.

1. When is the best time to trim an evergreen hedge, or does it make any difference?
2. Would it kill it to cut it down three feet from the ground when it has grown up six or seven feet high, and thick?
3. Are there any rules to go by to trim apple trees?

YOUNG FARMER.

Ans.—1. The best time to trim an evergreen hedge is in the spring, before it begins to make new growth. It may, of course, be done almost any time during the season, but when done after new growth has been made, the light green shoots of new growth, which are the beauty of the hedge, are lost.

2. It might not kill the hedge outright to cut it down as you propose, but it would certainly severely injure it, and mar its beauty. Evergreens do not throw out new shoots from adventitious buds in the same way that deciduous trees do, hence they should not be cut back upon the old wood. For when an evergreen branch once loses its foliage or needles, it never regains them.

3. Pruning of apple trees cannot be done by rule. If any rules may be laid down, they might be summed up in these two: (1) Prune regularly every year, and (2) Prune intelligently; or, in other words, never cut a branch without knowing the reason for so doing. This means that one must thoroughly understand the principle underlying the practice of pruning. For a full discussion of these, I cannot do better than refer you to Prof. Bailey's book on "Pruning." For a brief discussion of pruning, as applied to apple trees, I might refer you to Bulletin No. 144, of the Ontario Agricultural College, which may be obtained upon application to the Department of Agriculture at Toronto.
H. L. HITT,
Ontario Agricultural College.

Caldwell's Meal!

This is one of a series of advertisements intended to acquaint the feeders of all kinds of stock with the virtues possessed by, and the benefits accruing from, the use of Caldwell's Meal. Caldwell's Meal is a concentrated saccharine feeding meal of exceptional merit. When it forms part of the daily ration, the stock is kept free from coughs, colds and digestive disturbances. As an eradicator and preventive of worms and intestinal parasites it has no equal. Its delicate bouquet aids in the secretion of the digestive juices, and its moderate cost makes it profitable for the stockman to use. Manufactured by:

A. C. CALDWELL, EAST TORONTO, ONT.
PRICE, FREIGHT PREPAID, \$34.00 PER TON.

SOUTHDOWNS AND COLLIES.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP AT FARNHAM FARM.

We have 50 yearling ewes, all bred to our imported ram, champion at Toronto Exhibition, 1908, which we will sell at especially reduced prices for the next thirty days, in lots to suit purchaser. Also a few yearling rams and ram lambs by imported sires. Terms reasonable.
HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO.
Arkell, C. P. R.

10 good yearling rams, including the first and third prize winners at London. Also some good breeding ewes, which must be sold, as the flock is being reduced.
ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont. Ry. Stn., London, Ont.
Long-distance Telephone.

POPLAR LODGE SOUTHDOWNS AND BERKSHIRES.—At right prices, 2 aged, 3 shearing rams, 2 ram lambs. Flock headers. Berkshires all ages, both sexes. Ideal type. Correct description guaranteed. S. Lemon, Kettleby, Ont., P. O. and Sta., also Aurora Sta. Long-distance phone.

CLAYFIELD Buy now of the Champion Clayfield Flock of America, 1906 Flock Stock headers, ranch rams, ewes of different FARM! ages. All of first-class quality, and prices reasonable. Write, or call on J. C. ROSS, Box 61, Jarvis, Ont.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF HIDES, SKINS AND

RAW FURS

Write for our COMPLETE PRICE LISTS. Issued every little while

E. T. CARTER & CO.,
84 Front St., East, Toronto, Ont.

We pay all EXPRESS CHARGES. PROMPT RETURNS.

Woodstock Berkshires

For sale: We have a number of young sows bred and ready to breed, also younger ones. And boars, from young things up to others ready for service. Choicely bred and choice animals.
Douglas Thompson, Woodstock, Ont.

ELMFIELD YORKSHIRES 50 young pigs for sale, both sexes. Young sows bred to imported boar, also sows to Canadian-bred boar due to farrow about 1st October.
G. B. Muma Ayr, Ont. Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE

A choice lot of young stock. Write for prices.
W. E. WRIGHT, SUNNYSIDE FARM, GLANWORTH, ONTARIO.

February Offering!

A choice lot of young SOWS in pig. BOARS ready for service.

A good lot of September and October pigs. Pairs supplied not akin. Orders taken for young pigs. Prices moderate. Write or call on:

H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.
Importer and breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires.

Morrison Tamworths, Shorthorns and Clydesdales, Tamworths from Toronto winners. Either sex. Any age. Sows bred and ready to breed. Pairs not akin.
CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ont. Schaw Sta., C. P. R.

AUCTION SALE OF Yorkshire Hogs and Cotswold Sheep

Of high merit and breeding, to be sold on the 9th of MARCH, 1909,

1/2 miles south of New Hamburg, 4 miles north of Bright; lot 27, con. 3, Township of Wilnot, Co. Waterloo. Commencing at 1 o'clock p. m. Consisting of the entire North Cot Herd. See Gossip.

Geo. M. Smith & Sons, Haysville, Ontario.
LONG-DISTANCE PHONE, NEW HAMBURG.

SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES

Highest standard of type and quality. For sale: Sows of all ages, and 4 yearling boars. A grand, good lot. Also younger ones. Pairs not akin.
JOHN McLEOD,
C.P.R. & G.T.R. Milton P.O., Ont.

MAPLE LEAF BERKSHIRES

For sale: Sows bred and ready to breed. Guelph winners among them. Boars all ages. The highest types of the breed. Imp. sires and dams. Pairs not akin. C.P.R. and G.T.R.
Joshua Lawrence,
Oxford Centre, Ontario

When Writing, Mention This Paper.

Willowdale Berkshires!

Won the leading honors at Toronto this fall. For sale are both sexes and all ages, from imp. stock on both sides. Show things a specialty. Everything guaranteed as represented.
J. J. WILSON, MILTON, ONT., P. O. AND STATION. C. P. R. AND G. T. R.

Maplehurst Herd of Tamworth Swine, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, S. C. W. Leghorns.

Tamworths of excellent breeding and ideal type. Herd won sweepstakes at Toronto and London, 1905-6-7-8; winnings at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904—sweepstakes aged and junior herd, and two grand championships. Apply to:
D. DOUGLAS & SONS, MITCHELL, ONTARIO.

MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

are the easily-fed, quick-maturing kind. The sort the farmers want. All ages for sale. 100 sows bred now.
JAMES WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONTARIO

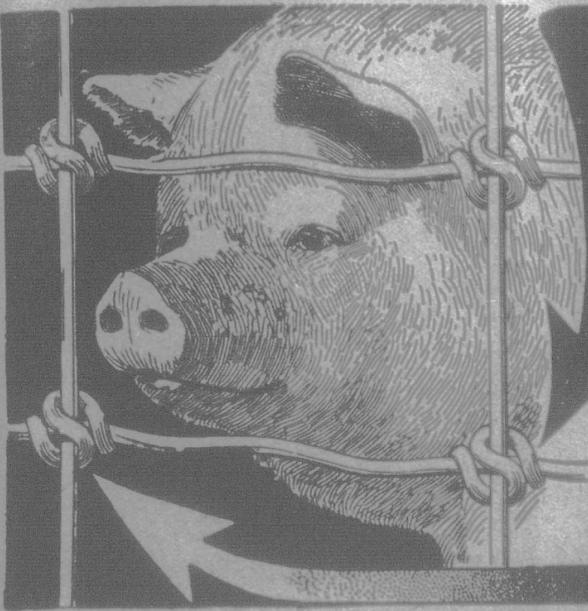
Newcastle Stock Farm

I have a splendid lot of TAMWORTH SOWS well forward in pig, and well worth looking after; also grand selection of boars, 3 months to 10 months old, several prizewinners, and a lot of young ones that have been prizewinners, and are the best of Ontario. I have also a few choice Shorthorn sires, well forward in calf to my Guelph bred bull, and others ready to breed. All will be sold at a worth the money.
A. A. COLWELL, NEWCASTLE, ONT.

DUROC - JERSEY SWINE

Imported and home-bred. Sows ready to breed. Boars fit for service, and younger ones either sex. Also Embden geese. MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, HARWICH, ONT.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES.—Largest strains. Oldest-established registered herd in Canada. Young sows in farrow. Choice pigs 4 weeks to 6 months old. Pairs furnished and safe delivery guaranteed. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. E. D. GEORGE Putnam, Ont.



PUT UP THE HEAVY, HOG-PROOF IDEAL WOVEN FENCE

You want a fence that is so heavy, stiff and strong that it will discourage any attempt at rooting. After an argument with the IDEAL your hogs will become thoroughly discouraged of trying to get under it. The IDEAL is undoubtedly the fence for you.

The IDEAL is the fence the railroads purchase because of its weight and quality. No. 8 hard steel wire throughout. Heaviest galvanizing on any fence. But the IDEAL lock is the BIG reason why you should buy the IDEAL fence. No lock equal to the IDEAL in gripping-tenacity has yet been discovered. Chances are there never will be. When stretched up, IDEAL is a very handsome fence. Every strand measures exactly true. Every lock is

correctly applied. You see, the IDEAL is manufactured by the most improved fence machinery, in a plant that is considered a model among fence factories. With such superior manufacturing facilities the natural result is a fence overshadowing others in quality—and that is IDEAL fence. For further reasons read our free booklet.

Agents Wanted to Sell This Superior Fence

IDEAL Agents make the best living, because IDEAL Fence has the weight, strength and quality that make it sell easiest. Let us send you our money-making proposition.

THE MCGREGOR-BANWELL FENCE CO., LIMITED, WALKERVILLE, ONT.

ARE YOU A MAN?



**With Back Pains,
Whose Power is Wasted,
Weak and Nervous,
And Ambition Lost?**

You can have freedom from pain and again be given life, energy and the vigor of youth if you wear Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt with suspensory for weak men.

What use has the world for a man who has not the courage to face the battles of life? Such courage comes from system greatly endowed with the vital force of electricity. You cannot afford to let weakness stifle your ambition and mar your future. If you are not the man you should be at your age; if you have wasted your strength; if you feel you are losing your youthful vigor, do not hesitate.

What a Difference between this class of men and the strong, manly young fellow who has not abused nature's gift, who is in the full possession of the gift of health that nature bestowed upon him. His superiority is evident in his every action, because he feels the confidence and strength of his vitality. Do you wonder why some young men yearn for the power that they have wasted through their early indiscretions. "To err is human," and that is why nature has provided a remedy for the evils that come to the young fellow who has disobeyed the laws of nature. There is lack of electrical force in the nerves, and this can be restored by supplying electricity to the system. To do this, and do it thoroughly, is what is given to

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

It has a world-wide reputation with its cures of men and women (as good for women as men). Rheumatic, Dyspeptics, and sufferers from pains or debility. SUCH REPORTS COME FROM EVERYWHERE.

Dear Sir,—I am happy to say that I am in splendid health for one of my age. I am now 67 years of age. I have had no symptoms of my old troubles since wearing your Belt, and I worked every day all winter. I had a letter from Toronto some time ago asking me about your Belt. I gave them my experience and recommended them to consult you about their trouble, having faith that you would advise them for the best. Yours truly,
THOS. JOHNSTON, Deseronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I write to let you know that I am doing very well with your treatment. It has done more for me than all the doctors ever did. My bowels work well; my nervousness is all gone, and my womb trouble is a great deal better. I met the doctor the other day, and he remarked how well I looked. With best wishes for your continued success, I remain, Yours very truly,
MRS. JOHN AULENBACK, Liverpool, N. S.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I purchased one of your Electric Belts last June, and can say it is all you advertise it to be. I felt miserable before I got it. I had such a tired feeling; no energy—had to lie down every time I came into the house—but can say candidly, after using the Belt for one week, I have not had that tired feeling since, nor any desire to lie down, as I had before using the Belt. I wore it for about three months, off and on, and did not wear it again for three months—have had it on perhaps seven or eight times since. I forked wheat all day last summer, and felt as fresh at night as when I started in the morning. It used to be I could not stand shovelling the cross furrows in the fields, my back would pain me so, this year I could do it as well as I could when I was not quite so old. I will be seventy years of age next July, if living, but feel as if I was only forty or fifty. It used to be that I could not sleep good—now I sleep soundly. I also used to be troubled with Rheumatism, but I never feel it now. Your Belt has certainly cured me. If I could not get another Belt, money could scarcely buy the one I have.
J. C. MASON, Lisgar, Ont.

Dear Sir,—Last spring, when I got your Belt, I could hardly walk, but as soon as I started its use I began to get better, and the pains in my chest got better right away, and I could lie down and take a good night's sleep, which I could not do for two years before. I am well satisfied with the Belt, and would recommend it to any one suffering from Rheumatism, or any one that is run down in health and strength through hard work.
FRANK ROGERS, Denbigh, Ont.

Dear Sir,—Have been wearing your Belt for about two weeks, and now report improvement. I was almost intoxicated first application of the Belt. Slept eight hours first night of it and eleven the second, and slept normal since. Have now one, and sometimes two, bowel movements daily. Appetite sharper. Much less irritation at bladder. Rheumatism almost gone, feel it only very slightly on exposure to bad weather.
ALEX. GLENDENNING, Milltown, N. B.

If you haven't confidence in electricity, let me treat you at my risk. I will give you the Belt on trial, without one cent of risk to yourself. Give reasonable security and I will take your case, and you can

PAY WHEN CURED

Send for My Book To-day

Do you want to feel big, husky and powerful, with your veins full of youthful fire, your eye clear and your muscles strong and active? If you do, fill out this coupon and send it to me, and I will send you a book which will inspire you with the courage to help yourself. It is full of things that make people feel like being strong and healthy, and tells of others like yourself who were just as weak once, but are now among nature's best specimens of strong and healthy human beings. Cut out the coupon and send it to-day and get this book, free, sealed, by return mail. Call for free consultation. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m.

CUT THIS OUT	DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.		SEND IT TODAY
	Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your books as advertised.		
	NAME		
	ADDRESS		

If you farm for profit, you need one of my scales

ONLY my scales are sold direct from the one Canadian maker who has made good with the Canadian farmer on a straight business basis.



MANSON CAMPBELL.

I will make the price right and the terms easy

You can't farm right without a scale; and you can't find a scale that is equal to those I make.

MANSON CAMPBELL, President.

EVERY Chatham Pitless Scale is sold with a Government Inspection Certificate that warrants its accuracy.

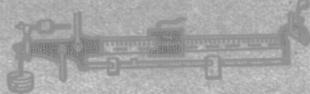
There is no extra charge for this warranty, signed by a resident Government Inspector, who tests every scale we make before it leaves the factory.

This Scale is COMPLETE. Can't Get Out of Order.

Any other scale comes to you as a few parts with a huge blue print, showing how you can build the rest of it; and you have to build it, too, before you do any weighing. This Chatham Pitless Scale is absolutely complete, built of heavy steel, staunchly bolted together, easily erected ready for use in a few hours. Read Mr. MacLean's letter below. It stands solidly on its broad steel feet, clear above ground, needing no fixed foundations. Move it readily anywhere. You cannot do that with a pit scale.

No check rods, no frail parts to get out of order. Compound beam, finely finished, fully tested, shows full tare on lower section, —easily read, no chance of error. Poise on top beam runs on roller bearings; notches lock the beam by a touch at each 200 lbs. Odd weights shown by small poise on lower beam. Weighs with absolute, warranted accuracy up to FIVE FULL TONS—ten thousand pounds. Nothing about it to go wrong—built so well, tested so carefully.

THE FULL CAPACITY COMPOUND BEAM



It Can't Wear Out Because It's Steel.



Chatham 5-Ton Pitless Scale.

Mr. W. F. MacLean, M. P. for East York, Says This About the Scale:

DONLANDS FARM, ONT., July 2nd, 1908.

"Some days ago the Chatham 5-Ton Pitless Scale ordered from you came to hand. The farm foreman and another man went to work at it in the morning, and in the afternoon they had it all set up and were weighing on it before supper. The directions were so explicit, and the parts so simple that they had no trouble in putting the scale together and verifying the weighing capacity. As well as being useful for weighing hay and straw and things of that kind, it is very useful for weighing cattle and other live stock. One good way of selling horses is to be able to give their exact weight; and the way to get most for cattle and hogs is to know their weight before leaving the farm. Your scales are admirably adapted for every kind of work on the farm."

W. F. MACLEAN.

Big Enough for Any Scale Use. Your Farm Needs Such a Scale.

The Chatham's Platform is 8 x 14 feet—ample room for big load of hay, six fat steers, twelve hogs, etc. Platform can't sag, won't wobble, won't get sprung. Whole outfit built so, it will last a lifetime and be good every minute. Sold for a fair price, on easy terms, and fully warranted in every way.

You ought to weigh all you buy, all you sell; ought to weigh your stock regularly; ought to keep track of your farm's yield—be a BUSINESS farmer. This scale makes it easy to do all this, and thus save its cost to you over and over—because you can't cheat yourself, nor can you be cheated with this on your farm.

The Scale Every Farm Needs Weighs Up To 2,000 Lbs. Accurately.

Will Last A Long Lifetime



Chatham Portable Barn Scale.

is the handiest truck scale built,—compact, easily moved, readily turned short (front wheels and pole are swivelled). Certified by attached Government Inspection Certificate to be absolutely accurate and well made. Will weigh up to 2,000 lbs. with positive certainty. Warranted in every way. Priced low enough to suit you. Terms to suit you, too, if you wish credit.

THE SAFEST SCALE TO BUY.

No other scale is so fully worth your money. The Chatham levers are solid castings, extra staunch, can't spring a bit, strong enough to carry TWO tons. Main frame all one-piece solid casting. Bearings self-aligning, whole pivot rests on bearing loop,—so scale must weigh right even if not standing level. Chatham drop-lever principle spares weighing parts the jar of loads, thus bearings stay sharp fifty years or more. Send for description, prices, etc.

You Can Afford This Scale.



The CHATHAM Portable Platform Scale.

Very handy on any farm, specially so on dairy farm. Weighs accurately to 1,000 lbs. Has Double Brass Beam—no extra charge for this. Strongly built, finely finished, Government inspection warrant attached to each scale. Freight prepaid.

Lowest Priced 1,000-lb. Scale In the World.

Address Warehouse Nearest You for Booklet, Price, Terms, Etc.

The Manson Campbell Co., Limited, Chatham, Ont.

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