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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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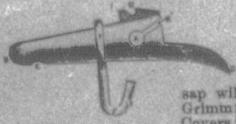
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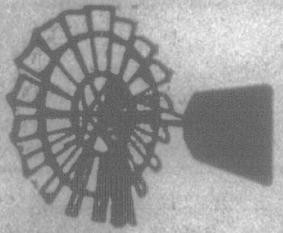
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1905

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for Stock feeding and is given to beet growers in proportion to amount of Beets delivered.

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Finest quality Timothy, "Diamond" brand, per bush., unhulled..... \$3.50
Bags 20c. Ask for samples and see for yourselves. Catalogues sent on receipt of address.

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**47 Scotch and
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Clydesdale Mares and Fillies and
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the property of

W. G. HOWDEN, Columbus P. O., Ont.
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Wednesday, March 22, '05

Bulls including the Imp. stock bull Meadow Lord of the
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Trains will be met at Myrtle station on the C. P. R.
evening before and morning of sale. Trains at Brooklin, G.
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application.

W. G. HOWDEN, Columbus, Ont.

On Thursday, March 23rd, Mr. Geo. H. Johnston, Balsam,
Ont., near Claremont, C. P. R., will sell his entire herd of
Scotch and Scotch-Topped Shorthorns at auction.

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OF

**Scotch
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WORK HORSES, FARM STOCK
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THE PROPERTY OF

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Thursday, March 23, '05

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GEO. H. JOHNSTON, Balsam, Ont.

On Wednesday, March 22nd, Mr. W. G. Howden, Columbus, Ont.,
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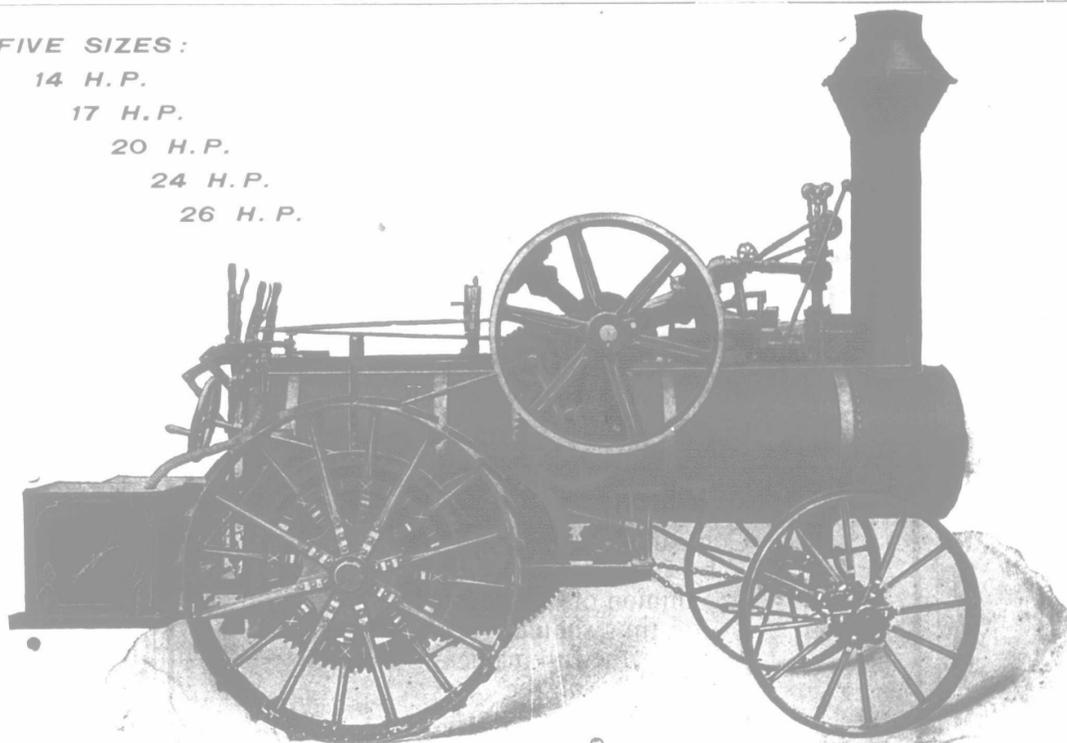
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 Come up, old chap, lay hold a strand this London Spring Steel Wire,
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The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED."

ESTABLISHED 1866

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Vol. XL

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., MARCH 2, 1905

No. 649

EDITORIAL.

The Curing of Consumption.

The question of stamping out consumption should be an important one to everyone, if not from benevolent motives, at least from selfish ones, since it has been decidedly proved that everyone, at some period of his or her life, has absorbed consumption bacilli, and has only been saved from the disease because the body happened to be in a disease-resistant condition. Had there been a weakness anywhere, the germs would have multiplied and consumption been the result.

In a report recently issued by the Phipps Institute, Philadelphia, containing papers by eminent tuberculosis specialists, many interesting facts are given regarding discoveries and observations of tuberculosis. As regards prevention, however, the old suggestions are repeated, suggestions which cannot, however, be repeated too often until education regarding this dread malady has been complete. Patients are advised to go to regular consumption sanitariums, when possible, thus securing the best conditions for themselves and immunity from danger for their friends at one stroke. The use of the spit-cup by patients, or of some similar device for preventing the drying of the sputum, and consequent dissemination of the light, dry bacilli through the air, is emphatically insisted upon. Everyone, well or ill, is urged to live hygienically in every way, and to pay especial attention to ventilation and out-door exercise.

In regard to the establishment of consumption sanitariums, the history of the Phipps Institute shows "how easy it is in any community to make provision for the treatment of the consumptive poor, without waiting until a great deal of money is at hand, and ideal conditions." The Phipps Institute itself was opened in an old building, hastily fitted up to admit the patients—many of whom were too poor to pay—who came crowding in before the place was in convenient condition to receive them. There was further difficulty in obtaining nurses, as ordinary nurses were afraid of the disease, but the difficulty was finally met by securing girls who had been cured at White Haven. The success of the Institute has since fully warranted the beginning under such inauspicious circumstances.

Other sanitariums mentioned in the report as having been especially successful are those at White Haven, Conn., and Saranac Lake in the Adirondacks. To these we might add our own at Gravenhurst, Ont. In all these institutions, however, the plan of combat is practically the same: the patients are induced to live out of doors as much as possible, be the weather what it may; they sleep alone in rooms perfectly ventilated; their lives are regulated by a strict system of discipline; complete rest of mind and body, so far as attainable, is encouraged; the food supplied is pure and nourishing. At the Phipps Institute, three quarts of milk and six raw eggs daily, in addition to one meal of solid food, beef or mutton, fresh vegetables, and fruit, are given. Medical remedies are, to a certain extent, used at most of the institutions, although at Saranac Lake, the only one employed is Koch's system of tuberculin inoculation.

In every case, whether in a sanitarium or out of it, it is to be noted that PERSISTENCE is the price of success. As remarked by Dr. W. Osler, late of Johns Hopkins University, now of Oxford University: "Benefit is usually a matter of months; complete arrest a matter of years; absolute cure a matter of many years." But it

can be accomplished, and the persistent, hopeful co-operation of the patient is the price of health and longevity.

Seed Distribution by Experimental Farms

"Another thing which might, we think, be changed with benefit is 'seed distribution,' which is done to Westerners on a ridiculously small scale. The farmers who will, or can, afford to bother with a three-pound sample are few in this country of rapid growth and short seasons. Not only so, but the work entailed on the farms by such microscopic distributions is far too expensive from either the standpoint of initial outlay to the taxpayer or results. If it is desirable to distribute such seeds, why not do away with the free system, and send out the seed in larger quantities, at least enough to seed an acre? It would be better if seed sufficient to sow five acres were furnished, and a fee charged, which might be refunded on the reporting of the results of the tests; or, the larger plots of seed might be distributed through the agricultural societies, who would be responsible, and see that such were not wasted."

The above states briefly our view with regard to the distribution of seed in the West by the Dominion Experimental Farms. Herewith the "Farmer's Advocate" resumes the subject, and goes more into detail regarding the scheme at present in vogue.

One serious disadvantage of the small-lot distributions is that there is a tendency to mixing of varieties, which, in wheat-growing, has proved of great damage, resulting in the lowering of the grade in many cases, in volunteer crops, irregular ripening, the introduction of softer-strawed wheats, which succumb to the rust fungus quite easily.

In the Brandon report for 1904, we find 161 three-pound samples of grain were sent out in 1903, and in the previous year, 401; while from Indian Head 1,158 three-pound samples of grain were sent out in 1903, and in 1902, 1,250 samples, but the reports do not state the results, in the way of reports by experimenters, from such distribution. It is fair, however, to assume that such are in the same proportions as from the distribution of other seeds. In 1904, Mr. Bedford states that 74 reported of the 216 supplied with tree seeds, and only 13 per cent. reported in 1903 on the trees supplied them in 1901. The scarcity of replies indicate that the farmer has, in many cases, been far too busy, or did not consider it worth the trouble, to complete the experiment; whereas, we understand, in cases where the larger quantity, five bushels, has been sent out, the responses and reports have been most encouraging. On reflection, it will be seen that a five-bushel sample will give enough to sow a few acres, if wheat, and put on good land, four acres, and will yield, under average conditions, a setting which can be threshed and binned separately; whereas, the three-pound sample producing about one bushel, awkward to thresh, even with the flail (poverty-stick), is liable to be lost, not kept pure, or, as it happened with one farmer we know, the sample taken from the machine to the granary on the last load was thrown to the pigs, the teamster not being in the secret of the importance of the sample. It might also be well to mention here that the Macdonald seed-grain competition, started by Prof. Robertson for children in 1900, called for one acre as the minimum plot, thus demonstrating that he believed, as we do, that all such work of education and improvement should be along lines of least resistance, by outlining experimental work not too difficult for the average man to accomplish.

We notice that the free samples of potatoes sent out are in three-pound lots, which all must admit is a fair amount of this vegetable to start with. Such only serves to show the correctness of our contention for larger samples of grain, and that the Director hardly appreciates the relative importance of wheat and potatoes to the prairie farmer. If a variety of roots, or of vegetables destined for the table, is of sufficient importance to warrant the sending out of a three-pound sample, surely THE STAPLE CEREAL CROP OF THE COUNTRY, WHEAT, MERITS A LARGER SAMPLE FOR DISTRIBUTION. Again, the work necessary to the planting and harvesting of the potato samples is infinitesimal compared with that of a three-pound sample of grain. Not only so, but the potato-sample owner is likely to get results in one season one hundred times greater than and with one-tenth of the trouble that falls to his fellow experimenter with the three-pound sample of grain.

We find that this seed-grain distribution has been going on for years, mention being made in the Experimental Farm reports over ten years ago. WHERE ARE THE RESULTS? PURE SEED, EVEN OF RED FIFE, IS VERY HARD TO GET AT THE PRESENT TIME.

We might refer to the method of the Minnesota Station (described in the columns of the Farm Department) of distributing a new variety of grain, which is, we consider, in line with our own idea, namely, the inculcation of the doctrine of improved seed amongst the farmers, and not the turning out of a lot of garden-sized experimenters. The seasons are far too short, labor is too scarce and high-priced on the prairie to warrant the present plan. We think the management of the farms might well consider these matters.

We must also, in Canada, guard against the development of any "free-seed graft," which, in the United States, has grown to be a colossal scandal amounting to as much as \$200,000 a year, distributed by senators and congressmen among their pap-loving political friends. The Minnesota plan appears to be designed to promote individual effort and enterprise, which is the proper principle underlying the proposed seed-grain growing movement in Canada.

A National Exhibition at the Coast.

It has been definitely announced that the Dominion Government will appropriate the usual grant for Dominion Exposition purposes to enlarging the New Westminster, B. C., annual exhibition. The date of holding the great national event has been set for September 27th to October 7th. The assurance that Government assistance will be given to augment the prize list should be an incentive to stockmen to prepare to participate in the event. The possibilities of British Columbia as a market for pure-bred stock are immense, and the holding of the Dominion Exposition at the Pacific Coast will afford one of the most convenient opportunities that could be desired by stockmen to develop trade with the breeders of the Western Province. And not only so, but the advantageous rates that it is expected will be in force will be utilized by Canadians who have long cherished a desire to visit the mountains and valleys of British Columbia, to traverse the wide and sweeping prairies of Manitoba and the Territories, and to learn something of the extent and resources of our common country. New Westminster is fortunate in securing the national assistance necessary to carry out a large exhibition, and, no doubt, when its gates shall be closed it will unanimously be declared a successful one.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Thursday (52 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 1.25.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 20 cents per line agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
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11. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
12. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA.

Sign Your Letters.

We must again remind our readers that one of the imperative rules of this office is that no attention will be paid to unsigned communications. During the past few weeks we have received about a dozen letters, most of them enquiries on various subjects more or less important, to be answered in the "Farmer's Advocate," with which neither name nor P. O. address were given. We must have the name and address as an evidence of good faith, which is certainly the least an enquirer can do when we do not spare expense nor trouble to furnish trustworthy information. If those who have omitted their signatures will forward them, saying what their questions were, they will still be answered. The name and address will not be published if the writer so requests.

Beet-pulp Feeding Experience.

This is the last call for the contributions for four prizes, \$8, \$5, \$3, and a year's subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," for the best articles describing the experience of the writers in feeding the pulp from beet-sugar factories to live stock. Particulars of this competition appeared on page 232, Feb. 16th issue, and on page 259, Feb. 23rd issue. The essays are to reach this office not later than March 7th. Look up the conditions, which give the points to be covered, and mail your article in time to reach us by the date specified.

Look at Your Label!

YOU WILL NOTICE BY THE ADDRESS LABEL ON YOUR PAPER THE DATE TO WHICH YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IS PAID. IF YOU FIND THAT IT IS NOT PAID IN ADVANCE, WE WOULD ASK THAT YOU REMIT AT ONCE, AS WE ARE PUBLISHING TOO COSTLY AND TOO VALUABLE A PAPER TO PERMIT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS REMAINING IN ARREARS.

HORSES.

Our Scottish Letter.

The Scottish Stallion Show of 1905 was one of the very best of the long series. It was held on Wednesday, February 1st, in the new show grounds at Scotstown, Glasgow, and in spite of wintry weather was well attended. The display of horses was exceptionally good, and two results stood prominent. These were the dual victory of Mr. Matthew Marshall, Stranraer, who won both the 50 gs. Cawdor Challenge Cup and the 100-gs. Brydon Challenge Shield, with two sons of Hiawatha 10067, and the wonderful success of the stock got by this horse, a third of his sons being winner of the Glasgow district premium of £80. This is a very unique record, and there can be no doubt of the supremacy of Hiawatha stock at this show for several years past. This is more interesting on account of the fact that he was himself a Glasgow premium horse, and was somewhat late in establishing his reputation as a stock-getter. He is owned by Mr. John Pollock, Paper Mill, Langside, and had a remarkable career in the showyards. No horse ever had a better record, and it is doubtful whether anyone ever had a record as good. He won the Cawdor Cup three times, if not four, and he was also champion at the H. A. S. Show at Edinburgh in 1899. He was got by Prince Robert 7135, and his dam was a very fine brood mare owned by Mr. Hunter, Garthland Mains, Stranraer.

The show of last week was conducted on the usual lines, two benches of judges making selections in classes to some extent similarly constituted, with the result that, in respect of two horses in one class, the respective benches differed. This was not due to any determination to provide the public with a surprise, but rather a difference

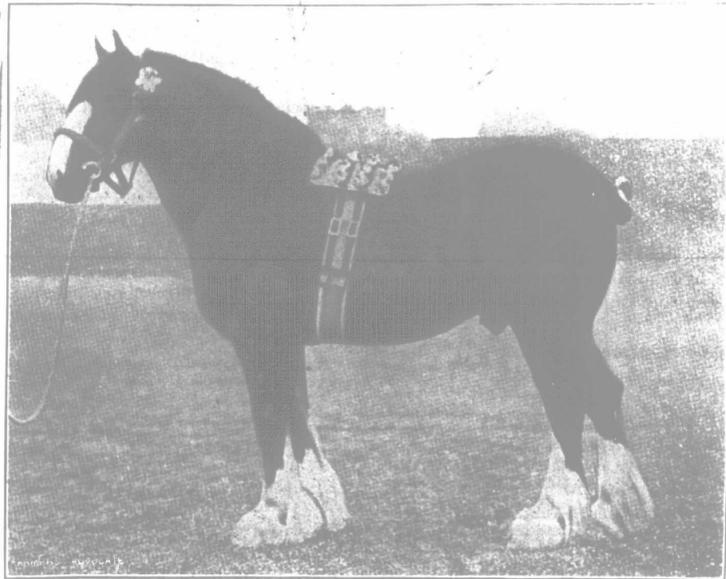
the best Clydesdales shown. He is owned by Mr. Malcolm Currie, Kirkintilloch, and is an ideal horse for Canada. For the second time in succession, he was awarded the premium for the home district. In sixth place stood that fine horse, Lord Fauntleroy 10370, now owned by Mr. Fleming, Raith, Bothwell. This is an uncommonly good horse, with the best of feet and legs, and good action. Royal Times 12342, a big gay horse by Up-to-Time, was seventh. He is owned by Messrs. Curr, Cathcart.

The three-year-old class was led by that phenomenal horse, Hiawatha Godolphin 12602, a horse of amazing substance and great size and weight for his age. He is a great mover, and with the best of feet and legs his match is not easily found. Last year he was unbeaten, and this year he won the Cawdor Cup. Like Royal Chattan, his dam was got by Baron's Pride, but he himself was got by Hiawatha. He is owned by Mr. Marshall, but his breeder was the Duke of Leeds, Hornby, Bedale, Yorks. Mr. A. B. Matthews, Newton Stewart, was second with the thick, well-bred horse General Hunter 12161, and got by Labori, the winner of the Brydon 100-gs. shield in 1904, and a son of Hiawatha. General Hunter is a good stamp, with grand ribs, a short back, and very good feet and legs. Third prize went to Mr. Robert Watson, Auchmarnoch, Vale of Leven, for Baron Leven, an evenly-balanced black horse, whose action was not his strong point. His sire was Baron Mitchell, a son of Baron's Pride. In fourth place came Mr. John Pollock's Carbrook, and in fifth place stood Mr. Alex. Clark's Workman 12791, a nice, clean-boned, good-moving horse by King o' Kyle. Mr. Marshall was sixth with Malvolio, a thick, well-colored horse by Marcellus, and another son of Hiawatha was seventh.

In the two-year-old class, size and weight again scored. Mr. William Clark, Netherlee, was first with Dunnydeer 12557, a grand, solid, big horse, with good action, got by Sir Hugo. Mr. James Kilpatrick was second with a thick, good-moving colt by Balmedie Queen's Guard.

Eighty horses were hired before the show for service in 1905, and of these thirty-six are owned by Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright. Only five of these eighty were shown at Glasgow, so that seventy-five of the best Clydesdale stallions were absent from the conflict. Had they been present, what an exhibition we should have had! But horse-breeding societies are increasingly in favor of the horses being put on the stand in hard condition, without being overfed for show purposes. This is sound policy, but it robs the show of much of its interest.

"SCOTLAND YET."



Marcellus (11110).

Champion Clydesdale stallion and winner of 100 guineas Challenge Shield, Glasgow Stallion Show, 1905. Bay, foaled 1898; sire, Hiawatha (10067).

between the bench as to the points mainly to be emphasized. One bench favored action, while the other favored body conformation and formation of foot, rather than action. The winners of the Glasgow district premiums were Mr. Walter S. Park's fine horse, Royal Chattan 11489, and Mr. John Pollock's three-year-old Carbrook (12080). The former is a son of Clan Chattan 10527, a former premium horse, and the latter is a son of Hiawatha. These horses were each placed fourth in the open classes, the judges there having other horses to select from which were not entered for the Glasgow district premiums. The winner in the aged class was Mr. Matthew Marshall's Marcellus (11110), a wonderfully level, well-balanced horse, with first-class action. He was the Cawdor Cup winner in 1903, and the H. & A. S. champion horse in 1904. The 100-gs. Brydon Challenge Shield, which can only be awarded to a horse which passes a V. S. examination, and stands at least 17 h.-h., with proportionate scale, was won by him. This is one of the best horses of his time. He was followed in the class by two sons of Baron's Pride 9122, Mr. William Dunlop's Baron o' Buchlyvie 11263, which stood second, and Mr. George Alston's Revelanter 11876, the Cawdor Cup winner of last year, which stood third. These are horses of beautiful quality, with first-rate feet and limbs. They show fully more quality than the produce of Hiawatha, but the latter move with greater freedom. The fourth horse was Mr. W. S. Park's Royal Chattan, than which there was no truer Clydesdale shown. He is a beautifully turned or moulded horse, and has first-class action. Following him came that solid, thick Clydesdale, British Leader 12067, one of

Fitting up Horses.

A reader asks us to give a tonic for horses out of condition. The first thing to do when a horse is out of condition is to see that his teeth are right, make his quarters comfortable, then give him a purgative, after fasting him for about twenty-four hours. Generally, a bran mash or a feed of boiled barley will be sufficient for the purpose. Then feed him well and regularly upon clean and wholesome hay or chaff, with oats and bran, depending in amounts upon the size of the horse and the work he may be doing. Along with the regular feed may be given a condiment, consisting of about five pounds each of ground corn or shorts, oats and bran, a pound of oil meal, two ounces of gentian, two ounces of iron sulphate, and a half pound of salt. Feed about a pound at a feed, water regularly, and give good grooming. The above mentioned condiment contains constituents that act upon the system similarly to those found in most stock foods, and have the advantage of being much cheaper in this form than in the patented preparations. It may not always follow, however, that a horse treated as described above will respond as desired. Some horses are naturally hard feeders, while others, suffering from some constitutional disease, cannot be got to lay on flesh or improve in spirits.

How to Keep Right.

Your paper is the best in Canada for agriculture and stock-raising. I don't think I could get along without it. W. H. EDGERTON, Coulson, Ont.

STOCK.

Care of the Sow and Her Litter.

The pregnant sow should be fairly well fed, but not sufficiently to make her fat. Her food should be varied, not all of any one kind, not too sloppy or cold. To make her take exercise, which is very necessary, a good plan is to scatter grain on the ground or on a floor, so that she may eat it slowly and masticate it well. A whole mangel or sugar beet thrown to her will help to keep her busy and healthy.

A week or ten days before she is due to farrow she should be given a pen to herself, in order that she may get used to the place, and such food supplied as will have a tendency to relax her bowels. In the meantime, the attendant should get on good terms with her by scratching, brushing and handling her, so that in case of special attention being needed at farrowing, she will not be frightened or excited by the attendant's presence. Her quarters at this time should be dry and warm, and her bedding of short straw, and not too plentiful. When the pigs are born, if the weather is cold, the attendant should be present to see that the youngsters get to the source of nourishment, and if they are weak it is well to rub them with a flannel cloth, and put them up to the milk vessel. If the sow is restless and excitable, it is sometimes well to place the pigs in a basket covered with a blanket until all are born and the sow has become quiet, when the family may be placed with her. It is better not to disturb the sow by feeding her for ten or twelve hours after parturition, and then only a warm drink should be given. Her feed for the first two or three days should be bran and kitchen swill, and richer food should be given gradually till she is on full feed, when she should be liberally fed, as a litter makes heavy demands on the sow. When the pigs are a week old they should be hustled around the pen for exercise, and as soon as the weather is warm enough they and the sow should be encouraged to run out on the sunny side of the building for exercise for a short time. There is danger, if they are closely confined and the sow fed liberally, that the pigs will become too fat and contract thumps, a disorder due to a surplus of fat around the heart, and which is apt to prove fatal. The object should be to make the pigs grow, rather than get fat, as a pig started as a "fat" is likely to end in that class, instead of in the lengthy, lean-fleshed class required by the market.

Care of the Ewes.

The lambing season is approaching, and unless the ewes have been receiving pretty liberal rations and are strong and in good condition, they should have, for about a month before lambing, a little extra, in the form of a feed of oats and bran and roots, daily, to tone them up and induce the flow of milk that will be needed when the youngsters are born. The demands made upon the system by the growing fetus, the ordeal of parturition, and the secretion of milk are such that if the ewe has been allowed to become thin and weak, her health may give way under the combined strain, and mother and offspring may both be lost. A very small amount of grain soon makes a great improvement in the condition of sheep; one quart daily of oats or a mixture of oats and bran will prove a tower of strength to the in-lamb ewe in the course of a few weeks, and she will pay well for it in increased weight of fleece and lamb, and be less likely to give trouble to her owner in nursing her after the birth of her lamb. If it is known that part of the ewe flock will lamb later than others, it is well, if the circumstances admit, to divide the lot so that those due to lamb earliest may be fed more liberally, otherwise the late-lambing members of the flock may become undesirably fleshy, and their offspring be born weakly, as is not infrequently the case with fat ewes that have not had sufficient exercise. Where lambs are expected before the warm spring weather comes, the pen should be made comfortable by closing any cracks or openings in the walls to prevent cold drafts, and the doors should be closed at night. It is well to have a few low short hurdles ready to be used, if necessary, to improvise a pen in which to enclose a ewe, for a day or two, that has a weak lamb or twins that are liable to get separated from her and possibly disowned. The careful shepherd, during the lambing season, will not retire for the night without first looking through the flock for signs of an increase, and if he has reason to expect such an event, will not mind losing a few hours' sleep, in order to be on hand when a lamb is born to see that it receives nourishment and a fair start in life. Usually ewes require no assistance in parturition, but in cases where labor is unduly prolonged an examination should be made to ascertain if the presentation be normal, and if so longer time should be given for nature to work out her own deliverance, while if the presentation be not correct it should be made so, and then more time given nature to do its work. In the

case of the presentation being the reverse of normal, namely, hind feet first, assistance should be prompt, the lamb being brought away in that position. In cases where there has been much difficulty in parturition, a weak solution of carbolic acid, say one part to forty of water, poured into the vagina from a bottle, will tend to prevent inflammation and after trouble.

Herdwick Sheep.

The principal habitat of the Herdwick breed of sheep is the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. The Herdwicks possess properties which adapt them for a mountain life, and their management partakes of the general simplicity of sheep farming in mountainous districts. They are very independent and able, in a great measure, to take care of themselves. Their essential points are a heavy fleece of fairly strong wool, disposed

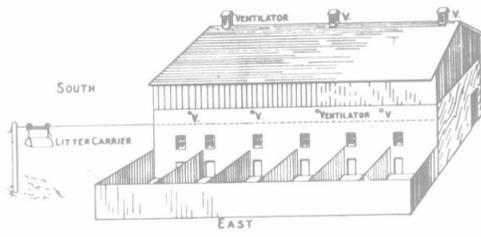


Herdwick Ram.

to be hairy on top of the shoulder, growing well down to the knees and hocks. In the color or markings of the face and legs there should be no spots or speckles, nor any token of brown. When the lambs are born their legs and heads should be perfectly black, with the exception of a little white on the tips of the ears, and, perhaps, a few white hairs around the feet. These white hairs gradually increase so that at six months old one-half the ear will be hoar-frosted, and there will be distinct bands of the same round the feet and muzzle. This change of color goes on until some at the age of three years are perfectly white, while others remain a steel gray. Horns in the rams are desirable, and white hoofs are much preferred. There is still a class for this breed in the prize list of the Royal Agricultural Society, and at their show in London last year there were half a dozen pens exhibited by two exhibitors.

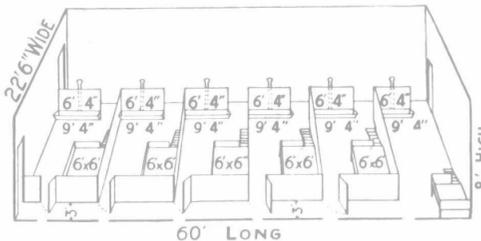
Plan of Pigpen.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate": I herewith send you a plan of a pigpen which I built on my farm last summer. It might be of some little advantage to intending builders of pigpens, as it cost me considerable time studying it out. Figure 1



View of Piggery.

On farm of Mr. Dennis O'Connell.



Inside plan of Mr. Dennis O'Connell's Piggery.

shows building from outside looking from north-east corner; figure 2 shows inside of building. The walls are of stone, 8 ft. from floor to floor, and 4 ft. frame on top of that, making a loft to hold straw for bedding. The floor is cement, with fall of 2 inches from troughs to manure passage and drain. Manure and

feed passages are 3 ft. wide each, leaving the pens entirely away from the stone walls, and the beds or sleeping places are elevated so that the pigs can walk around underneath them, and floors open so that any wet that pigs may make in same will leak away, thereby keeping them clean and dry. The troughs are of cement, with iron plate on top, fastened by means of bolts placed in cement, heads down. This plate is to protect troughs and save feed. It projects inside the trough about 1/2 of an inch, so that if a pig puts his feet in the trough when feeding he cannot pull out the feed, as this iron scrapes it all off. In front of the troughs there is a swinging door for convenience in feeding, on the inner side of which there are pieces of iron (old boiler plate) fastened with bolts to divide the troughs so as to give each pig 12 inches of feeding space to himself, and hinder him from getting lengthwise in trough and keeping the rest away. Then the trap-doors going out into the yards are swung on pivots, by means of a piece of iron bolted onto it about 1 1/2 inches from top, and rounded at each end, and projecting one inch, which works in a hole in side of frame, letting the door hang in center. When the pig puts his nose against it from inside it pushes out, letting him pass out under, and drops back in its place shut; then when he wants to come in it works just the same, so it is always shut, and still always open for the pigs to pass through. Then I have a manure carrier run on a tight steel coppered wire, firmly fastened to joists at rear end of passage, and drawn up tight by means of a threaded eye bolt (with handle nut) through post out in yard. Manure box, as shown in cut, is dumped to let manure out. It revolves quite easily, is held in place by hook hanging at end, and is easily dumped by tripping. Any further information desired will be gladly furnished. DENNIS O'CONNELL. Ontario Co., Ont.

FARM.

Grand Prize Seed Corn.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate": Replying to yours of a recent date, will say that the corn with which I won the grand prize at the Interstate Corn Contest at Ames, Iowa, was Reid's Yellow Dent. It is classed here as a medium early variety, and is almost invariably of good quality. I usually select part of my seed corn as soon as the grains are fairly well dented, and the remainder at husking time. It is hung up in a dry, cool place where the air can circulate freely, and becomes well dried before freezing weather. During the winter it is kept in a bin in my seedhouse. I usually select more than I need, then re-select before planting time, shelling each ear by hand. Our soil is a black loam and very fertile, being especially adapted to the growing of corn. My method of soil preparation is not materially different from that of many farmers about me. I aim to get my ground in good condition before planting. Sometimes this means only to plow and harrow; at other times it necessitates going over the ground five or six times with disk, harrow, drag, etc. I sometimes drill my corn on new ground, dropping one grain every twelve or fourteen inches, but on the older ground always check, planting two grains to the hill, three feet six inches apart, in rows three feet four inches wide. W. E. JOHNSTON. Menard Co., Illinois.

How a Round Cement Silo Was Built.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate": Having noticed in your issue of Feb. 16th, page 248, enquiries as to the building of a round cement silo, and having built one last summer, I will give your enquirer my experience. I bought my cement from the St. Lawrence Portland Cement Co. of Deseronto, Ont. That Co. having rings or moulds for the express purpose of building silos, I rented them—cost, \$25, with an expert workman, \$2.50 per day. Their moulds leave the silo with a diameter of 12 ft. 2 in. inside, and 32 ft. high. It is not necessary to build it so high, but I would advise G. W. T. to build it as high as possible. The rings leave a wall 8 in. in thickness from the bottom to the top, and to give it more strength I put in three strands of common black wire every two feet all the way up. The mixture I used was eight parts broken stone, four of good sharp river sand, to one of cement—that is, 12 to 1. I used thirty-five barrels of cement. If gravel is used entirely, field stones, 4 to 5 inches in diameter, could be used in center of wall, always being careful to leave space enough for the mixture to get all around the stones. No necessity to plaster if gravel is used, as the moulds will come off leaving a perfectly smooth surface if well rammed. The total cost of silo was \$205. I would advise G. W. T. to write for information to cement manufacturers advertising in the "Farmer's Advocate." W. H. WALKER. Huntingdon Co., Que.

How Minnesota Experiment Station Distributes Seed Grain.

BULLETIN 62.—WHEAT-BREEDING AND CULTIVATION.

Several men in each county, preferably graduates of the School of Agriculture, are encouraged to become growers of certified seeds of field crops. Men are chosen who have good land, and who rotate their crops in a manner to give the best possible conditions for seed-growing. Those who keep live stock that they may grow a goodly proportion of crops which enrich the farm and clean the land of weeds, who are businesslike in their dealings, and who have the confidence of their neighbors, are desirable seed-growers.

Arrangements are made with these farmers to grow seeds of varieties which the State Experiment Station has tested until it is assured that they will succeed in the counties to which they are sent. It seems wise to send out comparatively few varieties, and to do all the preliminary testing at University Farm and at the sub-station farms. The seed is to be sold in some quantity, usually in bushel or bag lots, that each seed-grower or farmer may grow them in fields, rather than in small patches, and the station desires that modest but remunerative prices be asked and given for these certified seeds.

It is believed that under this plan each new variety will be more rapidly multiplied, if it proves valuable, than if the station were to break the first lot of seeds up into small packages and send them out free of cost. PAYING A REASONABLE PRICE FOR A NEW VARIETY OF GRAIN, thus well vouched for, WOULD CAUSE THE NEW OWNER TO TAKE AN INTEREST IN IT. A small profit, say twenty-five cents per bushel on seed wheat, would repay the seed-grower for his extra work in growing, caring for and cleaning seeds for sale to the other farmers in the county. The farmers securing these new varieties from our seed-growers could make a small margin of profit by selling these certified seeds to still other neighbors.

Common Sense and Industry Essential to Success.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I have been much interested in reading the articles in your very useful journal re the education of the farmer's son. As thoughtful people will admit, there are two or possibly more ways of inspiring the farmer to make financial headway in life. I use the word "financial" in a restricted sense, as money is not the only object in life, although the world over it appears the popular object of men's efforts.

Assuming that a fair education is necessary for success in our operations, if a high school or agricultural college finish can be added without destroying the spirit of hard-headed, practical, determined industry, essential for farm life, then so much the better for the man who says, "I will succeed in farming, the most noble of all callings, the most independent of all occupations."

Now you will pardon me if I look stubborn facts in the face, and say to the boys and young men who are not ashamed to own the name farmer and to own a part of our Creator's heritage, that if they cannot acquire the knowledge of high schools or the accomplishments of a college course, they can acquire a substantial, unapproachable, respectful, healthy independence by devoted application of their energies in working properly a fairly good farm anywhere in the Dominion of Canada. Given a fair common school education, together with industry and an active enquiring mind, a strong taste for reading, and the faculty of observation, any young man can sell such stock-in-trade for a good premium above par. Industry is as good as gold in our country, and enables its possessor, if honest, to break down and overcome the ordinary barriers of life which every progressive man meets and masters.

Practically, men and women whose early opportunities were curtailed by strenuous efforts to make a living, but who nevertheless became self-educated by almost superhuman efforts, are the people seen through all the historic ages near or on the top round of the world's ladder. I would not bar out the help of scientific education in farming, but will say that science is mainly common sense reduced to rule.

I have in mind two notable illustrations: One is a farmer who can talk scientific farming by the hour or week, who has grown up with the general progress of our country, who reads and apparently has read a great way across the field of English literature; but with the acquisition of this knowledge the habit of concentrated practical decisive industry was entirely squeezed out, and that grand receptacle of knowledge has unfortunately fallen far behind in life's progressive race.

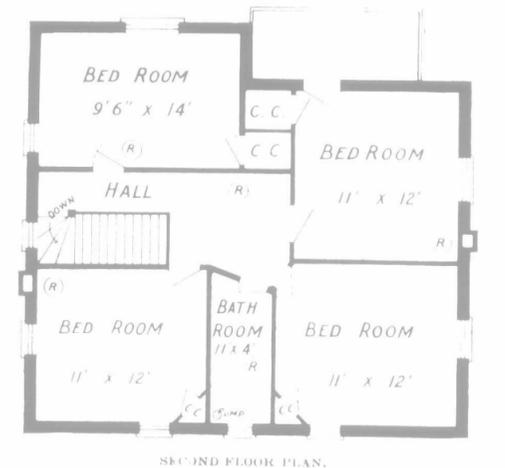
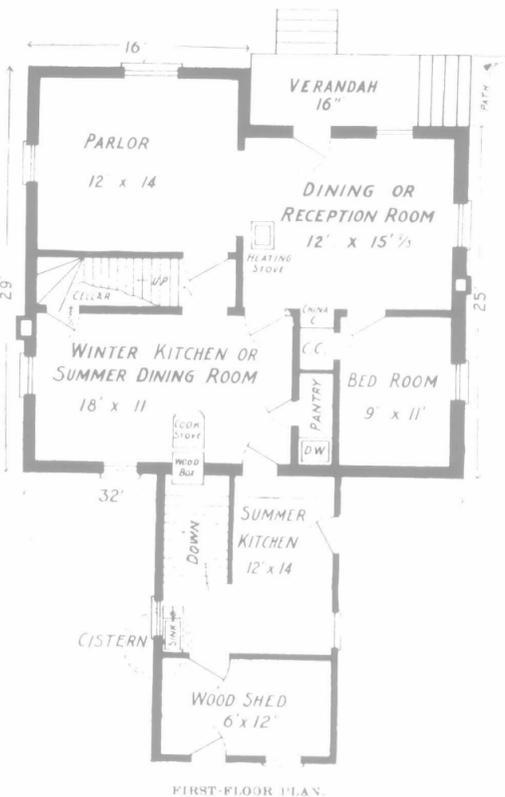
The other man is an Englishman, who migrated to Ontario in the fifties, and, as with many more in the early days, the strenuous effort to survive prevented the possibility of even a rudimentary education, so he neither reads nor writes. Yet this man is highly educated in business matters and farming, but his common sense had coupled with it an industrial zeal. Needless to say this man has been a great success. He retired a few years ago, leaving his two sons in freehold possession of as fine farm outfits as our township possesses. I do not adduce the above to disparage the acquisition of knowledge, but to show that a learned lazy man, as a rule, will not succeed, whereas an industrious common-sense man, even without school attainments, as a rule, will succeed.

Before closing I want to say to the young man who has an ideal in farming, that heredity will play an important part in his life's work. Unless he inherits a spirit of industry and progress, it must be acquired; if it is inherited, future acquirements will make the results all the better, Ontario Co., Ont. ROBT. C. BRANDON.

A \$1,300 Farmhouse.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The house herewith described was built last year from the accompanying plan. The architect who drew the plan and describes it is just a common



young farmer, nearly twenty years old, whose father is owner of the house.

One year ago, and until last spring, I watched your valuable paper for plans of houses, but did not see any that would suit. We did not want any room wasted in halls, nor rooms too large or too small, and did not want to have too large a house, for a house larger than is needed on a farm is unprofitable. Fancy gables, bay windows and large fancy halls soon count up in a bill, and is of little or no benefit to the owner. And, then,

entering into a hall is out of date; a reception-room is in style, and is less trouble to heat and more serviceable than a large hall. This house has one gable on roof, facing the road, over the parlor, and then at stair landing there is an odd-shaped window, so as not to have three windows the same size on one side of the house that can be seen from the road. With cottage roof, with one gable, dentils on cornice, one plate-glass window in parlor, odd-shaped window at stair landing, and headlight over front door, and other common windows set in wall equal distances from each other, a good and attractive appearance is secured. The cellar wall is a thirteen-inch cement wall six and one-half feet high, with an eight-inch wall for partition, and to support center of house, which is seen on plan. The part where dumb-waiter goes down is used for fruit and dairy, and the other half is used for vegetables. The back stairs is just used for putting things in, which is covered by summer kitchen, which we find better and warmer than entering from outside door. Then the stairs going up in main house is used for domestic housekeeper. The windows are set in wall so as to have draft straight through if needed. There are open holes in chimneys for ventilation.

Now for the next story. The plan almost explains itself. The rooms are not large, but large enough for an ordinary sized family, and large enough to keep clean. In a house where there is a very large kitchen the reception-room and parlor are not used very much. When we are in the reception-room we are more likely to step into the parlor by having archway than if there was a small common door, and that locked half the time. We built this house to use, and not to look once or twice a year into some of the rooms. Then we find the bedroom very convenient when visitors come, to walk them into that warm, handy room to lay their wraps on the bed. Then, if the china closet is not needed that room makes a very nice book-case or library. There is a way to stairs from parlor and from kitchen, so that any visitor coming down stairs in the morning and feeling "tony," can step into the parlor, instead of the kitchen, until breakfast is ready. The both doors will open at once, if needed, to pass from kitchen to parlor. We find the way down cellar very convenient, and the dumb-waiter in one end of pantry saves many steps to cellar. This story is on thirteen-inch brick wall, nine feet in the clear from floor to ceiling.

Of the upstairs plan I need only say that, with registers and pipes from the two stoves leading in opposite directions to chimneys at each side of house, the whole house is heated, and that there are two windows, counting glass in one door, in each bedroom, and that the beds can stand two different ways in each room, and also a clothes-closet for each bedroom.

The cost of this house did not exceed \$1,300. Middlesex Co., Ont. A. E. RICHARDSON.

P. S.—I forgot to say that the upstairs story is eight and one-half feet in the clear from ceiling to floor, leaving the brick wall nineteen feet from cellar to top of wall. A. E. R.

Nova Scotia's College of Agriculture.

Despite the unfavorable weather, snowed-in trains and almost impassable roads, the College of Agriculture at Truro has opened under very favorable auspices. According to the plans of the newly-appointed Principal, Prof. Cumming, the instruction work for the winter was to consist of a series of short courses in agronomy, animal husbandry, horticulture, dairying and poultry. This series of courses commenced on Tuesday, February 7th, with an attendance of about 50 pupils, a number which has been very considerably augmented from time to time since then. In carrying on this course the faculty (Messrs. Cumming, Sears, Fuller and Landry) have been assisted by a number of the best available men in Canada. The following is a brief outline of the subjects studied:

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

From the opening day until Thursday, beef cattle were studied, and the college cattle, consisting of Short-horns and Herefords, together with Mr. C. A. Archibald's Shorthorns, and some steers from W. W. Black's, afforded a splendid selection for the purpose of illustrating the proper type of this class of stock. On Friday sheep were made the subject of study. Logan Bros., of Amherst Point, and Mr. Robertson, of Nappan, kindly shipped over to Truro a number of sheep for this purpose. Mr. Andrew McPherson, of Rocklin, Pictou Co., also assisted, by giving a most excellent practical address upon the sheep industry. Following this, horses were studied, under the direction of Dr. J. H. Reed, of Guelph. The Clydesdales, Hackneys and Thoroughbreds on the college farm, together with some draft teams and some light horses loaned by the citizens of Truro, filled in these classes. During the latter part of the second week pigs were studied, and the proper type most excellently presented, under the direction of Mr. J. E. Brethour, of Burford, Ont. Work in dairy cattle has also been started, and here again the college is indebted for assistance to Mr. C. A. Archibald, who has kindly allowed the free use of any animals from his excellent Yorkshire herd. These, with the Jerseys

and Guernseys on the college farm, and some grades, will constitute the animals from which dairy type will be studied. In demonstrating in this work, the Principal and Mr. Fuller are being assisted by Mr. R. Robertson, of Nappan. Poultry also has been studied, and the class express themselves as exceedingly well pleased with the very capable manner in which that subject has been presented by Mr. J. P. Landry, of the college staff, who has a well-equipped poultry plant under his supervision on the farm. In all the above subjects evening lectures and talks were given by the men whose names we have mentioned.

AGRONOMY.

One has only to mention the names of Prof. Zavitz and William Rennie, who instructed in the work, to let the public know that no better instruction could have been given. The work was carried on concurrently with the animal husbandry, and it is a tribute to the ability of these men to state that the class was at least fully as enthusiastic over their studies in soils and crops, a much more difficult subject to make interesting, as in any of the work in the judging pavilion. Mr. Harlow, of the Normal School staff, and Mr. Broderick, of the Ottawa Department, also assisted in this department in a most acceptable manner.

HORTICULTURE.

Prof. Sears, with the assistance of Mr. A. McNeill, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, have seen to it that the interest of the class has not been diverted from this most important Nova Scotian industry, and anyone who could have seen the class at work grafting, judging fruit and doing other practical work along horticultural lines, would have been convinced that the practical in this, as in all the other studies, has been kept paramount.

DAIRYING.

Miss Bella Millar, of Guelph, has just arrived, and as we write is arranging separators, churns, butter-workers, and all that sort of thing, so as to give a thoroughly practical course in this important line. Concurrently with this, the Principal, Mr. Fuller and Mr. Robertson will discuss dairy husbandry in all its other branches, and we feel assured that nothing will be left undone to make this work just as thorough as it can be.

FORMAL OPENING OF THE COLLEGE.

On Tuesday afternoon, February 14th, during the progress of the short courses, the college was formally opened. The Legislature having adjourned for the day, a large representation from that body came to Truro to lend their aid and show their interest in this important event. There were also present the members of the N. S. Farmers' Association, which held its sessions during the week, in order that the members might take advantage of the work at the college. Premier Murray presided. The opening address was given by the Principal, who particularly exhorted the farmers to stand by this, their own college, for without their aid and co-operation the services of the very best men in the world would be futile. Attorney-General Longley followed, and in most fitting terms discussed the interrelation existing between all industries of the Province, and the consequent importance to all classes of this institution, which stands forth as a mark of, as well as an impetus to, agricultural progress. A number of prominent speakers followed, and at the conclusion Premier Murray pronounced the agricultural college formally opened.

While the new institution has been constructed solely by the Nova Scotian Government, it is a significant fact that the personnel of the class at present studying at the college includes ten from Prince Edward Island and seven from New Brunswick. We are glad to see this, for the interests of the Maritime Provinces are very largely one, and whatever makes for the progress of one is for the good of the others. The college stands for the advancement of agriculture, and welcomes within its halls all to whom that subject is dear.

The series of short courses will be completed by the end of February, but after that some instruction will be given to the students at the Provincial Normal School, not so much with a view to giving technical information, but with a view to giving these, the teachers of the country, an intelligent appreciation of all those interests which concern the farmers whose children they are to instruct, and it is the hope of those interested in the college that it may link itself in with the public-school system of the Province, especially in the way of uplifting and advancing all that concerns the industry of agriculture.

Farmers' Institute Date Changes.

Mr. T. J. Cumberland, Secretary Peel Farmers' and Women's Institutes, advises of the following change of dates: Cooksville, March 1st; Elmbank, March 2nd; Tullamore, March 3rd; Huttonville, March 4th; Mono Road, March 6th; Bolton, March 7th; Caledon, March 8th; Belfountain, March 9th; Brampton, March 10th. John Gardhouse, Ralph S. Eaton and Miss Gertrude Gray are the speakers.

Richard Sutton writes: "The past season in East Durham, Ont., has been, I think, above the average in yield of nearly all kinds of crops, with the exception of wheat. Weeds, especially sow thistle, seem to be the farmer's greatest menace, and the scarcity of hired help his greatest drawback."

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

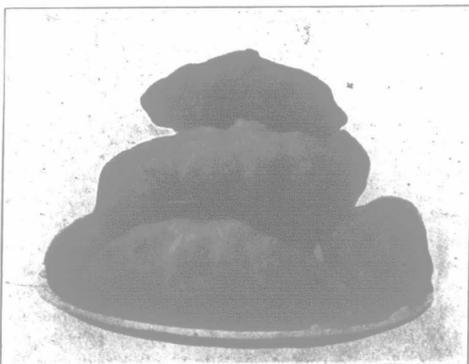
Two Artichokes.

By Mrs. Anna L. Jack.

"What are artichokes, and what are they for?" asked a correspondent, and it may be of interest to some readers to know the difference and the utility of this plant.

The Globe Artichoke is a member of the Cynara family, and has such handsome foliage that it is worth cultivating for its leaves, that are finely cut and interesting. The plants can be raised from seed sown outdoors or under glass; then when they are strong they should be transplanted out into deeply-trenched soil, in rows four feet apart, the plants in the rows being three feet apart. It is the flower heads that are cut, cooked and eaten as a vegetable. The plants are perennial, and may be increased in spring by lifting rooted suckers which are thrown out, and setting them out in rows.

The artichoke used as potatoes is a tuberous variety,



Jerusalem Artichoke.

ety, called Jerusalem artichoke, and a member of the great sunflower family—the proper name being Helianthus Tuberosa. It is easily grown, the general culture being to plant medium-sized tubers in deeply-dug and moderately-rich soil in early spring. The rows should be two feet apart, the plants 14 inches in the row. Single stems only, that reach to a great height, are thrown up, which produce single yellow flowers under favorable circumstances. The ground must be kept clean by hoeing, and when the stems die down the cluster of potato-like tubers can be lifted, the small ones reserved for future planting, and the large ones boiled and mashed as a vegetable, or used in soups and broths. The white variety is not so large as the old red-skinned, but of superior flavor, and taken altogether, for those who like variety in vegetables, the artichokes are worth cultivating.



Globe Artichoke.

Apples and Plums for Wabigoon District.

A correspondent at Vermilion Bay, in the Wabigoon District, Algoma, Ont., asks for a list of varieties of apples and plums likely to succeed in his district.

Several years ago a number of hardy varieties of apples were planted on the Pioneer Farm at Dryden, with the intention of finding out what would be the most suitable for that section, but, unfortunately, the trees were planted on rather heavy, undrained soil, in an exposed location near the house, although a much better location some distance away could have been used for this purpose. The result was that the trees have had a hard struggle for life, and most of them have failed. I am of the opinion, however, that many of the hardier varieties of apples and plums can be grown in your section if put on suitable soil, and given some protection from prevailing winds by a wind-break or belt of timber. I would suggest the following as a few of the most hardy varieties of apples most likely to succeed in your section: Yellow Transparent, Duchess of Oldenburg, Charlamoff, Wealthy, Longfield, and the Whitney and Martha crab apples.

Among the plums, only the hardiest American varieties can, of course, be expected to succeed. Among these I would suggest Aitkin, Cheney,

Bixby, Mankato, Wolf, Hawkeye and Stoddard. The varieties mentioned in each list would give you quite a long season of fruiting. All of the varieties of apples may be obtained from any of our leading Ontario nurserymen, but as yet few of them are propagating the American varieties of plums mentioned. These might be obtained from J. W. Kerr, Denton, Maryland, who has made a specialty of the native plums.

H. L. HUTT.

Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Applying Wood Ashes.

Mr. H. F. S., Norwich, Ont., writes: "Sir,—One of my neighbors had a field of good medium clay loam, well drained, which he seeded down in 1893 to clover and timothy. He cut nine successive crops of hay, the last two yielding about half ton per acre of June grass. He then broke it up and took off a crop of Hungarian grass, and in 1903 sowed the field to oats, seeding to clover, no manure being applied to the land for about 15 years.

Last winter I got possession, and put about 10 tons of green manure on one acre of it, and in last week of May plowed that acre and two more, turning under a heavy crop of clover. On the manured acre, and one other, I planted tomatoes. They made a fine growth where the manure was, but poor on the rest. The other acre I planted to potatoes, and when they were about ready to bloom, broadcasted 100 bushels of unleached soft elm ashes on them. This fall I plowed in a good coat of rotted barnyard manure on the tomato ground, which received no manure last year, and am covering potato ground with manure this winter.

Now I want to put the whole in strawberries next spring. Can put 100 bushels ashes to the acre on tomato ground if advisable.

What commercial fertilizer can I profitably add, and how much per acre?

Is there any danger of overdoing the matter, using 100 bushels ashes per acre?

Will I waste the ashes at that rate, or will the potash remain in the soil for successive crops? The ashes cost me about three cents per bushel, and I have to haul them two miles.

Would it be profitable to use them heavily on timble berries? They are on rich, heavy clay land, comparatively new.

Ans.—You would be quite safe in buying all of the ashes you can get at the price stated, and applying them liberally to every field on the place. I would be very glad to pay you double that price for a carload if you can procure them for me. There is not much danger of overdoing the matter in applying wood ashes, as the potash and phosphoric acid which they contain is mostly retained in the soil, and not lost through drainage water, as is the case with highly nitrogenous fertilizers. Heavy soils are naturally richer in potash than the lighter soils, and, therefore, do not show as marked results from applications of wood ashes, but even on such soils it is well to have plenty of potash and phosphoric acid, as these elements tend rather to the production of fruit and seed than to rank growth of plant. I think you would find no necessity for purchasing any other commercial fertilizer in growing the crops you mention. All the nitrogen your soil requires can be added through vegetable matter obtained from growing leguminous crops, such as clover and vetch.

Ontario Agricultural College.

H. L. HUTT.

APIARY.

Don't Let the Bees Starve.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

By this time in the winter the bees in many Langstroth and other shallow hives will have but little and in some hives no honey left in the center combs, and as the bees that are packed on their summer stands won't leave the cluster in cold weather to go to the outside combs in their hives for honey after they have consumed all the stores out of the center, death will result from starvation. Hundreds of colonies are lost every winter just in this way. Can colonies in this condition in midwinter and in cold weather be saved? Yes, they certainly can; and every one of them brought into spring in grand condition.

I bring combs of sealed honey into the house, and hang them for several hours near the self-feeder until the comb is warmed right through. I then go to the colonies short of stores in the center combs, take the packing off the top, put little sticks across the frames, and then from the house bring a warmed comb of honey, and place it on its flat right over the cluster. On this comb I place a few little sticks, and put on the queen excluder with cloth over it. Upon this I put four inches of forest leaves, on these the lid of the hive, and over all the cover of the winter case. No colony, if taken in time and prepared this way, will die if the other conditions are right. Those who have no combs of honey on hand can find some in the hives near the side, which have no bees on. These may be removed, warmed and placed over the cluster, thereby saving the bees until the weather gets mild enough for them to move through the hive in search of food.

WM. McEVROY, Jr.

Wentworth, Ont.

Adding to the "Small" Farmer's Income.

We hear much in the present day about "intensive" farming, which simply means farming less land than has been the fashion, but giving to that which is farmed so much care in tillage, fertilizing, drainage, etc., as to cause it to yield twice, thrice, or even four times as much as under the old system. Particularly does this method recommend itself to the "small" farmer, who keeps Parson Dietrich and his wonderful fifteen acres before him as a model, and hopes to receive, some day, an emolument from his land in some degree as encouraging.

At the same time, the farmer of, say, forty or fifty acres, is, very much more than the extensive farmer, inclined to run into small side-lines as a source of increase to his income, and as a supplement to the actual output of his land. Among such side-lines, the keeping of bees, by those who have the "knack" of success with them, is usually one of the most profitable. Taking nothing whatever from the fertility of the soil, reaping their wealth even from the weeds of the commons, foraging over basswood trees, and clover lands and buckwheat fields, and actually contributing to the successful seeding of such crops by their assistance in pollination, bees, when properly managed, prove the veritable goose with the golden eggs to the man of little land. His outlay in connection with them is trifling; his income may be proportionately tremendous. There are two conditions, however, which are absolutely necessary in order that one may have any kind of real success in beekeeping. The first is a suitable location; the second, a natural aptitude for working with the honey-gatherers. To these, a third might, perhaps, be added—the virtue of persistence, for no one can hope to succeed with bees who is not willing to give them the time and attention necessary.

As regards location, the district should be one rich in bee-forage, which includes chiefly white clover, alsike, red clover, lucerne, vetches and buckwheat—valuable in the order named—among field crops; and fruit blossoms, raspberry, gooseberry, currant, plum, cherry, apple, pear, etc. Flowers in gardens do not count to any appreciable extent, but dandelions, thistles and basswood are valuable where found in sufficient quantities.

To be a good beekeeper, a keeper must be quiet and gentle in his movements, for the bees are very quick to resent anything like fuss or roughness. One must also be keenly observant, and studious enough to learn what is necessary from the text-books and bee journals that have been found a necessity by nearly all successful apiarists.

The hives should be placed in a quiet spot, as far as possible from public highways, and in a place where they will be sheltered from high winds. It is well, however, to have them close enough to the house so that the movements of the bees may be readily observed in swarming time. The hives themselves may be easily made by anyone who is of a mechanical turn, especially if he have a hive of the kind he wishes to keep as a model. Mr. Broughton Carr, editor of the British Bee Journal, tells of a man who made all his hives at a trifling expense, out of materials supplied by egg boxes, lobster boxes and Quaker Oat boxes. Additional items, comb foundations, a honey extractor, smoker, super-cleaners, etc., do not amount up heavily in expense, while the honey glasses and jars now so necessary for the attractive "putting up" of the honey for the market need not be bought until the harvest has proved itself worthy of the extra outlay.

It is, however, with beekeeping, as with most other ventures, wise to begin on a small scale. There is money in it, if one has the ability to make it in such a way. Experience, on the other hand, is necessary for everyone, and it is better to obtain this experience, step by step, along sure and non-speculative lines, than to plunge into too great an expense in the first place, then possibly fail. A very small venture cannot crush, and may possibly develop into a lucrative industry. Only he can tell who tries.

A Successful Incubator Operator.

My incubator was set in a room 10 x 10 feet, where the sun shone in from ten o'clock until evening. It was set on the 8th of June and hatched out on the 28th and 29th. The temperature was kept from 80° to 110°. It was very irregular, as the afternoon sun made the room very warm, and although the lamp was very low, still the temperature was high. There was not any moisture, with the exception of what came off the eggs. The eggs were not over 36 hours old, and were all a fairly good size of Barred Plymouth Rocks. We use the Cyphers incubator, and have always had the best of results.

In November the pullets dressed five pounds on an average, and the cockerels averaged seven about the last of December. These were sold at 14c. per pound, and paid well for the raising. MRS. JOS. YUILL.
Carleton Co., Ont.

POULTRY.

Are Leghorns Best for the Average Farmer?

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I wish to say a few words in reply to Mr. Parker's article under above heading in your February 9th issue. In the first place he makes a slight mistake in referring to my statement, "It is too expensive to raise chickens," which should read, "Help is altogether too high priced for profit in raising dressed chickens for the market." Mr. Parker does not deny this, so I need hardly say that the farmers are few and far between who would care to risk making a profit from dressed chickens when they find it impossible to get men at \$2.00 per day and board to save their hoed crops and hay, or servant girls under \$15.00 per month and board. The fact is, there are hundreds of jobs never done on the farms, which, if help were available, would pay better than producing dressed chickens. Mr. Parker asks, "Does a farmer want a breed of chickens that will lay only in summer, when eggs are worth ten cents per dozen, scratch all over the farm, and fly over any fence, roost on his carriages, and do everything mean that a hen can do?" (Leghorns, I suppose.) "Or does he want one that will lay all winter, in any old shed, when eggs are worth from thirty to fifty cents, lay almost as well as the Leghorn in summer, and when they are through laying, dress from five to seven pounds?" (White Wyandottes, I presume, from his article.) I felt very sorry for my Leghorns when I read this far, and thought they were doomed, but after reading further was pleased to note that on one spot of this broad earth they were the best, according to Mr. Parker, viz., New York State. Did you ever hear of a place called Australia, Mr. Parker, where the Government has been conducting an egg-laying contest THE YEAR THROUGH, and where the year before last the list, including pens of almost all varieties, was headed by a pen of R. C. White Leghorns, and last year by a pen of R. C. Brown Leghorns? Please add that country to your New York State list. With reference to ten-cent summer eggs and fifty-cent winter eggs, let me say that I have hunted up a copy of the Toronto News, dated July 16th, 1904—surely a summer month—and find quotations as follows: "Eggs—Supplies are insufficient to meet the demand, and the market is strong. Prices are unchanged; new laid, case lots, 16c." Then I pick up the same paper, February 11th, 1905—surely a winter month—and find: "Eggs—The market continues easy, with liberal offerings and a fair demand. Prices show no change. Fresh, 20c. to 21c." You will say these are salted and palmed off as fresh, but please pick up the same paper, February 3rd, 1905, and you will note the Wm. Davies Co. were offering 5,000 dozen, retail, at 21c., and GUARANTEEING EVERY EGG. I would now like to say a few words "on the main point," viz., cost of producing eggs in winter and summer. The following advocates of winter-egg production in a late agricultural paper have given the difference between the two seasons as follows: Percy C. Gosnell, Ridgeway, Ont., "The difference in cost of producing eggs in winter is about five cents"; J. D. Walker, Stratford, Ont., "We find the average cost to be about 50% greater in winter"; J. W. Clark, Cainsville, Ont., "About one-third more in winter than in summer." This, remember, with the same variety in summer as in winter. Who has found the difference in cost from a pen of W. Wyandottes in winter and a pen of Leghorns with free farm range in summer? The average farmer, as I know him, provides an implement building for his carriages, etc., not accessible to his hens. If he doesn't, I wouldn't care to endorse his note. I would like to have it explained why a Rosecomb White Leghorn requires a more expensively built house than a W. Wyandotte? The latter is a little larger, and has red ear-lobes instead of the white ones on the former, but I never knew before that Jack Frost noticed these things while at work. Please name also one egg farm in Massachusetts that can honestly be compared with the 5,000 head of laying stock kept on the New York egg farms.

Now, my article made no claim for Leghorns other than as egg producers. If the average farmer kept cattle altogether for butter, he would be quite correct in keeping Jerseys, if they are the best breed for that purpose, as Mr. Parker says they are. In conclusion, Mr. Parker says: "A W. Wyandotte hatched in April or May will start laying in October or November, and will have laid from one to two dollars' worth of eggs before the Leghorn has started," and "In our climate will lay more eggs in a year." For every poultry manager on an experimental farm, in any climate, that he can find to endorse these statements, I will place \$5.00 in the hands of the Treasurer of the Canadian White Wyandotte Club, provided that both varieties were kept under similar conditions. I will have nothing further to say on this matter, as I am quite content with the profits from my Leghorns as received at our village store here, and am not writing to attract customers, as my first article was personally solicited. SIMCOE CO., ONT. W. J. BELL.

Raising Small Chicks.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—It is just possible that some of the readers of your valuable paper may profit by my experience in raising chickens last summer. I was too busy at ordinary farm work to give the chickens the usual attention they had been in the habit of getting on our farm. They were usually raised in coops on a grassy plot of ground near the house. My wife had raised some serious objections to rearing them there any more, as they persisted in the fall of the year in keeping in close proximity to the house, by roosting in the bushes and trees near by. We were led to try some other method. I usually have two or three hens sitting so as to hatch about the same time; then I put the two or three broods together with one hen. Last spring I put the mother hen and chicks in a box stall in a basement barn or stable, which had been vacated by the young stock out at pasture. I simply gave them dry, finely-ground meal, consisting of peas, oats and barley, on the concrete floor of the stall. In a shallow pan, after milking each morning, I poured a little whole milk. A little dry sand for grit was also thrown on the floor. I fed them milk once only per day, and the meal occasionally twice per day, when I thought they hadn't enough to last them all day from the morning feed. I kept them in six weeks to two months, or until they had quite a start in tail-feathers. Formerly I had been in the habit of feeding the first week or two hard-boiled eggs, bread and moistened meals three or four times daily, and had quite a few losses. Last summer my losses were very slight, especially when I had the chickens of one age. When I put in younger chickens, say a week or so younger, with older ones, I had some losses. When the chicks were a month old, I gave them some water as well as milk.

The conclusions I have drawn from my experience last summer is that chickens want a dry, comfortable place, free from vermin, and plenty of good dry meal, with milk, water and grit, where they can get it at will, and they will do well for a month or two with very little attention, and few losses.

T. G. RAYNOR.

Over \$55 Profit from 40 Hens.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to your questions asked in your issue of January 12th, regarding breeds of chickens, etc., would say in answer:

I prefer Plymouth Rocks, both barred and buff. They are second to none as table fowl. While the Mediterranean breeds may lay well in winter, under hot-house conditions, the Rocks can be relied on to do so in much colder houses, and come out healthy and vigorous in the spring. This one item of less expensive houses is worthy of consideration. Rocks are also good mothers. Even if one has an incubator, it is handy to let the hens take care of the majority of the chicks.

In the year 1903 I kept 40 females, and they netted me \$34.00 over and above the feed bill. In 1904, with 40 females, the clear profit was \$55.22. In 1902 my sales amounted to \$101.40, with net profit of \$43.36. In 1901 receipts were \$103.50, my profit being \$52, but I cannot say how many I kept these two years.

I have always fed a variety of grains—wheat and buckwheat forming the principal part—with very little corn or oats. I give one or two messes of cooked vegetables, mixed with shorts, each week, with cabbage or mangolds for a change. They get green-cut bone or liver two or three times a week; also clover leaves, either dry or in the mash. They get a warm mash nearly every day, either night or morning, and nearly eat me up in trying to get at it.

I strive to keep them busy and contented the whole day long. J. F. RIDDLE.
Norfolk Co., Ont.

An Experience with Plymouth Rocks.

Having had a short experience in profitable poultry-keeping, I thought it might be of benefit to some "Farmer's Advocate" readers. I bought nine Plymouth Rocks two years ago; now I have twenty-four yearling hens, as many as my henhouse will accommodate. The house is made of inch boards and scantling, twelve feet square, with a ground floor. The boards are put on double, with tar paper between.

The hens are fed in the morning, with about one quart of goose wheat, spread on the floor and covered with about a foot of straw. They exercise themselves in this until noon, when they are given one pound boiled meat, one quart barley, some turnips and potatoes fed hot. At night they get all the grain they will eat—generally a mixture. They have plenty of grit and bones, that I break up fine with a hammer, and lots of water. The pen is cleaned out twice a week at least, and fresh, dry litter put in place of the old. I believe the main thing in caring for hens is to keep them dry. I have had better success feeding the hot feed at noon than when fed in the morning.

Last year I sold 162 dozen eggs, that were sold to a private house in Toronto at an average price of 20c. per dozen. I raised 100 chickens that averaged 65c. per pair, making in all an income of \$64.90, besides what my own family used at home. I did not keep account of feeding, as all was raised on farm except the meat, which was principally livers from a neighboring slaughtering house that cost nothing. YORK CO., ONT. R. E. S.

DAIRY

Buttermaking.

Little butter is now made on the farm. The reasons are several. The labor cost of making is less when large quantities are handled together. Besides, when large quantities are to be made it becomes possible to employ for the work specialists, who, devoting their entire time to this business, acquire a degree of experience and skill which can hardly be expected of the busy farmer or his wife. The average quality of butter produced in creameries, partly as the result of the last mentioned consideration, but in part due to other reasons which may be pointed out, is better than the average quality of the product of the home dairies. That such is the case is evident from the fact that the quotations for creamery butter in our markets are higher than those for dairy butter. Where large quantities of butter are to be made, it becomes possible and necessary to bring all the conditions under better control than is usually possible in the home dairy. There, too, it will pay, as the quantity is larger, to use the very best forms of dairy apparatus, and the buttermaker, devoting himself solely to that work, can readily keep better informed as to the latest improvements and best practices in the art. It is not to be wondered, then, that butter is now, for the most part, made in factories. But still another consideration, doubtless, has considerable weight. The farmer himself is, in the majority of instances, too much occupied with other work to attend himself to buttermaking, and the farmer's wife, to an almost equal extent, is distracted by numerous cares and responsibilities, so that freedom from the work necessary for the production of good butter is welcomed in the large majority of instances. In some cases, however, the farm is not so located that milk or cream can be sent to the factory. In other cases, the farmer has built up a special trade for high-class products, which he finds exceedingly profitable, or perhaps he sees the possibility of building up such a trade. Under such circumstances, the butter must be made at home, and home buttermaking will, therefore, be briefly considered. Good butter can be made only from good milk and cream handled in such a way as to keep it as free as possible from sources of contamination of every kind. It is possible to make butter by churning the whole milk, but it is not possible to make from a given quantity of milk so much butter by this system as can be made where the cream is first separated from the milk. The first step, then, in buttermaking is the separation of the cream. Touching this matter are considerations which should be regarded in deciding upon the system of separation. It must be concluded that under most circumstances the centrifugal process should be employed, as, without doubt, more butter can be made from a given quantity of milk when the cream is separated by the centrifugal process than can be made when any other method of creaming is followed. Exhaustive churning, churning which recovers nearly all the fat that is present in the cream, is possible with creams of widely varying degrees of richness. Where the cream is separated by the submerged system, it will ordinarily contain from about fifteen to twenty per cent. of butter-fat. If the separator is used it is common to set it so as to secure a cream containing from about thirty to thirty-five per cent. Cream which has been separated by the use of the centrifugal machine must be quickly cooled, in order to make butter of firm, solid texture, butter that will stand up in warm weather. It seems to be essential that at some time before the ripening process is completed the cream shall have been subjected to a temperature below fifty degrees for at least six or eight hours. In the deep-setting system, this has already been accomplished when the cream is skimmed, but in the centrifugal and shallow-pan systems of creaming this has not been done, and this fact must be remembered. Where the quantity of milk is sufficient, the best results are obtained when it is churned daily, but if the quantity obtained in a single day is insufficient, or it is thought best for the purpose of reducing labor to churn less frequently, then it must be remembered that good butter is possible only when the cream is kept under the right conditions. The place must be clean, free from odors, and the temperature below fifty degrees. The low temperature is essential in order to prevent the action of the lactic acid germs, until cream enough for churning has been collected. Each time cream is added to the cream pail, the whole should be well stirred, in order that the lot may be kept as uniform as possible. It is not desirable that the cream should be kept more than three days. Churning twice a week may suffice, but three times would be better.

Perth Co., Ont.
 Dr. G. W. Gay, V.S., of the Animal Husbandry Department, Iowa Agricultural College, will leave Ames about April 1st for the Ohio State University, where he will be associated with Prof. Plumb, as Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry.

Bran vs. Alfalfa in Ration for Dairy Cows.

At the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, experiments have been conducted for two years, and with different sets of cows, to determine whether in the place of bran in the ration for dairy cows, alfalfa hay might not be profitably substituted. Conditions are very different in the south from those existing in Canada, as very little grain is there grown, and the estimated price of bran, \$20.00 per ton, is much higher than with us, yet the conclusions arrived at by the experimenters are striking enough to warrant us in looking into the question also. We quote from a bulletin on the subject issued: "At the present time, the ex-

tests confirm this theory. The cows used in the tests were divided into three groups, Group I. being fed ensilage, bran and cotton-seed meal; Group II. received ensilage, alfalfa hay and cotton-seed meal, alfalfa taking the place of the bran fed to the first group; while Group III. got ensilage, alfalfa and wheat bran, alfalfa being substituted for cotton-seed meal in first ration. While any of the rations fed were fairly satisfactory, there is a marked difference between the best and the poorest, and the matter of chief concern to the farmer is the fact that the best ration is one that he can largely grow at home. The difference in favor of this ration is due chiefly to the fact that it costs less. The returns from Group II., where alfalfa was substituted for bran, were much better, when cost is considered, than from Group I., bran being valued at \$20.00 per ton, and alfalfa at \$10.00 per ton. The saving effected by thus substituting alfalfa for bran amounted to \$2.80 for every 100 lbs. of butter, and 19.8 cents for every 100 lbs. of milk. The farmer could thus afford to sell his milk for 18.8 cents a hundred less than he now receives, and his butter for 22 cents, as compared with 25 cents a pound. While the analysis of the two kinds of feed show little difference, yet it was found that in practice it was necessary to feed 1 1/2 pounds of alfalfa for every pound of bran to secure equal returns. It was noted also that some concentrated food was necessary for best results; roughage alone, no matter how well balanced a ration might be compounded, was not sufficient.

We would warn our readers not to accept the above conclusions as final. They may be much modified by other experiments, but this much may be taken as proved, that alfalfa is a very valuable food when fed judiciously, and one that can be cheaply produced.

Good Grade Cow Tested.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":
 Sir,—I have taken the "Farmer's Advocate" for a long time, and would not be without such a very valuable aid to the farmer. We all enjoy reading it, and always want the mail the day when the "Farmer's Advocate" comes. I am interested in dairying, and have been watching the reports of dairy tests carried on, both public and private. I made a test of one of my cows, carrying it as far as I could, but as I have not a Babcock tester could not test the amount of butter-fat. She is a grade Holstein; age, nine years; record for ten months ending August 4th, 1904: Total pounds milk, 11,018; total number days milking, 304; average pounds per day, 36.69-304; largest flow for one day, 52 pounds; value of milk at 4c. per quart, \$176.21; rating 2 1/2 lbs. to a quart.
 L. L. PRICE.
 Addington Co.

Lay up Some Ice.

The first month of spring is here, and the man who has not got up his supply of ice cannot afford to procrastinate any longer. The packing of ice is a simple operation; locate the pile where the water will drain away from it, put about a foot of chaff under it, pack the sides with about the same thickness of chaff, keeping the packing in place with a frame of poles or boards, cover the pile with chaff and a rough roof, and one of the greatest comforts will be insured for the hot summer weather.

The farmer with the icehouse well filled with congealed water is in a good position to care for cream and butter as it should be. Cream, to be marketed satisfactorily, must be sweet, and the buttermaker getting sour cream has half the work he should control taken out of his hands, consequently he cannot make as good an article—a strong argument in favor of local creameries and frequent deliveries of cream.



Mr. Matt Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

President Canadian Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders' Association.

periments indicate that the cost of a ration for the dairy cow can be greatly reduced by the use of one or more leguminous crops in place of a part of the concentrates. Thus, the most serious problem of the southern dairyman, namely, cheap grain, bids fair to be solved. Up to the present time, the investigations have been confined to the feeding of these foodstuffs in a dry condition in the form of finely-cut hay, mixed with silage. Before stating results of experiments, a few words on alfalfa may not be out of place. This plant is so rich in digestible protein, and so valuable a food, that every effort should be made to secure a stand of it where live-stock growing is a matter of considerable interest. From three to five tons of hay per acre may be expected each year. Its composition, as compared with bran, is as follows:

	Dry matter.	Protein.	Carbo-hydrates.	Fat.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
One ton wheat bran...	1,762	244	784	54
One ton alfalfa hay....	1,832	211	746	27

Theoretically, it would seem reasonable that the substitution of alfalfa hay for bran could be effected within certain limits, and our practical



Group of Canadian Holsteins.

From a painting by J. P. Hunt, London, Ont. Hung in the Canadian display, St. Louis Exposition, 1904.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Canadian.

A terrific blizzard visited Southern Newfoundland February 23rd and 24th.

The best oil well yet discovered at Leamington, Ont., was struck recently.

Hon. J. Israel Tarte was married on February 23rd to Mrs. Emma Turcot, of Ottawa.

Four hundred Russian Jews are en route to Canada, by C.P.R. Liner Mount Temple.

A new ore vein, yielding ore worth \$25 per ton, has been found in the White Bear, near Roseland, B. C.

The Speaker of the Senate, and many members of Parliament, sent congratulations to Senator Wark, on the occasion of his one hundred and first birthday.

The steamer China has been purchased by the Lake Ontario Steamship Co., and will be placed on the route between Montreal and Fort William. The boat will be remodelled, and will be one of the finest on fresh water.

On July 1st the Canadian Government will assume control of the fortifications at Halifax and Esquimaux. It has been announced by Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia, that after that date Canada will assume the responsibility of her own defences.

The first steps toward granting provincial autonomy to the Northwest Territories were taken in the House of Commons on February 22nd, when the autonomy bill was introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in a lengthy and comprehensive speech. The details show that the two Provinces, which will be known as Alberta and Saskatchewan, will extend north to the 60th parallel, which is the northern boundary of British Columbia, east to the Manitoba boundary and a projection thereof, and that the division of the two will be formed by the 110th meridian, which passes a short distance east of the present Alberta boundary. Roughly speaking, Alberta will comprise the present Territory of Alberta and half of Athabasca, and Saskatchewan will embrace Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and the remaining half of Athabasca. Large as these two Provinces will be, comprising 550,845 square miles, they leave a territory of about the same area still unorganized to the north. Edmonton will be the provisional capital of Alberta, and Regina of Saskatchewan. There are estimated to be at present about 250,000 souls in each Province. The financial terms show that the new Provinces have been generously treated. The payments at first will amount to \$1,320,375 each per year, to be increased by \$645,000 on a sliding scale, as population and land values increase. This will include a payment of five per cent. on a debt allowance of \$8,107,500, corresponding to the rate paid other Provinces; a subsidy of 80 cents per head on 250,000 people, to be increased as the census justifies until 800,000 is reached, as well as the compensation for the land retained by the Dominion, 25,000,000 acres at \$1.50 per acre. The arrangement regarding separate schools will be the same as that which at present obtains in the Territories.

British and Foreign.

As a result of an explosion in a mine at Wilco, Va., twenty-three miners have lost their lives.

France will spend \$24,000,000 on her navy this year, chiefly on submarines, torpedo boats, and destroyers.

General Stoessel, the defender of Port Arthur, has arrived in European Russia, and is receiving ovations at every point.

The German steamers Severus and Romulus, bound for Vladivostok with cargoes of Cardiff coal, have been seized by the Japanese.

Dr. W. Harper, President of Chicago University, and one of the foremost educationists in America, has been operated on for cancer.

Unofficial negotiations are being carried on by the French Cabinet, to see upon what terms a peace understanding between Japan and Russia could be arrived at.

The remains of Grand Duke Sergius have been placed in a vault in the Church of St. Andrew, Moscow, where they will remain until transferred later to St. Petersburg.

A statue of Frances E. Willard, the noted temperance worker, has been placed in the Statuary Hall of the Capitol at Washington. It is the first statue of a woman which has been given place in the hall.

The degree of LL.D. has been conferred by the University of Pennsylvania upon Emperor William of Germany, President Roosevelt, and Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, British Ambassador to the United States.

The local committee of the Socialists, at St. Peters-

burg, has had printed by the secret press of the party, 5,000 copies of a manifesto, announcing that other assassinations will follow that of the Grand Duke Sergius.

It is estimated that the losses of British underwriters on war risks upon steamers bound for Vladivostok, and subsequently seized by the Japanese, have amounted, since the beginning of the war, to about \$3,000,000.

In a recent fight between Bulgarians and Turks, the Bulgarians lost 20 men killed or wounded, their village being afterwards burned by the Turks. Afterwards the charred bodies of 14 women and several children were found in the ruins.

New Orleans has been visited by a great fire, involving millions of dollars loss in property. Nearly a dozen squares of wharves and freight sheds, with vast quantities of freight, were consumed, along with two elevators and many residences.

Mr. Rider Haggard, the novelist, is on his way to America. He has been appointed a commissioner to inquire into the conditions and character of the agricultural and industrial land settlements organized in America by the Salvation Army. The trustees of the estate of Cecil Rhodes are paying the expenses of the inquiry to be made by Mr. Haggard, under the auspices of the British Colonial Office, with the view of applying the scheme to South Africa.

The Agra diamond, to which a romantic history is attached, was sold recently in London for five thousand one hundred pounds. It got its name from the battle of Agra, at which it was captured by the Emperor Baber, founder of the Mogul Empire in India. Afterwards it came into possession of the King of Delhi, from whom it was taken in 1857 by some British officers, who smuggled it aboard ship by putting it into a horse-ball and forcing a horse to swallow it. The horse was then shot, and the diamond was taken from its stomach. It subsequently came into possession of the Duke of Brunswick.

Mr. Jas. T. Ford, who arrived in Seattle recently from the Far East, where he has been studying labor conditions for some time past, is of the impression that the development of the cotton and iron industries in Japan and China will in future prove a serious menace to the trade of Great Britain and the United States. Cotton mills, he says, are springing up all over Japan, and are even now largely supplying China's 440,000,000 with cotton goods. As a result partly of this new rivalry, cotton mills have been shutting down all over the United States. In China, he asserts, there is all the coal and iron necessary to carry on extensive manufactures for an unlimited period, and he believes the Chinese are fully alive to the possibilities of the situation.

The situation in Russia becomes every day more complicated, the strike having now affected almost every part of the European portion of the Empire. In the south the entire district of the Caucasus is in revolt, and the Tartars have been let loose on the people with such terrible results that at Baku alone, it is asserted, 300 corpses were counted in the streets. At Batoum and Poti collisions have also occurred, and it is reported that the latter town has been bombarded by a detachment of vessels from the Russian Black Sea Squadron. At St. Petersburg the strike has assumed the form of a lockout, several of the largest manufacturing firms having given notice to the employees that they are discharged, and that the works will be shut down indefinitely. As a consequence, between 30,000 and 40,000 men are idle, and a renewal of the riots is anticipated. In Russian Poland the situation has not improved. Nearly all the railway employees in the Province, including the telegraph operators, have joined the strike and traffic is almost entirely suspended. At Warsaw the strikers have destroyed the switchboard station and cut some of the telegraph wires. Serious riots have also been reported from Kharkoff and from Riga, where mobs of workmen have destroyed some of the factories.

Notwithstanding the recent rumors of peace, fighting has been renewed with vigor along the Shakhie, and several engagements have taken place, the most serious occurring on February 26th, at Beresneff Hill, which was carried by Oyama's men after a terrific fight, in which both sides left heaps of dead upon the field. Hundreds of the Japanese were killed by hand grenades, or torn to pieces by mines exploded in their midst, but as soon as one line of men fell another was ready to take its place, and the Russians finally retired, while the victorious Japanese, following up their advantage, speedily occupied Tsinkhetchen. Serious fighting has also been reported from the Tie Pass. Upon the sea no striking developments have taken place. The harbor at Vladivostok is now open, and the squadron in order, but lying quietly, apparently awaiting a more opportune moment for co-operation with the ships from the west. In the meantime, the third Russian Pacific squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Nebogoff, is now well under way, having passed Dover on February 25th. Vice Admiral Rojestvensky still hovers in the vicinity of Madagascar, but will probably join with the other squadrons at the earliest opportunity.

THE FARM BULLETIN

"Do not think that rough usage will cure a horse of the shying habit. He soon associates the one with the other, and becomes hard to control."—[Farm-stock Journal.

"Because sheep do better than other stock on poor pasture it is not advisable to habitually keep them on poor pasture. In fact, it is not a good plan to keep sheep on the same pasture more than two or three weeks at a time, no matter how good it is. They require a complete change, and the oftener the change is made the better."—[Farm-stock Journal.

Canada's Wheat Production.

(Ottawa Correspondence.)

The Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons held its first session on Tuesday, February 21st, when Dr. Saunders, Director of Experimental Farms, furnished some interesting information regarding wheat-growing in Canada. In 1904 he said that 80,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in the Dominion. In 1902 the United States sent to Britain 81,000,000 bushels of wheat, or 54 per cent. of the latter's total needs; in 1903 only 45,000,000 bushels, and in 1904, 12,000,000 bushels. U. S. flour exports had fallen off similarly. He pointed out that Canada was destined to become the great wheat-producing country of the world, having many advantages in respect to soil, climate, etc. Experiments were being conducted at the Experimental Farms, he said, in order to obtain varieties of wheat that would ripen earlier, and thus would be immune from early frosts, which sometimes injure the wheat crop in some portions of the Canadian West. The experimenters, he said, were meeting with considerable success in producing earlier varieties, and he looked forward to some very important results along this line in the near future. Canada's strongest competitors as wheat producers, according to Dr. Saunders, will be Russia, Argentine and India.

The Dominion Grange.

During the recent annual meeting of the Dominion Grange, held in Toronto, a large deputation of the members waited on Premier Whitney, to represent to him the fact that the granting of subsidies and bounties, and the present election system of the numbered ballot, were not approved of by the farming element in the Province. Mr. Whitney, in his reply, expressed the opinion that the time has come when the desirability or otherwise of continuing bonuses and grants to railways must be considered by the representatives of the people. Personally, he considered that the system of bonusing should be put a stop to. As regards the ballot, he hoped that Ontario will never again have an election with the numbered ballot.

The following are the officers elected by the Grange for 1905: President, Henry Grose, Lefroy; Vice-President, Thomas McMurchy, Thornbury; Secretary, W. F. Fisher, Burlington; Treasurer, James Fallis, Newbridge; Chaplain, Sam. Goodfellow, Thornbury; Lecturer, J. J. Glen, London; Steward, William Coulter, Paisley; Assistant Steward, T. Carruthers, Whitby; Gatekeeper, Anson Black; Auditors, Fred Warnica and W. Lawson; Executive Committee, the President, Secretary, and Jabel Robinson, ex-M.P.

West York, Ont.

The hay crop in this section last year was good, both in quantity and quality, which made prices low; it is now selling at about \$10.00 per ton.

Oats, the principal grain crop produced here, was much below the average in yield, and many farmers have not sufficient to carry them over the season, the yield being about 35 bushels per acre. There is a scarcity of straw this winter, but the plentifulness of roots makes up for the shortage in this line.

The soil here is especially adapted for fruit and vegetable growing, and the majority of farmers do not work such large farms as in some districts, as gardening and fruit-growing require more attention than general farming.

Water is scarce, and it is a common occurrence to see men driving their stock to a creek or stream a mile or two, or hauling water in barrels for domestic purposes.

Manure is hauled in unlimited quantities from Toronto by those who reside at a convenient distance, and those living at remote points have it conveyed by railway, and delivered at the nearest station. Many consider this the most profitable way, as it can be procured at reasonable rates. Manure shipped a distance of 15 miles costs from 60 to 75 cents per ton.

A boom is looked forward to here in the spring, as the Grand Trunk Railway Co. is opening a roundhouse and yards at New Toronto, which will give employment to a large number of men and horses, and will also increase the value of property in the surrounding district. M. J. S.

Forgot the Address.

Will the Hespeler, Ont., reader of the "Farmer's Advocate" who wrote an anonymous letter to Mr. A. G. Gilbert, Poultry Manager of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, asking for further information on the subject of incubators, kindly forward the name at once to Mr. Gilbert, who will then gladly reply. There are a lot of people in this country who seem very chary about signing their names, or else they are too economical of ink.

Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show.

Ottawa, March 6th to 10th, 1905.

The Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, and all lectures connected therewith, unless otherwise stated, will be held on the Central Canada Exhibition Grounds, in buildings specially fitted for the purpose. The exhibits will consist of a fine display of cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. Those residing in the eastern part of the Province, who are interested in any department of live stock or poultry, should make an effort to be present to see the exhibits and listen to the practical addresses and discussions during the exhibition. As many as possible of the addresses in the lecture-room will be illustrated.

Judging of poultry will commence at 10 a. m. on Tuesday, March 7th. Judging of live stock on Tuesday, at 1 p. m., in the following order: Beef cattle, sheep and swine. Judges will commence placing awards on Wednesday, at 9.30 a. m., and in the classes not completed, on Tuesday. The dairy test begins at 1 p. m. on Saturday, and concludes at 1 p. m. on Monday, March 6th. The dairy cattle will be on exhibition immediately after the close of the test.

The annual meeting of the Poultry Association of Eastern Ontario will be held in the office of F. W. Hodson, Imperial Building, Queen Street, Ottawa, on Thursday, March 9th, at 7.30 p. m.

Reduced railway rates from points in Ontario, east of Toronto, and points in the Province of Quebec, west of Quebec City and Megantic, are as follows: Round-trip tickets will be sold for single fare good going March 7th and 8th, and good to return up to and including March 9th. Tickets purchased earlier than these dates, or if wanted for return trip after March 9th, single fare rates on the standard convention certificate plan will be adopted, good going March 3rd to 10th, good to return up to and including March 13th.

When the standard convention certificate plan is used, a single fare ticket should be purchased to Ottawa, and a standard convention certificate received from the agent. When this is signed by the Secretary of the Fair at Ottawa, it will entitle the holder to a ticket to the original starting point free of charge, to be obtained from the railroad agent at Ottawa. When it is necessary to travel over more than one road to reach Ottawa, and to purchase more than one ticket, a certificate should be received at each junction point, and each certificate must be signed by the Secretary of the Fair at Ottawa.

PROGRAMME FOR LIVESTOCK MEETINGS.

Unless otherwise stated, these lectures will be delivered in the lecture-room in the Exhibition Building.

Tuesday, March 7th, 8 p. m.

The poultry lectures will be delivered in the Imperial Building, 138 Queen Street; subjects and speakers as follows:

"A Modern Poultry-house for the Farmer"; F. C. Elford, Chief Poultry Division, Ottawa.

"Winter Egg Production"; W. R. Graham, Manager Poultry Department, O. A. C., Guelph.

"Future of the Poultry Industry, with Particular Reference to the Export Trade"; A. G. Gilbert, Manager Poultry Department, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Wednesday, March 8th, 2.30 p. m.

"Raising Baby Beef"; J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

"How to Improve the Quality of our Export Cattle"; Robert Miller, Stouffville.

"Canadian Beef on the British Markets"; G. E. Day, Professor of Agriculture, O. A. C., Guelph.

Wednesday, March 8th, 8 p. m.

"English Breeds of Sheep, their Origin and their Adaptability to Canadian Territory and Conditions" (illustrated by stereopticon views); F. W. Hodson, Live-stock Commissioner, Ottawa.

"The Stockmen's Interest in Good Seed"; G. H. Clark, Chief Seed Division, Ottawa.

Thursday, March 9th, 10 a. m.

"Reasons why Sheep Should be Reared on Every Farm"; Robert Miller.

"Wintering Breeding Ewes"; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge.

Thursday, March 9th, 2 p. m.

"Results of Some Recent Experiments with Bacon Hogs"; Prof. J. H. Grisdale.

"Observations on Bacon Production in Denmark, and on Bacon Markets in England"; Prof. G. E. Day.

Thursday, March 9th, 3.30 p. m.

Dairy Cattle.—"Economic Milk Production"; H. H. Dean, Professor Dairy Husbandry, O. A. C., Guelph.

"Possibilities of Dairy Improvement, Cow Census, Testing Associations in Denmark"; D. Drummond, Ottawa.

Discussion, F. W. Hodson, Live-stock Commissioner, Ottawa.

"Grading up a Dairy Herd"; J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Friday, March 10th, 10 a. m.

Swine Carcasses.—"Judging Bacon Hogs" (illustrated); C. W. Bowman, Montreal.

Cattle Carcasses.—"Judging Beef Cattle" (illustrated); Prof. G. E. Day.

Mutton Carcasses.—"Judging Mutton Sheep" (illustrated); Prof. J. H. Grisdale.

DAILY PROGRAMME.

Unless otherwise stated, all meetings and judging will be held in the Exhibition Building.

Monday, March 6th.

1.00 p. m.—Conclusion of dairy test.

Tuesday, March 7th.

10.00 a. m.—Commencement of judging, poultry department.

1.00 p. m.—Commencement of judging, live stock.

8.00 p. m.—Addresses, "Poultry" (Imperial Building).

Wednesday, March 8th.

9.30 a. m.—Continuation, judging live stock and poultry.

2.30 p. m.—Addresses, "Beef Cattle."

8.00 p. m.—Addresses, general (Imperial Building).

Thursday, March 9th.

10.00 a. m.—Addresses, "Sheep."

2.00 p. m.—Addresses, "Swine."

3.30 p. m.—Addresses, "Dairy Cattle."

7.30 p. m.—Annual meeting, Poultry Association of Eastern Ontario (Imperial Building).

Friday, March 10th.

10.00 a. m.—Addresses, "Swine," "Beef Cattle," "Sheep"; illustrated with dressed carcasses.

1.30 p. m.—Auction sale, pure-bred cattle and swine.

P. E. Island.

Winter keeps exceedingly cold, with heavy snow-falls; railway snowbound every few days. Our winter steamers are ice-bound the last two weeks, one in Pictou, N.S., the other in Georgetown, P.E.I., with no prospect of being soon released. There is detained in Pictou 3,000 tons of hay the Government are importing for the farmers, which is very much needed here just now. Two thousand tons have been brought over earlier in the season. This is isolation with a vengeance. Crowds of passengers are waiting at Pictou and also at Georgetown. Shippers of meat have had to stop business, just when everybody wants to get clear of cattle to save feed. Trade in every line is at a standstill. Goods for merchants are piled up at Pictou, and exports for Sydney, Halifax and St. John markets are piled up in Georgetown. A few passengers who dare brave the dangers, and a part of our mail, are coming across at the Capes in small boats. The heavier mail is piled up on the other side. We seldom get the "Farmer's Advocate," or any other magazines. Our people are talking strongly in favor of a tunnel. The distance at the narrowest place between the Island and the mainland is only eight miles. A strong move is just now being made to have the Dominion Government put a winter steamer on this short route, and build a harbor for her on the Island side. Where the winter steamers are running the distance is 40 miles. This Province suffers from this severe handicap, that often completely blocks traffic for a month, and makes it exceedingly irregular for three months more. By the terms of Confederation, the Dominion is bound to give us regular and constant communication summer and winter.

We have a new Commissioner of Agriculture at last, after the office being vacant for four months. He is the Hon. S. E. Reid, a farmer himself, who, we expect, will make a good officer. Twelve farmers from the Island have been selected by the Local Government to take a short course at the new Agricultural College at Truro, N.S. The Government pays their expenses, and will expect them to take up institute work for part of the time after they get through. W. S.

Re Plank Barn Frames.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I have had quite an experience in building plank barns. I have put up nine barns, ranging in size from 36x50 to 42x64, and with 16, 18 and 24 ft. posts, some of which have been built seven years, and been filled with both hay and grain, and have stood all the tests they have been put to, one of which has a 15 ft. windmill on it, that does all the owner's grinding and feed cutting. As to cost, plank barns are cheaper than timber barns, and just as strong if properly built, and if I were to build a barn for my own use I would build a plank frame barn, even though I had plenty of timber, as I consider they are the best barn, and I will say in reply to the letter of your correspondent in your issue of February 2nd, page 159, that he evidently does not understand the system of building plank frames, as they are not plank nailed together to form timbers, but a truss made of plank strong enough to hold the full of hay or grain. I have seen a barn with a plank frame filled with hay, and tramped in with a horse; I saw another in which one mow was filled with cut cornstalks to the edge of roof, and another in which one mow was filled with wheat sheaves to top; size of mow, 20x36, and 18 ft. posts; one-third pitch roof. And as to raising such barns, I have raised a barn 36x50, 16 ft. posts, on a stone wall, with 18 men, not counting carpenters on the job, of which there were three. I will say in conclusion that I cannot say too much in favor of plank frames for barns.

Middlesex Co., Ont. ALEX. CRAWFORD.

The Telephone Business.

The Bell Telephone Co. has made an offer to the farmers of Waterloo, Ont., who have been carrying on a campaign in favor of having rural telephones installed throughout the county. The company will, if guaranteed a phone for every mile of line built, install such a system for \$15 an instrument, with free connection among the farmers on the system, and a fee of five cents for every call to phones on the Berlin and Waterloo exchange. The farmers, however, think they should have the town service without the extra fee. Provided that it is not required, they say that from 40 to 75 farmers will take the service.

The following statistics are interesting as showing the wonderful popularity which the telephone has attained in Canada. Twenty-five years ago the Bell Co. started with a capital of \$397,000; to-day the capital is almost \$8,000,000 in stock, and \$2,000,000 in reserve. Twenty years ago the long-distance mileage amounted to 2,000 miles; to-day it is 32,000. Ten years ago there were 69,000,000 exchange connections during the twelve months; now there are 228,000,000. Ten years ago the subscribers throughout Canada numbered 29,000; now there are 66,000 instruments earning rental.

Modern Roofing.

Readers who have roofing or interior decorating to do this season should be up-to-date, by communicating with the Pedlar Metal Roofing Co., Oshawa, Ont., at once. Enquire for their descriptive catalogue and prices. You will be surprised at what they can offer, and the beauty and excellence of their materials. Read their advertisement in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."

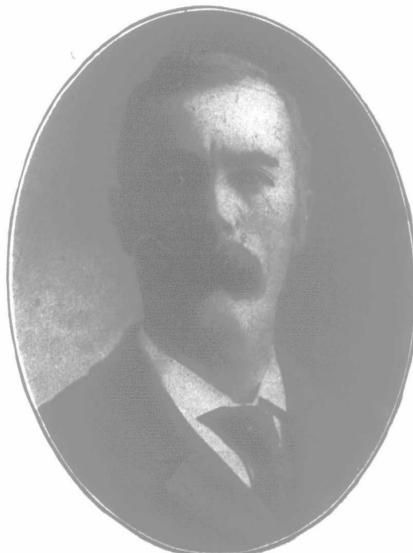


J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.

President Canadian Shire Horse Breeders' Association, President Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association.

Sheep Rack Plan.

Will subscriber who sent in a description of sheep-racking rack, with sketch of same, kindly forward us his name and P. O. address, as further information is required before publication?



C. F. Alward.

President of the New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's Association, Havelock, King's Co.

Experimental Union Report to be Issued Early.

Prof. C. A. Zavitz informs us that he is planning this year to issue the Ontario Experimental Union report early in March, so as to have it available before spring seeding. Every farmer should procure a copy and study it thoroughly, as it contains much valuable information and suggestions. Members of Farmers' Institutes will receive it free; others should apply to C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Toronto.

Settle the Speculator.

It goes without saying that the very first consideration in attempting to develop national life and greatness is that of applying proper methods and attention to the settlement of the country. It is well, then, to inquire if some of the prevailing methods of securing and holding land in the Canadian Northwest are calculated to facilitate or retard the settlement of that vast expanse of territory.

The settler is coming, and is destined to come. This is satisfactory as far as the report goes, but from the standpoint of the settler, is everything satisfactory? One of the first considerations of the new settler is, will I have neighbors in sufficient number and of the right type to insure development along all the lines essential to a prosperous community? The absence of neighbors means an absence of schools, religious services, local improvements, social life, etc. It means a lonely life on the prairie, which few care to endure. The average settler, it is true, does not expect everything to hand in a new country. He is naturally led, however, to expect that others will shortly settle in his vicinity, and help bear the burdens of frontier life. Are the conditions such as to justify such an outlook? In many cases the contrary.

Traversing large areas of sparsely-settled districts, the traveller is led to ask, "What is the matter with the land here? It looks good, but how is it there are so few settlers?" Here is a quarter, there a half, and across the way a whole section of land, with not a sod turned, or anything to indicate possession or intended improvement.

"Oh, you cannot touch that," is the answer. The speculator has got hold of it, and his price is "away up." He wants double, or four or five times the price he paid for it, according to the largeness of his heart. The settler must be turned aside, for the speculator has got in ahead of him, and he is going to take advantage of the settler or keep him out altogether. The speculator thus stands as a hindrance to the development of the country. In very few cases has he any intention of improving his property. He is interested, of course, in the developments taking place around his land, for it is clearly to be seen the improvements of one or two settlers at once enhances the value of the land held by the speculator. His land will go up in a few years; in the meantime all he has to do is put it up beyond its legitimate value, and wait till the few settlers have got a start made, then others will be quick to see the advantage of settling in a neighborhood where roads have been made, schoolhouses erected, and local improvements well under way.

Is it fair that the speculator should be allowed this undue advantage without any guarantee to the state that he will contribute in any proportionate degree to the advancement of the community in which his land is situated? Is it fair that a few settlers should be deprived of neighbors, and through force of circumstances be made the benefactors of the man who stands in the way of settlers coming in?

The speculator, of course, is not an avowed enemy of society. With him it is merely a policy of help yourself, to which there are no restrictions except the length of a man's purse, and it does not need to be so very long to hold down a lot of land. The first payment secures it against all-comers, and plenty of time is given on the remainder.

If, however, the policy of the state stands for the settlement of the country, the policy of the speculator stands opposed to it, and in that view he is virtually an enemy of the state. Unfortunately, however, he is not so recognized. There is no general outcry raised against him. Is it because he is generally generous? No, it is because the craze for land speculation has become general. That is the worst feature about it—everybody is into it. If it is right for one, it is right for another, and the individual—whether he be lawyer, merchant, preacher, or farmer—has just as good a right as an American syndicate; though it may be said in favor of the latter, that the syndicate takes upon itself the role of an emigration agency, and by extensive advertising induces settlers to come that would not be reached in other ways.

It may be questioned if the Government would not be interfering with the liberties of the citizen by assuming control over the re-sale of land. It may be argued that it is a free country, and the holder of land has a perfect right to hold his land as high as he pleases, or hold back the settler as long as he likes.

Let us see if that position can be maintained in other stages of development which the state is interested in. Take, for instance, the extension of railways. No holder of land wishes to have a railroad cut up his property; but the state rightly recognizes that no citizen has a right to stand in the way when the interests of the country demand a railway; and whether a man likes it or not, he is under obligation to come to terms. Has the state not just as clear a right to interfere when another stage of development is arrested by men who claim the right to exercise control over the earth, simply because they have the money to do it?

The right of the Government to arbitrate between the speculator and the settler is very clear, and the

remedy for the evil that exists is very simple. Make it compulsory by law for the holder of unimproved lands to do settlement duties the same as required of the homesteader, with the alternative of placing his land on the market for sale at an advanced price on the original, in proportion to the same amount of capital invested and bearing interest at current rates.

If this fails to settle the speculator, it cannot fail to open up the land for settlement, and that is what is wanted at the present time. The interests of the country demand it. There is much every way to be gained by bringing the land under cultivation. It greatly lessens the dangers from prairie fires, and in a measure insures against the damage of frost. Aside from this: How it would strengthen many a weak community; how it would encourage many a struggling



Hugh Frazer, Elmsdale, N. S.

President Nova Scotia Farmers' Association.

congregation; how it would gladden the heart of many a lonely life, if the land that is now closed against the settler were occupied by him?

It is true the land, or much of it, can be bought; but the ordinary settler cannot afford to buy land at an exorbitant price. If obliged to do so, he will be handicapped for years by a heavy burden of debt.

It is hard to see how the evil is going to be corrected unless the state assumes control over the re-sale of unimproved lands. The law of supply and demand will continue more and more to legislate in favor of the speculator, and should have little jurisdiction here, from the simple reason that land, in its original state especially, can never be considered as a commodity on the market in competition with products of industry in one form or another.

Allowing the speculator to check the settlement of the country to-day is but the beginning which has for its end full control when all the Government land is



C. R. B. Bryan, Durham, N. S.

Secretary-Treasurer Nova Scotia Farmers' Association.

taken up; then will come the reign of inflated values, which already is proving itself so obstructive that it may indeed to-day be regarded as the curse of the West. The moral effect cannot be other than that of discounting honest industry as a method of making money, and this in itself does not augur well for either the individual or the state.

R. DEZELL.
Grey Co., Ont.

Fairs Association Dissension.

Disatisfied because the Canadian Fairs Association at its recent annual meeting in Toronto decided upon Toronto as the permanent place for holding all meetings of the association, the officers and directors of several of the leading agricultural societies in Eastern Ontario have decided to break away from the parent organization, and establish an Eastern Ontario Fairs Association. For this purpose a meeting has been called for Thursday, March 9th, to be held in the City Hall, Ottawa. The delegates from Eastern Ontario at the convention in Toronto, requested that the annual meeting should be held at Ottawa or London occasionally, in order that the extreme eastern and western parts of the Province might receive some benefit from the association. They also suggested that the Province should be divided into divisions, and each division have its own association, in the same manner as the Dairymen's Association is conducted. These proposals were voted down, however, by the delegates from Central and Northern Ontario. The eastern delegates contended that a meeting should be held at Ottawa occasionally, as some of the best county fairs in the Province are located in the Ottawa Valley. It is expected that the outcome of the meeting will be the organization of the Eastern Ontario Fairs Association, to be run separately and independently of the Ontario Fairs Association.

Death of Mr. Albin Rawlings.

The death of Mr. Albin Rawlings, of Forest, Lambton County, Ontario, occurred at his home on February 20th, in the 74th year of his age, after a long and painful illness, having been for the last year or two practically helpless. Mr. Rawlings was a native of Wiltshire, England, and came to Canada in 1851. He was one of the most enterprising and successful farmers in Lambton County, and quite an extensive exporter of beef cattle, of which he was an excellent judge, his services in that capacity having frequently been sought by the management of leading Ontario exhibitions; Herefords being his favorite breed. He was for a number of years a useful member of the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, and for one term President of the Association. Mr. Rawlings, before his illness, was a man of fine physique, and of a cheerful and genial disposition, and he was actively instrumental in encouraging the improvement of agriculture and stock-breeding in the fine district in which he lived.

New Westminster Gets Busy Over the Dominion Show.

The decision of the Federal Government to allot the \$50,000 to New Westminster in 1905 for a Dominion Exhibition has borne fruit, and Manager W. H. Keary and his staff of whole-souled directors are hustling every day to make the show a big success.

The nominations for judges were made, according to the Vancouver Province, as follows: Heavy horses, W. J. Black, B.S.A., Winnipeg; Robert Ness, Howick, P.Q.; Robt. Miller, Stouffville, Ont. Light horses, Dr. Rutherford, Ottawa; R. Graham, Claremont, Ont. Beef breeds of cattle, Wm. Duthie, Tarves, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont.; and J. C. Snell, live-stock editor "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont., and Geo. Clemons, St. George, Ont., on dairy cattle. For sheep, Dr. Hopkins, of this paper, has been selected, along with John Jackson, of Abingdon, Ont.; and in the list to judge swine are Prof. Grisdale; Thos. Teasdale, Concord, Ont.; Jas. Bray, Portage la Prairie, and Jas. Brethour, Sharp Butterfield was suggested for poultry.

The stockmen of the prairie should get ready with the horses, cattle, sheep and swine. The stock show is to be held the first week in October. The estimate of finances is \$105,000, to be divided as follows: For prizes, the manager bargains on paying out \$35,000; for the grounds and buildings, \$25,000; for attractions, \$20,000, and for advertising, \$10,000; while the grant to the Manufacturers' Associations will amount to \$15,000; totalling \$105,000.

It was unanimously decided to hold a stock-judging competition this year, which should be open to farmers' sons under thirty-five years of age, for which Joseph Reichenbach, Esq., has donated a gold medal. A silver cup is offered by the B. C. Fruit-growers' Association for the best commercial display of fruit. Entrance fees, it is expected, will be the same as charged at Winnipeg in 1904, viz: One dollar for cattle, fifty cents for sheep and pigs, and twenty-five cents for poultry. Membership tickets will cost \$3 this year for the general public, while exhibitors paying more than \$1 in entrance fees will pay only \$2 for theirs. Exhibitors will be permitted to have one attendant for every five animals exhibited in classes A and B, and on every ten in C and D, who will be admitted for fifty cents while the stock show lasts. Attendants in the buildings will pay \$1 for their tickets.

Col. J. A. McGillivray's Sale.

The auction sale on February 23rd, of 55 Shorthorns from the herd of Col. John McGillivray, at Uxbridge, Ont., was very largely attended by farmers and breeders from the surrounding district, and quite a number from distant parts of the Province, though many were kept at home owing to the blocking of the railways. The sale was, on the whole, satisfactory, the whole number averaging \$95, and the highest price \$300. Lack of space prevents the publishing of the sale list in this issue.

MARKETS.

Toronto Markets.

LIVE STOCK.

Export Cattle—Trade is very quiet, and prices of cattle are unchanged and practically nominal. Choice are quoted at \$4.50 to \$5; good to medium, at \$4.25 to \$4.40; good cows, at \$3.25 to \$4.

Butchers' Cattle—Some few medium grade cattle were offering, and although the demand was in no way active, buyers having been pretty well supplied the previous day, the offerings were cleared up pretty well. Quotations all round are unchanged. Good to choice are quoted at \$4.15 to \$4.50; fair to good, \$3.50 to \$4; mixed, \$2.50 to \$3.75; common, \$2 to \$3; cows, \$2.50 to \$4.

Stockers and Feeders—Nothing was doing in these lines, and yesterday's prices are quoted nominal and unchanged. Feeders are quoted at \$2.50 to \$4.40, and stockers at \$1.50 to \$3.40.

Milch Cows—Are steady, under a fair demand. The range of prices is quoted unchanged, at \$30 to \$60 each.

Calves—This is the quietest section of a quiet market. Quotations are unchanged, at 3¢. to 6¢. per pound, and \$2 to \$12 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Scarce, and firm in tone. Quotations unchanged. Export sheep are quoted at \$3.50 to \$5; butchers' at \$4 to \$4.50, and lambs are firm at \$6.25 to \$6.85.

Hogs—Despite a fairly heavy run the prices advanced 10c. per cwt. all round, thus recovering the decline made a week or so ago. Selects are now quoted at \$5.50, and lights and fats at \$5.25.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEEDS.

Wheat—Manitoba—No. 1 northern, \$1.11; No. 2 northern, \$1.07; No. 3 northern, \$1.02; all rail rates, \$1.16, \$1.18 and \$1.07 delivered. Ontario—The market continues dull, with prices firm, Red and white, \$1.06½ to \$1.07; spring, 98c. to \$1; goose, 92c. to 93c.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents, \$4.45 to \$4.50, buyers' sacks, east and west; 15c. to 20c. higher for choice. Manitoba, \$5.50 to \$5.70 for first patents, \$5.10 to \$5.40 for second patents, and \$5 to \$5.80 for bran exports.

Mill Feed—\$14.50 for bran in bulk; \$16.50 to \$17 for shorts, east and west; Manitoba, \$19 for shorts, \$17 for bran exports.

Barley—46c. to 47c. for No. 2, 44c. to 45c. for No. 3 extra, and 42c. for No. 3 malting, outside, Toronto freights.

Rye—75c. to 76c. for No. 2, f.o.b., outside.

Corn—Canadian, firm, at 44c. to 44½c. for yellow, and 43c. to 43½c. for mixed, f.o.b., Chatham freights; American, No. 3 yellow, 52½c. to 53c.; mixed, 52½c., on track, Toronto.

Oats—Offerings continue light; No. 2, 40c., west; 41c., east.

Rolled Oats—\$4.15 for cars of bags, and \$4.40 for barrels, on track, here; 25c. more for broken lots here, and 40c. outside.

Peas—66c. to 67c. for No. 2, west and east.

Buckwheat—Firm, 55c., east and west.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Receipts continue to increase, and the market is less firm. Quotations are unchanged.

Creamery, prints 27c. to 29c. Dairy, tubs, good to choice.....20c. to 22c. do, medium17c. to 18c. do, inferior grades15c. to 16c. Dairy, lb. rolls, good to choice.....22c. to 24c. do, large rolls20c. to 21c. do, medium18c. to 19c.

Cheese—The movement is about normal. Quotations are unchanged, at 11c. for large, and 11½c. for twins.

Eggs—Quotations are easier, at 26c. for new-laid, 20c. to 21c. for fresh, and 19c. for limed.

Poultry—Trade is quiet. Prices are unchanged. Turkeys, 12c. to 15c.; ducks, 18c. to 14c.; geese, 11c. to 12c.; chickens, choice, 12c. to 14c.; and bid, 8c. to 10c.

Potatoes—The market continues very steady. Stocks are heavy in the Eastern Provinces, and the arrival of cars here is regular. Ontario, 65c. to 70c., on track, 75c. to 80c. out of store; eastern, 75c.

to 80c. on track, and 90c. to 95c. out of store.

Baled Hay—Is unchanged, with the demand somewhat affected by the continued heavy receipts of loose hay. No. 1 timothy, \$8 per ton, in car lots, on track here; No. 2, firmer, at \$6.75 to \$7.

Baled Straw—Has a slightly easy tone, but is quoted unchanged at \$6 per ton for car lots, on track here.

Beans—Are quoted steady. Hand-picked, \$1.60 to \$1.65; prime, \$1.50 to \$1.55; and unpicked, \$1.20 to \$1.40.

Hops—The movement is quiet. Canada crop is quoted unchanged, at 32c. to 35c.

Montreal Markets.

Butter—The excitement in the butter market has pretty well died out. There is so little in the market that merchants, as a rule, are out of it. Prices have gone so high that few have the nerve to speculate, though many feel that values will go still higher. Finest creamery is generally quoted at 30c. Supplies on hand and receipts are exceedingly light, insufficient to meet even the present reduced demand. There is thus every reason to expect stocks to run lighter and lighter, until another month or so, when the increasing receipts of new-milk butter may make up the deficiency. But for the fear that the market might break too soon, there would probably be some Australian butter imported. Some creamery exported to Glasgow, not finding a ready sale, was shipped back to Montreal. Small lots of creamery have been sold at 32c., and some dairy at 20c. to 25c., the 25c. stock being nicely packed in parchment-lined boxes, and equal to creamery. The prospect is for clear shelves and warehouses to begin the new season.

Eggs—Sudden discovery of scant supplies has forced a sharp advance in price. Wholesalers are anxious to sell only in small quantities, so as to keep their customers going. Lined eggs, 21c. per dozen; fall selected, 25c. to 26c.; earlier cold-storage eggs sold at 19c. to 21c.; strictly fresh laid were 30c. to 32c., costing 28c. in the country. They are improving in quality, most of the old eggs having been worked off.

Potatoes—Recent storms and severe weather have made it difficult for merchants to get a constant supply of nice fresh stock. Receipts have been light, though somewhat larger than a week ago, and tendency is towards an advance in price. Dealers were paying for red potatoes, 65c. per bag of 90 lbs., in carloads on track, and 70c. for choice white potatoes. These were selling at 75c. and 80c., respectively, in broken lots from store. Some talk of bringing stock from New Brunswick. There seems sufficient stock throughout the country, and prices are not likely to go so high as during the past few springs.

Beans—Great scarcity, owing to failure of the Austrian, and to some extent probably, the American crops. Active demand for export, and dealers cannot find enough in the market to fill orders. Prices advanced, prime stock, \$1.45 to \$1.50 per bushel.

Oats—Only grain attracting particular attention now is oats, which are becoming less and less in quantity—decrease last week, 3,000 bushels. No. 2 oats, 45½c. to 46c.; No. 3, under 45c. to 45½c., car lots in store.

Other Grains—Nothing going on in other grains worth speaking of. The lower grades of wheat appeared to be moving a little, and the price for May, at Winnipeg, was \$1.04; Duluth being about \$1.14; Minneapolis, \$1.15½, and Chicago, \$1.19.

Flour—Demand steady. Little doing for export, but demand from Maritime Provinces is satisfactory, as, in fact, from all the domestic markets. Prices steady; strong bakers' being quoted at \$5.50, and patents at \$5.80 per bbl., in bags.

Mill Feed—Market active; farmers feeding their live stock to take advantage of the high prices ruling. Considerable quantities have been shipped east and also throughout the surrounding country. Prices are firm at \$17 for Manitoba, in bags, per ton, and \$19 to \$20 for shorts.

Hay—Firm for some weeks past, owing to bad country roads. Demand active, with some export business. Quotations

are unchanged; No. 1, \$9 to \$9.20 per ton; No. 2, \$8 to \$8.20, and shipping hay, clover and clover mixed, \$7 to \$8 per ton, carloads, on track.

Live Stock—Advices from English market more discouraging than ever. Prices have again declined, and outlook for exporters is anything but promising. Dullness is said to be due to heavy arrivals on the other side, and to bad weather. London cables quoted Canadian cattle selling there at 10c. lb., and best U. S. at 10½c. to 11½c. Liverpool quoted Canadians at 10c. also, and best U. S. at 10½c. to 11c. At these prices exporters claim cattle are losing heavily. Shipments from West St. John, N. B., and Portland, Me., last week amounted to 2,700 head of cattle and 1,168 of sheep, as against 2,915 cattle and 1,885 sheep the previous week. Local market showed very little change, except a higher tendency on live hogs, due to difficulty of country delivery. With light receipts, therefore, keen demand has forced prices above export basis. Choice sold as high as 6½c., freely at 6¼c., while mixed stock could not be had lower than 6¼c., off cars. Some choice cattle brought 5c., the general range being 4¼c. to 4½c.; medium, 3c. to 3½c.; common, 2½c., and poor thin animals, 2c. Calves are commencing to come along, selling at \$2.50 to \$5 each. Sheep are 3¼c. to 4c. a lb., and lambs 5c. to 5½c.

Seeds—The market shows no change. Dealers are offering in single bag lots up to a dozen bags, as follows: Alsike, \$11 to \$16 per 100 lbs.; red clover, \$18.50 to \$16; and timothy, \$3.75 to \$5.50, according to quality.

Chicago Markets.

Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.60 to \$6.45; poor to medium, \$3.75 to \$5.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.35 to \$4.80. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.65 to \$4.90; good to choice, heavy, \$4.85 to \$4.95; rough, heavy, \$4.65 to \$4.80; light, \$4.60 to \$4.80; bulk of sales, \$4.70 to \$4.82½. Sheep and lambs—10c. to 15c. lower; good to choice wethers, \$5.60 to \$6; fair to choice, mixed, \$4.95 to \$5.05; native lambs, \$6 to \$7.50.

Buffalo Markets.

Hogs—Active, heavy, \$5.25 to \$5.80, a few at \$5.85; mixed, \$5.25 to \$5.80; Yorkers, \$5.10 to \$5.25; pigs, \$4.85 to \$4.90; roughs, \$4.40 to \$4.65; stags, \$3 to \$3.50. Sheep and lambs—Slow and steady; native lambs, \$6.50 to \$8.50; Western lambs, \$8 to \$8.25; yearlings, \$7 to \$7.25; wethers, \$6 to \$6.25; ewes, \$5.75 to \$6; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$6.

London Hog Prices.

The Canadian Packing Company reported the following prices for live hogs for Monday morning, delivered at the factory, \$5.25, 160 to 200 lbs.; \$5, lighter and heavier hogs.

British Cattle Market.

London—Live cattle are quoted at 10½c. to 11½c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 7½c. to 7¼c. per lb.; sheep, 12c. to 18c. per lb.



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

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED. Special attention given to accounts of Cheese Factories, Drivers and Grain Dealers, and all out-of-town accounts. Farmers' Notes discounted, Farmers' Sales Notes collected and advances made against their security. Municipal and School Section accounts received on favorable terms. SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits of Twenty cents and upwards received, and interest at 3 per cent. per annum, compounded four times a year, without presentation of passbook. No delay in the withdrawal of any portion or the whole of the deposit. G. de C. O'GRADY, General Manager.

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



Life, Literature and Education.

Though nature is constantly beautiful, she does not exhibit her highest powers of beauty constantly, for then they would satiate us, and pall upon our senses. It is necessary to their appreciation that they should be rarely shown. Her finest touches are things which must be watched for; her most perfect passages of beauty are the most evanescent.—Ruskin.

Literary Lines.

"Canada First," an attractive little magazine, in an unusually handsome cover in maple-leaf design, has appeared as an addition to our Canadian magazine literature. It is the organ of the Canadian Preference League, whose avowed object is the promotion of Canadian interests, and whose battle-cry is the call to Canadians to purchase homemade goods "whenever the quality is as good as and the price not greater than others in the market." The aims of the League are discussed at some length in the first issue. The more strictly literary part of the magazine is devoted to sketches on different subjects by Canadian writers, Dr. Wm. Osler, C. G. D. Roberts, Duncan C. Scott, and others. Upon the whole, the outlook for "Canada First" should be decidedly promising.

"Compulsory" School Attendance.

A great deal of interest is being taken at the present time in the movement for the consolidation of rural schools. An object lesson of a consolidated school is being given in one locality in each of five Provinces, under the Macdonald Rural Schools Fund. The beneficial results of the new system are well illustrated by the following item from the St. John Telegraph of Feb. 13th.

"At the meeting of the education section of the Farmers' Association at Fredericton the other day, Mr. Wetmore, the chairman of the Macdonald consolidated school at Kingston, told this little story: 'While driving through a section where a small, poor school had been closed up, Mr. Wetmore was hailed by a leading farmer of the district, who asked how the new school was getting on. Mr. Wetmore told of the progress being made, the large attendance, etc. 'Well,' said his friend, 'I never saw the like with my children. Before this central school was opened I never had any difficulty in getting the boys to stay home from school to do odd jobs around the place. In fact, it was always a trouble to prevent them finding excuses to stay away from school. But now there is a regular outcry if I want them to stay at home, and on the days when manual training is taken, nothing will induce them to miss school.' 'Well, that's all right, isn't it?' said Mr. Wetmore. 'Right?' 'Of course, it

is,' replied his friend. 'A school that makes children want to go must be on the right lines, and I am with you in helping it on in every way that is possible.'"

Appreciation.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—It was with some surprise that I received your letter advising me that my contribution had been awarded the prize in the "What is Literature" competition. Such an outcome was certainly somewhat beyond my expectations. My surprise was, moreover, increased when, in response to your request, I called at your office for the volumes of Scott, and learned of their intrinsic worth, i. e., as mere books. The true value of such a competition, however, is not confined to the gaining of the external, material prize. Real success is not comparative or competitive. Success and failure are realities to a Robinson Crusoe. Mr. Radcliffe's remarks as to originality are to the point, though I might add that lack of temerity were a poor deterrent, if the only restraining force. Still, as Mr. Radcliffe intimates, in the absence of any higher motive, it alone should prove sufficient. In closing, I wish to express my appreciation of the volumes I have received, and trust that you may continue to prosper in the work of stimulating thought and effort along the lines in which your journal is engaged. Yours sincerely,

J. R. COLEMAN.

Feb. 20th, 1905.

Sir William Dawson.

In 1888, in the introductory chapter of an interesting work on the geological history of plants, there occurs the following passage: "The writer of this work, born in a district rich in fossil plants, began to collect and work at these as a boy, in connection with botanical and geological pursuits. He has thus been engaged in the study of fossil plants for nearly half a century, and, while he has published much on the subject, has endeavored carefully to keep within the sphere of ascertained facts, and has made it a specialty to collect, as far as possible, what has been published by others. He has also enjoyed opportunities of correspondence or personal intercourse with most of the more eminent workers in the subject. Now, in the evening of his days, he thinks it right to endeavor to place before the world a summary of facts, and of his own matured conclusions—feeling, however, that nothing can be final in this matter, and that he can only hope to sketch the present aspect of the subject, and to point the way to new developments, which must go on long after he shall have passed away."

In this short paragraph there is contained, perhaps, an epitome of the life of one of the most eminent of the many Canadians who have won their way to eminence in ways good and wise—Sir John William Dawson.

Examine the paragraph, and what have we? First, the little lad, the keen observer of nature, "collecting and working" at plants, stones and fossils at an age which proves again the truth of the old adage, "The boy is father of the man." As a matter of fact, his biographers tell us, these collections were begun when Sir William was but twelve years old. After that, the long life of study, and investigation, and thought; of the writing of many books, and the meeting with kindred souls, who, with him, have assisted in laying bare the secrets of the earth. Within these few lines, also, we may read something of the character of the man; his enthusiasm; his deference to the views of others, joined to an independence never afraid to assert itself when assertion seemed necessary; the spirit of humility, so marked in him, which is ever an attribute of the truly great; the consciousness of the "just beginning" on the sea of knowledge, which indicates the true scientist, who ever says, "Nothing can be final in this matter," rather than, "This I have proven"—an epitome, in very truth, of the life of Sir William Dawson, to whom, it is a pleasure to say, "the evening of life" was long, very long, and the sun of his influence has not set.



Sir Wm. Dawson.

It shines on to enlighten and vivify the moral and intellectual life of our country. Since he penned these words, in 1888, many others have come from his desk in Montreal, where he lived, one of the truly grand old men of Canada, his death occurring on November 19th, 1899.

As to details, John William Dawson was born at Pictou, N. S., on October 13th, 1820. He received his earlier education in that town, leaving the Pictou Academy, only to enter the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. Having completed his course there, he returned to Nova Scotia, and immediately identified himself with its educational affairs, being soon appointed, on the strength of his services, Superintendent of Education. Since that day, he has been acknowledged as one of the foremost educationists, as well as one of the most renowned scientists of the century.

In 1852, in company with the famous geologist, Sir Charles Lyell, whom he has called "the great apostle of rational geology," he made a thorough examination of the coal measures in the different parts of New Brunswick, and, after the trip, published his "Structures in Coal" and "Mode of Accumulation of Coal." A few years later he was appointed Principal and Professor of

Natural History at McGill University, Montreal, which, under his management, speedily rose to its acknowledged position as one of the world's great seats of learning. During his principalship, and owing directly to his efforts, the McGill Normal School and the School of Civil Engineering were established. In 1893, he retired from active work at the University, but was immediately appointed Emeritus Principal, and Governor's Fellow, as well as Hon. Curator of the Peter Redpath Museum.

During all these years, he found time to write. Indeed, the amount of work for the press which he accomplished would seem prodigious, even though his energies had not been otherwise taxed by his work at the University, and could only have been accomplished by the most remarkable perseverance and assiduity. Among his best known publications are: "Acadian Geology," "Origin of the World," "Air Breathers of the Coal Periods," "Handbook of Canadian Zoology," "Story of the Earth and Man," "Science of the Bible," "Dawn of Life," "Salient Points in the Science of the Earth," "Science in Bible Lands," "The Meeting Place of Geology and History," "The Historical Deluge," "Eden Lost and Won," "Ethics of Primeval Life," "Fossil Men and Their Modern Representatives," "Geological History of Plants," and "The Ice Age in Canada."

These works are recognized as very valuable from a scientific standpoint. To an unusual degree, also, the author has made them popularly readable, while his contention that geology rightly understood and the Bible rightly interpreted, do not conflict, recommends them to many who have looked upon the works of some other scientists with suspicion.

Sir William Dawson's fame is world wide, and, more fortunate than most men he was, in living to see the fullest appreciation of what he had done. Honors came thick and fast upon him. In 1881, he was awarded the Lyell medal of the Geol. Soc., London; he has been President of the Royal Soc. of Canada, and of the American and British Associations for the Advance of Science, and the American Geol. Soc. He was created a C. M. G. in 1881, and a Knight Bach. in 1884. He is also an F. R. S.; F. Lon. Geol. Soc.; F. R. S. of Edinburgh; LL. D. of Edinburgh University and of McGill; D. C. L. of Lennoxville Univ.; and D. L. of Columbia College, N. Y.

Seldom have so many honors been showered upon one man, and few there have been who better deserved them. In spirit, he was deeply religious and reverential. Natural genius has, doubtless, had much to do with Sir William Dawson's great success in life; yet, enthusiasm, and the power of hard, assiduous work have been no mean handmaidens to this first essential qualification. From his life we may each learn a lesson. Genius may not be ours, but enthusiasm and the determination to work hard may belong to us all. Where this, our countryman, has accomplished so much, may we not each, in our own way, accomplish a little, and so developing our own talent to the utmost, make our lives better worth the living.

Fashion Notes.

It is perhaps without one pang of regret that the feminine world as a whole will bid good-bye to the "1830" styles of last year. For behold, the flopping skirts, the drooped shoulders, the baggy sleeves and such like extravagances have already been given their conge by people of fashion, and a speedy return to an era of greater simplicity has been promised.

Skirts will, of course, be made rather full for awhile—fashions seldom go by leaps and bounds—but the fullness will be placed almost entirely from the knees down, the upper portion being kept trim and tidy by pleats stitched in place, hip-yokes and similar devices. In waists, the greatest innovation is in the sleeves, which must now be full at the top and tight-fitting at the wrist, or rather, from the elbow down. Some of the prettiest models show one simple puff, reaching from shoulder to elbow, the lower portion being made like a closely-fitting coat-sleeve. Tucks and pleats will still be much used on bodices, though surplice effects will be quite popular, especially when little guimpes of a contrasting color, or of white all-over embroidery in the cotton gowns, are used to form the V. Some of the newest designs show embroidered suspenders placed over the surplice. This, however, savors of a fad which is likely to outrun its popularity very quickly.

Beyond question, the shirtwaist suit will be the popular gown for spring wear, supplanting, to a great extent, the jacket and skirt suit which has been in vogue so long. With the shirtwaist suit, when necessary, will be worn a jaunty little separate coat of different material, a veritable comfort, in that it may be put on over any gown without looking out of place.

The shirtwaist costumes may be made of fine tweed, cashmere, lustre, or mohair, as one chooses, or of linen trimmed with embroidered bands, for wear during warm weather. Mohair will be exceedingly fashionable. The new weaves of it are very fine and soft, and are said to be very serviceable, as they are dust resistant and spot-pooof to a degree almost unknown to most modern materials. Shirtwaist suits of taffeta and foulard are also to the fore among fashion's favorites, but are somewhat perishable for country wear.

In more dressy gowns, voile, eolienne, crepe-de-chine, mull, organdie, etc., may be chosen, and made up not too elaborately, but with the fluffiness that seems to suit such materials. Lace will be little used on such costumes, but the yoke or guimpe of chiffon or some such thin material will be much in evidence. As a finish to the yokes, berthas of various forms will still be used, or simple frillings of accordion-pleated chiffon, net, organdie, etc., depending upon the material of which the gown is made.

Asking a Blessing.

Walter Gay has a very tender touch when he delineates toil-worn old womanhood. He makes each of his pictures preach a silent little sermon of its own. The parish loaf, the few potatoes from the garden patch outside, seem but meagre fare, but the tired old woman sits down to her lonely meagre meal with a grateful heart. She folds together her poor thin hands, closes her eyes, and in an attitude of the deepest devotion whispers, "For these and all Thy blessings, oh Lord, make me truly thankful. Amen." H. A. B.

O'er the ocean of commerce, O merchant!
Sail your ship by the stars, not by
guess.
Have a pilot who knows, and you'll
anchor
At last in the port of Success.
—P. A.



Lord, behold, he whom Thou lovest is sick.—S. John xi: 3.

If it be true that "we cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard," it is surely equally true that we "must be careful how we speak of things we know nothing about. Thankful as I am for God's great gift of perfect health, I dare not presume to give personal counsel to you who have been called to "rejoice, inasmuch as ye are partakers of Christ's sufferings." But God's messages may be passed on from one to another, and my brother—who is a hospital chaplain—has just sent me H. E. H. King's "Sermon in the Hospital," which is a beautiful message to the friends of the Master who are called to drink with Him the cup of suffering. To give you the whole of it would be impossible; even if, as often happens, I were to take up more than my allotted space, but I must pass on to you some selections from it. The story begins with a description of five wards full of sick people, who are listening to a sermon from the text, "I am the true Vine." The preacher shows how the vine is trained, pruned, thinned out, stripped of its fruit, and even cut back to the very stem. The parable is explained.

"Measure thy life by loss instead of gain;
Not by the wine drunk, but by the wine poured forth;
For love's strength standeth in love's sacrifice;
And whoso suffers most hath most to give.

And kiss the sacred foot-prints of my Lord
Upon the feet of any such a one
As lieth patient here beneath His hand;
Whom Christ has bound on His own cross, to lie

Beside Him, till Himself shall give release;
And that shall not be, many a one knows well,
Until his place knows him no more on earth.

"God said to Man and Woman, 'By thy sweat,
And by thy travail, thou shalt conquer earth';
Not, by thy ease or pleasure—and no good
Or glory of this life but comes by pain.
How poor were earth if all its martyrdoms,

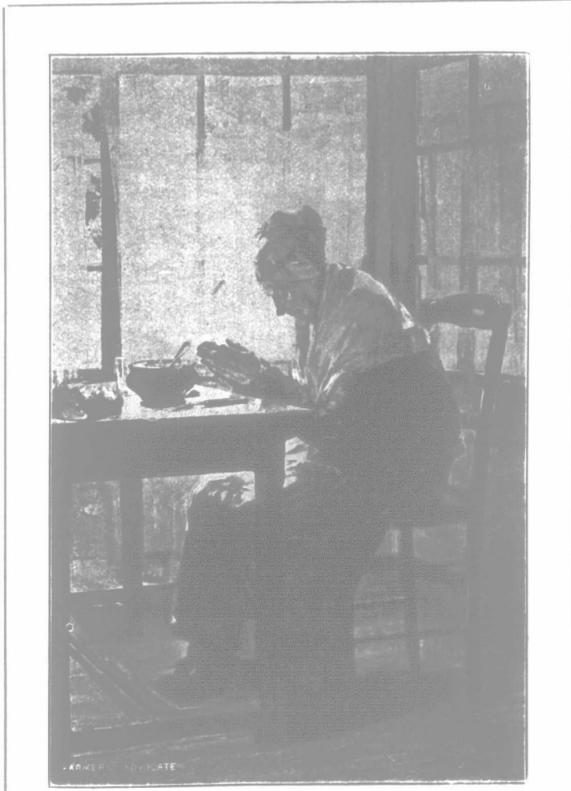
If all its struggling sighs of sacrifice
Were swept away, and all were satiate-smooth;

If this were such a heaven of soul and sense
As some have dreamed of—and we human still.

Nay, we were fashioned not for perfect peace
In this world, howsoever in the next:
And what we win and hold is through some strife.

Many are pains of life; I need not stay
To count them; there is no one but hath felt

Some of them, though unequally they fall.



Asking a Blessing.
From painting by Walter Gay.

I speak to those who suffer: They will know,
Better than I, the whole deep truth of it.
I who stand here complete in all my flesh,
Strong in the morning, sleeping fast at night,
Taking the winds of heaven as they blow,
Without a special sense save joy in each,
Am not so much as worthy to stoop down

But of all good gifts, ever hath been health
Counted the first, and loss of it to be
The hardest thing to bear: I do not speak
Of such imperfect passages of pain
As show us we are mortal, and should stir
Our hearts to greater diligence in life;
But such long weakness, and such wearing pain
As has no end in view, that makes of life

One weary avenue of darkened days,
The bitter darkness growing darker still,
Which none can share or soothe, which sunders us

From all desire, or hope, or stir of change,
Or service of our Master in the world,
Or fellowship with all the faces round
Of passing pains and pleasures, while our pain

Passeth not, nor will pass; and only this
Remains for us to look for, more of pain,
And doubt if we can bear it to the end.

"But if this be the hardest ill of all
For mortal flesh and heart to bear in peace,
It is the one comes straightest from God's hand,
And makes us feel Him nearest to ourselves.

God gives us light and love, and all good things
Richly for joy, and power, to use aright;
But then we may forget Him in His gifts:
We cannot well forget the hand that holds,
And pierces us, and will not let us go,
However much we strive from under it.

"When the sharp strokes flesh and heart run through,
For thee, and not another; only known,
In all the universe, through sense of thine;
Not caught by eye or ear, not felt by touch,
Nor apprehended by the spirit's sight,
But only by the hidden, tortured nerves,
In all their incommunicable pain,
God speaks Himself to us, as mothers speak
To their own babes, upon the tender flesh
With fond familiar touches close and dear;
Because He cannot choose a softer way
To make us feel that He Himself is near,
And each apart His own Beloved and known.

Sweet it is when a babe opens its eyes,
Blue, smiling, to its mother's morning kiss.
But thou, when waking to the morning light,
With unrefreshed and aching limbs,
Mayst feel
The heavy pressure of a constant pain
Upon thy forehead, and the weary brows
Throbbing beneath an unabated load.
Is it not God's own very finger-tips
Laid on thee in a tender steadfastness?
The light and careful touches which to thee
Seem heavy, because measured to thy strength,
With none to spare; and yet He does not fall
For thy impatience, but stands by thee still,
Patient, unflinching, till thou too shalt grow
Patient, and wouldst not miss the sharpness grown
To custom, which assures Him at thy side,
Hand to thy hand, and not far off in Heaven.
And when the night comes, and the weariness
Grows into fever, and thy anguish grows fiercer,
and thou beseechest Him with tears,
'Depart from me, O Lord, and let me rest!
He will not leave thee, nor forget thee;
but will clasp
Thee closer in the thrilling of His arms,
No prayer of ours shall ease before their time.
He gives His angels charge of those who sleep;
But He, Himself, watches with those who wake.

"Men as men
Can reach no higher than the Son of God,
The perfect Head and Pattern of mankind,
The time is short, and this sufficeth us
To live and die by; and in Him again
We see the same first, starry attribute,
'Perfect through suffering,' our salvation's seal
Set in the front of His Humanity.
For God has other words for other worlds,

But for this world, the word of God is Christ.
And when we come to die we shall not find
The day has been too long for any of us
To have fulfilled the perfect law of Christ.
Who is there that can say, 'My part is done'
In this: now I am ready for a law
More wide, more perfect for the rest of life?

Is any living that has not come short?
Has any died that was not short at last?

The ultimate symbol of Divinity
How can we dream of? We have got no sense

Whereby to seize it; but in Him we touch

The ultimate symbol of Humanity,
Humanity that touches the Divine
By some fine link, intangible to us,
Upon that side of mortal consciousness
That looks towards Death; and we must pass the gates

Of Death, linked with Him, holding by the hand

Our Brother gone before, before we come

To the perception how our life is joined
To God's; for we are now the sons of God,

And know we shall be like Him there, but what

We shall be doth not yet appear; but when

We see Him we shall know Him as He is.

"The Cross of Christ
Is more to us than all His miracles,
And that most closely we may follow Him

By suffering, have all hearts of men allowed.

Is suffering then more near and dear to God

For its own sake than joy is? God forbid!

We know not its beginning nor its end;
Is it a sacrifice? a test? a school?

The fruit of Evil; yet what Evil means
None knoweth, though he spent his life to know.

We suffer. Why we suffer—that is hid
With God's fareknowledge in the clouds of Heaven.

"But if, impatient, thou let slip thy cross,
Thou wilt not find it in this world again,

Nor in another; here, and here alone
Is given thee to suffer for God's sake.

In other worlds we shall more perfectly
Serve Him and love Him, Praise Him, work for Him,

Grow near and nearer Him with all delight;

But then we shall not any more be called

To suffer, which is our appointment here.
Canst thou not suffer then one hour, or two?

If He should call thee from thy cross to-day,
Saying, It is finished! that hard cross of thine

From which thou prayest for deliverance,
Thinkest thou not some passion of regret
Would overcome thee? Thou wouldst say, 'So soon?

Let me go back, and suffer yet awhile
More patiently; I have not yet praised God.'

And He might answer to thee,—'Never more.

All pain is done with.' Whensoever it comes,
That summons that we look for, it will seem

Soon, yea too soon. Let us take heed in time

That God may now be glorified in us;
And while we suffer, let us set our souls
To suffer perfectly; since this alone,
The suffering, which is this world's special grace,
May here be perfected and left behind."

But I find that, in spite of cutting out
a great deal, my space is more than filled up. The closing lines must, therefore, be left for next week's issue.

HOPE.

Make thy life all pure and true,
Filled with deeds of high endeavor,
Be brave, be dare and strong to do
That which thy God approveth ever.

—Union.



A Letter to Our Art Lovers.

Our Ingle Nook readers will be pleased to-day to see the following sketches from the pen of Theo, who so kindly wrote before to the art-lovers of our circle. "If my attempts can interest your young readers in a healthy and most fascinating pastime," he says, "I shall be satisfied." We thank Theo most heartily for his interest in our "young readers," and trust that his efforts in their behalf may have the effect he desires. In regard to the sketches, he writes as follows:

A DISTRICT FOR THE ARTIST.

The Port Credit Light is but one of the odd bits about the little Canadian port at the mouth of the Credit river where it flows into Lake Ontario. Frequently a half dozen or more schooners, stone-hooks and barges lie moored to the road bridge—a picturesque tangle of timber and cordage, perfectly reflected in the still water. The queer but graceful lines of a modern yacht in the slips

under repair, bleached mackinaws, and fishermen's shelters, with their restless, creaking reels, make interesting subjects for the pencil.

Up the Credit a mile, at the head of navigation for rowboats, the stream winds through a broad valley—an ideal pasture land. Here innumerable cattle browse under the giant elms and spotted buttonwood, while clusters of horses clatter through the shallows and dash afar up the slopes, rejoicing in their short summer holiday. If you creep quietly to where the meandering waters flow deep beneath the overhanging sod, you may get fleeting glimpses of the lively rock-bass as he darts back from his struggle in the rapids, to disturb the sleepy suckers lying under the roots in the eddy, or with less delight you may find a water-moccasin enjoying a sun-bath in the shallows along a sand bar.

Curious fossils are seen in the rocks strewn the river bottom; a rare pink-colored variety of the mineral Celestite is



Old Smithy Greenville.



The Port Credit Light.

found at the Forks, and rumor connects a huge granite boulder, noticeable on the east bank, with the site of an Indian village.

THEO.
In regard to the other picture, our artist says: "The Smithy, originally a cooperage, stands on the bank of the Lindsay Creek, near Greenville, Ont., a reminder of the days when the industries of the old 'Crook's Hollow' rivalled those of Dundas."

ANSWER TO AUNT LIBBIE.

Dear Dame Durden,—In the issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" for February 9th, "Aunt Libbie" asks for the best way to clean wall paper.

A nurse was telling me once how they prepared a room for an operation at home. The walls, if papered, were cleaned with bread. Our winter kitchen is our summer dining-room. It has the usual three-foot base boarding, and the walls from this were painted; but time had chipped the plaster, and there were three ugly big cracks in the corners. So we papered it. The paper stuck well on the painted walls. It had a white ground and a pretty floral design, which made the room very bright and cheerful. Last spring, when we housecleaned, we cleaned the paper with stale bread. We did not think it was so dirty until part was cleaned. When it was done it looked as fresh and bright as if freshly papered. It took a small loaf of bakers' bread and a few pieces to do the job; cost, six or eight cents. We are going to clean it again this spring.

HELPOHABIT.

SEASONABLE RECIPES FROM WRINKLES.

As this is the season when oranges are cheap, I send a well-tryed recipe for orange marmalade. 1 doz. sweet oranges, 1/2 dozen lemons, 3 grape fruit; cut the fruit in very thin slices, taking out the pips. To every pound of fruit, add 3 pints of cold water; let stand 24 hours, then boil until tender, about 2 hours. Let stand till next day, then weigh, and to each pound of boiled fruit add 1 1/2 lbs. of sugar. Boil till the syrup jellies and the chips are transparent, which will take about one hour.

Lemon Butter.—1/2 lb. of butter, 1 lb. of sugar, 6 eggs, leaving out whites of two, the rind of 2 lemons and juice of 3. Put the whole into a pan, let it simmer over the fire until it is the thickness of honey, then put away for use. Best to cook it over a pot of hot water, as it is apt to burn.

Cheese Pudding.—1 cup of grated cheese, 1 pint of new milk, 1 small tablespoon of butter, 1 rolled biscuit, small teaspoonful of mustard, a little salt and pepper. Put these ingredients in a buttered pudding-dish, bake twenty minutes in a rather hot oven. Should be, when cooked, as light as a baked custard. Serve while hot on hot plates. This is a very appetizing dish for tea.

Egg Toast.—1 egg and 1 cup of milk beaten together; salt and pepper to taste. In this, dip slices of bread and fry a nice brown. Place in a hot vegetable dish with a cover. This is an excellent breakfast dish.

Cake without eggs.—1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of milk, 1 cup of flour (sifted), 2 teaspoons of baking powder, 1 teaspoon of lemon or vanilla; beat thoroughly, and add five tablespoons of melted butter. A cup of raisins may be added if you wish.

For Everyday Use.

It was only a helping hand, and it seemed of little availing,

But its clasps were warm, and it saved from harm

A brother whose strength was failing.
—Commonwealth.

It's only a mighty big man that doesn't care whether the people whom he meets believes that he is big; but the smaller the fellow is the bigger he wants to appear.—Lorimer.

Honesty, absolute truth, in thought, word and deed, always:

Earns what it gets;

Pays all its debts;

Knows no regrets.

—Rev. Wm. Bryant.

The New Way to make Bread

Send for the "Royal Household" Recipes—they cost nothing—and may mean better bread—better pastry—better baking generally for the rest of your life—think of what that would mean to your family. If you have never used the new Royal Household Flour, there is a delightful surprise for you in the first batch of bread you bake with it—just send a postal card for the recipes.

NANIAMO, B.C., Nov. 25th, 1904.
I have been making bread for nearly twenty-five years, and Royal Household Flour is the best I have had for either Bread or Pastry.
(Signed) MRS. ROBT. ADAM.

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LTD.
MONTREAL.



The Little Stamp Collector.

Three months ago he did not know
His lessons in geography;
Though he could spell and read quite well,
And cipher too, he could not tell
The least thing in topography.

But what a change! How passing strange!
This stamp-collecting passion
Has roused his zeal for woe or weal,
And lists of names he now can reel
Off in amazing fashion.

I hear him speak of Mozambique,
Helligoland, Bavaria,
Cashmere, Japan, Thibet, Soudan,
Sumatra, Spain, Waldeck, Kokan,
Ceylon, Siam, Bulgaria.

Schleswig-Holstein (Oh! boy of mine,
Genius without a teacher!),
Wales, Panama, Scinde, Bolivar,
Jellalabad, and Kandahar,
Cabul, Deccan, Helvetia.

And now he longs for more Hong-Kongs,
A Fiji, a Mauritius,
Greece, Borneo, Fernando-Po,
And where he'll stop no one can know,
He's grown so avaricious!

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am trying your competition, and hope I may succeed in some way, as I have never had an experience before. My essay reads as follows:

In a dark alley in the streets of London, there was a row of almost forsaken buildings, one of which I particularly remember. In a shanty there was in one corner of a room an old frame of a bed, with a few rags to lie on; in another corner a round block of wood for a table, and in the middle of the floor there still remained the old irons of a stove.

But the worst of all, in the almost forsaken room there lived a woman and a dog, and this old woman was deaf and dumb, and kept this large dog for her guide. The dog would not let a living soul touch the old lady if they had no right to, and the only way the old body got anything to live on was with a hand-organ that she had, and she would go out on the streets and play it for hours.

Some would look at her and say, "Come on, let her go!" Others would listen a while, and some would give her some money. Others would not, and the poor dog, fastened to her by a rope, was faithful to her indeed. So one day a little boy had a dollar that his grandma had given him to buy a hobby-horse, and was going past her, but had to stop to see what it was, and so seeing and hearing the case, made signs to her to take his dollar. She accepted it, and after a while went away and bought a dress and some food for her and the dog, and then went home happy. This should be a lesson to us all to help the poor as much as possible. This little boy was kind-hearted and unselfish.

MARIAN McNAB (aged 14).
Springmount, Derby.

We have no story-competition on at present, Marian, but I gladly give your little tale a place in our Corner. If you read carefully the conditions of the "Boy Knight" competition, given in a recent issue, you will see that the boy described must be a "real" boy, not an imaginary hero. One of the Cornerites seems to have the strange idea that Canada has thrown off her allegiance to King Edward. I hope it may never be true that loyal Canadians "will not have to sing 'God save the King' any longer." It would be a very poor loyalty to our country that was founded on disloyalty to our King.

I am glad you were pleased with your prize, Beatrice, and think your letter is very interesting. Gordon Caswell's story will be published as soon as we have space for it. COUSIN DOROTHY.

Dear Cornerites,—I thought I would

write and tell something about Temiskaming, the district I live in. We came from the County of Lambton to this newly-settled country of Temiskaming about two years ago. Our farms are located in the Township of Hilliard, about fifteen miles from the town of New Liskeard. We get our mail once a week from Thornloe P. O., about three and a half miles from here. Harvest-time in this country just now is the winter time, when the men draw their timber either to Thornloe Station or to White River, two and a half miles from here. My father and brothers are drawing their timber to White River this winter. The kind of timber that is generally taken out is pine, spruce, tamarack and cedar. The people around here were very glad when the train came in this fall, and when they decided to have a station at Thornloe P. O. We have about two and a half feet of snow here now, and as there are plenty of nice big hills, coasting is a favorite amusement. There are moose, bears, lynx and wolves in this country, but I have not seen anything bigger than a rabbit. How many of the Cornerites have eaten moose meat? We had a piece of a moose the first year we came here, and we liked it fine. It is something like beef, only coarser. This will be a great country in the near future. The mines are very productive; also the soil, for growing good crops, and there are good prospects for dairying. I am very fond of music, and I took one quarter of music on the organ before we left Lambton. We are pleased that the Home Mission Board of both Methodist and Baptist denominations takes such an interest in this country, by sending out ministers to preach at the settlers' houses. It would be very lonesome without them. We all think the "Farmer's Advocate" is one of the best papers published, and it is a very welcome visitor at our house every Saturday. Wishing you all the compliments of the season, I remain, an interested reader of the "Farmer's Advocate."

BEATRICE EDWARDS (aged 18).
Thornloe P. O., New Ontario.

Some Good Conundrums.

Q.—Why is a clock the most modest piece of furniture?
A.—Because it covers its face with its hands, and runs down its own works.

Q.—What is the most difficult surgical operation?
A.—To take the cheek out of a man and the jaw out of a woman.

Q.—How should Russia maintain her Navy?
A.—By suspending the Sinking Fund.

Q.—What were Eve's religious views before the Fall?
A.—She was Eve-angelical before she took to vestments.

Q.—Why is a treadmill like a convert?
A.—Because its turning is the result of conviction.

Q.—What is the difference between was and is?
A.—The difference is intense.

Q.—When may a man be said to have a fishy origin?
A.—When his father is a little commonplace and his mother a good old soul.

Q.—
A nursemaid goes out to take the air,
With three small children under her care,
In bright sunny weather,
Why is she like an arithmetician,
Who, in doing a sum in addition,
Adds seven and three and two together?
A.—
Because, as all but the baby can run,
She puts down two and carries one.

Q.—Why is a watchdog larger in the morning than at night?
A.—Because it is let out in the morning and taken in at night.

EATON'S MAIL ORDER NEWS TORONTO



\$7.75
IS OUR SPECIAL PRICE FOR A FULLY GUARANTEED WATCH

Men's regular 18 size Waltham movement, 15-jewelled with compensating balance, Briguet hair spring, guaranteed to be a reliable timekeeper, fitted in a guaranteed 20-year gold filled case, handsomely engraved, plain polished or engine turned.

Our special selling price of this movement is 4.75
And of 20 year case 3.00
Complete 7.75
Also 17-jewelled Nickel Waltham in 20 year case, for 10.30

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During MARCH only, buys a solid 14k gold ring, opal setting, in the newest Tiffany style. The stones are either oval or round and are genuine opals. The regular price of the ring is \$3.75, but to our Mail Order patrons who order promptly, we send it postpaid for \$2.45

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

MOLES.

You admit, are unsightly. We remove them, also Superfluous Hair, Warts, etc., by our method of Electrolysis.

Complexion Purifier



clears away freckles, moth-patches, discolorations, etc.; cures pimples, eczema, and other skin troubles. A reliable remedy that clears the complexion. Send 10c. for treatise on Dermatology and Sample Cream.

Graham Dermatological Institute
Dept. F, 502 Church St., Toronto.
Tele. N 1666. Established 1892

Dunlop Book FOR HORSEMEN



Free to any address in Canada. 64 pages with charts and drawings. Valuable information about lame horses.

Dunlop Tire Co., Limited, Toronto.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE
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THE RELIABLE



SHERLOCK - MANNING ORGAN

Touch, Tone, Action and Workmanship Considered,

IT STANDS UNEQUALED.

The Sherlock-Manning Organ Co.
London, Canada.



Sewing Machines Free, for 20 days' trial. We send out all machines on 20 days' free trial before we ask you to accept or pay for them. If not satisfactory, send them back at our expense. We sell a 5 drawer drop-head sewing machine, handsome oak woodwork, for \$17.50; a better machine, same pattern, guaranteed for 20 years, sells for \$21.50; machines with ball bearings and extra fine woodwork, cost a little more, but only about half what others charge. Our sewing machine catalogue, fully explaining our different styles, will be sent on application. We also sell a cheaper drop-head machine for only \$13.00. It is as good as the ordinary sewing machine agents sell. Our price for this as above, \$13.00. Windsor Supply Co. Windsor, Ont.

Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

11 x 15, on heavy plate paper, suitable for framing, together with memoir, the funeral service and sermon on the occasion; price for the two, 25c; 5 sets, one address, \$1.00; cash with order. om

The London Printing & Lithographing Co.,
LONDON, ONTARIO.

I WOULD LIKE EVERY WOMAN

to write for our spring styles and samples of our \$1.50 to \$12.00 Suits in cloth, silk and lustre; also Raincoats, Skirts and Waists. Write me to day. Manager Southcott Suit Co., Dept. 20, London, Can.

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XXI.—Continued.

"Mr. Leavenworth may have done so, no one else would have been likely to have noticed," he returned half sadly.

"Mr. Harwell," I now said, "I shall not be at the house to-night; nor do I know when I shall return there. Personal considerations keep me from Miss Leavenworth's presence for a time, and I look to you to carry on the work we have undertaken without my assistance, unless you can bring it here—"

"I can do that."

"I shall expect you, then, to-morrow evening."

"Very well, sir," and he was going, when a sudden thought seemed to strike him. "Sir," he said, "as we do not wish to return to this subject again, and as I have a natural curiosity in regard to the man whose countenance and figure are so well known to me while yet he retains his title of utter stranger, would you object to telling me what you know of him? Are you acquainted with him, Mr. Raymond?"

"I know his name and where he resides."

"And where is that?"

"In London; he is an Englishman."

"Ah!" he murmured with a strange intonation.

"Why do you say that?"

He bit his lip, looked down, then up, finally fixed his eyes on mine, and returned with a marked emphasis: "I used an exclamation, sir, because I was startled."

"Startled?"

"Yes; you say he is an Englishman. Mr. Leavenworth had the most bitter antagonism to the English. It was one of his marked peculiarities. He would never be introduced to one if he could help it."

It was my turn to look thoughtful.

"You know," the secretary continued, "that Mr. Leavenworth was a man that carried his prejudices to the extreme. He had a hatred for the English race that almost amounted to a mania. If he had known that the letter he received was from an Englishman, I doubt if he would have read it. He used to say that he would sooner see a daughter of his dead before him than married to an Englishman. You think I am exaggerating," he said; ask Mr. Veely."

"No," I replied, "I have no reason for thinking so."

"He had doubtless some cause for hating the English, with which we are unacquainted," pursued the secretary. "He spent some time in Liverpool when young, and had, of course, many opportunities for studying their manners and character." And the secretary made another movement as if to leave.

But it was my turn to detain him now. "Mr. Harwell, excuse me," I said, "but you have been on familiar terms with Mr. Leavenworth for so long—do you think that in the case of one of his nieces, say, desiring to marry a gentleman of that nationality, that his prejudice was sufficient to cause him to absolutely forbid the match?"

"I do."

I moved back. I had learned what I wished, and saw no further reason for prolonging the interview.

CHAPTER XXII.

Patch-work.

Starting with the assumption that Mr. Clavering, in his conversation of the morning, had been giving me, with more or less accuracy, a detailed account of his own experience and position regarding Eleanor Leavenworth, I asked myself what particular facts it would be necessary for me to establish, in order to prove the truth of this assumption, and found them to be—

1. That Mr. Clavering had not only been in this country at the time designated, viz., last July, but that he had been located for some little time at a watering-place in New York State.

2. That this watering-place should correspond to that in which Miss Eleanor Leavenworth was to be found at the same time.

3. That they had been seen while there to hold more or less communication together.

4. That they had both been absent from town at some one time, long enough to have gone through the ceremony of marriage, at a point twenty miles or so away.

5. That a Methodist clergyman, who has since died, lived at that time within a radius of twenty miles of said watering-place.

I next asked myself how I was to establish these facts. Mr. Clavering's life was as yet too little known to me to offer any assistance; so leaving it for the present, I took up the thread of Eleanor's history, when, upon tracing it back to the time given me, I found that she was known to have been in R—, a fashionable watering-place in the State. But if she were there, and my theory was correct, he must have been there also. To ascertain whether this was so, therefore, became my first business. I resolved to go to R— on the morrow.

But before proceeding in an undertaking of such importance, I considered it expedient to make such enquiries and collect such facts as it should be possible for me to do in the few hours that lay before me. I went first to the house of Mr. Gryce.

I found him lying upon a hard sofa in the bare sitting-room I have before mentioned, suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism; with his hands done up in bandages, and his feet encased in multiplied folds of a dingy red shawl that looked as if it had been through the wars. Greeting me with a short nod that was both a welcome and an apology, he devoted a few words to an explanation of his unwonted position, and then, without further preliminaries, rushed into the subject that was uppermost in both our minds, by enquiring, in a slightly sarcastic way, if I was very much surprised to find my bird flown when I returned to the Hoffman House that afternoon.

"I was astonished to find that you allowed him to fly at this time," replied I. "From the manner in which you requested me to make his acquaintance, I supposed that you had reasons for considering him an important character in the tragedy that has just been enacted."

"And what makes you think I hadn't? Oh, the fact that I let him off so easily? That's no proof. One does not put on the brakes till one is going down hill. But let that pass for the present. Mr. Clavering, then, did not explain himself before going?"

"That is the question," I returned, "which I find it exceedingly difficult to answer. Constrained by circumstances, I cannot at present speak with the directness which is your due, but what I can say, I will. Know, then, that in my opinion Mr. Clavering did explain himself in an interview with me this morning. But it was done in so blind a way, that it will be necessary for me to make a few investigations before I shall feel sufficiently sure of my ground to take you into my confidence. He has given me a possible clue—"

"Wait," said Mr. Gryce; "Does he know this? Was it done intentionally and with sinister motive, or unconsciously and in plain good faith?"

"In good faith, I should say."

Mr. Gryce remained for a moment silent. "It is very unfortunate that you cannot explain yourself a little more definitely," he said at last. "I am almost afraid to trust you to make investigations, as you call them, on your own hook. You are not used to the business and will lose time, to say nothing of running on false scents and using up your strength on unprofitable details."

"You should have thought of that when you admitted me into partnership."

"And you absolutely insist on working this mine alone?"

"Mr. Gryce," said I, "Mr. Clavering, for all I know, is a gentleman of untarnished reputation. I am not even aware for what purpose you set me upon his trail. I only know that in thus following it I have come upon certain facts that seem worthy of inquiry."

"Well, well," said he, "you know best. But the days are slipping by. Something must be done and soon. The public are becoming clamorous."

(To be continued.)

LIQUOR AND TOBACCO HABITS.

A. McTAGGART, M.D., C.M.,
75 Yonge St., Toronto.

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by:
Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice.
Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario.
Rev. John Potts, D.D., Victoria College.

Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no publicity or loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure. Consultation or correspondence invited. om



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in Canadian educational institutions, which has done so much in the last ten years to start young people on the up grade, is the well-known

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Hundreds of farmers' sons have spent a short term of 3 or 6 months in our college and have gone back to the farm with a knowledge of business methods and customs which has made them better farmers. Others have moved out into business life, but all succeed.

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Yonge & Gerrard Sts.

W. H. Shaw.

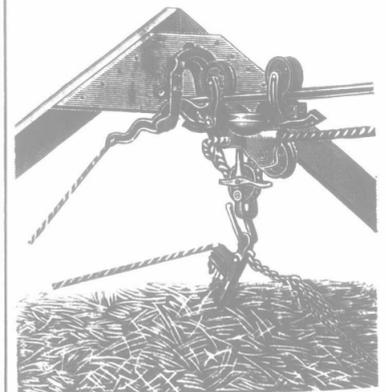
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Proportionately low rates to other points.
Tickets on sale from March 1st to May 15, '06.
For tickets, and full information call on Agents Grand Trunk Railway System.



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Manufactured by
THE OSHAWA HAY CARRIER WORKS,
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Agents wanted in unrepresented localities.

NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR
The only one that's different. Uses the hen all through the hatch. Nature's own way. Avoid high prices. 200 Egg Matcher costs but \$5. Agents wanted. Catalog with 25c list free. Natural Hen Incub. Co., B-14 Columbus, Neb.

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Canadian edu- nal institu- which has so much in ast ten years start young e on the up e, is the well-

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ER WORKS,

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INCUBATOR Uses the heat all own way. Avoid or costs but 93. ce female fre- Columbus, Neb

No Breakfast Table complete without

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.



Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 30 cents.

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

BARRED ROCKS—Cockerels for sale. Eggs from prize stock, \$1 setting. Emily Spillbury, Colborne, Ont.

FOR your winners and breeders go to Willow Brook Farm, who have always beaten the breeders calling themselves the originators. Over sixty (60) Prizes and sixteen (16) specials in Madison Square Garden, New York, in the past three years. The largest and best stock in this country to select from. Send two-cent stamp for 40-page illustrated catalogue, testimonial book, and mailing list describing thirty-two breeding yards and prices of eggs. Willow Brook Farm, Box 74, Berlin, Conn.

BARRED Rock Eggs from Fancy and Utility Pens. Write now. M. C. Herner, Mannheim, Ont.

WHITE Wyandottes and White Leghorns, the stay white kind, Ontario's choicest strain. Eggs \$2.00 per fifteen. Write for circular. Ernest Charlton, Ilderton, Ont.

FOR SALE—Eight grand, big Pekin drakes, 6 pairs colored Muscovy ducks, pair young, Barred Rocks (Guelph winners), Silver Wyandotte cock. All good. Satisfaction guaranteed. Baker Bros., Springfield Farm, Guelph, box 317.

EGGS for hatching, from five pens of prize-winning thoroughbred poultry: S. C. Buff Orpingtons, W. Wyandottes, B. F. Rocks, S. C. Black Minorcas, R. C. Brown Leghorns. \$2 per 15. G. M. Wilson, box 492, London Road, Saris.

WHITE Wyandottes, Buff Rocks and Pekin drakes, or will exchange for Buff or Brown Leghorn cockerels. A Gilmore, Athelstan, Que.

MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys. A choice lot of heavy birds, bred from my imported 10ms Stock from the 1st-prize Pan-American winners. Pairs and trios mated not akin. R. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ont.

LARGE Snow-White Wyandottes. Eggs \$2.00 per fifteen, from my prizewinners. (See Mr. Langelier's article in Farmer's Advocate, Feb. 23 page 261. R. W. Kamp, Tambling Corners, London.

EGG Chatham Incubators and two Brooders. Address Box 332, Glenora, Ont.

The Daniels INCUBATORS



Are the latest and most modern invention for artificial hatching of turkeys, chickens and ducks. Do not forget we guarantee the Daniels incubators to be satisfactory to the purchaser. We manufacture Chas. A. Cyphers Model Incubators and Brooders

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

G. J. DANIELS, 196 to 200 RIVER ST., TORONTO

\$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR
Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day.
GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE

Two good young bulls. Queenston Diamond = 51761 =, calved Jan. 20th, 1904, and Wimple's King 2nd = 55585 =, calved Nov. 9th, 1903. Are show bulls if fitted. Come and see them.
Hugh Thomson, Box 556, St. Mary's, Ont.

First-class Shorthorns—Young cows and heifers of fashionable breeding. Also Shropshires of different ages. Write for prices, etc., to **T. J. T. COLE,** Bowmanville Stn., G. T. R. o Tyrone P. O.

With the Flowers

Starting Plants in the House.

If you have not ordered your seeds, do so at once. Remember that "first come best served" is a variation in the old motto quite common in the seed houses, and if your order is left to the last, when, perhaps, what you want has been sold out, you may be obliged to do without some varieties altogether, or be sent others in their stead. Just here—don't write to the "Farmer's Advocate" for seed catalogues, as several did last year. Examine our advertisements, and find out the addresses of reliable dealers, then write to these for catalogues. We do not keep them in stock at our offices, you know.

Having made your choice from the lists, use the sheets enclosed in the catalogues for ordering. This will save you some trouble, and be a great advantage to the mail clerks in the seed houses.

If you want early flowers and vegetables, and do not happen to be blessed with a little greenhouse, or a hot-bed of the first order, you will certainly have to put up with a "clutter" of boxes in the kitchen during March and April; that is, if you consider boxes filled with sweet, fresh earth from which tiny green leaves are peeping in all sorts of permutations and combinations, a clutter. For my part, I would be quite happy to have them there, provided there were just room to walk around between—there is so much hope and interest just in knowing that spring has come, and that these are the visible signs thereof. Then, too, one keeps thinking of all the glories which will finally be developed from these unassuming brown chrysalides. There is, however, usually no necessity for a great confusion. A few boxes in each window, with, perhaps, a small table covered with them, if the windows be few, will probably be enough for all practical purposes.

Shallow boxes are by all means the best, were it only for the ease with which they may be handled. Cigar boxes are admirable. Bore gimlet holes in the bottom for drainage, and cover over with broken crockery, then fill up with finely-sifted soil. A sprinkling of clean sand over the surface is considered good as a preventive of "damping off," which sometimes attacks young seedlings. Now sow your seed, planting large seeds to about twice their depth, while fine ones should be simply scattered on the surface, and pressed into the soil; a very light sprinkling of fine sand being placed over them, if one has it. Now moisten with a fine spray of tepid water—a whisk broom will do, if you have no spray—cover the boxes with glass or white paper, if you choose, and set away for the seeds to germinate. As light is not necessary at this stage, the boxes may be placed on shelves in a warm place until the plantlets appear. Examine the glass frequently, and if drops of water come on it, remove for awhile and air the boxes. Remember to label each box with the name of the variety contained in it, or you may come to confusion when bedding-out time comes.

As soon as the plants appear, move the boxes to the windows, shading, for a time, whenever the sunshine seems too bright and hot, with paper placed against the window panes. The glass, if used, may now be kept off part of the time, or propped up on the inner side to admit free circulation of air. As soon as the little seedlings are large enough, transplant into larger boxes prepared for this purpose; two transplantings, in fact, are often necessary before it is time to set the plants out in the garden. The last one may be made into a "cold frame" out of doors, covered with glass, or into little cotton bags of soil, propped against one another in a box. In the latter case, when setting the plants out in the garden, all that is necessary is to cut away the cotton, a compact lump of soil being thus left about the roots of each plant, which thus suffers not at all from the moving. Among flowers which may be thus

started in the house in March, may be mentioned Abutilon, Alyssum, Ageratum, Antirrhinum, Asters, Candytuft, Cosmos, Dusty Miller, Nasturtium, Salvia, Verbenas, Dahlia seeds, stocks, Balsams and others. It should be remembered that Poppies and Mignonette do not transplant well. Directions usually appear, however, on the seed packets, and should, as a rule, be implicitly followed, especially if the seed be procured from a firm within one's own Province. Directions for United States grown seed are usually not suited to our rigorous, northern climate. . . . Although this is the flower corner, it may not be amiss to mention that cabbage, cauliflower, beets, carrots, lettuce and tomatoes may all be started as above, and so be ready for using weeks earlier than when planted out of doors.

Just one word in closing: never buy so-called "bargains" in seed. You can never rely on two- and three-cent packages, and will be money in pocket if you invest in seed at the regular prices from a reliable firm.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

Humorous.

Teacher—Who was that who laughed aloud? Pupil—I did, sir; but I didn't mean ter do it. Teacher—You didn't mean to do it? Pupil—No, sir; I laughed in my sleeve, and I did not know there was a hole in my elbow.

She—The expression on my new photographs isn't natural. He—No, but it's very pretty.

"Now, how old do you think I am?" coyly asked a literary spinster of a man whose unflinching courtesy was supplemented by his wit on many occasions. "My dear lady, that is a hard question for a man who can scarcely remember his own age," said the man cautiously; "and in your case it is particularly difficult, for you look five years younger than it seems possible you can be, when I consider what a wonderful amount you have accomplished."

Miss Hoamley—Didn't you hear Miss Knox tell me yesterday that I was "the homeliest girl in our set?" Miss Goodley—Yes, the hateful thing! I gave her a piece of my mind about it afterward. Miss Hoamley—Oh, did you? I hope you weren't too hard on her. Miss Goodley—Well, I told her she ought to consider how sensitive you must be about it.

YOUNG AGAIN AT SEVENTY-TWO

How Calixte Richard, J. P., Feels After Using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

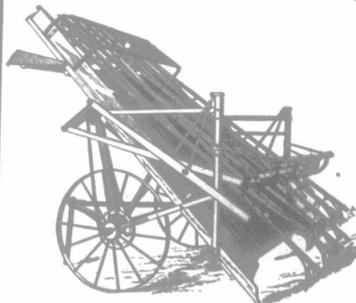
They Make the Kidneys Strain out of the Blood all the Seeds of the Diseases That Trouble Old Folks.

ACADIE SIDING, Kent Co., N. B., Feb. 27th.—(Special.)—After suffering for forty years from Kidney Trouble, Calixte Richard, the well-known Justice of the Peace here, is fully recovered, and he says that Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him. "Yes," says Mr. Richard, "I had Kidney Trouble over forty years, with the result that I was a worn-out man at seventy-two. Then I started taking Dodd's Kidney Pills, and the result is that the pain is gone from my back, and I am able to work again."

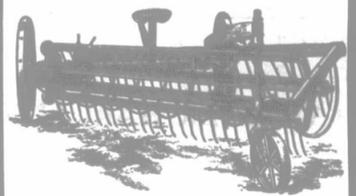
Dodd's Kidney Pills make the old feel young again. They make the Kidneys sound, and sound Kidneys strain out of the blood the seeds of the diseases to which the old are subject, such as Backache, Rheumatism, Urinary and Bladder Troubles, etc.

Hay Makers

The DAIN machines take the place of men, and save time and labor.



The Loader has a hinged tongue; any boy ten years old can attach it to the wagon. It loads from the swath or winrow as clean as a sulky rake can rake it. Pushes the hay forward onto the load. Has an adjustable drop gate for using in windy weather. We have no cross chain, drums, cylinders and such things to get out of order. When used in connection with the Dain Side-Delivery Rake, better hay can be made in less time than by any other method.



Send for Circular, Price, etc.

Dain Manufacturing Co.,
PRESTON.
Fairchild Co., - Winnipeg,
Western Agents.

DISPERSION SALE OF PURE-BRED

HORSES, CATTLE and HOGS

The undersigned has received instructions from **MR. AUGUST EICKMEIER,** Brodhagen, Ont., to sell by public auction, on Lot 30, Con. 6, Township of Logan, on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1905,

the following: 6 Standard-bred and Heavy Draft Horses, Mares, Fillies and Geldings; 14 Pure-bred Shorthorn Cows, Heifers and Bulls, all sired by imported bulls; 2 Pure-bred Yorkshire Boars, 1 do. Sow. Also a quantity of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

SALE AT 12 O'CLOCK.

TERMS: All sums of \$10 and under, cash; over that amount, 3 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved security. 4% for cash on credit amounts. No reserve. Conveyances will be at the Dublin station on arrival of noon train to take out intending purchasers.

AUGUST EICKMEIER, Brodhagen, Ont., Auctioneer for Perth and Huron. o Prop.

Clydesdales—We have for sale a yearling stallion, winner of 1st prize as the best foal sired by any of Sorby's Clydesdale horses, at Central Fair, Guelph, 1904. We also have mares and a filly for sale; all recorded. We have a few Barred Rock cockerels at \$1.50 to \$2.
JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, Guelph. o

WOODSTOCK HERD OF BERKSHIRES

Am booking orders for spring pigs, sired by Polgate Doctor (Imp.), Geo. Thompson & Son, Box 1, Woodstock, Ont. o

Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Royal Champion. Young stock for sale from Imp. sires and dams. For particulars write to **ED ROBINSON,** Markham Sta. & P. O. Farm within town limits.

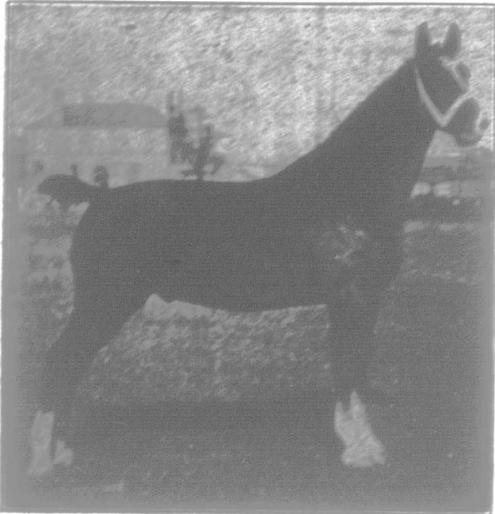
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GREAT DISPERSION SALE

OF

50 High-class Registered Hackneys 50

(Stallions and Mares).



As well as some excellent Harness and Saddle Horses and one Registered Clydesdale Stallion, will be sold at auction on

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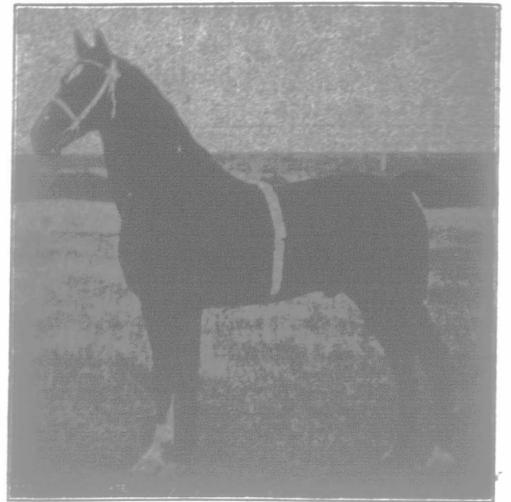
at **WAVERLY FARM, Bowmanville, Ont.**

Consisting of the entire stud (without reserve), acknowledged to be the best in America.

Terms: Cash. Special arrangements may be made with parties desiring time.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

For further particulars, see Gossip.



SALE TO COMMENCE AT 11 A. M. SHARP.

WALTER HARLAND SMITH, Auctioneer,
TORONTO, ONT.

ROBT. BEITH, Proprietor,
BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

Bowmanville Station is on the main line of the G. T. R. (40 miles east of Toronto); 5 trains each way daily.



Water Cross (Imp.) = 38181 =.

GREAT DISPERSION SALE

OF

Oak Lane Scotch Shorthorns

The property of Messrs. Goodfellow Bros., Macville, Ont., at **OAK LANE FARM,** 2 miles from Bolton, C. P. R.

Tuesday, March 21, '05

28 Head, Imp. or bred from Imp. stock, 4 Bulls and 24 Females of most select Scotch breeding and highest individual excellence. Many of them are winners at Toronto, London and Ottawa.

All morning and evening trains, both north and south bound, will stop at the farm, 100 yards from the barn.

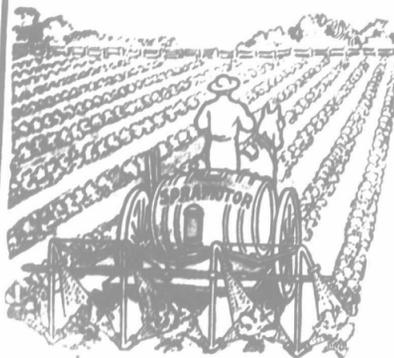
Lunch provided. Catalogues on application.

COL. J. K. McEWEN,
WESTON.

Auctioneers.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON,
ILDERTON.

Did the Blight Spoil Your Potatoes Last Year?



The Spramotor

will for \$1.00 per acre, protect the coming season's crop from BLIGHT, BUGS and ROT, and increase the yield over one-half.

The machine illustrated will spray 20 acres a day, 4 rows at a time, above and below, by driving the horse between the rows. All the work is done by the horse.

The machine can be worked by hand for stationary work, such as large trees, whitewashing, etc., kill the wild mustard plant, and greatly increase the yield of grain. Write for Booklet "B" it's free.

SPRAMOTOR CO.

68-79 King St. LONDON, Can. 107-109 Erie St. BUFFALO, N.Y.

Agents Wanted

BROOD MARE SPECIAL

Will guarantee a good, strong, healthy foal.

WILHELM'S CONDITION POWDERS

The cheapest and best tonic in the market.

I cannot tell you all I would like, but read these testimonials and see what my customers of a number of years' standing say:

TO DR. WILHELM, V. S.—I have a mare that I have bred since she was three years old and she lost the first three foals, only one living till it was ten days old. I have used WILHELM'S BROOD MARE SPECIAL for three years, and have colts now rising three, two and one year old, and would not do without it at twice the price. I can recommend it to all breeders that have trouble that way. GEO. J. STUECK, (Postmaster) Hampstead, Ont.

TO DR. WILHELM, V. S.—I have been breeding mares for the last five years. I had four different mares and could not raise a colt. Last spring I was advised to use WILHELM'S BROOD MARE SPECIAL, and, after using it, I raised the first colt out of nine. I have no doubt but that I would have lost it if I had not used it. I would not try to raise colts without it, as the others were all foaled right and lived a few days. Can recommend it to all breeders. NOAH M. CRESSMAN, New Hamburg, Ont.

I have lots more like them, nearly every breeder in this part of the country uses it. Send for it now. Don't wait till you have a colt to lift up and lose a couple of nights' sleep, but send at once for my **BROOD MARE SPECIAL**. If you have had trouble with weakly foals, it will guarantee you a good, strong, healthy foal.

PRICE, \$1.50 PER PACKAGE. Put up by

J. WILHELM, V. S.,

SHAKESPEARE, ONT.

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

"9.15 Sharp" means 9.15 ELGIN TIME



Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Tipmakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to **ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.**

COSSIR.

MR. JOHNSTON'S SHORTHORN SALE.

The dispersion auction sale on March 23rd of the entire herd of 47 Scotch Shorthorns, property of Mr. Geo. H. Johnston, of Balsam, Ont., near Claremont, C. P. R., brother of Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, will afford one of the best opportunities of the year to secure high-class cattle of the most desirable breeding. Mr. Johnston has for many years in a quiet way, but with good judgment and discrimination, been building up a herd, the character and quality of which we venture to say will surprise visitors on the day of his sale. The herd includes representatives of a number of the most approved Scotch families, and the sires that have been used in building up the pedigrees will be found of a class that will stand the closest scrutiny being nearly all imported or bred from imported stock of high-class merit, and the character of the cattle shows the influence of these sires in the uniform type of the animals, being fleshy, short-legged, strong and rugged in constitution, and of the early-maturing, profitable-feeding sort. The imported bull, Choice Koral =50026=, a roan, coming two years old the day of the sale, heads the herd. He was bred by Mr. Geo. Shepherd, of Shethin, Aberdeenshire, sired by Duthie's Choice (80956), dam Kora 70th. He is large for his age, and combines quality of flesh and a mossy coat with size to a marked degree, and his calves now arriving are exceedingly promising. Among the younger bulls is Royal Belt, a very evenly-covered, thirteen-months-old calf with good head and horn, sire Imp. Royal Sovereign, a royally-bred Kinellar Claret, dam Fortuna 2nd (imp.), a very strong, good roan cow that is an excellent breeder and milker, and we are informed that more than one of her calves have gone to the U. S. at high prices. Clan Cameron, another thirteen-months-old roan bull, is a sappy, deep-bodied Bruce Mayflower, by Scotch Thistle (imp.), dam the Cruickshank cow, Lady Fanny 2nd, by Imp. Prince Royal. Thistle Top, a white bull, nearly eighteen months old, is, to our mind, a show bull. He is certainly a lovely handler and a good looker. His sire is the Imp. Bruce Mayflower; Scotch Thistle =37870=, dam by Imp. Emerald. A very good, strong imported roan cow is Fortuna 2nd, who has proved a splendid breeder, and we are informed is a grand milker. She is by Duthie's Superb, a Cruickshank Spicy, dam Fortuna, by Sittytton Fame. Lady Aberdeen, and three other females of the Lady Fanny tribe, are thick-fleshed and low down. They are by The Baronet (imp.), and every other sire is also Scotch. Carrie Nation, a red three-year-old, and a beauty, has a fine calf by her side, by imported sire. She is by Imp. Merryman, dam Ollie Lewis, by the Cruickshank Violet bull, Premier Earl (imp.). Lady Fanny 2nd, now heavy in calf, is a strong, smooth, low-down cow, by Prince Royal, dam Lady Sarah 4th, by The Baronet (imp.). Lady Maud, a two-year-old, sire Merryman, dam Lady Fanny, has a nice bull calf, by Cyclone. The Crimson Flowers, a family that is one of the leaders and that needs no introduction, are represented in this sale by five head that are individually quite up-to-date. Other families represented

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

Burdennet Stock Farm—Clydesdales of the most fashionable strains. Imp. and Canadian-bred mares for sale reasonable. Also Berkshire pigs. For particulars write to **A. S. GORMLAY, Unionville Stn. and P.O.**
For Sale: **Ayrshire Bull**, 11 months old, sire One choice, and dam bred direct from imported stock.
GEO. MCCORMACK, Rockton, Ont.
Late of the firm of Jas. McCormack & Son.



\$320 a year is a reasonable estimate of its earning capacity

Earn a Comfortable Living WITH A Chatham Incubator

Poultry raising with a Chatham Incubator is a very profitable and easily managed occupation. Unless you want to go into it extensively it need take but very little of your time. Government reports show that the demand for chickens in Canada is greatly in excess of the supply, and Great Britain is always clamoring for more. That means a steady market and good prices for chickens. You cannot raise chickens successfully with a setting hen. She is wasting time setting when she should be laying. While she is hatching and brooding a few chickens she could be laying five or six dozen eggs. The percentage of chickens she hatches is much less than that produced by the Chatham Incubator. It will pay you to own a Chatham Incubator.

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

No Cash to Pay Until October, 1905

We will start you raising poultry for profit with a Chatham Incubator without one cent of money from you until next Fall. That means that you can take off seven or eight hatches and make considerable money out of the incubator before the first payment becomes due. We couldn't make this offer if we were not certain that if you accept it you will get complete satisfaction, if we were not positive that the Chatham Incubator will pay you a handsome yearly income. This is a straightforward offer. We make it to show our supreme confidence in the Chatham Incubator. We want you to accept this offer, as we are sure of the satisfaction our incubator will give. Every machine we have put out so far has made other sales in the same neighborhood. Our offer is to send you a Chatham Incubator at once, freight prepaid by us, without one cent of cash from you. You make your first payment in October, 1905. The balance to be paid in October, 1906, or if a Cash Buyer you get it cheaper. Could any offer be fairer or more generous? The incubator and brooder that I bought from your agent, on time, I wish now to pay the whole amount this fall, if you will give me a discount. I am very much pleased with both incubator and brooder, and would not be without them, because I cleared this season more than the incubator and brooder cost me. Yours respectfully, **MRS. W. HYSLOP, Smith's Falls, Ont.** I wish to let you know of my success with your incubator. Out of 124 eggs I got 74 chicks, and out of my second hatch I got 94 from 106 eggs. I find the machine a pure success, if run according to directions. The brooder is a wonder, and I have not lost a chick as yet, and they are almost feathered. Yours truly, **JOHN H. MCKINNON, Collingwood.** Write us to-day for full particulars of our offer and mention this paper. Don't put it aside for another time, as this special proposition may be withdrawn at any time.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited
Dept. 1 Chatham, Ont.

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

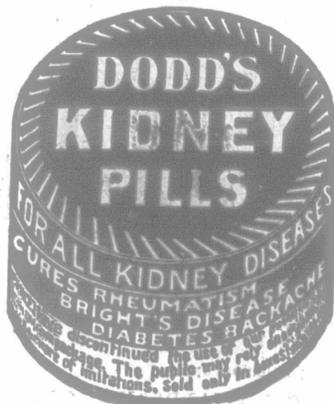
are Kinellar Minas and Jilts, Marr Stamfords, Meadow Flowers, Symes, etc. Everyone interested should note the advertisement, and send for the catalogue of this sale, which will give much fuller information than is possible in this space.

THE OGILVIE AYRSHIRE SALE.

The auction sale advertised on another page, of high-class Ayrshires from the noted Ogilvie herd at Lachine Rapids, near Montreal, on March 22nd, should attract farmers, dairymen and breeders from near and far. It is rarely, indeed, that such a grand lot of young stock so richly bred is offered at public sale, including, as it does, all the two-year-old and yearling heifers in this large herd, eleven grand young cows, imported and home-bred, and seventeen young bulls, hearily all the produce of imported sires and dams. The herd was founded seven years ago on large importations of the very best Ayrshires obtainable in Scotland, regardless of price, and bred by such noted breeders as Montgomerie, Osborne, Woodburn, McKinlay, McAllister, Murray, Wordrop, Hunter, Hyslop, Lindsay, Gray, Mair, Todd, Logan, Moffat, Winter, Cochrane and others, and are acknowledged to be the largest herd of imported Ayrshires on the continent. The greatest pains was taken in importing only animals of the heaviest-milking strains with good teats and strong constitutions, many of them having taken the leading places at the largest shows in Scotland before they were imported, and in this country also they have always taken the lead at the largest shows, such as the Pan-American, at Buffalo, and the Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg, and at Toronto, London, and Ottawa, for several years. The young cows, heifers and bulls that are offered are a very select lot, and were very much admired by all the Ayr-

shire breeders that saw them, while attending the recent meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association held in Montreal.

It is very doubtful if a more select lot of young Ayrshires was ever before offered to the public, and it will be a great chance for any farmer wanting a herd header, or to strengthen a show herd, or to start a herd of high-class Ayrshires. Most of the animals are the right age for showing, and a large number of them of breeding age are bred to calve for the shows this year. Look up the advertisement; send for the catalogue; study its contents, and plan to attend the sale, if at all interested.



COSSIR

Attention is directed to the advertisement in this paper of the auction sale on March 15th of Standard-bred and heavy-draft horses, mares and fillies, pure-bred Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire pigs, the property of Mr. August Eickmeier, Brodhagen, Ont., near Mitchell Station, G. T. R., Stratford and Goderich branch. See the advertisement.

Our readers are reminded of the auction sale advertised to take place on March 8th of 25 registered Shorthorn cattle and 30 pure-bred Berkshire pigs, property of Mr. James McGillawee, of Stratford, Ont., at his farm three miles from Shakespeare Station, G. T. R. These cattle are of the kind the general farmer should have to grade up and improve his stock, being good feeders and the cows good milkers. Look up the advertisement, and note the high class of bulls that have been used in the breeding of the herd, and remember that the quality of the cattle depends mainly upon the character of the sires used. Not many herds have had the benefit of such good bulls, and the cattle show the effect of their services in their thrifty appearance and thick flesh.

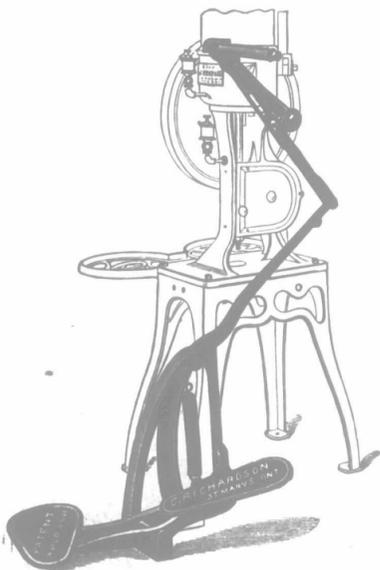
A GREAT SALE OF HACKNEYS.

An important event for horsemen will be the dispersion sale by auction, advertised in this paper, of the great Waverly Farm stud of Hackney stallions, mares and fillies and harness and saddle horses, belonging to Mr. Robert Beith, of Bowmanville, Ont., comprising 50 head, also one registered Clydesdale stallion. The reputation of this stud and its prizewinning record stands unequalled, it having repeatedly won the leading class and champion prizes at the principal National and International shows of America in the last ten years. Mr. Beith's superior judgment and skill in the breeding and selection of Hackneys has been so often endorsed by the awards of judge or jury in continental competitions at these great shows that his reputation may truly be said to rest upon merit of the first order. The Hackney has won its way to public favor as par excellence the most satisfactory harness horse for this country, and crossed upon the general class of mares in Canada has produced a larger proportion of high-selling carriage and saddle horses than any other, combining the triple qualities of handsome conformation, soundness of limbs and sweetness of temper in the highest degree. For this class, there is always a good demand at first-rate prices, and a prospect for a still greater demand in the near future. Professional horsemen and farmers as well, who wish to breed good-selling horses of the lighter class, should write for the catalogue of this sale. Further particulars of the stock may be looked for in these columns in next week's issue.

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

THE TREADLE POWER

Can be attached to any machine operated with crank



SAVES HARD WORK. AGENTS WANTED.

For particulars apply

C. RICHARDSON & CO.,

Box 1048. o St. Mary's, Ont.



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Agents Wanted, and miscellaneous advertisements.

Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

BABY for adoption—Write to J. J. Kelso, Toronto

WANTED—A married couple with farm experience, to work by the year on farm, near Hartney, Man. W. H. Galbraith, Hartney, Man.

IRRIGATED farm for sale in Southern Alberta. Good buildings; ditches all in; near school; six miles from town. Excellent reason for sale. Apply for particulars to A. M. Marshall, Minot, N. D.

GINSENG—Canadian roots best. Write E. Beattie, Highgate.

WANTED—A good farm hand (married) who understands general farm work and is competent with teams and farm machinery. A good, sober, industrious man. Good salary by the year, good house, garden and fruit, and other privileges. Address with references, Jerome P. Hine, Shinrock, Ohio.

SWAN RIVER FARM.—My husband being deceased, and finding renting unsatisfactory, I offer, cheap, 320 acres first-class improved land. For further information write Mrs. N. Gable, Swan River, Man.

FARM HAND WANTED—Married or single, by the year; state wages; none but good men need apply. Address, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

A QUANTITY of pure spring ice for sale at the Asylum for Insane, London. Apply to the Bazaar.

BUTTER factory for sale, with modern equipment, on railway, within easy reach of Ottawa; fine dairymaking country; capacity, 1,500 lbs. daily; in operation some years; offered as a going concern. Wood and ice supply on hand. F. A. Laderoute, Real Estate Agent, 174 Bank street, Ottawa, Ont.

TO LEASE—The Grenfell Creamery, for one or a term of years. A complete and first-class building and equipment, excellent district, where five or six hundred cows are kept. A splendid business for a live man. All information can be obtained by addressing W. H. Thompson, Sec. Grenfell Creamery Ass'n., Grenfell, N.-W. T.

FARM—One mile east of Windsor; upland; 70 trees in bearing, 50 younger trees, two pastures, meadow land, buildings; 45 acres or more, to rent or sell. Apply to D. Dill or E. J. Morse, Water St., Windsor, N. S.

A SPLENDID opportunity to right man. Every man who wants to establish a well-paying business in his county by investing \$200 or more, address Mr. Chas. Rumpf, 360 Main St., Rochester, New York.

RELIABLE, first-class teamster, 23, desires position on up-to-date farm, where care of good horses is appreciated. Good with machinery. Best references. State wages. Harry Shewring, care of R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont.

WANTED — STOCK BULL

Must be first-class (Shorthorn). Reply, stating price, age and breeding.

FITZGERALD BROS., Mt. St. Louis, Ont.

GOSSIP.

A JERSEY DISPERSION SALE.

Mr. W. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove, Middlesex Co., Ont., having sold his farm and intending to remove to the Northwest, will sell by auction on March 15th, as advertised in this issue, his entire herd of registered A. J. C. C. Jersey cattle and pure-bred Cotswold sheep, together with other stock and implements. Mr. Laidlaw has been a very successful breeder of Jerseys, and a very successful exhibitor at the Western Fair at London, winning first prizes and sweepstakes on several occasions, while animals of his breeding have also on more than one occasion won first honors at Toronto. The herd is bred on the best-producing lines, being deep in the blood of the St. Lambert family, and the Tormentor and other high-testing Tennessee strains.

The stock bull, included in the sale, is the richly bred and typical Columbine's Coronation King 63945, a two-year-old son of the beautiful and bountiful Island-bred cow, Uncle Peter's Columbine 146299, imported by that best of judges, T. S. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, and carrying a great deal of the same blood as Champion Flying Fox, that sold at Mr. Cooper's sale two years ago for \$7,500. This cow has a large and model-shaped udder and good-sized, well-placed teats, and has milked over forty lbs. a day of very rich milk. The sire of her splendid son is Brampton's Kaiser 61990, one of the best sons of the Toronto champion, Monarch (imp.), whose dam, imported from the Island, was the champion female at Toronto the same year. Columbine's Coronation King is a show bull of the first rank, being of the most approved dairy type, and he is proving a splendid sire, as the young things in the herd amply demonstrate, being of the most desirable type and quality. A bull calf, sired by him, calved August 25th, 1904, and out of Cream Cup's Pride, the sweepstakes female at London as a two-year-old and first prize as a three-year-old; here is a calf that will be a strong show-card in the under-year class at the fairs next fall, having all the promise of a sure winner and the best age for the showing and for service next fall and winter. He is a perfect model of the approved stamp of Island Jerseys, and is backed by superior dairy performance in his maternal ancestry. The sweepstakes cow, Cream Cup's Pride, now in her five-year-old form, is again in calf, and will be due in August, just in time for the fall fairs. She is a handsome cow, with first-class dairy conformation and a model-shaped udder, with well-placed teats. There is also in the sale a very promising daughter of this cow coming two years old, and due to calve in August. She is Cream Cup's Pride 4th, by King of Beechlands 53996, twice a second-prize winner at London, a magnificent grandson of the great cow, Adelaide of St. Lambert, who tested 21 lbs. 5½ ozs. butter in seven days, yielded 82½ lbs. milk in one day, and 2,005½ lbs. in one month. Gold of Ettrick Farm and Flower of Ettrick are grandly bred cows that freshened in January and February this winter, and are daughters of Prince Frank, a sweepstakes winner more than once at London. The first named is a daughter of a Toronto first-prize winner, the other a pure St. Lambert. These are but specimen numbers of as fine a bunch of Jerseys as can be found in Canada, and which should attract dairymen from near and far. The Cotswold ewes, ewe lambs and rams should also find ready buyers. Wilton Grove is situated six miles from the City of London. Parties interested should send for the catalogue and attend the sale.

TRADE TOPIC.

OSHAWA HAY CARRIER WORKS.—In this issue appears the advertisement of the Oshawa Hay Carrier Works, Oshawa, Ont., manufacturers of hay carriers, forks and slings. The continued advance in wages of farm hands is forcing our farmers to resort more and more to just such labor-saving contrivances. Now is the time to prepare for the rush of next haying season. To be forewarned is to be forearmed with an Oshawa hay carrier. A word to the wise is sufficient. Write at once for particulars and prices, mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate."

THE EASTERN ONTARIO

Live Stock and Poultry Show

WILL BE HELD AT

Ottawa, Ont., March 6th-10th, 1905

Large Prize Lists in all Departments.
Entries Live Stock close February 19th.
Entries Poultry close February 25th.

Practical Lectures Delivered on Live Stock Subjects.

For Prize Lists, Entry Forms, etc., apply to

J. C. SMITH, President.

A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary.
Parliament Bldgs., Toronto, Ont.

AUCTION SALE OF

25 Scotch-topped **S** Shorthorn Cattle and **30** Berkshire Pigs

PROPERTY OF JAMES MCGILLAWEE, OF STRATFORD, ONT.
To be held at his farm, 3 miles from Shakespeare, G. T. R., on
Wednesday, March 8th, 1905.

The following imported Scotch-bred bulls have been used in the herd: Captain Mayfly = 28858 =; Scottish Hero = 36102 =; Fragrant Duke = 39036 =; Pioneer Dalmeny = 50070 =; Lord Durno = 40394 =. Trains will be met at Shakespeare on morning of sale. Terms of sale: 12 months' credit on approved joint notes. 5 per cent. off for cash. Catalogues mailed on application.

Thos. Trow, Auctioneer.

James McGillawee, Stratford, Ont.

AUCTION SALE

PURE-BRED JERSEY CATTLE (A. J. C. C.)

The property of **WM. G. LAIDLAW**, Lot 11, Con. 3, Township of Westminster, six miles south of London, Ont., on

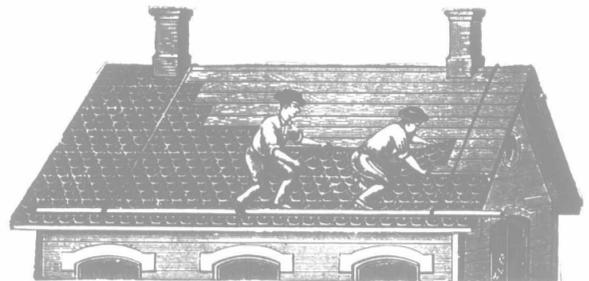
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15th, 1905,

Commencing at 1 o'clock p. m. This sale will include 17 head of pure-bred Jerseys (A. J. C. C.) that have been bred with care and are in excellent condition. Eight cows and heifers in calf; 3 cows, fresh; 1 stock bull, dam imported from Island of Jersey. The remainder yearlings and calves. A number of **DOTSWOLD SHEEP**. Also all other **FARM STOCK and IMPLEMENTS**. As the proprietor has sold his farm, everything will be sold. For catalogue and further particulars, apply to

HUNT & MCGREGOR, Auctioneers,
London, Ont.

WM. G. LAIDLAW, PROP.,
Wilton Grove, Ont.

Pedlar's Steel Shingles and Siding



At \$2.00 per 100 Square Feet

We have a complete assortment of Sheet Steel Roofing and Siding, suitable for all kinds of buildings, including plain Brick, Rock-faced Brick, or Stone Siding, at \$2.00 and \$2.35 for Painted Steel, and \$3.50 and \$3.65 for Galvanized Steel. Steel Shingles in Two Styles and Six grades, varying in price from \$2.50 per square for Painted to \$4.50 per square for best galvanized.

Absolutely Wind, Water and Storm Proof.

Nothing on the market compares in price and durability to our Sheet Steel Building Materials. Over 5,000,000 Square Feet sold in 1904. Write for Catalogue No. 11 describing all grades. State requirements, and special prices will be given.

Pedlar People, Oshawa, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE:

A Rare Opportunity.—One of the finest in Western Ontario. Thoroughly drained and well fenced. It is in the highest state of cultivation, absolutely free from noxious weeds of any sort. Contains 150 acres of excellent loamy soil. Is nearly square in shape, and has no waste land. A small spring creek and never-failing spring within fifty yards of buildings. The barns are large, and the house was lately remodelled, and is large, comfortable and convenient, with an unfailing well of perfectly pure water very close. There is a beautiful grove and lawns, orchard and small fruits, about four acres timber and post office and churches, also within ten miles of London, and convenient to school, now under construction from London. Will sell either 100 acres, with buildings above described, or 50 acres with separate set of buildings (also with spring creek), or both together, to suit. Price is reasonable, and terms will be made to suit purchaser. This place is an ideal home in a good neighborhood and in best possible condition for making money, either from stock or crops. Inquiries will be promptly answered by addressing

BOX 557, LONDON, ONT.

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

First Biennial Auction Sale

of the produce of THE FAMOUS OGILVIE HERD OF AYRSHIRES,
to take place at Rapids Farm, near Montreal,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22ND, 1905

WHEN WILL BE SOLD

48 High-Class Young Ayrshires

including absolutely all the two-year-old and yearling heifers, numbering 28 head, and 17 young bulls, comprising 1 two-year-old and 8 yearlings fit for service, and 8 calves from 7 to 8 months old.

These young animals have already made a name for themselves, having won, last fall, 12 first prizes, 9 seconds, 8 thirds and two fourths, at the Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg, and at Toronto, London and Ottawa.

There will, in addition, be offered 11 Grand Young Cows (imported and home-bred), from 3 to 6 years old, including the Champion Ayrshire Cow at Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg, imported Carsegowan March Bell.

All the animals offered, except those that are imported, are by the three well-known Champion Stock Bulls Douglasdale (Imp.), Black Prince (Imp.) and Lessnessock Royal Warrant (Imp.)

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 1 P. M.

Mr. Ogilvie is very anxious to make these sales a success, and none but first-class animals will be offered.

For further information and Catalogues apply to

Walter M. Kearns,
Auctioneer, Montreal.

Robert Hunter, Manager,
Lachine Rapids, Que.

One mile from electric cars. Take Ontario and Wellington Line to Verdun. Cars will be met on day of sale.
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE MAIN 2228.

GOSSIP.

TESTING TO FIND THE GERMINATING PROPERTIES OF FARM SEED.

To find out whether seeds are capable of producing plants requires neither expert knowledge nor special apparatus. Satisfactory material is to be found in every farm home for making germination tests of practically any kind of seed used on the farm. The simplest and most convenient way to test seed of corn and other cereal grains and most of the root crop and larger vegetable seeds is to place a number of them, say one hundred, between pieces of moistened blotting paper, Canton flannel or cloth; set them in an ordinary dinner plate and invert another plate to cover them. The seed should be kept moist, but not wet. The temperature of the average farmhouse living-room would be quite suitable, but some care should be taken to guard against excessive heat or cold. All good strong seed of corn, cereal grains, clovers or timothy thus treated will have germinated at the end of five days. Very small seeds of the finer grasses, of some of the garden vegetables and of the beets or mangels may be germinated to better advantage by scattering them in a saucer (belonging to a flower pot) that has been soaked in water, and set on a cloth that should be kept damp, or in a pan containing not more than one-eighth of an inch of water, the object being to keep the saucer moist, but not wet. If such a saucer be not available, a brick will answer the purpose as well. In germinating seeds in an earthen saucer, they may be exposed to the light, but not to the direct rays of the sun.

Do you know that I have known men who would trust their wives with their hearts and their honor, but not their pocketbooks—not with a dollar! When I see a man of this kind, I always think he knows which of these articles is the most valuable! Think of making your wife a beggar! Think of her having to ask you every day for a dollar or two dollars, or for fifty cents. What did

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

On Friday, March 17th, 1905

The property of **GEORGE FERGUSON, Salem, Wellington County, Ont.**, at his farm, 2 miles from Elora, G. T. R. and C. P. R., 1 mile from Alma, G. T. R., and 20 miles from Guelph, when will be sold without reserve

27 HEAD OF SHORTHORN CATTLE

25 Cows and Heifers and 2 bulls.

2 REGISTERED CLYDESDALE MARES

Rising 5 years old, sired by Master Lyndoch, grandam imported, in foal to Red Duke (imp.); 1 mare rising 3, by Just the Thing (imp.) dam by St. Gatien (imp.).

12 OXFORD DOWN EWES and 1 RAM

Registered; ewes supposed to be in lamb.

Bay Horse, rising 4 years; Black Mare, 7 years; 2 Grade Cows in calf. 23 Grade Steers, rising 2 year; 12 Grade Leicester Ewes, 1 Ram.

The Shorthorns are sired by, are in calf to, or have calves at foot by such noted Scotch-bred bulls as Scottish Bean (imp.), Royal Wonder, Scottish Peer, Royal Archer Canada, Prince Louis (imp.), Valasco 40th and others used in the herds of the Watts of Salem. Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS—\$12 and under, cash; over that amount, 10 months' credit on approved joint notes. 5% off for cash.

Send for Catalogue.

THOS. INGRAM, Auctioneer. GEO. FERGUSON, Salem, Ont.

The G. Carter Son & Company,

Limited

SEED DEALERS.

ST. MARY'S, ONT.

BLACK JAPAN BARLEY

Third year of growing in this locality, yielded as high as 70 bushels to the acre, tested 52 lbs. to the bushel, and has a good clean, bright, stiff straw. Suited to the heaviest soils, and does well on strong land. Sow 1 bush. to 1½ bush. to the acre, according to soil.

Price, \$2.00 per bush.; bags, 20c each, extra, f. o. b. St. Mary's.

Ask your dealer for it, or write direct.

Also Daubeny Oats at 90c.

you do with that dollar I gave you last week? Think of having a wife who is afraid of you. What kind of children do you expect to have with a beggar and a coward for their mother?—[Ex.]

GOODFELLOW BROS.' SHORTHORN SALE.

The dispersion sale of the noted herd of Shorthorns belonging to Messrs. Goodfellow Bros., of Macville, Ont., which was advertised to take place, was, owing to the storms of that period and the blocking of the railways, postponed to March 21st, and will form one of a series of three important dispersions, the sales of Messrs. Howden, of Columbus, and Johnston, Balsam, coming on the two following days. Those who managed to reach Macville and saw the Oak Lane herd in their stables, speak in the highest terms of the character and quality of the cattle, many of which are imported Scotch-bred animals that have been prizewinners at Toronto, London, and other leading Canadian shows, and all are of Scotch or Scotch-topped breeding. The herd bull, Imp. Famous Pride, by the Duthie-bred Golden Fame, has been a second-prize winner at Toronto, and is one of the very best bulls in Canada—a show bull in any company, and a successful sire as well. There are five other bulls, yearlings and two-year-olds, bred from first-class Scotch families, and all but one of serviceable age. The females represent many of the most popular Scotch families, several imported animals being included. A number of the cows have calves at foot, while all others of breeding age have been bred to the stock bulls, and all are of the approved modern type, low-set, thick-fleshed, and kindly feeders.

Note the date, March 21st, and the place, near Bolton Station on Toronto to Owen Sound branch of C. P. R., 25 miles north-west of Toronto. Parties going by G. T. R. from north or south, can make connections at Cardwell Junction morning of sale with C. P. R. from Owen Sound.

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

What To Do For Heart Trouble

I back up my advice with this Remarkable Offer:—A Full Dollar's Worth of my Remedy Free to Prove that I am Right.

I ask no reference, no deposit, no security. There is nothing to promise, nothing to pay—either now or later. To any heart sufferer who has not tried my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—I will gladly give, free, not a mere sample, but a full dollar bottle.

I am warranted in making this unusual offer because mine is no ordinary remedy. It does not vainly try to stimulate the heart. Such treatments are worse than useless. It goes straight to the cause of all heart trouble—the heart nerves—and strengthens them and vitalizes them and restores them. Then that is the end of heart diseases.

For the heart itself has no more self control than a common sponge. It is made to beat by a tender nerve so tiny that it is scarcely visible to the naked eye. Yet ten thousand times a day this delicate nerve must cause the heart to expand and contract.

The heart is about the size of your clenched fist. Open and close your fist a dozen times, even, and you will see the monstrous labor this little nerve must do.

The heart nerve is only one of the branches of the great sympathetic nervous system. Each branch of this system is so closely allied with the others that weakness or irregularity at any point is apt to spread. Heart trouble frequently arises from stomach trouble through sympathy, and kidney trouble may also follow. For each of these organs is operated by a branch of these same sympathetic nerves—the inside nerves.

The bond of sympathy between the nerves that operate the vital organs has a useful purpose as well. For what will cure weakness in one branch will surely cure weakness in every branch—what will restore one center, will surely restore them all.

There is nothing new about this—nothing any physician would dispute. But it remained for Dr. Shoop to apply this knowledge—to put it to practical use. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is the result of a quarter century of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ or deaden the pain—but it does go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up, and strengthens it and makes it well.

If you have heart trouble and have never tried my remedy, merely write and ask, I will send you an order on your druggist which he will accept as gladly as he would accept a dollar. He will hand you from his shelves a standard size bottle of my prescription, and he will send the bill to me. This offer is made only to strangers to my remedy. Those who have once used the Restorative do not need this evidence. There are no conditions—no requirements. It is open and frank and fair. It is the supreme test of my limitless belief. All that I ask you to do is to write—write to-day.

For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men.
Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases are often cured by a single bottle. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

Special Offer.

We are determined to convince stockmen and farmers that we have the best stock food ever compounded, while it costs less than half the price of any other stock food. Take advantage of our special offer, which we have extended to March 15th. We will ship, all charges prepaid, two 25-lb. pails at \$1.50 each, or one 50-lb. pail at \$2.75, and include with either order, free of any charge, a package of McDougall's Original English Sheep Dip and Cattle Dressing, for killing vermin on stock. Farmers should avail themselves of this special offer while it lasts. Remember we guarantee WORTHINGTON'S STOCK FOOD to give entire satisfaction. If it does not, we will refund money. Send in your order to-day. It will have our prompt attention. Write for free pamphlet of testimonials. THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Agricultural Chemists, Guelph, Ont.

BOYS FOR FARM HELP.

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

GOSSIP.

An elegant forty-page illustrated catalogue and twelve-page mating list, describing over thirty-two different matings and yards of S.-C. Buff, Black and White Orpingtons, may be secured by writing Willow Brook Farm, Berlin, Conn., mentioning this paper.

MR. W. G. HOWDEN'S SALE.

On March 22nd, as advertised, the entire herd of 47 registered Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorn cattle, a lot of Clydesdale mares and fillies and the farm implements, etc., belonging to Mr. W. G. Howden, of Columbus, Ont., will be sold by auction, as the owner is giving up farming. The foundation stock of this herd was of the best dual-purpose class, producers of meat and milk in a high degree, and the good-milking qualities of the females have been well maintained, while the general character of the herd has by the use of high-class Scotch bulls been moulded to conform to the approved modern type of low-set, thick-fleshed, early-maturing cattle, and it is safe to say that for the general farmer this is decidedly the most useful class of cattle. A cow that is not a good milker is seldom a good breeder, and the best milkers are generally the best and surest breeders. A glance through the herdbooks reveals that the families represented in this herd have been exceedingly prolific, the pedigrees of the cows being in most instances followed by a long list of produce, the cows being regular breeders and long liverers. And the footnotes to the pedigrees of the cattle in the catalogue of this sale shows that the sires that figure in their breeding have been of first-class character in breeding and individuality, representing most of the best Scotch families known. The young stock is mostly sired by the imported herd bull now in service and included in the sale, Meadow Lord =36067=, of the justly-celebrated Killeen Beauty family, from which came the three-times champion of the English Royal Show, Mr. Willis' great cow, White Heather, his sire, Sergius, being bred by Mr. Bruce, of Heatherwick, from his favorite Mayflower tribe.

Meadow Lord is a massive roan five-year old bull that was imported by Mr. Arthur Johnston, whose judgment may be trusted to bring out only such as are a credit to their breeding, and the progeny of this bull proves the potency of the blood that courses through his veins. The character of the sires of the cows and heifers in the herd may be judged from mention of the breeding of a few, such as the Russell-bred Crown Prince, and of the famous Miss Ramsden tribe; Lavender King, bred by John Miller & Sons, of "Thistle Ha," and of the same noted family as Langford Eclipse, sold at their dispersion sale in January last for \$1,425; the Cruickshank-bred Lord Roseberry (imp.); the Isaac-bred Golden Robe, a noted show bull and sire, by Knight of St. John (imp.), a Toronto first-prize winner; Valiant, by the Kinellar Rosebud bull, Kipling, and on his dam's side of the Cruickshank Countess Clan; and Revenue, a Toronto winner, used with fine results in the herd of Hon. John Dryden, his progeny selling for high prices.

Columbus is convenient to Myrtle Stations on C. P. R. and G. T. R., some 30 miles east of Toronto, and this sale is on the day before the dispersion sale of Mr. Geo. Johnston, of Balsam, in the same neighborhood, so that both sales may be attended on one trip, Balsam being near Claremont, C. P. R. Look up the advertisement of this sale, and send for the catalogue, which tells the tale more fully than can be done in this brief review.

T. EATON CO.—Note the special watch offer in this issue, of the T. Eaton Co., Ltd. The mail-order department of this firm is covering the country with everything from clothing to jewellery, and the Canadian purchasing public is reaping the economic benefit of systematized commerce. Write the T. Eaton Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont., mentioning their special offer.

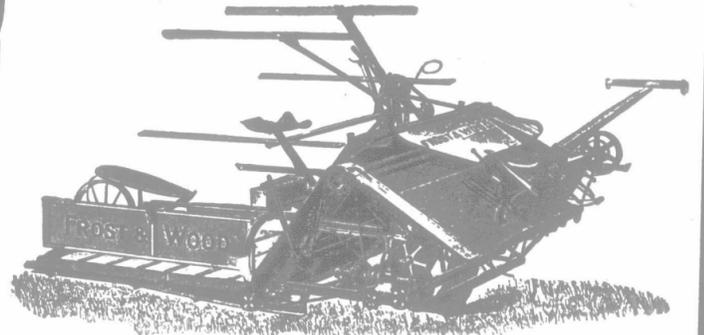
True Philanthropy.

Mrs. F. V. Currah, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any woman who suffers from female weakness or painful periods a sample of the remedy that cured her.

THE Frost & Wood Company Limited

The No. 3 Light Steel Binder

has won many staunch friends for us.



Cuts 5 ft., 6 ft. and 7 ft. wide.

Two horses handle it with ease. No neck-weight whatever to bother your team. Tangled grain is always cut and bound without any choking. The No. 3 is a sure tier and easy on twine.

Our Catalogue "F" describes its many points. Send for it.

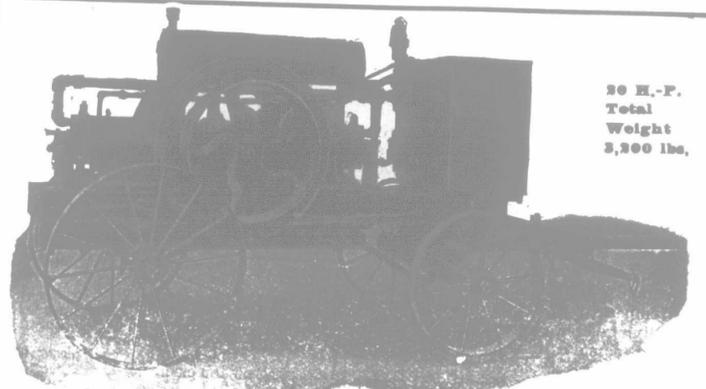
Do you know that we are the oldest manufacturers of PLOWS in Canada.

They are worthy of a close investigation.

THE Frost & Wood Company LIMITED.

Head Office & Works, Smith's Falls, Ont.

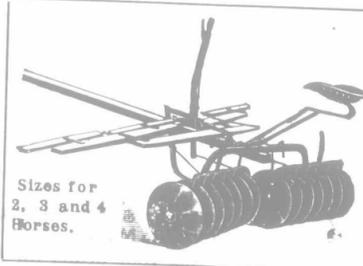
Winnipeg, Man. Toronto, Ont. Montreal, Que. Quebec, Que. St. John, N. B. Truro, N. S. Charlottetown, P. E. I.



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

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

The BISSELL DISK HARROW, because built right



Sizes for 2, 3 and 4 Horses.

Does its work right. In a word—The Bissell Disk harrows are lacking, and are a failure. The Bissell will loosen up the fall plowed land ready for seeding. Will make a garden of a sod field, whether fall or spring plowed. Will prepare root, corn, rape or bean ground. Will work up the summer fallows. Will make a seedbed for fall wheat. Will work the hardest stubble ground after harvest and start an after-growth.

Nor are these all—but the special construction of this Disk insures all the work being more thoroughly accomplished, with less horse power than any other.

None genuine without the name "BISSELL." Your inquiries by letter or post card promptly answered.

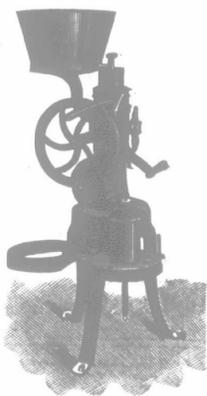
Manufactured only by

T. E. BISSELL, Elora, Ont. DEPT. W.

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

Better Butter

and more of it will be the result if you use a



NATIONAL Cream Separator

in your dairy this spring.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO

The Raymond Mfg. Co., Limited
GUELPH, ONTARIO

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

PLAN OF HOGPEN.

Would you please publish plan of hogpen, to contain two brood sows and their litters. Would like overhead sleeping pens. What would such a building cost, and what height should the walls be, building to be built of cement concrete, killing and feed room to be included in one end?

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—A plan with overhead sleeping berths will be found in this issue, which may be modified to suit your purpose.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

Please give description of the Rhode Island Red breed of poultry. Would you advise a beginner to select that breed? If not, please recommend the breed for a beginner to go into.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Hardy; general purpose; brown-egg breed; sitters; large-medium in size. In color they are of a reddish buff, with a strong tendency to the black-red color in the males. "Beginners and plain poultrymen should avoid new and rare breeds. Not one in ten will 'go' with the buying public, and nearly always those who take them up lose money on them." Why not try the White Wyandotte or Plymouth Rock?

MANURING FOR TURNIPS.

I have been in the habit for several years past of plowing my land for the next year's hoe crop in the fall, and drawing manure out in the winter and plowing it in the first thing in the spring. Last fall I bought some more land, and as help was scarce I did not get the piece plowed that I intended for my hoe crop next year, and it is pretty dirty with thistles and grass, some quack. Now, what would you advise—to put my manure out before snow goes off and work my land after, or plow and work the grass out first, and then manure and sow my turnips?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We think you had better follow your usual practice. Surface work deeply and thoroughly after plowing.

Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS

A BOON TO FARMERS' WIVES



Why not save half the standing-lifting—washing? Make your dairy work twice as easy—twice as profitable. Our friends call the Tubular Cream Separator the "Easy Way." Try it. Catalogue J 193 describes it.

Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address: The Sharples Co., Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds.

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

J. O. ROSS, Jarvis, Ont.

Advertise in the Advocate



Clydesdale Stallions

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

JAMES DALGETY, London, Ont.

C. P. R. LANDS

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have 12,000,000 acres of choice farming lands for sale in Western Canada. Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia lands generally from \$4 to \$10 per acre, according to quality and location. South-western Assiniboia and Southern Alberta lands, \$3.50 to \$8 per acre. Ranching lands generally \$3.50 to \$4 per acre. Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan lands generally \$6 to \$8 per acre.



Hereford Cattle, Crane Lake, Assiniboia, Main Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

\$6 LANDS:

160 acres, or one-quarter section, of \$6 lands may be bought for settlement with a cash payment of \$143.80, a payment of \$48.98 interest at end of the first year, and nine equal installments of \$120 each, which include interest at 6 per cent., annually thereafter. Purchasers who do not undertake to go into residence on the land within one year from date of purchase are required to pay one-sixth of the purchase money down, and the balance in five equal annual installments, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH: If land is paid for in full at time of purchase a reduction in price will be allowed equal to 10 per cent. on the amount paid in excess of the usual cash installment of one-sixth. Interest of 6 per cent. will be charged on overdue installments.

FOR MAPS AND FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO

F. T. GRIFFIN, Land Commissioner, WINNIPEG.

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

You Must Look To the Liver

IF YOU WOULD HAVE GOOD DIGESTION AND GOOD HEALTH. IT IS KEPT ACTIVE BY

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

Bile in the blood is poison. Bile in the intestines is necessary to digestion and the healthful action of the bowels.

Bile in the blood causes biliousness, headache, jaundice, muddy complexion and is the source of innumerable pains and aches.

The lack of bile in the intestines brings on indigestion, constipation, kidney derangements and a clogging of the whole digestive and excretory systems.

The liver separates bile from the blood, where it is poison, and pours it into the intestines, where it is of inestimable worth.

For this reason the health of the body is dependent on the health and activity of the liver.

By making the liver active, when it becomes torpid and sluggish, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills insure a healthful flow of bile into the intestines and the cure of all ailments arising from "bile poison," indigestion and constipation.

Set the liver right by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and you will remove the cause of many pains and aches, of many annoying symptoms, of irritable temper and depressed spirits.

There is no liver regulator so certain of action, so quick to relieve, so lastingly beneficial.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, 25c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.



Lump Jaw

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

Not trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

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

30 FULL-BLOOD PERCHERONS

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

I. A. & E. J. WIGLE, Kingsville, Ontario, Essex County.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES.

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

IMPORTED Clydesdale Stallions

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

Phillip Herold, V. S., Tavistock.

TO SECURE RESULTS Advertise in the Advocate

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Miscellaneous.

SHARE OF FENCING.

A and B own farms divided by a reserved lane leading to farm owned by C. Is A compelled to keep up the fence on his side and half of B's fence?

CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—No. Apparently, he would be obliged to maintain only his just proportion of the fence on his own side of the lane.

A BAD BUGGY.

A trades a horse to B (an agent) for a buggy, giving B some difference, but before due the paint chipped and box split in one place without rough usage. Can B collect same, or what can he do? He wants his money.

2. Or what should A do, there being no note? ONT.

Ans.—B can collect, but not in full, unless he has first put the buggy in good order, assuming, of course, that he has been duly notified of the defects mentioned.

2. He should first inform B of the defects in the buggy, and request that he remedy same. In the event of his not having done so, or given compensation therefor by the time the payment falls due, A should tender him the original amount agreed to be paid, less a reasonable allowance for the necessary repairs.

BREEDING MARE EARLY.

I have a three-year-old mare, and would like to breed her to foal about first of March next year. Do you think I could get her with foal as early as that, or would it be better to wait till later? In which case do you think I would have the best luck, to have foal that early or after seeding? J. A. G.

Ans.—If you can catch her in season, there should be no difficulty in having her bred to foal first of March, in which case she would be mated about April 1st; but we would judge that you would be more likely to save the foal by having it born in May, and you could, with advantage to both mare and foal, work her during the seeding. If careful to not put her to very heavy work and to feed her judiciously, the exercise will be beneficial if continued through winter and spring.

SUBSTITUTE FOR TURNIPS.

Would you tell me how to handle Mammoth Red clover for seed? Should it be pastured and clipped, or not touched in the spring?

2. What is a profitable and cheap food to feed to young calves which get a small amount of milk?

3. What rough grains will benefit cattle the same as turnips, the idea being to save cost of labor? ENQUIRER.

Ans.—It should be pastured until about June 1st, and then clipped to insure a good yield of seed.

2. Give dry bran or whole oats and clover hay. Supply them with all the water they want.

3. Corn ensilage comes nearest to being a substitute for turnips of any crop that we know, and has this advantage, that it gives a greater food value per acre.

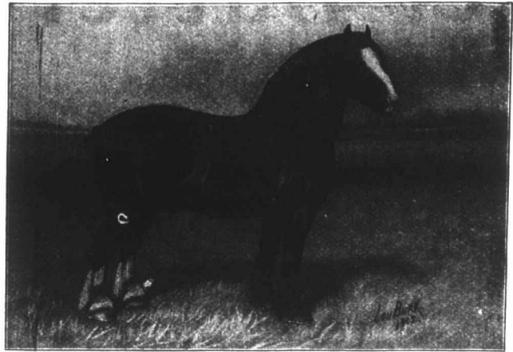
TANNING HIDES.

G. M. H., Landerkin, Ont., writes, asking how to take the hair off hides and tan them?

Ans.—The best way to secure satisfactory tanning of any skin is to send it to a tannery. If, however, it must be done at home, take the hair off by soaking for a short time in lime and water, and scraping the hair away just as soon as it becomes loose. Next soak the skin in soft water for two or three days, and scrape the flesh side thoroughly. Now put into a tan made of equal parts alum and salt to twelve pounds water, or in these proportions. Leave for two days, then hang up and scrape well to soften it. Put back into the brine for a day or two, then stretch and hang up until quite dry, and shave or scrape again. After this apply a coat of oil, roll up in damp sawdust, and lay away till dry. Next apply a coat of soft soap, and lay away again in sawdust, this time working well when dry to make it pliable. Two men drawing the skin back and forth over a round pole can manage this satisfactorily.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON,

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.



have on hand a magnificent collection of

CLYDESDALES

Also a few choice

Suffolks, Percherons, Belgians AND Hackneys

Prices, terms and guarantee to suit the buyer.

Twenty-five years in the front rank of importers. Address as above. Send for new Catalogue.

TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD

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

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

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

Our fourth carload of Shire, Percheron and Hackney stallions just arrived at our London, Ont., stables, at the Reid Hotel, and with those already on hand make the best collection of stallions to pick from in Canada, many of them being World's Fair and International winners. A responsible guarantee given with every horse. We will sell a better stallion for the money than any other firm. TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS IN THE IMPORTING BUSINESS. Write for full particulars and new Catalogue Q.

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

Address J. H. TRUMAN, Whittlesea, England.
H. W. TRUMAN, Manager, London, Ont., Branch.

Imported Clyde, Shire and Hackney STALLIONS.

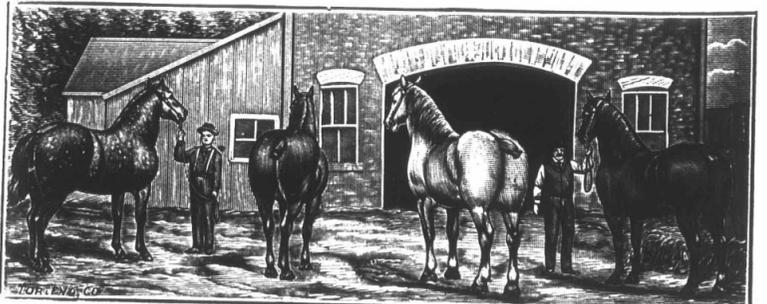


A few left on hand for sale that I wish to close out at from \$600 to \$1,000 each. These stallions are all bred from the best sires of Scotland and England. Such noted sires as:

King of Fashion (12195), by Baron's Pride (9122).
Prince of Kyle (7155).
Harbling Harold (15649), by Harold (4629).
Gunthorpe Advance (13136), by Bar None (2388).

Write—

J. B. Hogate, Sarnia, Ont., or Lennoxville, Que.



20-PERCHERONS-20

Have just arrived with our new importation, Jan. 31st, 1905, direct from France, of 20 high-class Percherons and prizewinners in France, from the best breeders in France. They selected every horse ourselves, using extraordinary caution to select nothing but good, sound, serviceable horses that will do our customers and the country good. Colors, black, dark dapple grays. They are large and blocky fellows, 3 to 5 years old, and can go like choice German Coachers and Hackneys that are also for sale. We will sell you a better stallion for less money than any other importers in America, with a guarantee as good as gold. Intending purchasers should visit our stables before buying elsewhere. Inspect our stock and get our prices. Terms made to suit purchasers.

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

Champion Clydesdales BY Clydesdale Champions

FOR THREE SUCCESSIVE YEARS

GRAHAM BROS.

Have won the Clydesdale Stallion Championship at the International, Chicago, and similar honors at Toronto.

1904 Baron Sterling, Sire Baron's Pride.

1903 Cairnhill, Sire Ethiopia.

1902 Young McQueen, Sire McQueen.

Also a multitude of other important prizes.

We have select stallions and mares to sell, winners here and in Scotland among them. We can offer more Sons and Daughters of Baron's Pride than any other American firm.

GRAHAM BROS., - - - Claremont, Ontario, Canada.

SUCCESSFUL

As used in the Royal Stables.



What is the use of an article unless it is successful?

STEVENS' OINTMENT

As used in the Royal Stables, is successful, has been successful, and will be successful in curing lameness in the horse caused by

Splint, Spavin, Ringbone,

or any enlargement.

Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, Que. Agents for Canada.

SIMCOE LODGE STOCK FARM CLYDESDALES



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

HODGKINSON & TISDALE BEAVERTON, ONT.

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

125 Percheron, Shire and Hackney .. Stallions and Mares ..

At the World's Fair at St. Louis I won more Premier Championship awards than any other exhibitor of live stock; I won every Premier Championship offered on Hackneys, also every Gold Medal but one. At Chicago International, 1904, on 20 head I won 34 prizes.

I HAVE THE GOODS and will pay intending buyers' R. R. fare here from any part of Canada, sell you a good Stallion for \$700 to \$1,000, or choice of my barns for \$1,400, delivered in your town. I will guarantee stallions. I will sell against death for two years, and to get 60% mares in foal.

Time of payments made to suit the purchaser.

LEW W. COCHRAN, 607 West Main St., Crawfordsville, Ind.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

LUMP JAW.

I have a young cow, has a hard lump about the size of a hen's egg on her face, at the corner of mouth.

Ans.—Have lump removed as quickly as possible. Better employ a V. S. V.

ABNORMAL GROWTH.

I have a heifer calf in good condition; eats well; has on under side of neck a growth resembling bunches of grapes. On letting her out to drink the exercise caused the growth to discharge freely.

Ans.—The heifer has an abnormal growth, which should be removed as quickly as possible. A V. S. had better be employed to do it.

STIFF LEG.

Five-year-old mare stiff on off hind leg; all right when outside, but when in stable, standing over in stall, she is very stiff. We noticed her about two years ago, but very slightly then. She seems healthy.

Ans.—It is impossible to tell without seeing the case what is the cause of stiffness. A veterinary surgeon should be consulted.

INDIGESTION.

I have a cow suckling a calf. She has quit milking, and stands humped up and shivering; refuses to eat anything but roots.

Ans.—Your cow is suffering from indigestion. Give her 2 lbs. sulphate of magnesia; after 24 hours have expired, give 1 pt. raw linseed oil; also the following powders: 2 drams nux vomica, twice a day, night and morning. Will have to give the powder in a drench.

QUARTER-CRACK.

I have a colt coming three; I worked him a little last year. He has a crack on his hind foot, up almost to the hair.

Ans.—If not too close to the hair, cut across the top of the crack, to prevent crack from extending further up. Apply a blister round the top of hoof. I would recommend for blister, iodide of mercury, 1/2 dram; cantharides, 1/2 dram; lard, 6 drams. Keep hoof soft with oil.

ECZEMA.

I have a mare in foal, time up April 24th. She is very thin. Little lumps come on her shoulders, but do not break out; has an irritation in her hind legs; keeps biting them when standing in stable; seems to be dandruff on skin, but not broken out.

Ans.—For legs, wash with soap suds; rub dry; apply a corrosive sublimate solution, 1 to 1000, once a day. Internally, give 3 grains of arsenic once a day for one week; also a dram of nitrate of potash night and morning, for a week, in feed.

MILK FEVER NOT A GERM DISEASE.

I would like your opinion as to the safety of using a box stall for a cow due to calve in March, where a cow had milk fever last August. I have always kept this stall for cows due to calve, as it is warm and dry. Nothing was done except to clean out the bedding, towards disinfecting the stall. Have heard that milk fever germs will remain.

Ans.—There would be no danger in using the box stall, as milk fever is not caused by germs. Milk fever, where calves are allowed to run with their mothers for two or three days, and the udder not completely emptied, is almost unknown. Try that plan this time, or if you remove the calf, do not milk out clean for three days, and you need have little fear. Kindly send us account of the case you had, telling how cow was treated before disease developed, and what treatment was given for the disease. Milk fever has been largely robbed of its terror since the air treatment has proven so happily effective. Filling the udder with pure oxygen, or with common air, by means of a bicycle pump and common milk siphon, does the business of a cure within an hour or two without any medicine; but, of course, prevention is better than cure, and the course indicated is the simplest.



Warranted to give satisfaction

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure



For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windfalls, 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. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 and 9 York Street, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

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

BREEDING CLYDESDALES

I have recently filled my stables with just the class of imported Clydesdale Stallions that will do the horse-breeders of this country most good. They are a grand lot to select from, and I can give the best possible terms to intending buyers. Be logical, and secure a horse of the approved breed. It is a privilege to show my stock and attend to enquiries by letter. Call or write. T. H. HASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONT.

IMPORTED Clydesdales



My lot of selected stallions and fillies just landed were got by such noted sires as Senator's Heir, Lord Loyat, Prince of Caruchan (S151), Moncreiffe Marquis (S283) and others noted for their individual quality.

GEO. STEWART, Howick, P. Q.

Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies.

Imported and Canadian bred. For sale: Two Canadian-bred stallions, rising 3 years, from imp. sire and dams. Also SOUTHERN Cows and Heifers for sale. Reasonable prices. For particulars write to

JAS. W. INNES, Oltyview Farm, Woodstock, Ont.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

5 young stallions, 4 two-year-olds and 1 four-year-old, sired by Mains of Aries, Prince Alexander, etc. Prices moderate. ALEX. MCGREGOR, Uxbridge, Ont.



THE 20th CENTURY TREATMENT,
The source of all Power, discovered
The Fountain of Youth, in the Laboratories of Dr. Jules Kohr.
 The result of 50 years of scientific research. Lost manhood brought back after years of weakness and despair. Nature's Secret restored by combining three of the rarest chemical reagents in the world. This is no experiment. It is proved by its use in the Hospitals of Europe. Tens of thousands of weak and hopeless cases cured by 30 days treatment. This is a fact! Prove it yourself by a test. A 5 days treatment with full particulars sent absolutely free: All packages are carefully sealed in a plain wrapper with no mark. A full 30 days treatment (180 doses) with guaranteed cure or refund of money, for \$3.00.

Send for sworn Canadian testimonials received within the last twelve months. (7)
Dr. KOHR MEDICINE CO., P.O. Drawer A 2341, MONTREAL

ONTARIO
Provincial Auction Sales

PURE-BRED CATTLE
 (REGISTERED)

MALES AND FEMALES OF BEEF BREDS

Will be held by Local Management, under the auspices of the Live Stock Associations of Ontario, at the following points:

OTTAWA, MARCH 10

PORT PERRY, MAR. 14 CAMPBELLCROFT, MAR. 16

QUELPH, MARCH 22

All stock inspected before being accepted. Only good representatives of the various breeds will be offered. For Catalogues and full particulars, apply to

A. P. WESTERVELT

Secretary Live Stock Associations - Parliament Buildings, Toronto

TWO WORLD'S RECORDS

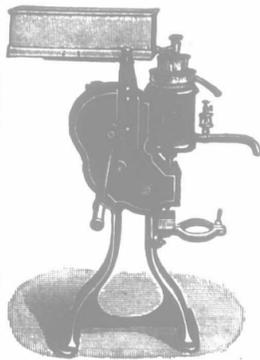
THAT CONCERN EVERY FARMER AND DAIRYMAN

ARE HELD BY

THE IMPROVED

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

THE WORLD'S CHAMPION DAIRY BUTTERMILK



The SWEEPSTAKES, and every highest dairy score in the four great butter scoring contests open to the world, at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, were awarded to butter made from U. S. Separator cream. "U. S." Quality Wins!

The World's Champion Skimmer

The U. S. Cream Separator has indisputably and conclusively proven that it is the closest skimming separator in the world. In 50 consecutive runs it averaged to leave only .0138 of one per cent. of butter fat in the skim milk.

NEVER EQUALLED BY ANY OTHER SEPARATOR

Now these records mean something to YOU. Find out about it.

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Transfer houses at Chicago, Minneapolis, Omaha, La Crosse, Wis., Portland, Me., Kansas City, Mo., Buffalo, N. Y., San Francisco, Cal., Montreal and Sherbrooke, Que., Hamilton, Ont. Address all letters to Bellows Falls.

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ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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

GOSSIP.

Our readers are reminded of the auction sale advertised in this paper by Mr. Geo. Ferguson, of Salem, Ont., near Elora, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and 20 miles north of Guelph, to take place on March 17th, when will be sold a number of Clydesdale mares, 27 head of registered Short-horn cattle, Oxford and Leicester sheep, 28 grade steers, work horses, etc. This herd of Shorthorns has for years had the benefit of the services of the noted imported and home-bred bulls used in the famous herds of the Messrs. Watts, of Salem, sires whose progeny have won, perhaps, more prizes at leading Canadian shows than those in any other herd in the Dominion. Parties interested will do well to look up the advertisement of this sale and write for catalogue. There should be stock in the offering of good type and quality, as we have reason to believe there is, both in horses and cattle. The sheep should also be well worth looking after, in view of the improving demand and prices for that class of stock.

Mr. James Bowman, Guelph, Ont., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Suffolk sheep, writes: "We have sold two good young bulls by Imp. Prince of Benton, to head herds of Aberdeen-Angus; one went to J. J. Bell, of Waverly. He is out of a fine cow of the "Rose of Advie" family, with a good pedigree, having in his pedigree both Trojan and Elcho, which were famous bulls in the Ballindalloch herd. Another good bull by Prince of Benton and out of Elm Park Mayflower 3rd, champion Angus cow at Toronto and London shows last September, has gone to Jas. Hazlewood, St. Mary's, Ont. He is a fine, smooth, showy bull, and won third prize at both of these shows. Another sale that we are much pleased with is Elm Park King 2nd, to Mr. John Henderson, of Paisley Block, Guelph Township. Mr. Henderson keeps a good herd of grade Shorthorn cows, raises good steers, and is a good feeder. We expect Elm Park King 2nd will get him something good, as he is half brother to Elm Park Lad, grand champion carcass at Chicago International, 1901. We are very pleased to note that for fifteen years Angus or Angus grades have topped the Christmas market of North America. They are in it both in dull times and in good times; and now I am sure that it has been proven beyond a doubt that no bull can make such a marked improvement on the grade cattle of the country as the Aberdeen-Angus. If anyone is in doubt about this, let him visit the stock-yards at Chicago next International show week, and I feel satisfied that he will doubt no longer. The champion carload were compared to peas in a pod for uniformity and smoothness. Our stock is doing very well; not fat, but in good growing condition. We have four fine strong bulls by Prince of Benton, and both imported and home-bred females in calf for sale. Our Suffolk sheep are wintering nicely, and we were pleased to note that this breed won all the prizes for fine wool class in the carcass competition, both for yearlings and lambs, at the Smithfield Show, London, England. This is just what we are working for. We want to breed the cattle that produces the best beef in the world, and we want to breed the sheep that produce the best mutton in the world. Wherever there is a carcass competition, and these breeds of cattle and sheep are shown, they generally are just around the top."

TRADE TOPIC.

BARLEY AND OAT SEED.—G. Carter, Son & Co., seed dealers, St. Mary's, Ont., offer elsewhere in this issue Black Japan barley, which has yielded as high as 70 bushels per acre, testing 52 lbs. to the bushel. If this barley proves as successful as the "Japs" themselves, it will prove a winner. This enterprising firm are also offering the Daubeny oats. Turn up their advertisement, and inquire for seeding.



Better Fruits—Better Profits

Better peaches, apples, pears and berries are produced when Potash is liberally applied to the soil. To insure a full crop, of choicest quality, use a fertilizer containing not less than 10 per cent. actual

Potash

Send for our practical books of information; they are not advertising pamphlets, booming special fertilizers, but are authoritative treatises. Sent free for the asking.

GERMAN KALI WORKS
 93 Nassau St.,
 New York.



Asthma
 Cured to Stay Cured.

Attacks stopped permanently. Cause removed. Breathing organs and nervous system restored. Symptoms never return. No medicines needed afterwards. 21 years of success treating Asthma and Hay Fever. 58,000 patients. Book 57¢ Free. Very interesting. Write P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Three bull calves for sale, out of Imp. Klondyke of the Burn, and females.
 Drumbo Station, Ont.
WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

Imp. Onward at head of herd. Special offering: 4 bulls over 1 year old, 6 choice bull calves, 20 choice cows and heifers of the choicest breeding and individual merit. The above are show cattle and prize-winners, and we will quote prices on them that you can buy at. Address **O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont.**
 1111 Barton St., L.H.B.; Lucan Sta., G.T.R.

HURON CENTRAL STOCK FARM

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Our present offering is seven young bulls, 8 to 18 months old. All sired by the champion bull **Goderich Chief 3743**. All stock registered in the American Herdbook. Also offering the young coach stallion **Godolier**, winner of 1st at London this year.

E. BUTT & SONS, Clinton, Ont.

BARGAINS for 30 days. Durham cow, 7 years, and bull calf, by a Watt bul., \$100; two dark red bulls, 9 months, \$50 each; Yorkshire boars and sows, 30 to 40 lbs., at \$5 each; our yearling stock boar, quiet and a good getter, \$15.
W. R. BOWMAN, Mount Forest, Ont.

SHANNON BANK STOCK FARM

FOR AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

Young stock of both sexes for sale from imported stock.
W. H. TRAN, Cedar Grove, Ont.

Three Scotch-topped Shorthorn Bulls

FOR SALE Two got by Prince Gloster =4098=, and one by Collynie Archer (imp.) =2889=. The names of such bulls as Royal Barmpton (imp.) =217=, Stanley (imp.) =241=, Prince of the Realm (imp.) =270=, Earl of March =1732= and Revenue =21053= appear in the pedigrees. Good individuals; must be sold. Inspection solicited. Visitors welcome. Stations: Myrtle, C. P. R.; Brooklin, G. T. R. O
WM. D. DYER, Columbus, Ont.

Belvoir Stock Farm

SHORTHORN BULLS, of various ages; imported and home-bred. They range from herd headers to farmers' bulls, by imp. Gay Locharin, a Critchshank Lavender.

CLYDESTALLION, 2 years old; sire imp. and dam a winner, grandam 1st Highland Societies' Show

YORKSHIRES—Sows and boars, various ages; not akin. Three imp. boars and 5 imp. sows to select from, and their progeny. Prices right. Also honorable dealing.

RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont.

RIDGEWOOD PARK STOCK FARM

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Special offering, on account of shortage of feed: Imp. and Canadian-bred cows and heifers, some first-class show stuff of the leading families, including Missie, Mayflowers and Village Girls, and by such sires as Imp. Favorite (83469) E. H. B., Imp. Nonpareil Archer and Marquis of Zenda. No fancy prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Visitors met by appointment and always welcome.

E. C. & E. C. ATKIN L., Goderich, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns—Three young bulls. One

dam Lady Ythan 5'h, imp.; 2 others by Invincible, second prize, Toronto, 1904; also heifers of like breeding and quality.

G. H. DYER, Alvinston, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Southdown sheep in great numbers and of superb quality will be sold by auction in England in August, as announced by the great English firm of auctioneers, Stride & Son, Chichester, Sussex, who will execute commissions for intending purchasers of this grand breed of mutton sheep, which sets the standard of perfection which others aim to attain to.

A great flock of Cotswold sheep is that of Messrs. T. Brown & Son, of Marham Hall, Downham Market, Norfolk, England, numbering 1,200 head, from which 300 selected rams are annually disposed of. This flock has a splendid record in prizewinning, and is noted for sheep of strong constitution, heavy fleeces and good thrivers.

Fifty thousand pure-bred pedigreed Hampshire Down sheep from the best of English flocks will be sold at auction during July, August and September this year by the great firm of auctioneers, Waters & Rawlence, of Salisbury, England. Hampshires are forging rapidly to the front as profitable producers of the best of mutton, and for crossing for the production of big, early-maturing lambs.

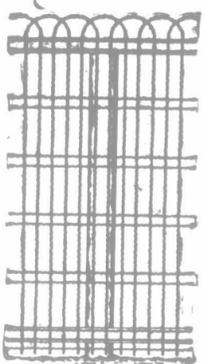
Mr. R. Honey, Brickley, Ont., breeder of Yorkshire pigs, writes: "My stock is coming through the winter in the pink of condition. The past year was a very successful one, both in the showing and in sales, my herd winning nearly all the first and second prizes at the following shows: Lindsay Central, Peterboro East and West, also Northumberland. I have 30 sows and boars from two to six months on hand for sale now."

Hampshire Down sheep are rapidly growing in favor both in England and America as early maturing, producing thrifty lambs that grow into money rapidly, while the rams make a splendid cross on other breeds or common ewes where there is a good market for lambs. An interesting announcement regarding this breed appears in our advertising columns this week. Mr. James E. Rawlence, Salisbury, England, Secretary of the Hampshire Down Sheep Breeders' Association, will gladly give information to those who write him.

Mr. L. W. Taylor, of Stayner, Ont., has purchased from Mr. Pierson, near Toronto, breeder of Clydes, the black filly, Daisy Hurworth. She is a good one, built from the ground up, weighs 1,450 lbs. at one year and nine months old, stands on a good pair of legs, and has a fine head and neck, with extra good back and loins, and her breeding is A1, being sired by Hurworth (imp.), one of the best stock horses that ever crossed the water. Mr. Taylor also bought Pollie of Nashville, a very fine brood mare weighing 1,800 lbs. She is the right kind to breed from, and should produce high-class stock.

Farmers in Eastern Ontario will look forward with interest to the Live-stock and Poultry Show to be held at Ottawa, March 7th to 10th. The prize list is arranged to encourage exhibits of those classes of stock most valuable to the majority of farmers as moneymakers. This being the case, the exhibits will be illustrative of qualities that farmers would wish to reproduce in their own stock. Visitors are permitted to handle animals on exhibition and examine individuals as carefully as they may choose. When prizes are being awarded the judge gives his reasons for placing the animals as he does. He refers in the course of his remarks to the strong and weak points of each, and in balancing these points, shows their relative importance to both the feeder and consumer. A still more minute study of individual excellence can be made by a careful study of the different live animals entered for the block test, and afterwards comparing the dressed carcasses of the same animals. In this way the farmer gets a more definite idea of what the butcher requires to supply the demands of his trade. Both live animals and dressed animals are used in the lecture room to illustrate the points brought out in the speakers' remarks.

Special Lawn, Park or Garden Fence



This wonderfully popular fence is made of No. 9 special steel, galvanized WIRE, crimped or corrugated. The uprights are only 2 1/2 inches apart. There are 13 horizontal bars. The fence is usually erected on wooden posts and scantling, but the scantling can be omitted if preferred.

This fence is very durable, neat and serviceable, and surprisingly attractive. It is supplied in any lengths wanted. When desired we paint it white without extra charge. Further particulars on application. If local dealers cannot supply you, we will.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

BRANCHES: MONTREAL, TORONTO, ST. JOHN, WINNIPEG
"Page Fences Wear Best."



IDEAL WOVEN WIRE FENCE

Saves Time, Trouble and Money.

You can sleep at night and rest assured that your stock is absolutely safe behind IDEAL fences.

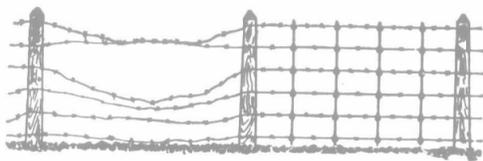
This fence once built on your farm will end fence troubles for you.

It is made of No. 9 steel wire. It is made with the famous Ideal lock that can't slip. It is made to last and give good service. It is made on a good common-sense basis by men who know what the farmer needs. No animal can go over or under it.

The IDEAL is a strictly first-class fence at a low price. We believe it is by long odds the best fence on the market, and want you to know all about its construction, so we ask you to write for our new catalogue explaining all about the "IDEAL" fence.

A postal card or letter will bring the catalogue to your home. It is FREE.

T. E. MCGREGOR-BANWELL FENCE CO., LTD., Walkerville, Ont.



The left-hand side of this out shows the ordinary barbed-wire fence—a constant source of danger to stock. The other side shows it after the application of the

ANCHOR SYSTEM.

The fence is strengthened and the danger removed. We will gladly give you an estimate of cost of fixing up your fences in this way. Send for our catalogue. Write us for prices on FARM and ORNAMENTAL GATES and FENCING WIRE.

ESPLEN, FRAME & COMPANY, STRATFORD, ONT.



RUPTURE CAN BE CURED

at home WITHOUT Pain, Danger, or Time From Work by the WONDERFUL DISCOVERY of an eminent Toronto Specialist. J. R. KETCHESON, Esq., Justice of Peace, Madoc, Hastings Co., Ont., whose portrait here appears, is cured at 88 years, by the great Discovery of the Rupture Specialist, Dr. W. S. Rice, 24 East Queen St. (Block 274), Toronto, Ont. To all Ruptured sufferers, who write at once, Dr. Rice will send FREE, his BOOK, "Can Rupture be Cured," and a FREE TRIAL of his DISCOVERY. Do not wait, write to-day.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

BELMAR PARO SHORTHORNS

We offer six splendid young Scotch bulls and a really choice lot of females at prices that will pay you. Address: PETER WHITE, JR., PEMBROKE, ONT.

FLETCHER SHORTHORNS

Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families. Among the really good sires which have been used are Spicy Robin 25328, winner of 3rd prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, and Joy of Morning (imp.) 33076, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1904. Stock of either sires for sale. GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Blenheim P. O., Ont. Erin Shipping Station, O. P. R.

SHORTHORNS!

One red bull calf, and one red three-year-old heifer to calf May 1st. All from good milking strain. To be sold cheap.

GLENAVON STOCK FARM,
W. B. Roberts,
St. Thomas Stn., Sparta P. O.

LOOUST HEDGE STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS

Seven grand young bulls, fit for service, sired by the Princess Royal bull Imp. Prince of the Forest - 40409.

JAS. & ED. CHINNICK,
Box 425, Chatham, Ont.

THREE IMPORTED Shorthorn Bulls

Four imported cows in calf, home-bred cows, heifers and young bulls, all of straight Scotch families. Four imported Shropshire rams, eight imported ewes and any number of Shropshire and Cotswold ram and ewe lambs of the highest class, is what I can show you now, and all will be priced at moderate rates. Robert Miller, Stratford, Ont. Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

1864 - HILLHURST FARM - 1905

Scotch and Scotch-topped

SHORTHORNS

Broad Scotch - 46315 - (Sittytton Butterfly) at head of herd. FOR SALE: Young bulls by Lord Mountstephen, Joy of Morning and Scottish Beau, 12 to 18 months old. Prices moderate.

JAS. A. COCHRANE,
Hillhurst Station, Compton Co., P. Q.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

Spicy Count (Imp.), 5 thick, fleshy bulls, 12 months old; a few heifers and 6 splendid Clydesdales; 3 mares registered. All young.

JAS. McARTHUR
Pine Grove Stock Farm, GOBLE'S, ONT.

High-class Shorthorns

We have now for sale one bull, 2-year-old prizewinner, and one yearling; also a number of young cows and heifers. BROWN BROS., Lakeview Farm, Orono, Ont. Newcastle Sta., G. T. R.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM - 1855

Old Established Herd.

Special offering of SHORTHORNS, either sex; also choice BERKSHIRE PIGS, fit for service. JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

ZENOLEUM

Famous COAL-TAR Carbolic Dip. For general use on live-stock. Send for "Piggies' Troubles" and "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor" and learn its uses and what prominent stockmen say about it. Books mailed free. All druggists, or one gal., express paid, \$1.50; 5 gal., freight paid, \$4.00. ZERNER DISINFECTANT CO., 113 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.

MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS



Nine young bulls fit for service. Showing the finest Cruickshank breeding.

Good Size, Quality, Flesh and Bone.

Inspection invited. Catalogues on application.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin P.O., Ont.

15 YOUNG BULLS



Mostly imported and from imp. sire and dam. Also a choice lot of cows and heifers.

All Scotch

ARTHUR JOHNSTON
GREENWOOD, ONT.
Pickering, G. T. R. Claremont, C. P. R.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

1854-

Eight very choice young bulls, of the best breeding and from first-class milking cows. A few handsome heifers also for sale, and a few Leicesters.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P.O., Ont.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of

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

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (Imp.), Vol. 48, at head of herd. Royal Albert (Imp.) 2887, at head of stud. Farms 2 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

PLEASE DON'T

Imagine because we sold some cattle at Hamilton that we have none left to offer.

WE HAVE

some good SHORTHORNS, both male and female.

IF YOU

want any, write us specification, and we will tell you frankly whether we have it.

JOHN CLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON, Manager, om Cargill, Ont.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM

ROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Breeders of choice

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props. JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager, om

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

Strathroy, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

Present offerings: 12 young bulls of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town.

Sunnyside Stock Farm—For Sale: A number of choice young BULLS, fit for service, sired by (Imp.) Prince William and (Imp.) Douglas of Cluny, and from imported dams; also heifers in calf to Imp. Brave Ythan.

JAMES GIBB, Brookdale, Ont.

For Sale—Shorthorns, imported and home-bred; both sexes; herd headed by Imp. Royal Prince. Also Oxford Down sheep and Berkshire swine. All at reasonable prices. JOHN McFARLANE, Box 41, Dutton P. O., Elgin Co., Ont. Stations M. C. R. and P. M.

For Sale—Two young Shorthorn Bulls, 11 months old, from imp. sires and imp. dams. Bargains if sold quick.

BELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.

Barren Cow Cure makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Mr. J. B. Ketchen, Dentonia Park Farm, Coleman, Ont., says: "Have used your Barren Cow Cure very successfully on a very hard case. Particulars for om L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

Advertise in the Advocate

THOROLD CEMENT AND PORTLAND CEMENT

FOR BARN WALLS AND FLOORS, ROUSES, SILOS, PIPERNS, KENHOUSES; AND SEWERS, TIE, ABUTMENTS AND PIERS, FOR BRIDGES, GRANULATED SIDEWALKS; IN FACT, FOR ALL WORK THAT CAN BE DONE WITH CEMENT.

Estate of John Battle THOROLD, ONT.

WHOLESALE IN CAR LOTS ONLY.

SHORTHORNS and DORSETS

Write for what you want. Also a number of young Yorkshire sows for sale.

D. Bartlett & Sons, Smithville, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Clydesdales and Yorkshires.

A few fillies for sale. Also 50 Large English Yorkshires, all imported or bred from imported stock. Will sell cheap, as intend to leave the farm in spring.

ALEX. ISAAC,

Cobourg P. O. and Station, Ontario.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

FOR SALE—Two Scotch bulls, from imported sires and dams. Strictly high-class and of choicest breeding.

Write for particulars.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

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.

High-Class Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For prices and particulars write to: JAS. TOLTON & SON, Walkerton, Ont.

Shorthorns, 6 bulls, 6 to 18 mos., by Provost = 37865 =. For prices write to RICHARD WILKIN, Springfield Stock Farm, o Harrington, Ont.

ELMHEDGE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. Stamfords, Minas, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Marr Floras and Lavinias. Our herd will stand comparison with any. We reserve nothing: 45 head of both sexes, all ages, for sale. o James Bowes, Strathairn P.O., Meaford Sta.

THOS. MERCER, Box Markdale, Ont. Breeder and importer of

CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE PIGS. Car lots a specialty.

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS Nine young bulls ready for service; also several heifers by Scottish Baron 4021 (Imp.), for sale reasonable. Come soon and get first choice. H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford P. O. Stations, Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.

Wm. Grainger & Son Hawthorne Herd of Deep-milking Shorthorns.

Aberdeen Hero (Imp.) at head of herd. Present offerings 6 good young bulls by Scotch sires. Come and see what we have. Lonsdale Sta. & P.O.

J. A. LATTIMER, Woodstock, Ontario, breeder of **Scotch Shorthorns.** A few extra good bulls, some by imp. sires and of best families. Herd headed by Bucephalus of Dalmeny, Imp. Correspondence solicited.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS Herd headed by Bapton Chancellor (Imp.) 4033, 7828. Present offerings: Young stock of either sex, from choice Scotch families. Prices reasonable. For further particulars, apply to KYLE BROS., Ayr, Ont. Paris, G. T. R. Ayr, C. P. R.

SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES Present offerings, a few young bulls, sired by Prince of Banff (Imp.), also one registered Clydesdale stallion, rising 2 years. Prices low, considering quality. DAVID HILL, Staffs, Ont.

YOUNG SHORTHORNS for sale, either sex, got by that grand Golden Drop show bull, Kinellar Stamp (Imp.). Inquiries cheerfully answered. SOLOMON SHANTLY, Haysville P. O. Plum Grove Stock Farm, o Baden Sta.

GOSSIP.

POINTS TO MAPLE SUGAR MAKERS.

Having been requested to give a few practical facts as to how the most maple sap can be produced from a tree with the least injury and most profit to the sugarmaker, I will commence with tapping, which is the first and most important step to be taken.

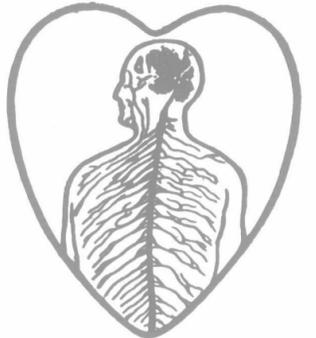
A bore should be made from one and a half to two inches deep, with a seven-sixteenth-inch straight and sharp bit, as by this method more sap-producing fibres are opened. A rusty sap spout with shoulders, straight shanks, spears, wings, should not be tolerated, as the slightest bruising or splitting of the bark causes decay. A sap spout of proper tapering overcomes this, and will not come into contact with sap-producing fibres, as only the hard bark holds it in position; thus the greatest possible amount of sap is procured. Again, the greatest care should be taken when the spout is removed from the bore. The only way this can be done without bruising the bark is by turning the spout instead of prying; this will leave the wound in a healthy and uninjured condition, so that the healing of the bore is accomplished in one season. Nature provides for the healing of the wound immediately after it is made, the medium being of a gummy substance, which seals and gradually seals the end of the sap-producing fibres. The flow of sap is reduced in proportion to the progress of healing, therefore we then notice a tardy flow of sap at times when climatic conditions are most favorable for a fresh flow of sap. At this stage, with the old and severe method, retapping or boring a second hole is resorted to, which is not required if the first bore is cultivated by inserting a properly-constructed reamer, which will recut the seven-sixteenth bore to one-half inch—one that will remove the cuttings or pulp together with all contaminated matter which nature provided to prevent the bleeding of the wound. This is a very quick and simple process, backed by common sense. By so doing, you will not only be rewarded with a greatly increased flow of sap and of better quality, but you will have accomplished the very best results without injury to the tree, and in addition to this an increase to your bank account.

I hope that there will be fewer sugarmakers each year who will resort to driving nails for hanging buckets onto, or remove bark to accommodate a spout, mindful of the destruction of one great blessing which we all have a privilege to enjoy.

The most magnificent of all trees is the maple. It is noteworthy that the progressive farmers and owners of maple orchards are realizing this. They are adopting modern and advanced methods as fast as matured, which are bettering the conditions in general.

The next important step to be taken is to cover the bucket. The ideal cover must shield the contents of the bucket from rain, snow, leaves, dirt; must be fastened so that it cannot be blown away by wind, must leave ventilating space at the top of the bucket to prevent any overheating of sap by sunshine; must not interfere with the quickest possible way of emptying the bucket, must be durable, protected from any rust, and take as little space as possible in the store-room. Prime sap, as it comes from the bore, deteriorates in quality by coming in contact with anything that is unclean or by long standing. The greatest care is necessary in keeping all utensils well washed and free from rust, if of tin. If the buckets, storage and gathering tanks are of wood, they should be kept thoroughly painted, otherwise they are not fit for use. Sap should be gathered in small quantities, as long standing of sap is very detrimental, and a high grade of quality cannot be made from it. Strain the sap to the gathering tank, again when it passes into the storage tank, and don't neglect to strain the syrup when drawn from the evaporator at its proper density, viz., 13 lbs. 2 ozs. to the imperial gallon, or 119 degrees. If the syrup is not perfectly transparent when cool, it must be reheated, strained and then allowed to cool in small vessels, so that the mallette of lime will settle at the bottom. Be positively sure that a gallon of maple syrup weighs 13 lbs. 2 (Continued on next page.)

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.



Are a specific for all heart and nerve troubles. Here are some of the symptoms. Any one of them should be a warning for you to attend to it immediately. Don't delay. Serious breakdown of the system may follow, if you do: Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart, Shortness of Breath, Rush of Blood to the Head, Smothering and Sinking Spells, Faint and Weak Spells, Spasm or Pain through the Heart; Cold, Clammy Hands and Feet. There may be many minor symptoms of heart and nerve trouble, but these are the chief ones.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will dispel all these symptoms from the system.

Price 50 cents per box, or 8 for \$1.25.

WEAK SPELLS CURED.

Mrs. L. Dorey, Hemford, N.S., writes us as follows:—"I was troubled with dizziness, weak spells and fluttering of the heart. I procured a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and they did me so much good that I got two more boxes, and after finishing them I was completely cured. I must say that I cannot recommend them too highly."

SPECIAL OFFERING OF SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE

(Imp.) Scotland's Pride = 36098 =, 5 years old, a Cruickshank Clipper, by the great sire, Star of Morning.

(Imp.) Scottish Pride = 36106 =, 4 years old, a grand sire, of the Marr Roan Lady family. 2 bulls, 2 years old, and 7 from 9 to 15 months. 20 imported and home-bred cows and heifers. All of the most approved Scotch breeding. 30 Shropshire ewes, one and two years old. 25 ram lambs.

No reasonable offer refused. For catalogue or further particulars write

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

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

85 head to select from.

Present offering includes our herd bull, Imp. Greengill Victor, a Princess Royal, bred by W. S. Marr. He is a grand individual and an extra sire, and 13 bulls his got, from 6 to 18 months, 7 of them from imported sire and dam of such Cruickshank families as Victoria, Orange Blossom, Augusta, Mysie, Jilt, Claret and Missie. Also 40 cows and heifers, all of noted Scotch breeding, with calf at foot or bred to herd bull.

R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson P. O., Ont.; Burlington Junction Sta.

8 First-Class Young Bulls

And an excellent lot of cows and heifers. Scotch cattle, imp. and home-bred. Rich man's cattle at poor man's prices. Also high-class Yorkshire and Berkshire swine.

DAVID MILNE, Ethel, Ont., Huron Co.

Scotch Shorthorns

YOUNG BULLS and HEIFERS sired by Marengo's Heydon Duke, imp. = 36063 =, for sale reasonable. Come and see them or write to W. J. SHEAN & CO., Rosevale Stock Farm, o Owen Sound, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM

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

ISRAEL GHOFF, Alma P. O., & Sta., G. T. R.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE we young bulls, 12 and 16 months old, both oyalty bred; also fifteen heifers and cows, most of them in calf to a son of Lord Gloucester, No. 2895 DR. T. S. SPROULE, Cedardale Farm Markdale P.O. and Station.

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

N'S Nerve



and nerve of the symptoms should be a to it imrious break-down, if you ness, Dizziness, Shortness to the Head, Pains, Pain through Hands and minor symptoms, but

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for \$1.25.

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N.S., writes dabled with uttering of of Milburn's they did me more boxes, completely not recom-

OF PSHIRE

5 years old, al sire, Star 2 years old, dy family. 15 months, and heifers, reeding. 2 years old.

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GOSSIP

(Continued from page 320.)

ozs., as if too heavy it will crystallize, and if too thin will ferment and sour. Sap should be boiled over the evaporator, not to exceed one-half inch, should be removed at short intervals, as long boiling causes dark syrup and destroys the magnificent, delicate maple flavor. Can the syrup at a temperature of 120 degrees. If it is canned at a less temperature and stored where the temperature will rise to 90 and 100 degrees, the expansion of the syrup will cause the can to leak, and for this reason none but square cans should be used. All air must be excluded from the can. If there is a space between the top of syrup and screw cap by compressing the can, the syrup will exclude the air, and then if hermetically sealed, it will retain its good quality indefinitely. Use new packages only, scald them out thoroughly with hot water, remove all stains from the package, and put your label on the can. The more attraction you have appear on your package, and the better the quality of your product is, the more your trade and income will increase.

JOHN H. GRIMM.

Choice lambs sold in Chicago last week for \$8.25 per 100 lbs. and the prospect is for higher prices yet.

Messrs. Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ont., importers and breeders of Oxford Down sheep and Shorthorn cattle, write: "We enclose some notes of our Oxford and Shorthorn sales made last season. We must thank our old standby, the 'Farmer's Advocate,' for a large number of the sales. We could have sold another 50 ewes, if we had had them to spare. We were obliged to withdraw our advertisement from the 'Farmer's Advocate' for a time to save answering the numerous enquiries, as we were sold as short as we wished for the present. We have 250 young ewes and rams coming on for 1905's trade, and a wonderfully even, fine lot they are. A large number of them are from our imported sire, Vanity, one of the best sires we ever owned. It will pay any breeder doing business to advertise his stock in the 'Farmer's Advocate.'" The limits of space, we regret to say, forbids the publication of the long list of sales sent by Messrs. Arkell, which is quite the largest we have received from any breeder.

A capital herd of 20 head of good quality Shorthorns are to be seen at Oakland Stock Farm, 2 miles from Hensall Station, G. T. R., in Huron County, owned by Mr. John Elder. The herd is headed by Duke of Hensall =28601=, a very mellow, even-fleshed, level-topped bull, seven years old, by the noted Bracelet bull, Riverside Stamp =23589=, a Toronto winner, and is half-brother to Star of the Morning =31579=, a London sweepstakes winner. The young stock that Mr. Elder has on hand is sufficient proof as to this bull's good qualities as a sire. A few very promising young bulls are now on hand, among them Lord Byron =55429=, nineteen months old, by Duke of Hensall, dam Starlight =25740=, by Royal Saxon, one of the Lady Jane tribe, a strong, thick, deep-bodied fellow with good head and hams. Oakland Stamp =55431=, about nineteen months old, by the same sire as above, dam Waterloo of Hillside, a very heavy-milking dam, grandsire Prince Royal (imp.) 648, belongs to the Lady Waterloo family, and is a straight, smooth, good one. Another thick, growthy one about the same age is from the same sire, and Lady Waterloo, of the Young Mary strain, also a heavy milker. Minnie Rose, Vol. 19, is by New Year's Gift =22254=, dam Pansy, Vol. 18, a Roan Duchess. May Rose 55469, by Roseville Abbot 30874, dam Mayflower 32056, traces to Lady Jane (imp.), by Sir Walter 2639. There are several others well worthy of mention. Suffice it to say this stock is of good quality, and will be sold well worth the money, and we would expect them to give better satisfaction than some imported, or bred direct from imported stock. When writing Mr. Elder don't forget to mention the 'Farmer's Advocate.'"

We Offer \$1,000

For a Disease Germ That Liquozone Can't Kill.

On every bottle of Liquozone we offer \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. We do this to assure you that Liquozone does kill germs.

And it is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact which gives Liquozone its worth to humanity; a worth so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid \$100,000 for the American rights. And we have spent over one million dollars, in one year, to buy the first bottle and give it free to each sick one who would try it.

Acts Like Oxygen.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is an absolutely certain germicide. The reason is that germs are vegetables;

and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

Liquozone goes into the stomach, into the bowels and into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. No germ can escape it and none can resist it. The results are inevitable, for a germ disease must end when the germs are killed. Then Liquozone, acting as a wonderful tonic, quickly restores a condition of perfect health. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Liquozone, and it cures diseases which medicine never cures. Half the people you meet—wherever you are—can tell you of cures that were made by it.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

- Asthma, Abscess-Anaemia, Bronchitis, Blood Poison, Bright's Disease, Bowel Troubles, Coughs-Colds, Consumption, Colic-Urup, Constipation, Catarrh-Cancer, Dysentery-Diarrhea, Dandruff-Dropsy, Hay Fever-Influenza, Kidney Diseases, La Grippe, Leucorrhoea, Liver Troubles, Malaria-Neuralgia, Many Heart Troubles, Piles-Pneumonia, Pleurisy-Quinsy, Rheumatism, Scrofula-Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Stomach Troubles

- Dyspepsia, Eczema-Erysipelas, Fevers-Gall Stones, Gout, Gonorrhoea-Gleet, Throat Troubles, Tuberculosis, Tumors-Ulcers, Varicocele, Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood. In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

OUT OUT THIS COUPON.

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is..... I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

R. A. & J. A. WATT

Salem P. O., Elora Station, C. P. R. and G. T. R. Telephone in house.

Our herd of seventy-five head of Scotch-bred

SHORTHORNS

compares favorably with the best. Inspection and correspondence invited.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Four young bulls, including 22-months son of Mayflower 3rd, champion female at Winnipeg and Toronto, 1904; also a few good heifers of same family. Primrose Day (imp.) at head of herd.

Wm. McDermott, Living Springs, Ont., Fergus Station.

SHORTHORNS

Two extra choice young bulls of serviceable age, from imported sires; also heifers.

LEICESTERS

Choice yearling ewes, now bred to our stock ram; also a few good ram lambs to offer.

W. A. DOUGLAS, Caledonia Station, Tuscarora P. O.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires

FOR SALE: Bull and heifer calves, seven to fifteen months. Also yearling and two-year-old heifers and young cows.

CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, Campbellford, Ont., P. O. and Station

12 SHORTHORN BULLS

20 Cows and Heifers

Good ones, Scotch-bred, at moderate prices. Catalogues on application.

H. SMITH, Exeter, Huron Co., Ont. Station adjoins farm. Long-distance telephone in residence.

SHORTHORNS

PRESENT OFFERINGS:—Roan Robin 29575, a Watt bull; Prince Charley 50412, a Russell bull. Also four choice young bulls. For price and particulars write W. H. WALLACE, Woodland Farm, Mt. Forest, Ont.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SHORTHORNS

Imported and home-bred, male and female, prize and sweepstakes winners, various ages. Anything for sale.

S. J. McKNIGHT, Thornbury Station, Epping P. O.

Auction Sale of Green Grove Shorthorns

I will sell on my farm, February 11th, a choice selection of 25 bulls and heifers. Catalogues will be ready by Jan. 25th. W. G. MILSON, Goring P. O., Markdale Sta.

A. EDWARD MEYER

Box 378, Guelph, Ont.

Breeder of High-class Scotch Shorthorns

Princess Royals, Brawith Buds, Villages, Nonpareils, Minas, Bonnies, Claret, Ury and others. Herd bulls, imp. Chief of Stars (7215), 145417, =32076=, Lovely Prince =50757=, Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Telephone in house.

J. WATT & SON—3 imp. and home-bred

BULLS for sale; also a number of cows and heifers, and Berkshire pigs.

Salem P. O., Elora station, G. T. R. & C. P. R.

Shorthorns for sale—Six young bulls, 20 cows

and heifers, by that grand bull sire of unbeaten Fair Queen and sister Queen Ideal, first-prize senior heifer calf at the International, 1904.

H. K. FAIRBAIRN, Thedford, Ont.

FOREST VIEW FARM

4 bulls from 8 to 12 months old; prizewinners and from herefords, prize-winning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals, for sale.

JOHN A. GOVENLOCK, Forest Sta. and P. O.

Forest Hill Stock Farm—A special offer for

to make room for some young stock; five choice young Shorthorn bulls, mostly roans, from 8 to 13 months old; also a few good heifer calves. For particulars apply

G. W. KEAYS, Hyde Park P. O., Ont.

We want you to remember that

HOLSTEIN COWS

owned by me (formerly at Brookbank Stock Farm, Currie's) won all sorts of honors in milk tests at Toronto, Ottawa and Guelph (5 years), and among many other prizes in the show-ring, including sweepstakes at Toronto and Pan-American in competition with the best in the world. We have now 5 cows whose official test average 22.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 cows whose official test average 20.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 15 (3 yrs. and up) whose official test average 19.0 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 (3 and 4 yrs.) whose official test average 17 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 heifers (average age 26 mos.) whose official test average 11 lbs. butter in 7 days. That is our idea of a dairy herd, and the kind of stock I handle. A few good young bulls, 1 to 13 mos., for sale.

GEO. EJOE, Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont.

Lyndale Holsteins

Over 50 head to choose from. A number of young cows and heifers for sale. Six young bulls from 8 to 11 months old.

BROWN BROS., Lyn, Ont.

IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS.

For Sale: Four bull calves, 4 months old, whose sire's 2nd grandams average 24 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Also young bulls by the sire of first-prize herd at London.

W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ont.

MERTON LODGE HOLSTEINS

Are prize-winners as well as producers.



Forty head to select from. Such great sire as Sir Hector De Kol at head of herd. Present offerings: Young bulls, cows and heifers, all ages. Am booking orders for our entire crop of spring calves with gilt-edge pedigrees. We quote prices delivered at your station. Safe arrival guaranteed.

H. E. GEORGE, ORAMPTON, ONT.

Riverside Holsteins

80 head to select from. 8 young bulls from 6 to 10 months old, whose dams have official weekly records of from 17 to 21 lbs. butter; sired by Imp. Victor de Kol Pieterje, C. A. R. of M. No. 3, and Johanna Rue 4th Lad.

MATT. RICHARDSON & SON, Haldimand Co., Caledonia P. O., Ont.

Woodbine Holsteins

Herd headed by Sir Mechtildie Posch, whose four nearest ancestors average 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days in official tests. Cows, heifers and young bulls, sired by Homestead Albino Paul DeKol, a grandson of DeKol 2nd Paul DeKol, sire of 41 A. R. O. daughters, the greatest sire of the breed. Write for extended pedigrees and prices.

A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont.

Maple Glen Stock Farm offers for sale two

grandsons of Carmen Sylvia; also one from a daughter of the world's famous Inka Sylvia. Nearly ready for service. All are sired by sweepstake show bull, Ottawa, 1903. Address

O. J. GILBOY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont. o

Maple Grove Holsteins—In official tests they

stand 1st for cow, 1st for 3-year-old, 1st 2-year-old and 1st under 2 years old. If you want bulls or heifers from such stock at reasonable prices, write

H. BOLLEBT, Cassel, Ont.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS at RIDGEDALE FARM

6 bull calves for sale, from 3 to 9 months old, bred from rich milking strains. Special prices to quick buyers. Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R., Shipping Stations, Ontario County. o R. W. Walker, Utica P. O., Ont.

HIGH-CLASS HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS

Bulls ready for service, by the invincible sweepstake bull, Judge Akkrum De Kol 3rd, and out of choice dams; also some choice bull calves. Tamworths of the most approved type. A few sows in farrow to offer. Write at once for prices.

A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Ont.

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

**FOR SALE:
HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES**

Special offering for next 30 days: Two cows at \$65 each; one bull calf, \$35; one yearling bull, \$45; also a few heifer calves, from \$20 to \$40 each, according to age. Poultry—Eggs for hatching, from W. Wyandottes, Silver-gray Dorkings, B. P. Rocks, Houdans and Black Spanish at \$2 per 15 eggs. All correspondence cheerfully answered.

WILLIAM THORN,
Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Ont.

Springbrook Ayrshires are heavy milkers and high testers. For sale: Three bulls, 9 months old; 2 bull calves, dropped in January last; also females of all ages.

W. F. STEPHEN,
Springbrook Farm, o Trout River, Que.

A QUICK, SHARP CUT
hurts much less than a bruise, crush or tear. Done with the **DEHORNING** is the safest, quick, sharp cut. Cuts from four sides at once. Cannot crush, bruise or tear. Most humane method of dehorning known. Took highest award World's Fair. Write for free circulars before buying.



Owned and Manufactured by R. A. McKenna, V.S., Filton, Ont.

SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES

Animals from this herd won the aged herd prize, also first on aged cow and champion female at both Toronto and Ottawa this fall. A number of young bulls from prizewinning cows, also females, all ages, for sale.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.
Farm one mile from Maxville station on C.A.R.

High-Class Ayrshires

My offering of bulls consists of one August, 1903, calf and three spring calves, including one from imported Daisy of Auchenbrain, with a record in her 13th year of 12,773 lbs. milk in 9 months. All sired by imp. bull.

W. W. BALLANTYNE,
Stratford, Ont.

AYRSHIRES FROM A PRIZEWINNING HERD

Hover-a-Blink, one of my stock bulls, and heifers for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to **WM. STEWART & SON,** Campbellford Sta., o Menie P.O., Ont.

AYRSHIRES Am now offering my famous stock bull, Lord Rifton, at reasonable price; also a few cows from 5 to 8 years. Have a choice lot of heifers and bull calves out of my prize cows, winners at Canadian Eastern Exhibition. o **D. M. WATT,** Allan's Corners, Que.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES Are now offering Leader of Meadow Bank, the Pan-American winner, and three young bulls, from 1 year to 2 mos. old; also cows and heifers, all ages. Prices right. Address **JOHN W. LOGAN,** Allan's Corners, Que. o

MEADOWSIDE FARM Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire Pigs, B. P. Rocks and B. Orpingtons. Young stock for sale. o **A. R. YULL,** Carleton Place, Ont.

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times. o **R. Reid & Co.,** Eintonburg, Ont. Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

AYRSHIRES, 4 choice bull calves four to six months old; 1 bull fit for service. Females all ages, bred for size and production. **DAVID LEITCH,** Prices right. Cornwall, G. T. R. o **CORNWALL, ONT.** Apple Hill, C. P. R.

140 - JERSEYS - 140 to choose from. 74 First Prizes, 1904. We have what you want, male or female. o **B. H. BULL & Son,** Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

What Offers for the Golden Lad—Nameless bull "Golden Name," dropped May 5th, 1901. Sire "Great Name" (imp.), dam "Mystery of Amherst" (imp.), bred by Charles Lantz Estate. To avoid inbreeding, I am prepared to sell this bull cheap. His stock is O. K. o **F. S. WETHERALL,** Cookshire, Que. Rushton Farm.

JERSEYS For sale: Yearling bull, dam gave 6,000 lbs. milk with first calf; bull calf, from 1st-prize three-year-old heifer, Toronto, 1903; also a fine lot of heifers. Also Cotswold ewes, a few good ones. o **WILLIAM WILLIS,** Newmarket, Ont.

W. W. CHAPMAN,
Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.
Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association,
and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.
Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.
Address: **MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.**
Cables—Sheepote, London.

HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP.

"RESERVE" for CHAMPION in the SHORT-WOOL CLASSES, SMITHFIELD, LONDON, 1904.

Splendid Mutton, Good Wool, Great Weight.

This highly valuable ENGLISH BREED OF SHEEP is unrivalled in its **WONDERFULLY EARLY MATURITY.**

Hardiness of constitution, adapted to all climates, whilst in the quality of mutton and large proportion of lean meat it is unsurpassed, and for crossing purposes with any other breed unequalled. Full information of

JAMES E. RAWLENCE,
SECRETARY HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, SALISBURY, England.

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP UNEQUALLED FOR FINE QUALITY OF BOTH MUTTON AND WOOL, HARDINESS OF CONSTITUTION, AND EARLINESS OF MATURITY.

STRIDE & SON SELL BY AUCTION ANNUALLY, UPWARDS OF

80,000 PURE-BRED SOUTHDOWN SHEEP About 400 Rams, and 60,000 Ewes.

Including consignments from nearly all the leading REGISTERED FLOCKS IN THE COUNTRY, will be sold by auction at

CHICHESTER, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9th, 1905. COMMISSIONS CAREFULLY EXECUTED. Telegrams: "Stride," Chichester. Postal address:

STRIDE & SON, Chichester, Sussex Eng'nd.

Hampshire Down Sheep

GREAT ENGLISH PEDIGREE SALES July, August and September, 1905

WATERS & RAWLENCE, Salisbury, England, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION during the season upwards of

50,000 PURE-BRED EWES, LAMBS and RAMS

Including both rams and ewes from the best registered prizewinning flocks in the country. Commissions carefully executed. Address:

WATERS & RAWLENCE, SALISBURY, ENGLAND.

THE MARHAM COTSWOLDS

These form the largest flock of the breed in England, numbering 1,300. Upwards 300 rams disposed of annually. Fifty-second annual letting July 27th, 1905.

T. BROWN & SON, Marham Hall, Downham Market, Norfolk, England. Telegrams: Marham. Rail Station: G. E. Railway.

THE RIBY HERD and FLOCK

SHORTHORN OF LINCOLN CATTLE AND SHEEP

The largest of each in England. Established 150 years, with world-wide reputation both in the show ring and sale yard. Holders of the 100-guineas champion prize at Smithfield Show, London, 1902, against all breeds, and breeder of the two 1,000-guineas rams, and also the heaviest sheep at Chicago Show, 1903. Selections for sale.

Cables—Dudding, Keelby, England. o **WOODSIDE FARM**

Southdown Sheep

Write for what you want to **JOHN JACKSON,** Abingdon, Ontario **Broadlea Oxford Down Sheep.**

Present offerings young ewes bred to imp. rams, ram and ewe lambs by imp. rams. For price and particulars write to

W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater Ont. **Champion Dorsets** Dorset ewes in lamb; also ewe lambs for sale. Prices low, considering quality. o **R. H. HARDING,** Mapleview Farm, o Thorndale, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Wm. Wilson, Brampton, Ont., breeder of bacon type Berkshires, makes a change in his advertisement in which he offers young sows in farrow to imported boar at head of his herd, which won all championship prizes in class at Dominion Exhibition, 1904.

JUDGES FOR THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.

The Vancouver Province, in a late issue, publishes the following nominations for judges at the Dominion Exhibition, to be held at New Westminster, B. C., first week in October: Heavy horses—W. J. Black, Winnipeg; Robert Ness, Howick, Que.; Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont. Light horses—Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Ottawa; Robert Graham, Claremont. Cattle, beef breeds—Wm. Duthie, Tarves, Aberdeenshire; John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont. Dairy breeds—J. C. Snell, London; G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont. Sheep—Dr. A. G. Hopkins, of the "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg; John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont. Swine—Prof. Grisdale, Ottawa; Thos. Teasdale, Concord, Ont.; Jas. Bray, Portage la Prairie, Man.; J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm, the home of Mr. A. W. Smith, whose P. O. is also Maple Lodge, is located about equal distance from Lucan and Ailsa Craig Stations on the main line of the G. T. R., between the Sarnia Tunnel and Toronto, and about one mile from Lucan Crossing, L. H. & B. R. The Shorthorn herd numbering about 60 head, is headed by two imported bulls, Knuckle Duster and Prince Golden. The latter, a twenty-months-old bull, is large, deep and evenly fleshed, got by the noted Golden Drop bull, Golden Thistle, and has for his dam the unbeaten show heifer, Forest Princess. Until quite recently, another choice imported bull was in the herd, viz., Sir Wilfrid. Nearly all the young things are either by Sir Wilfrid or Knuckle Duster. Among the young bulls now on hand is the choice quality, fifteen-months Roan Patrician, by Sir Wilfrid, dam Princess Jossie, who was also dam of the champion steer at Guelph Winter Fair, 1903. Count Cecil is a red about fifteen months old, by Knuckle Duster, and from a Campbell Cecelia dam that we are informed has a record of 60 lbs. of milk per day. This young bull has abundance of natural flesh, and should transmit the dairy qualities of his dam to his progeny. We also noticed a thick, red, fifteen-months-old bull of the Lovely tribe, a grandson of Knuckle Duster, and a twelve-months roan from a Campbell Fair Queen, and by Sir Wilfrid, and three others by the same sires and from Lavinia dams. They are grandsons of Roan Blanche, that was such a famous winner in the dairy tests at London and Guelph Winter Fairs, giving 54 lbs. milk, testing 4.2. 14th Princess Thule, the cow that stood high up in the dairy test at the Pan-American, has two good-quality daughters, by Knuckle Duster, as has also Ivy, the cow that won first in the dairy test at Guelph, 1902, giving 53 lbs. of 4.5 milk. They are also by Knuckle Duster, and from Lavinia dams. In addition to the families already referred to, there are Daisys, Constances, Rose of Sharons, Marr Missies, Cruickshank Mysies, Symes, and others. This herd has long been noted for their combined flesh and milk production. A few good, clean-boned Clyde mares are being kept, and are being bred to the best imported stallions procurable.

The flock of Leicester sheep now numbers 215 head, and a more uniform lot it would be difficult to find. The great stock ram, Stanley, that has sired most of Mr. Smith's winners at St. Louis, Chicago, Toronto, and other large shows, is looking well. This ram has never been shown since as a lamb. He won first at the Border Leicester Breeders' Club Show, Winchester (imp.), bred by Mr. Twentyman, is crossing well upon Stanley ewes. We noticed one ram lamb by him from a full sister of Stanley, that will be ready for a tussel next fall, if no misfortune happens to him; in fact, the lambs throughout are an extra good lot, heavier in the bone than the average Leicester.

Our Tamworths having taken a share of the prizes offered at Winnipeg Exhibition, have taken the diploma for the best herd of four sows, besides other prizes. Boars and sows from one to six months and 2 yearling sows. Also 6 choice bull calves of right type. o **Bertram Hoskin,** The Gully P. O. Grafton, G.T.R.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle We have for quick sale some 50 head of Tamworth swine at all ages, including boars and sows ready to wean, from 3 to 7 months old; also several of our prizewinners at Toronto under 6 months. A few nice sows in farrow in March and April. These are nearly all the direct get of Cowill's Choice, our sweepstakes boar at Toronto for several years. Also several Shorthorn bull calves, about a year old, and just ready for service, besides a few choice heifers and cows in calf. All at moderate prices. All correspondence answered promptly. Write for what you want—we can generally supply you. o **COLWILL BROS.,** NEWCASTLE, ONT.

YORKSHIRES AND LEICESTERS. FOR SALE: Boars and sows, all ages, from imported stock; also ram and ewe lambs, at reasonable prices. o **C. & J. CARRUTHERS,** Cobourg, Ont.

Bargains **YORKSHIRES** during March and in April. Orders booked for Holsteins calves of both sexes. For description, price, etc., write o **R. HONEY,** Minster Farm, Brickley, Ont.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES A number of nice young sows, bred to my imported boar, which are due to farrow in April and May. Also a few boars ready for service. Have some nice things three, four and five months old, of both sexes. My herd won all the champion prizes at Dominion Exhibition in 1904. o **WILLIAM WILSON,** Box 191, Brampton, Ont.

Large English Berkshires For Sale—One choice sow, bred, and a choice lot of both sexes, from 2 to 5 months, ready for service. Special prices for next 30 days. o **JOHN BOYES, Jr.,** Rose Bank Farm, o Churchill, Ont.

Suffered For A Number of Years From Dyspepsia.

That is what Mrs. Mary Parks, Cooper, Ont., says, and there are thousands of others who can say the same thing.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

cured her, and will cure anyone and everyone troubled with Dyspepsia. Mrs. Parks writes as follows:—

"I suffered for a number of years from Dyspepsia, and tried many remedies, but without any relief until, on the advice of a friend, I started to use Burdock Blood Bitters. After using one bottle I was pleased to find that I was relieved of the dreadful pains I suffered. I give all praise to B.B.B. for the benefit I have received, and I hope all sufferers from Dyspepsia will try this wonderful remedy. If they do I am sure that they will have the same experience that I have had."

THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

Lincolns are Booming

We have only a few more ewe and ram lambs and breeding ewes for sale. We have seven choice young bulls, Scotch topped, and a grand lot of heifers and young cows for sale at reasonable prices. Write or come and see us. o

F. H. NEIL & SONS, Telegraph & R. R. station. LUCAN, ONT.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to **MORTIMER LEVERING,** Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana. om

Champion Cotswolds—Silver medal ram, silver medal ewe. Won all first prizes except one at Toronto, 1904. A number of choice ewes, bred to imported ram, for sale. o **E. F. PARK,** Burgessville, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE

20 yearling ewes, 45 lambs, both sexes included, from imp. ram. For particulars write to **GEO. HINDMARSH,** Ailsa Craig P. O., Ont.

TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS Our Tamworths having taken a share of the prizes offered at Winnipeg Exhibition, have taken the diploma for the best herd of four sows, besides other prizes. Boars and sows from one to six months and 2 yearling sows. Also 6 choice bull calves of right type. o **Bertram Hoskin,** The Gully P. O. Grafton, G.T.R.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

We have for quick sale some 50 head of Tamworth swine at all ages, including boars and sows ready to wean, from 3 to 7 months old; also several of our prizewinners at Toronto under 6 months. A few nice sows in farrow in March and April. These are nearly all the direct get of Cowill's Choice, our sweepstakes boar at Toronto for several years. Also several Shorthorn bull calves, about a year old, and just ready for service, besides a few choice heifers and cows in calf. All at moderate prices. All correspondence answered promptly. Write for what you want—we can generally supply you. o **COLWILL BROS.,** NEWCASTLE, ONT.

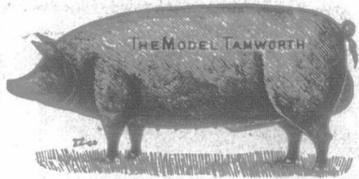
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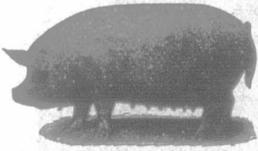
Large English Berkshires For Sale—One choice sow, bred, and a choice lot of both sexes, from 2 to 5 months, ready for service. Special prices for next 30 days. o **JOHN BOYES, Jr.,** Rose Bank Farm, o Churchill, Ont.

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



Improved Chester Whites and Tamworths
From this herd have been winners at leading exhibitions of Ontario and Quebec for a number of years. New importations, direct from England, will arrive in May. We have for sale choice lot of young sows, bred; also boars, 3 to 4 months old. Am booking orders for spring pigs. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.
H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton, Ont

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES



Figs of the most approved type, of both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all Silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champions and grand champions. Prices reasonable.
D. O. FLATT & SON
MILLGROVE, ONT.

Woodstock Herd of Large White YORKSHIRES



Present offering: A choice lot of young sows, bred to Craig-creek Hero, 1st prize boar at Edinburgh, 1904. Also a number of imp-in-dam boars and sows of September farrow. Pairs supplied not akin. Write
H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

ORCHARD HOME HERD (Registered) Large English Yorkshires and Berkshires

We keep only choice animals, imported and home-bred, of most approved type, all selected with great care, and at high prices. We sell at moderate prices, without reserve, and take stock back if not satisfactory, refund price paid, together with express charges. Our motto: "Quality and square dealing." We are now booking orders for spring delivery. Address: S. D. ORANDALL & SON, Cherry Valley, Ont.

GLENBURN HERD OF YORKSHIRES

winners of gold medal three years in succession, offers for sale until New Year's a number of fine young sows and boars, from 3 to 4 months old, at \$12 each.
DAVID BARR, Jr., Box 3, Renfrew P. O.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Bar Grace the Duchess of Devonshire's Berkshire Herd. Winners of 102 awards in 1904, including champion against all breeds in carcass competition, London Fat Stock Show. The breeding sows are sired by the champion boar, Baron Kitchener 8403. Polegate Decoy, Polegate Dame, Polegate Dawn—winners in England, Canada and United States—were exported from this herd. For prices and particulars apply to: Compton estate Office, Eastbourne, or to F. A. Walling, 7 Cavendish Cottages, Eastbourne, Sussex, England.

SNELGROVE BERKSHIRES

A number of large, good sows, to farrow in March and April, and expect to have some choice young pigs for sale. Now is a good time to order. Our herd has won more first prizes at leading shows in Ontario than any other. Pig of different ages for sale. Write for prices.
SNELL & LYONS, Snelgrove, Ont.

SHORTHORN and BERKSHIRES

Choice young sows in farrow; also young pigs and several young Shorthorn bulls. Prices very reasonable if taken at once.
JOHN MAOXY, Jr., Lennoxville, Que.

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES

Special low prices on all stock through February and March. I offer imported and from imp. stock, boars from 6 months to 2 years. Imported, and from imp. stock, sows in farrow, one to three years. Sows ready to breed, from imp. stock.
L. R. GERR, Weston Station, Emery P. O.

YORKSHIRES

for sale, all ages, from imported prizewinning stock, of both sexes. Pairs not akin.
GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville P. O., Ont.

WIDE-TIRE IRON WHEELS FOR WAGONS.

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

OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON

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

DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO.
ORILLIA, ONT. LIMITED.
E. F. ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Agents for Manitoba and the N.-W. T., always carry a full stock of our "Handy Wagons."

HILLOREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

JNO. LAHMER, Vine P. O. Vine and Craigvale stations, G. T. R.

For Sale: At very reasonable prices, for immediate delivery, young boars ready for service, nice straight growthy fellows, with good bone and well haired.

CHOICE LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

From imported and home-bred sows and boars. Sows and boars all ages for sale, and sows in farrow. Write
Jas. A. Russell, Precious Corners, Ont.

MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES FOR SALE.

Pigs from 2 to 7 months old, from imported and home-bred sires; sows in farrow. Reduced prices for 30 days. One extra large Toulouse gander and two Pekin bantam cockerels.
T. J. COLE, Box 158, Bowmanville.

FOR SALE—Ohio Improved Chester Whites,

the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address
E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

Advertise in the Advocate AND GET BEST RESULTS.

PAY WHEN CURED



IF YOU COME TO ME AND I TELL YOU THAT I CAN cure you, I've got confidence enough in my treatment to take all the chances. I am curing hundreds of weak men and women every day, and I know what I can cure and what I can't. If you will secure me you need not pay until cured.

WEAK, PUNY MEN.

I know that no man remains a weakling because he wants to. I am sure that you want to overcome every indication of early decay that has shown itself on you. I don't think the man lives who would not like to feel as big and strong as a Sandow, and I know that if you have a reasonable foundation to build upon I can make you a bigger man than you ever hoped to be. I want you to know that, you who can't believe it, and I want you to have my book in which I describe how I learned that strength was only electricity, and how I learned to restore it; also I want to tell you the names of some men who will tell you that when they came to me they were physical wrecks, and are now among the finest specimens of physical manhood.

I have devoted my life to the development of manly and womanly vigor. I've made a great success. My methods are now being approved by the greatest scientists and doctors, and copied.

I've proven that electricity is the basis of all animal life, and that "weak men," dyspeptics, rheumatics, sufferers from lost energy, weak kidneys, pains in the back, head, chest and shoulders, from varicocele and its allied weaknesses, etc., are weak in electricity.

My Electric Belt Restores this Life in a Few Weeks and Cures every time.

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 free Electric Suspensory for weak men. **Easy to wear—Cures while you sleep.** Tell me where you are and I will give you the name of some one in your town that I have cured.

Sore Back and Weak Kidneys Cured to Stay

Dr. McLaughlin:
Dear Sir,—Your favor of the 19th inst. to hand, and in answer would say that your Belt has made a permanent cure of my case. I have had no occasion to use your Belt for over a year, and my back feels as strong as ever it did, and have also no trouble with my kidneys. I can highly recommend your Belt to any who are troubled with sore back, weak kidneys, or from any other cause. I lose no opportunity in recommending the Belt to every one that I see in need of it. Yours truly, GEO. S. WEBB, Aberdour, Ont.

Troubles Have Never Returned.

Dr. McLaughlin:
Dear Sir,—You will think that I have forgotten you, but it is not so, as I have been away from home and just returned. With regard to the benefits I have received from your Belt, I must say that they are most lasting and permanent. I have had none of my trouble since I stopped wearing the Belt in 1901. Wishing you all manner of success in your business, I remain, yours truly, G. L. SAVAGE, Chesley, Ont.

Don't delay trying it. Your future happiness depends on your checking this drain upon your vitality, so stop it now and you can be sure of a long and vigorous life, full of the joys of a healthy vigor.

Don't drug. Drugs can't cure you, as you know, if you have tried them. My Belt cures because it increases your nerve power and vitality. Electricity renews the youthful strength; that cures. If you will call I will give you a free test of what I can do.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is the only electric appliance sold in Canada with which the patient has the care of a physician during the time it is used. Agents or drug stores are not allowed to sell my Belts.

FREE BOOK—Every

man who admires the perfection of physical strength should read my beautifully illustrated book. It tells how strength is lost and how I restore it with my Electric Belt. I will send this book, closely sealed, free upon request. If you are not the man you should be, write to-day.

DR. M. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

Dear Sir—Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised.

Name.....

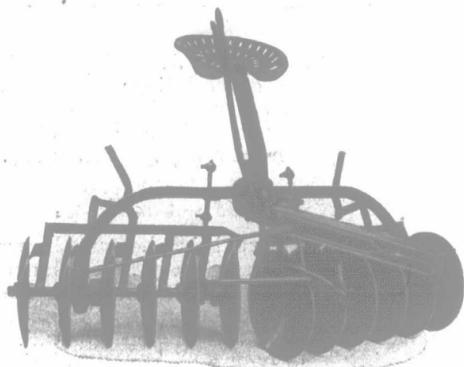
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SPRING-TIME MEANS SEEDING TIME

ARE YOU READY?



Deering In-Throw Disc Harrow.

Isn't it worth while to prepare your fields to produce the greatest possible yield? Perhaps you have hard plowed land or corn-stubble land to prepare for seeding. No matter what kind of land you have, this disc harrow will cut up the soil and pulverize it to your entire satisfaction. They are strong and well built, light of draft and easily handled by two horses. By means of a handy lever, the gangs may be quickly angled. The Deering and McCormick out-throw disc harrows are furnished with either 12, 14 or 16 discs, and the in-throw harrows with either 12 or 14 discs.



McCormick In-Throw Disc Harrow.

MADE IN CANADA

DEERING AND McCORMICK HARROWS



Diamond Smoothing Harrows.

Exceptionally strong. Steel bars connected by malleable iron angle blocks. No holes in the frame, teeth being attached by malleable blocks that grip both tooth and bar firmly. Teeth may be easily removed or reversed. Furnished with either three or four sections.



Lever Smoothing Harrows.

These harrows are practically all steel; teeth attached to U bars by malleable clips; can't come out or be lost. They may be set at any angle by means of levers on the rear beams. Made in 2, 3 and 4 sections, 30 teeth to the section.

International Harvester Company of America
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