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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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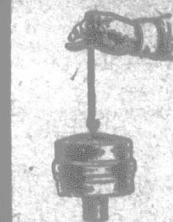
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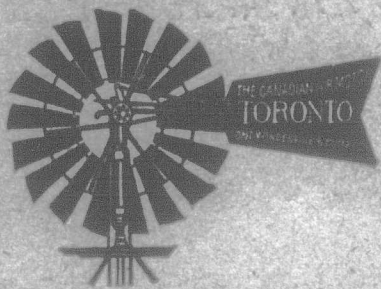
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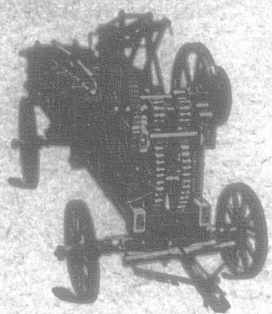
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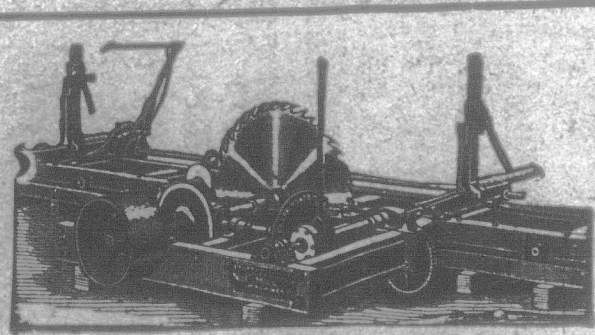
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1905

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With committees from The Clydesdale Horse Association of
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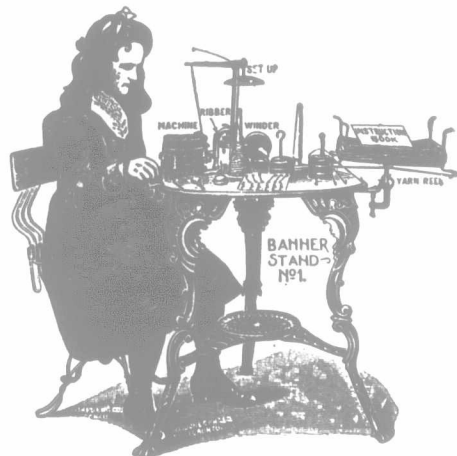
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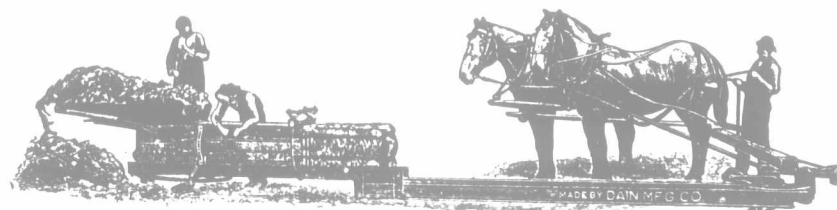


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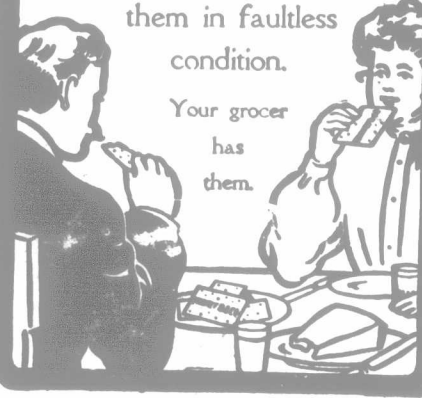
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"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED."

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VOL. XL.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., JANUARY 12, 1905

No. 642

EDITORIAL.

Registration Standards.

Considerable discussion has taken place in the agricultural press in recent years regarding the standard of registration for pure-bred stock in Canadian and United States records, and especially those for Shorthorn cattle. The standard of the English herdbook for that breed admits to registry approved animals having five crosses by pure-bred registered sires of the same breed. This rule has been a standing one since the establishment of the herdbook, and causes no serious complaint in the country which is the home of the breed. The editing committee of the Shorthorn Association, we understand, receives evidence and passes judgment upon applications for the admission of foundation stock for new families, but we are informed there have been very few such applications in recent years, and that abuses of the privilege have been exceedingly rare. An equally liberal standard obtains in the conduct of other pedigree records in Great Britain, notably those for the heavy draft breed of horses. When the first Canadian Shorthorn Herdbook was instituted, the standard was made uniform with that of the English herdbook, and there was little cause for complaint of the admission of inferior animals with short pedigrees, but the United States being our best market for that class of stock, and their herdbook being at that time of a somewhat higher standard in some respects, a new record association, namely, the British American, afterwards the Dominion, was organized by Canadian breeders, and a new herdbook founded, the standard of which admitted only animals tracing in all lines to animals imported from Great Britain. This ruling proved a great hardship and loss to many breeders who then had excellent stock having a cross of one or more of the short-pedigree sires, in some cases practically wiping a whole herd from the record, and placing them on a par with grades in selling value. This action proved to be much more drastic in its effect than its promoters anticipated, proving disastrous to many breeders, and, in fact, entailing an injustice which probably would not have been inflicted had its final effect been fully foreseen. The standard at that time adopted was really higher than that of the American herdbook, the pedigrees of some cattle in that book being ineligible to the Canadian record. And while the two books to-day have practically an identical standard for new registrations, there are yet pedigrees on record in the American book that are barred from the Canadian, owing to their origin, and the Canadian record now has really the highest standard of any on either side of the sea.

A rule of both the Canadian and American herdbooks is that no recorded animals in the English herdbook that have not ancestors on record, or eligible to record, previous to Volume 21 of the E. H. B. will be admitted to registry in these records. Volume 21 of the English herdbook was published in 1874, thirty years ago, and there are now fifty volumes in print. Why the line has been drawn at Volume 21, or the year 1874, does not appear clear to the casual observer, but, assuming that this rule was considered safe and satisfactory to the directorate of the Shorthorn Breeders' Associations at the time it was adopted, which must have been nearly twenty years ago, it would appear to be a reasonable proposition to advance the line of demarkation by ten or fifteen volumes, or as many years, which we verily believe might be done to the great advantage of the breed and the

interest of the breeders of this country. As the case stands at present, Canadian and United States breeders in purchasing Shorthorns in Great Britain for importation have to pass by some of the best animals, some that have been winners at the Royal and other leading shows, because they do not conform to this rule requiring that they have ancestry on record previous to 1874. There are animals of this class in some of the most noted herds in England and Scotland, and they are among the very best individuals in those herds. Many of the leading breeders in Britain and America firmly believe that the rule of the English herdbook, admitting new blood through the well safeguarded channel of short-pedigree sires or dams, has a saving influence on the breed, serving to offset the enervating effect of close or consanguineous breeding, imparting virility and maintaining the constitutional vigor of the stock. If the effect of this liberal regulation has proved satisfactory to British breeders, to whom we look for seed stock to renew the vigor and improve the character of our cattle, why should we not place ourselves in a position to share in their best by modifying our registration rules to the extent of admitting these to our herdbook. The only objection we have heard advanced is that until or unless the directors of the American herdbook modify their rules to the same effect and extent, American breeders would not buy cattle having in their veins the blood of this class, for the reason that they would not register in the American herdbook. The question for Canadian breeders to decide is whether they shall lead or follow in this matter, whether they shall wait the pleasure of the close corporation governing the American herdbook, which taxes its own patrons by imposing a one-hundred-dollar entry fee on animals imported from Britain, and circumscribes their field for selection of seed stock by antiquated registration rules, or whether we shall go our own way, building up our stock to a high standard of individual excellence on intelligent lines of breeding. It is reasonably certain that in the future, as in the past, United States breeders will look to Canada for fresh blood and vigorous seed stock to renew the constitutional sturdiness of their cattle, which, under their system of feeding so freely with heating corn, are burnt out and constantly degenerating. The history of American herds and show-rings clearly indicates that but for the fresh blood brought in from Britain and Canada they would make but a sorry show in these lines. We are strongly inclined to the belief that by adopting the advanced registration rules indicated Canadian breeders would make a forward movement in their own interest, and that it would be only a question of time when United States breeders of Shorthorns would rise in their might and shake off the incubus in the shape of a herdbook directorate which holds its position by the possession of proxies, and fails to fairly represent the rank and file of the breeders of that country.

No Tax Wanted on Fencing Wire.

Disquieting rumors have reached the "Farmer's Advocate" that when the Dominion Government starts its Tariff Commission upon a mission of enquiry it will somewhere encounter a proposal to hothouse into existence a new industry, viz., the manufacture of wire. For fencing purposes, the farmers of Canada now practically depend wholly upon this material. Putting wire upon the free list a few years ago was a sane and sagacious step, and because one or two concerns, without either the facilities or the experience requisite to supply the demand, would like

to make a "preserve" of this trade, we fail to see that the time has come for a reversal of the present policy. To clap on a tariff of twenty-five or thirty per cent. would simply mean a tax of about \$150 extra on the fencing required on a medium-sized farm, for a very moderate tariff would advance the cost of fencing from ten cents to fifteen cents per rod. If anybody were now making the wire required, and had the plant and process that would enable them to supply farmers and the large number of establishments now successfully engaged in the manufacture of wire fencing, there might be some excuse for a policy that would conserve a home industry and compel United States concerns to set up their plants in this country. But this is not the case, and it would simply dislocate a genuine industry, hamper farmers in the older sections, and seriously embarrass the settler. We have a modest tariff of fifteen per cent. upon manufactured fencing, and despite the fact of a high rate of wages for labor, etc., prices have been tending downward, because of competition and in sympathy with the declining cost of wire in the States, ever since the organization of the U. S. steel trust. Barbed wire is free under the tariff, and also Nos. 9, 12 and 13 smooth galvanized wire, the sorts chiefly used in wire-fence manufacture, while on Nos. 7 and 11 there is a duty of twenty per cent. In our opinion, this should be wiped out also, and the revenue would not suffer, for these grades are not extensively imported, but if they were free farmers would be enabled to get a very much stronger and more satisfactory style of fence without enhancing the cost. Under present conditions a wire tariff would be injurious to the interest of the farmer. It would demoralize the fence-manufacturing industry for which wire is a raw material, and by forcing up the cost of fencing would curtail production and consumption, and hinder farmers everywhere throughout Canada in making improvement upon their farms. The Canadian Government received a very decisive mandate from the people at the recent general elections, which we apprehend they will not interpret as authorizing a tax on wire. The farmer is not unreasonable. In respect to the building up of Canada and its industries, he believes in "live and let live," but he does not propose to be strangled. If the parties behind the sinister design are wise they will take the advice of the "Farmer's Advocate," and drop it until some more auspicious occasion.

Improving Opportunities.

Evidence is not wanting that the country has awakened to the significance of technical education as applied to the science of farming. There is an increasing interest taken by the public at large in the business of agriculture. Those actually engaged in the profession are finding it more and more to their advantage to discuss problems relating to their occupation, to the exclusion of the more general topics, such as the weather, war, politics, etc. And why should they not? For too long agriculture has suffered for want of a more specific knowledge of the subject and for want of the application of scientific truths. Now, the forces that have been at work to assist the producers of the greatest source of wealth the country has, have begun to be felt, and those most concerned are taking a greater pleasure out of the pursuit of their occupation through having acquired a fuller knowledge of the principles underlying their work. The great majority of men have learned to distinguish more clearly the distinctive characteristics of live stock and crops, and have come to realize that improvement is

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not merely a matter of chance or the favor of fates, but the result of the operations of well-established laws which may largely be controlled, and, as a consequence, find profit and pleasure in directing these forces to their own advantage. In this fact lies the hope for the future, and encouragement to further effort.

The acquirement of this broader knowledge, and its utilization, will mark a dividing line between two classes of farmers—those who will succeed and who will extract from life a fuller enjoyment, and those who continue to grope along, merely securing as remuneration for their efforts sufficient to maintain them in straightened circumstances. The youth of the land may well ponder the situation. Upon him will soon devolve the responsibility of citizenship, of the maintenance of a home, of the cherishing of the lives of wife and family. His obligation is to provide himself with a knowledge of his business, of life, and of public affairs, that will enable him to discharge his duties in a manner commensurate with the immense advantages available to those who make the effort to acquire them. Parents must also lend their support and sympathy to the rising generation. They must not assume that the education that sufficed to make a farmer fifty years ago will be sufficient for the more intense life of to-day and the future. The problems of to-day are not those of the past. Our conditions are more complicated, our problems more intricate, and to cope with these requires a mind supplied with a knowledge of principles, as well as a body endowed with physical prowess. A young man, in whatever condition of life, owes it to himself and his country to avail himself of the opportunities his country affords, and the man who "makes" himself will have the satisfaction of knowing that the task has been faithfully performed.

Give Name and Address.

Some of our subscribers are again forgetting the rule that the full name and P. O. address must invariably accompany every enquiry, otherwise attention cannot be paid to it. We do not require this for publication, but as evidence that the enquiry is genuine.

HORSES.

Prepare to visit the great show of Clydesdales and Shires at The Repository, Toronto, February 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

* * *

Light is one of the most essential features in a stable. It preserves the sight, and prevents the development of disease germs.

* * *

When training a colt to work, it is important that he never be allowed to know that he can run away, or that any load is too heavy for him.

* * *

Has anyone some practical suggestions on the question of working stallions?

* * *

Exercise and proper food is what the brood mares and colts require these days.

* * *

The British Government has intimated that it will purchase five hundred horses annually in Canada for army remounts. This should encourage the breeding of those big, strong Thoroughbreds and Standard-breds for which the race-track has little use.

* * *

Anent this subject, A. E. Tipon, a noted authority upon the harness and saddle horse trade, both in England and America, says: "The Hackney sire, mated with a sizeable mare of not under fifteen hands two inches, begets a big horse. Too big a stallion is not to be commended, size, it is hardly necessary to add, coming from the dam. Hackney stallions of fifteen hands one inch or fifteen hands two inches, if mated with suitable and sizeable half-bred or blood mares, produce foals which develop to any height between fifteen hands two inches and seventeen hands."

Galtee More, the Irish horse that won the Two Thousand Guineas, the Derby and the St. Leger, 1897, was sold to the Russian Government for £20,000, and his progeny have won in the last three years £36,600, more than half the sum being gained by the three half-brothers, Irish Lad (£14,000), Waraty (£4,500), and Galitia (£2,000).

The World's Horse Supply.

In the paper read at the Royal United Service Institution, on the supply of horses in war time, Major J. Monio, of the British Army Veterinary Department, said it was estimated that the supply of the world was about eighty millions of horses. In Europe there were forty millions, in North and South America twenty-five millions, in Asia eleven millions, in Australasia two millions, and in Africa one million and a quarter. Great attention was paid to breeding by the Government of Russia, with its supply of twenty-three millions of horses. Germany had 4,183,000 horses, and it was essentially an importing country. France, with 2,900,000, and Algeria with 205,000 horses, required all the animals they possessed. In Austria-Hungary, there were 4,020,000 horses, 99 per cent. of them being bred by the peasants. At the present time there was a great exportation of American horses to Canada, while the exportation to the United Kingdom had fallen off. In the British Empire as a whole there were only eight millions of horses. There was a shortage in the colonial supply, and he suggested that encouragement should be given to horse-breeding in the colonies, so that more custom might be given to them, instead of our having to go to foreign countries in time of need. In his judgment, also, South Africa would in time become a great field for horse-breeding operations, because a good foundation stock had now been laid, though the subsequent breeding operations would need careful supervision. For the home supply of the army, 20,000 horses were registered to meet immediate requirements on mobilization.

Working Stallions.

In England there is considerable discussion going on at present upon the subject of working stallions. The question was precipitated by the decision of the authorities of the London Hackney Show to arrange classes for stallions in harness. The subject of working stallions is one that might be debated with some profit in this country. It is a remarkable circumstance that we are attempting to produce animals for heavy draft purposes from sires and quite frequently from dams that have never spent an hour at draft work. The question might aptly be raised if this is the most rational system of handling heavy draft breeding stock. In breeding, we are not to be satisfied with producing colts having simply the semblance of their sires. We raise horses for the work they can perform, and it is only to be expected that when a sire displays an ability to stand hard work, and a natural aptness at such work, he should be a more satisfactory sire, other things being equal, than one that had never been put to any test and whose muscles had never been strengthened by hard work. Breeders of road horses would never think of

using a sire that had never been tested to see what he could do, and during the interval between seasons most of these stallions are given constant work, much to the benefit of their health, and the development in them of those characteristics which are most desirable in their offspring.

Generally, it is urged against a practice of working stallions that they are restless in harness, awkward to manage, and that when continually worked it robs them of that spirit and courage that should characterize an impressive sire. As for the first two objections, we believe that training would very largely overcome them, as it does in the case of a green colt, and as for the latter, it is just an open question whether or not a horse whose spirit falls and courage fails when put to a reasonable amount of work is the kind of sire that will get colts with sufficient spirit to make them really valuable.

STOCK.

King Edward, Farmer.

Of the 11,000 acres of land which King Edward owns at Sandringham, he farms rather more than 2,000, and he controls the Shaw, the Flemish and Frogmore farms at Windsor. Of late years, and particularly since his accession to the throne, the cares of State have so multiplied upon him that he has had less time for the personal management of the live-stock breeding that is conducted on these farms than he could have wished, but for the greater part of the time when he was Prince of Wales he attended to the business himself down to the minutest details. Every morning in his little business-room, just off the reception parlor, Sandringham, he would receive reports and interview farmers and others, deciding on the advice of the stock-keepers what cattle of his should be fattened for show purposes, and what others ought to be killed or sold. He began breeding as far back as thirty-eight years ago, making his first essay with Southdowns, for which he has since become very justly famous. After them came the Shorthorns, and then the West Highlanders and the small Dexter cattle. He began at the beginning, and determined that from small things, by dint of his own efforts, he would come to be a great breeder. It was hard work to commence with, and it required much patience. Sandringham was fitted up in perfect style for the new purpose. Some of the land upon which cattle graze the e has been reclaimed foot by foot from the seashore, not far from Wolferton, and hereabouts the King had pine trees and shrubberies planted, so that the cattle should have some protection from the keen east winds which so often come from the sea.

SANDRINGHAM SHORTHORNS.

For all this effort he was certain of reward, but it was not until he had been breeding for some eleven years that he felt himself in a position to sell, and the Shorthorns that were then brought out realized an average of £34 15s. a head. In 1896, by which time his farming arrangements were vast and consolidated by age and wise experience, forty-nine head that were sold realized the highest price of the year, an average of £70 a head. His Majesty has achieved this result again since then, and such is the fame of his Sandringham Shorthorns that they are coveted by breeders everywhere, and fabulous prices have been offered for picked bulls from among them. A thousand guineas was paid for one of them that it might be taken to Argentina, where so much of the world's meat comes from. The offspring of these Sandringham bulls have won prizes at the big shows. There are no Shorthorns like them, say the farmers. The King has good reason to be proud of his thirty-eight years of work as a farmer. At Sandringham he has a great array of cups that he has won at shows. At a single exhibition on one occasion he won no fewer than fourteen prizes. Moreover, he has never, like some people, shown a single creature of any description that he has not bred himself, and the cynics who suggest that, of course, the King must win because he is King are vastly mistaken in their idea. The farmers say that he always wins on his merits, and usually wins by a comfortable margin.

Twenty-three years ago the King applied himself to the breeding of Shire horses, and in this pursuit he has, if possible, taken an even greater delight than in the other departments of his farming, whilst he has been attended by extraordinary success. Six years since, fifty-four of his horses that were offered for public sale realized an average of £224 each. The King is the complete farmer, and there is scarcely a kind of English breeding to which he has not given attention. Thus, while in cattle his famous specialty is the Shorthorn, he has achieved success with the Devon and the Alderney also.

Sandringham is famous as well for the fine breed of pigs that are to be discovered thereabouts, "Improved Norfolks," as they are called, and there are still stories told of how the King, when Prince of Wales, and going away for his tour of India, would be satisfied with nothing less

than taking out with him a few of these inimitable pigs, to be dropped on his way to Greece as a present for his brother-in-law, the King. A simple Norfolk countryman was put in charge of these grunTERS, and when he returned, at the conclusion of his special mission, he informed the members of the Royal Family who were at home that the King of Greece "were a very nice-spoken gentleman, sent his love to them all, and were very pleased with the pigs." But the herdsman reflectively added that he should not care to live in those parts himself, and he seemed sorry for his beloved pigs.—[Daily Chronicle.

Dorset Horn Sheep.

The Dorsets are an ancient breed of sheep, which, in large numbers, inhabited certain of the Midland and South-eastern Counties of England during previous centuries. Improvement has been effected solely by selection and good feeding and without crossing with other breeds. The central home of the breed at present is in Dorsetshire and Somersetshire, where they have been bred from time immemorial, but they are found in many other counties and colonies of Britain, and are numerous in the United States. There is evidence to show that, at least two hundred years ago, it was customary to breed them so as to drop lambs in the early autumn, and in many instances they have been bred twice a year. For the production of early winter lambs—that is, unweaned lambs that can be marketed about Christmas, or in the winter and early spring—they are unrivalled. In many instances they will take the ram in April and produce lambs in September. They stand in the first rank in early-maturing qualities, the lambs attaining heavy weights at an early age. They were first imported into Canada in 1885 by Mr. E. Stanford, of Markham, Ont., and into the U. S. from Hamilton, Ont., by Mr. Wm. Daley, of Lockport, N. Y., in 1887. The first direct importation from Britain to the U. S. was made in 1887 by A. Thayer, Hoosick Falls, N. Y., and E. F. Bowditch, of Massachusetts. The largest importation was made in 1889 by T. S. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, consisting of 153 head. In size, Dorsets are larger than Southdowns, the average weight of matured rams in fair flesh being about 215 pounds, and of matured ewes, about 165 pounds, but show sheep in high condition weigh far above these figures. The first-prize pen of three wether lambs at the Smithfield Show last month, averaged 190 pounds. They are adapted to most districts of Canada and the U. S., and will thrive on rough land and short pasture, their grazing qualities being excellent, as they are quick in their movements, are possessed of good staying powers, and will eat coarser herbage than some of the other breeds.

In general appearance the Dorset is a somewhat long-bodied sheep of fair symmetry and style; the head rather large than small, tapering towards the muzzle, and having a tuft of wool on the forehead. The face and legs are white. Both rams and ewes have horns; small and flat in the female, but considerably longer, stronger and more angular in the male, and curved spirally outward from the head. The fleece is fine, dense and of even quality all over the body, and the wool comes down to the knee and hock. The mature sheep will shear, on an average, from six to eight pounds of unwashed wool; some of the rams shear eight to twelve pounds. Their mutton is tender, good flavored, and has a fair proportion of lean. It is thought that Dorsets answer better for being crossed upon than for crossing for mutton uses, as horns are not generally considered desirable for mutton sheep, but in producing a class of cross-bred grade ewes, possessed of the propensity to breed early and to nurse their lambs well, they are of great value, and their friends claim that the horns are an advantage as a defense against dogs, which the rams especially are apt to use in that capacity. Associations to promote the interests of the breed have been established in England and the United States. The American Dorset Horn Association was established in 1891, and the American Continental Dorset Club in 1897. The present secretary of the first named is M. A. Cooper, Washington, Pa., and of the latter, Joseph E. Wing, Mechanicsburg, Ohio. The two associations have registered over 12,000 animals, and of these but a small percentage are duplicates. Some of the best flocks in America are owned in Ontario.

Premiums Suiting.

I received the knife, harmonica and microscope all right, and like them very much.
Wentworth, Ont. ALICE SMITH.
Received the premium knife in good condition. Many thanks. It is a fine one.
St. Ann's. J. H. COMFORT.
I received my premium knife to-day, for which I thank you very much. It is quite up to your estimate."
York, Ont. B. W. GELLALLY.
Received watch in good shape, and am pleased with it. Wishing you every success.
Grey, Ont. B. McDONALD.

Life on an English Stock Farm.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—During a stay of over fifteen months in Canada, in which time I made my first practical acquaintance with farming, I found the perusal of your really excellent journal of great value to me in acquiring theoretical knowledge of my work. Consequently, having come over to England to improve my knowledge of methods of feeding stock, and the general care of the same, I think that it might be of some interest to your readers to describe something of the English methods as practiced on the farm on which I am now engaged. In the first place, the area of the farm

quantity to serve until after breakfast on Wednesday. He has the best machinery, driven by a powerful oil engine, and the assistance of one of the laborers at his disposal, and is almost as much the "boss" as the farmer himself. The usual method of procedure is to put out a layer of chaff and cut feed on the feed-room floor, and on this a layer of some two tons of roots, then another layer like the first, another two tons of roots, and more chaff again. Then comes the mixing in of the strong feed. Over the mass of roots and chaff come down from a trapdoor above quantities first of cotton-seed meal, broken cotton-seed cake, linseed meal and cake, and of either corn meal (maize) or "germ meal," and sometimes also of rice meal. These are spread in even layers, and the mixing is done by a turn of the shovel when filling into the hand-truck or the bags used for carrying the feed to the various lots of cattle. Then, there are the outside cattle to feed, mostly rather younger stock, out grazing on scanty pasture, patched with soft snow, in outlying parts of the farm. Being on the land, these cattle do not require roots as yet, but must be kept growing, and got accustomed to feeding on the various meals. To serve this purpose, large feeding troughs are put out on the grazing lands, and in a central position. In each group of troughs stands a large box, capable of holding bags of feed to last several days. The feed for these outside cattle is prepared by mixing suitable quantities of the "corn" feeds before mentioned with a considerable bulk of chaff. Here is where the Clydesdale finds a great deal of his work, taking out bags of this feed to the boxes in the various fields, feed for sixty or seventy head of cattle, besides the feed for the two flocks in which the sheep are herded, and which feed is similarly handled to supplement the pasturage.



Prizewinning Dorset Lambs.

is something like three hundred and eighty acres, and the main business is buying and preparing "store" cattle for the butchers' market. Besides this, the chief staple of our industry, there is the raising of sheep, with a standing flock of about sixty ewes, the sheep taking the second place in importance. The chief purpose of the sheep-keeping is to supply the butcher, though, naturally, the wool is also a source of income to be counted upon. Our staff of regular employees includes a cowman, a shepherd, a wagoner, and wagoner's lad (a youth of about 19), a lad of all work, and two laborers, besides the "boss" and his "assistant," the last named capacity being filled by your humble servant. Our heavy horses are six in number—one a Clyde, the remaining five being Shires of great size and weight. Of these horses, the Clyde is constantly in use as a horse with which to run about the farm, carrying feed to various parts, and taking about such fixings as sheep netting, hurdles, feeding troughs, and the

considerable bulk of chaff. Here is where the Clydesdale finds a great deal of his work, taking out bags of this feed to the boxes in the various fields, feed for sixty or seventy head of cattle, besides the feed for the two flocks in which the sheep are herded, and which feed is similarly handled to supplement the pasturage.

The roots for the now nearly finished root harvest (we have not all out, but have all hauled in which are ready for carting), come off about forty acres of land, less a small piece of each of two fields given over to potatoes and carrots grown for market. We count twenty-five tons per acre of Swede turnips a fair average crop, that is after the roots have been "topped and tailed" with the turnip hook. As a ton makes a fairly stiff cartload for one horse on soft ground, it will readily be seen that these nearly forty acres of roots (swedes and mangels) will require some hauling. We follow the now almost general practice of growing common turnips for the width of the drill all round the field, and where we have two fields or more devoted to roots for feeding purposes, half of each is given to swedes and the rest to mangels, the idea being to dodge the total loss of either crop.

Potatoes we use to some extent in the place of wheat in the course of crop rotation, which, in this district, is on the four-course system, a condition of tenancy just here being that a place should be farmed on that system.

ERNEST S. SANDERS.

"The Bridge Farm," Newport, England.

Points in Beef Cattle.

At this season of the year it becomes the farmer to study how best soil fertility can be maintained. Observation, as well as experiments, show that this can in no way be better accomplished than by feeding the coarse grains and fodder on the farm. The advantage of feeding stock, then, is twofold—fattening stock, and enriching the land. Thus, soil cultivation, crop rotation and stock-keeping are indissolubly bound together.

My attention has been drawn during the last few years to the vast number of poorly-bred cattle, as compared with well-bred ones, and I have come to the conclusion that in many cases it was not owing to indiffernce, but to a lack of knowledge of what constituted a beef animal, and the extra benefit derived therefrom. I have heard it said that one could winter two or three scrub cattle on the same feed that it took to winter one good animal. This is a fallacy, as a well-bred steer, fed on the same rotation as an inferior one, will be in the better condition of the two, and when finished for export will bring about 5c. per pound, where the other will fetch from 2c. to 3c. per pound, or a difference, weight considered, of about \$25 to \$50. Now, this being a fact, and feed being high this winter, it becomes us more than ever to feed those animals which will give us the greatest gain and best returns for the amount of feed consumed.

I will endeavor to point out and describe some of the important points that go to make up a prime export steer. We like a deep, low-set, blocky steer, with



Shorthorn Heifer, Queen Ideal.

Fifteen months old. Winner of first prize at the International Show, Chicago, and the Ontario Winter Fair. Owned by R. A. & J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont.

like, while the heavier work devolves upon the other large and heavier horses.

At present, we have in our cow stables, and the fold-yards attached thereto, something like seventy head of cattle, all bullocks or barren heifers, rapidly getting fit for the butcher market. To feed these cattle we require about two tons of pulped turnips per day, mixed with chaff and cut straw or hay, in quantity governed by the discretion of the cowman, besides a variety of "corn" meals also, whose quantity is controlled by the cowman.

The first business of the cowman after breakfast on Monday is to prepare this food in sufficient

a straight top and underline; a short head, wide between the eyes, with large nostrils, indicating a good respiratory system. The eyes mild, indicating a quiet animal; neck of medium length, blending nicely into the shoulders, which should be smooth and well covered with flesh, and well laid back into the ribs, compact and moderately broad on top; brisket prominent, with fore legs well set apart; fore legs straight and short; arm broad and well muscled. The body should be deep, with good spring of rib, and large heartgirth, leaving no depression back of the shoulders, indicating a good constitution; back, broad, straight and evenly covered with flesh—this is important, as it is here we get the highest-priced cuts of beef. Flank full, and even with underline; hind quarters should be wide and smooth between the hook bones, and should be well-filled back to the pin bones, smooth and not patchy; the thighs full and deep; legs straight and short.

In addition to the above description, a beef animal should have a nice mellow feel under the hand, with rather long silky hair, which is an indication that the animal is in a thriving condition.

There are different methods of feeding, and we have to consider the feed at our disposal, the main object in successful feeding being to keep the animal gaining in weight (not merely existing) at the lowest possible cost. In fattening steers for export, I prefer having them as uniform in size as possible, having them all dehorned, and feeding them loose. G. T. THOMSON.
Kent Co., Ont.

Don't Kill the Breeding Sows. □

Owing to the recent low prices of pork there will be a strong disposition on the part of many farmers to slaughter the breeders, and thus curtail production. Some say there is little enough in hog-raising when prices are fifty per cent. better than they are this season, and the majority will agree that when they are as low as now, with present prices of grain, there is little if any margin of profit. Yet the wise man will not slay the breeders because for the present the price is too low to please. With many there is a tendency to drop out of business at the first signs of depression, when that is the very time to keep cool and stand firm. The shifting, speculative individual, drifting with every puff of wind, is not the successful one in the race. This, in reality, is a most opportune time for the producer to look about him and take his bearings. When the demand is slow is the best time to secure good foundation stock for breeding purposes, and the farmer who has a poor strain, unprolific, delicate in constitution, slow maturing, hard feeders, or bad type for the trade, may find it most economical to get rid of the bad and secure those which will be more remunerative. Then, when satisfactory prices return (as they surely will), he is ready with a first-class article. If the depression should have the effect of ridding the country of the useless, undesirable quality so damaging to the market, so much the better.

However, the market for hogs is no worse than for cattle, and there would be but little gained in turning off the hogs and increasing the cattle stock. Horses now are in good demand, with very attractive prices, and they offer an alluring field for some, but by the time one raises a horse to a marketable age there may be less demand and lower prices, and during that time hogs may be high and low two or three times, if past experience is any criterion. There is room on any farm for all the classes of stock mentioned, and more, and the sensible farmer will have a variety and will keep up his standing stock through good and bad markets alike, being careful to avoid becoming overstocked. Then when markets are good, he is at his best, and when bad he is better prepared to meet the conditions, for the best quality will always find ready buyers and bring the top prices.

It is the height of folly to sell out the last hoof and let the pens stand idle. They have cost money, and should bring in their share of revenue with all investments on the farm. Every year the farmer is out of business in any line of stock-raising he loses just that much time by the experience he misses, all of which he needs if he would be successful. Besides, most farmers have grown a certain amount of hog feed that will pay better if fed to hogs than if sold from the farm, especially if the manure is turned to good account. The best way is not to sell off all, but to use economy with the usual numbers, by keeping nothing but the most profitable type of pig; by using the cheapest food available, if suitable, and by feeding and managing so as to get the best results from the food given—find leaks and stop them. There certainly is not any money in the business for the man who will not study the situation from every viewpoint. After all, it is far safer to stick to the pigs and not shift from one thing to another. They will soon have their innings again, and on the whole they are moneymakers when given fair play. Besides, a few hogs are necessary on every farm to use up stuff which would otherwise be wasted. J. R. H.
Wentworth Co., Ont.

Another Premium Winner.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of premiums, and to congratulate you on your good judgment in selecting ones of such high order of merit. Wishing you and your esteemed publication the greatest success that you deserve in the coming year. E. R. BRECKON.
Halton, Ont.

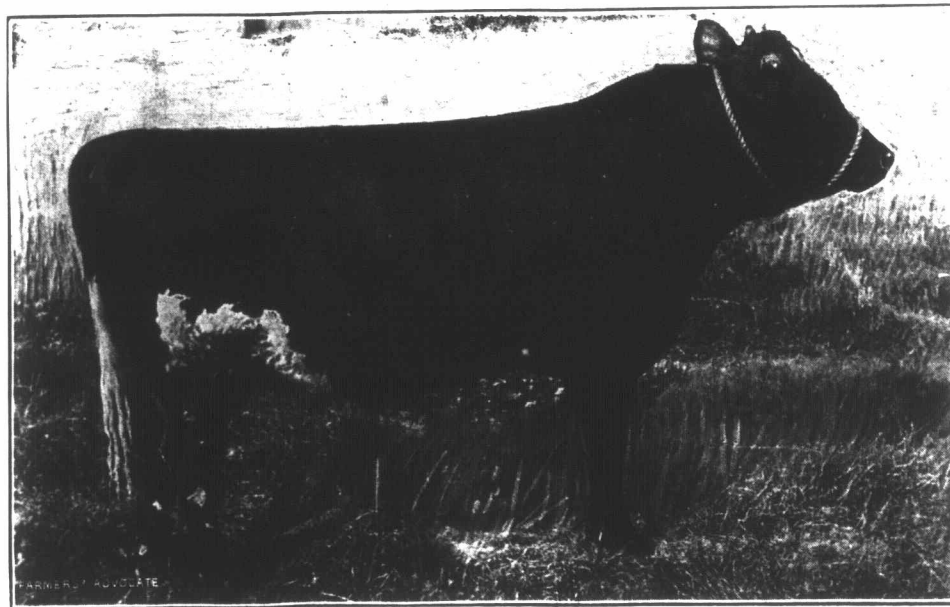
What Constitutes a Good Pedigree.

It is a very evident fact that this question cannot be properly answered by many who should be able to do so. At the outset I may say that I am writing from the viewpoint of a Shorthorn breeder; however, I feel safe in including breeders and patronizers of all classes of blooded stock.

To be a successful breeder or handler of stock it is very important to be a good judge of individual merit, and not one iota less important is it to be well posted and schooled in pedigrees. We often find very good judges of individuality who are wholly at sea when it comes to summing up the inherent qualities of an animal as set forth in its lines of breeding.

In studying a pedigree one should endeavor to learn as much as possible of the characteristics and breeding of the individuals included in each line of descent. If all the ancestors of an animal have been good individuals, conforming to a fixed type of excellence, and being free from serious defects, its inherited peculiarities should be valued not only in the individual itself, but for the reliance one can place in it to transmit the dominate characters of the family to the offspring. If, on the other hand, the ancestors have possessed less merit, or if they present striking variations of conformation and quality, the dominate characteristics of the animal as determined by inheritance cannot be foretold with any certainty, and it cannot be depended upon to transmit the most desirable qualities of its ancestors as dominate characters to its offspring.

Of course, it is impossible for us to acquire complete information about an animal's breeding, on account of the long line of ancestors, but there is much that may be known if our inclination causes a desire to fathom the labyrinths of pedigree lore. All true breeders love to look over a well-nigh perfect specimen of their chosen breed, but, it strikes me, much of the enchantment in store for a breeder is not enjoyed unless he is a student in pedigrees.



Count Cecil.

Shorthorn bull. Born September, 1903. Bred and owned by A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont. (See Gossip.)

Just to make my point: I think we should value cattle that have been in the hands of any of the master breeders for some generations above those bred by men who have had no definite standard of excellence in view. All breeders believe in the principle of atavistic descent, which is simply a phase of the law of heredity. Since this is the case, we must value an animal from the herd of a careful, competent breeder more highly than one from the herd of a breeder who has shown lack of skill. An animal from the judiciously-bred herd can be relied upon to produce something comely with much more certainty than one from the promiscuously-bred herd. The latter may even be the better individual (by chance), but it is not supported by so strong an array of ancestors, and, as a consequence, is correspondingly weak in transmitting its individual qualities to its offspring.

It is plain to be seen that the value of an animal for breeding purposes does not depend entirely upon its individual merit, but also upon its pedigree, which represents the sum of its inherited qualities.

In choosing breeding stock, if we can secure the happy combination of rare individuality and choice breeding, we are fortunate indeed; but where it is not possible, the purchaser should not lose sight of the fact that excellence in conformation alone is not a safe bar to ill effects that are apt to follow from the use of an animal lacking in strong ancestry.

It seems to me that all men who feed or breed cattle, be they grade or pure-bred, should be posted along this line. It may seem unimportant to the breeder and feeder of grade cattle, but he depends upon those cattle for his breed and butter; then why not put your best thoughts and endeavors into your work? Do not be content to breed to any grayhound specimen of a beef animal, use the best attainable. The best is never any too good.

There are many breeders of Shorthorns, in a small way, who take very little pains to post themselves in

this line, and when they come to purchase or select a bull for use, it is pretty much a game of "blind-man's-buff" with them, so far as the value of the bull's breeding is concerned.

As in other studies, there is no royal road to learning in this line, but a constant perusal of tabulated pedigrees, careful reading of footnotes, and the intelligent reading of good stock papers like the "Farmer's Advocate" will work wonders in the way of enlightening one.

When I think of the mistakes made, and the narrow escapes experienced (unknowingly) by some breeders, I do not think I can do better than close with the lines from Pope:

"A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not of the Pierian spring;
There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely sobers us again."

Wellington Co., Ont.

A. EDWARD MEYER.

FARM.

The Education of the Young Farmer.

By D. Lawrence.

Quite a number of years ago I had the privilege of hearing the Hon. G. W. Ross, then Minister of Education, deliver an address at the opening of a Collegiate Institute, in which he remarked that while the Education Department was no doubt anxious to teach the three "R's," yet he felt that the principal object was to train the youth to think for themselves, and to weigh every question in their own minds. He believed that the bondage of one mind to another was the principal cause of the too prevalent partizanship in politics and religion, and a cause of great ignorance. The farmer's son who is to be the coming farmer should remain at school until

he has passed the entrance examination, and, if possible, should take a year or two at a Collegiate Institute. He should by all means take up Latin, because so many of our words are derived from that language that it is almost a necessity to have the groundwork of the Latin language in order to understand our own. The young farmer should avoid trashy novels, but since he is so dependent upon the God of nature, he should delve deep into nature study, and take up chemistry and botany. The chemical formation of the different soils should be closely studied; and as we are now so much interested in the work of the different kinds of bacteria and microbes (some helpful and some harmful), the young farmer ought to know all about these almost unseen forces around us. He is so dependent upon the animals that he ought to be a diligent student of their wants and requirements, and should find out with what conditions and rations they will best grow into money. He should also study the best works on veterinary surgery. Every farmer should be able to treat all ordinary cases of sickness, and should always keep in mind the old adage, "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." A course at the Veterinary College would be very good to those who can afford it, but a young man can get to be very well informed by reading, careful study, and intelligent observation. Above everything, he should learn to be kind to the animals—they respond very much to kind treatment.

It would be a good idea for the young farmer to work for a good carpenter for a few months, to learn to be handy with tools, and be able to make repairs. He should be a close student of the "Farmer's Advocate," which, beyond all controversy, is one of the very best agricultural journals. He should not only read the articles from the pens of experienced and successful men, but he should think and experiment for himself along the lines indicated. Another point I would strongly urge is that of perseverance in any given line. So many try one line, say dairying for a time, and perhaps change to keeping steers, and perhaps after a further number of years take to raising pure-bred cattle; now he will not be nearly as likely to achieve success in that way as if he made a careful selection of a system and stuck to it.

Doctors and nurses take what are called post graduate courses, and so should the coming farmer. He should learn to do all kinds of work thoroughly well at home, and then should go and hire out for a year at least, with the most successful farmer that he can find, who follows the system of agriculture or breeding that he is intending to pursue. It would be better to

go a considerable distance from home, so that he could see a change in conditions. He should learn to do everything well. He should be a very close observer, make a note of all experiments, and keep a diary whether working for himself or others; he should train his mind to retain the different facts ascertained—there is so much in the training of the mind! The education is not completed when he leaves school; in a sense it is only beginning. At school his powers of thought and observation have just been developed, so that he is prepared to go out into the world and learn.

It has been said very truthfully that "agriculture is the noblest profession of man." Why? Because the agriculturist is a co-worker with the Mighty Maker of all. The God of nature sends the frost and snow; the farmer prepares the soil and sows the seed, and God sends the rain and the sunshine, and the harvest rewards are just in proportion to the perseverance and zeal displayed in complying with the stern and inflexible laws of nature. As a man sows so shall he also reap.

Ebenezar Villa.

How to Install a Rural Telephone.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—The first step to be taken in establishing a rural telephone is to call a public meeting of all persons interested, to form a joint stock company, with a board of not less than five directors, get out stock sheets, and get the necessary stock subscribed; then if it is a long line, the next step will be to get out a charter from the Government.

Our poles cost us 50 cents each, 35 to the mile; digging holes and erecting poles, 20 cents each pole; best 'phones cost each \$16. Wire varies in price according to size; it can be got from the Dominion Wire Co., Montreal. We use No. 9 galvanized telephone wire. B. and B. insulators cost \$1.75 per hundred, and freight; side blocks about the same, and freight; insulated wire for putting in 'phones, 46 cents a pound; ground rods, 20 cents each. This is all for a bridging telephone line with one wire. It works extra well in all weather, and we have over fifty miles of such line through this part of the country. Switch boards cost from \$1.50 upwards, according to number of lines to switch. You can put up a line and equip it for about \$60 or \$65 per mile. Poles should be 22 feet above ground at all cross-roads, and not less than six inches in diameter at top end; 30 or 32 to the mile will do, but 35 is better for heavy wire, which will stand more 'phones on it than light wire. We have a 'phone every three miles along our line, but after about 10 or 12 'phones come on a line it is better to cut it, and put in a switch to connect the whole line. We call the offices with rings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7; that is, if we want say 6, we ring six times; if we want office No. 4, we ring four times, and so on. I have installed some of the 'phones and extension bells. These bells are put in bedrooms to call operators at night. We charge 15 cents per message over the line, short or long, and pay each operator 20 per cent. on the money he takes in; messenger fees extra.

I would advise any one or more parties starting a line to get someone who understands these lines for one or two days to show them everything.

THOS. BEGLEY,

Secretary, Egerton Telephone Co.

Wellington Co., Ont.

Don't Question the Gospel.

A Constant Reader says: "I have plowed up this fall considerable sod, and have been reading about seeding with clover and plowing under, etc., to enrich the soil. Will clover seed catch on fall-plowed sod? I rather doubt it, but would like to find out. How can I get rid of ox-eye daisy without using hoed crops?"

So much depends upon the nature of the seed-bed that is worked up in the spring, and the climatic conditions existing after seeding, that one cannot say with certainty whether or not clover seed will catch. If the sod broken up is not more than two or three years old, and sufficient soil has been turned up to make a good deep seed-bed, and that seed-bed is made mellow and warm, there is no reason why clover seed should not catch there. But it is frequently the case that sod is left until it is deep and tough, so that after the spring crop is sown the grass plants are so vigorous that they send up a new growth that smothers the weaker plants of clover and newly-sown grasses. On such a soil there would be no particular need to sow clover to enrich the land in humus. As for the daisy, it is a weed that grows to best advantage in old sod, and is rarely seen in grain fields where a short rotation is followed. Where the land is left in sod for many years, and the daisy flourishes, sheep should be allowed to pasture upon it, and they will keep it in check. It is, however, impossible to get the most out of land that does not produce a hoed crop quite frequently. Eastern Canadian soil is best adapted to the growing of stock, dairying, fruit-raising, etc. It cannot compete with the cheaper lands of the west in grain growing. We should, therefore, grow corn, roots, clover, mixed grains, fodder crops, etc., and by this means we will obtain the maximum production of the soil, and keep it clean of weeds.

The Farmer's Wood-lot.

By Judson F. Clark, Ph. D.

V.—TREE-PLANTING ON THE FARM.

In the last paper of this series, the problem of what to plant, with notes on the obtaining of desirable planting stock, was discussed. It remains to consider methods of planting and propagation from seed in the case of those trees which cannot be transplanted satisfactorily. The preparation of the soil, the manner of mixing the different species chosen, the setting out of the trees, and the after care of the plantation are all of the greatest importance.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.—Wherever it is practicable to prepare the soil thoroughly, it is very desirable that it be as well prepared for the setting out trees as for any other crop. If the land be very rough it may not be possible to do anything in the way of preparation. In such cases all that can be done is to use extra good planting stock and plant with greater care. If the land be soddy, cut out about 20 inches square of the sod, plant the tree, and replace the sod in an inverted position. It will then serve as a mulch.

THE MIXING OF SPECIES IN PLANTATIONS.—As a rule plantations should be of several species. Such plantations give a diversity of product, and are less liable to serious ravages by insects and diseases. The mixing of the species should, however, be groupwise, rather than by alternating rows or alternating species in the rows. The groupwise mixture secures all the advantages of other methods of mixing, and has in addition the advantage of admitting of planting the different kinds of trees used on the particular soils in the wood-lot which they are best adapted to utilize to the best advantage. Thus, we would naturally place



W. J. Black, B. S. A.

One of the Editors of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," recently appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba.

a group of white pine on a gravelly ridge or knoll; a group of black ash on a low, poorly-drained area, and so forth. In other words, each species in the place where it can do the most good.

Another and almost equally important advantage will be that the trees in each group will have a similar height growth habit. This will result in the production of a better quality of timber. The mixing of trees by alternating the species in the row is admissible and desirable in the case of a few trees which, because of the open character of their crowns, do not make a good soil cover. The black walnut is a good example of such a tree. In planting it should be alternated with hard maple or other shade-enduring tree. The maple thus intermixed will not amount to much, so far as the timber is concerned, for the walnut will quickly outgrow it and shade it, preventing any considerable growth. The maple, however, is capable of living and growing slowly under the shade of the walnut, and provides an excellent soil cover, and thereby greatly increases the vigor of the growth of the main walnut crop.

THE PLANTING.—There are just two secrets of success in planting trees, and both need to be used together. They are:

1. Keep the roots from being dried out by sun or wind; and

2. Plant the little tree so firmly that it would seem that it would break rather than pull up on being grasped by the top.

All the planting tools necessary are a good hoe, and a bucket with a few inches of water or thin mud in the bottom, in which the roots of the little trees to be planted are kept. In placing the tree, spread out the roots as evenly as may be quickly done, fill in the soil and pack it firmly around the stem, using both feet to firm it. Finally, cover the surface with some loose soil, old leaves, inverted sod, or anything that is at hand for a mulch.

It is important that a sufficient number of trees be planted per acre to quickly cover the soil and to induce the trees to grow straight clean trunks. This should not be less than 1,500 per acre, and double that number would be considered still more satisfactory. The larger the number, however, the greater the cost both for planting stock and labor of planting. As a compromise between efficiency and economy, trees are commonly set five feet apart each way, which may be regarded as at once fairly efficient and economical. This requires 1,730 trees per acre. Where it is practicable to cultivate the trees for two or three years after planting, it is better to vary this to 6 x 4 feet. This gives 1,800 trees per acre, and cultivation may be continued a year longer between the six-foot rows than would be practicable where they are but five feet apart.

CULTIVATION OF PLANTATIONS.—Wherever practicable the cultivation of plantations should be carried on for at least two or three years after the trees are set out. This cultivation should be similar to that given a field of corn, and should be discontinued at the end of August, so as to enable the young trees to thoroughly mature their wood before the fall frosts.

The quality of the product of plantations of chestnut, catalpa and locust may be greatly improved by cutting back the young trees to the ground when they have become thoroughly established in the permanent plantation. This will be at the end of the first year, after setting out under favorable circumstances for growth, and at the end of the second year in other cases. This cutting back should be done late in autumn or early in spring before growth begins. The resulting sprout from the stump will give much straighter, cleaner stock, which is of especial advantage in growing fencing stock.

PLANTING OF NUTS.—The larger nuts, such as the chestnut, walnut and hickory, and the acorns of the oaks, are usually planted where the tree is wanted, for their taproot habit prevents their being transplanted satisfactorily. They may be planted with an iron or wooden dibble to a depth of about twice their own diameters in heavy soils, and three times their diameters in lighter soils, spacing them about three feet apart each way. This may be done either in the spring or fall, but if done in the fall the nuts should be slightly moistened and completely colored with red lead, otherwise the squirrels will very likely destroy the most of them.

Where fairly large trees are wanted for planting in the barnyard or along lanes where they must be above the reach of the live stock, oaks and nut trees should be grown the first year in boxes; the taproot on striking the bottom of the box will be forced to grow in a horizontal direction. Such trees can be as readily transplanted at the end of the first year as other trees. For general forest planting, however, it is better that the taproot strike directly downward, hence the desirability of planting the nut where the tree is wanted. The cultivation of such plantations is, of course, equally desirable, as in the case of plantations of young trees.

Cropping Drifting Sand.

A constant reader says: "Would you please inform me through your paper what would be best to sow on a piece of drifting sand? It has never been worked, and what is the best way to prepare the soil?"

It is always difficult to know just what to grow on such soils. Certain it is, they will not support the ordinary farm crops, so one must cast about for some other means of utilizing land that is too light for general farming. On small areas soil of this nature would suit admirably for a chicken farm, where, if it were convenient to a cheese factory, hogs could also be fed, and in time, with the aid of manure and green crops, alfalfa could be started and the redemption of the land would then be assured, and by raising poultry, hogs, small fruits, etc., a good living could be made off such land. If one is not in a position to go into this kind of farming, and has a field of light sandy soil as described, we would suggest that he either prepare to use it for growing pine, or get it full of humus, by putting on a coat of manure, followed by a crop of buckwheat, in early spring plowed down lightly; this in turn followed in the fall with a crop of rye, and, if necessary, a light coat of manure in winter. In the following spring a good seeding to alfalfa might be made, and the rye crop harrowed with a light harrow. If the alfalfa caught, which it should, careful treatment should be given it for a year, and then with occasional applications of manure good crops of hay might be secured for some years. One must remember that such a soil is poor in plant food, lacks in humus—the chief water retaining constituent of soils—and that it easily dries out. Treatment, therefore, should consist in supplying plant food by manuring, but by little at a time, as fertility soon leaches away in sandy soil. In providing humus through the decomposition of manure and green crops, and in conserving moisture by giving only shallow cultivation, which keeps the humus at the top, firms the lower layers of the soil, and when judiciously practiced helps to conserve moisture.

"If the Editor of this paper were a farmer he would have the "Farmer's Advocate," if it cost twice its subscription price. As it is, he reads it every week with much pleasure and profit. It is amazing that a paper of such size and excellence can be prepared, every week, for \$1.50 per year."—[Canadian Epworth Era.

Courses for Farmers' Sons.

In regard to the education of farmers' sons, it is truly said that the education of the farmer's son today largely determines the character and progress of the country to-morrow. I would not recommend the commercial college for the farmer's son, as I think it has a tendency to lead him away from the farm. As far as my observations go, the pupil who passes through the high school, and then takes some short winter courses at an agricultural college, with the reading of agricultural literature, attending farmers' institutes, and so on, receives sufficient education to start his life work. The main thing is to get the pupil interested in the farm, and if he has the ambition to be master of his calling he will make a successful farmer.

DONALD INNES.

Victoria Co., N. B.

Plowing Problems.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In the "Farmer's Advocate" of November 17th I noticed an article under the caption, "A Criticism on Plowing." I do not wish to criticize Mr. Hahn; he is all right as far as he goes. If he would just put a skimmer on his plow the stubble and trash would then be completely covered. I do not understand why the skimmer is not used more, especially in sod.

We now have an A1 agricultural paper, in the "Farmer's Advocate," and I for one would like to see more discussions. I would like Mr. Hahn to kindly give his opinion on skimmer plowing, or any brother farmer who has had experience with it.

Lincoln Co., Ont.

A. A. LUNDY.

Likes Beet Pulp.

The Berlin sugar factory last season shipped out 174 carloads of beet pulp to growers in all directions from Berlin, at distances varying from 70 to 80 miles. The following card indicates that as a food the pulp is appreciated:

"I received and was pleased with the pulp from factory. If the factory is still running send me another car. Will pay freight at Blyth. Please oblige.

"GILES JENKINS."

DAIRY.

Holsteins Have Come to Stay.

Twenty years ago the Holstein cow was practically unknown to the dairymen of Canada. The first arrivals in this country found the field already occupied for many years by the Ayrshire, the Jersey and the Shorthorn grade. Every cry that ignorance and prejudice could devise was directed against the black-and-white milk machines, but all without avail. Little by little prejudice was uprooted, and farmers were induced to try the new breed. In nearly every case a trial was sufficient to convince a man that he was on the right track. The average Canadian dairyman wants a cow that will give a good flow of milk of average quality, suitable for the cheese factory in summer and the creamery in winter, and yielding in the latter case plenty of skim milk for feeding pigs and calves. The Holstein has proved that she can fill the bill to a nicety; consequently, we find all the best dairy districts thickly dotted with grade Holsteins. Indeed, dairy instructors who are in the best position to know the facts say that during the past season of low prices the owners of black-and-whites were the only factory patrons who made any money at all. Economical milk production necessitates the use of the very best cows, and this means that the Holstein has come to stay.

One of the most potent factors in bringing the Holstein cow to the attention of the practical farmer has been the public test. Probably three-fourths of all the honors in show-ground dairy tests during the past fifteen years have been carried off by cows of this breed. At the present time the leading public test in Canada is that conducted at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph. Holsteins have always stood remarkably high in these Provincial competitions, and this year they made practically a clean sweep. The following list gives the records for 48 hours of the best six cows in the show, every one a pure-bred or grade Holstein:

Cow.	Pounds		Points.
	milk.	fat.	
Pearl	127.14	3.65	140.64
Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde ..	118.15	3.95	140.20
Queen De Kol 3rd	105.08	4.65	137.48
Queen Pietertje Mercedes ..	129.02	3.35	135.58
Adelaide Brooks De Kol ..	122.01	3.45	132.20
Violet	107.02	3.90	124.88

Points were allowed for amount of fat and of solids not fat; also for length of time in milk. Twenty-three cows were in the test, including Holsteins, Jerseys, Shorthorns and grades. The best Shorthorn scored 120.92 points, and the best Jersey 79.06 points.

Brant Co.

G. W. CLEMENS.

A Maryland Man's Opinion.

Mr. Geo. P. Martell, Grange, Bullo. Co., Md., U. S. A., says: "I have read the "Farmer's Advocate" for over three months, and find it to be one of the best papers I have ever read. I find it clear and useful to me, and hope that you may gain many more new subscribers in the States."

The Ontario Dairy School Situation.

The Province of Ontario is well equipped with dairy schools—the Eastern at Kingston, the seat of Queen's University, the Central at Guelph, in conjunction with the Agricultural College, and the Western at the town of Strathroy in West Middlesex. Eastern Ontario is the home of an old and flourishing dairy industry. The farmers there early perceived its value, and with intelligence and persistence, specialized in the industry. Like the one in the west, the Eastern Dairymen's Association has been aggressive and helpful. Everywhere, herds of cows were built up on the basis of good dairy blood. Sons have followed in the footsteps of their fathers and pursued dairying. Under such conditions a dairy school was bound to be appreciated, and to attract strong classes of students. The Central School at Guelph provides instruction that is essential in the regular agricultural college course, besides offering special dairy-school courses. Its alliance with the College, and the presence of the departments of chemistry, bacteriology, etc., and the general advantages arising from connection with a great institution like the College, give the school a natural vantage ground. A glance at the map will show also that Guelph is adjacent to the districts of Oxford, Huron, Grey, Perth, East Elgin and East Middlesex, and others, in a group of counties long famous for their outstanding success in cheese and butter making. From these large classes of good dairy students should be regularly forthcoming to fill the ranks of new makers. The south-western peninsula of Ontario, however, has never taken so kindly to dairying. Corn, hogs, sugar beets, beans, fruit, tobacco, hay, general grain crops, horses, beef cattle and grazing having been the favorites, and for years dairy cows have been regularly sold in car lots to drovers for dairy farmers further east as money-making machines. Consequently, the Strathroy School, situated only about ninety miles west of Guelph, has not had an easy row to hoe, although well equipped and managed. That it has done as well as it has is to the credit of the superintendents, and not to the wisdom of its location. The initial outlay was some \$15,000, since which there has been, doubtless, many improvements. Last year, the cost of maintenance was \$3,140, the students all together numbering only about eighteen. This winter the class will probably be larger, and there will be a dozen or more ladies in the domestic science class. There is a decrease this year in the quantity of milk received and manufactured into butter. The Government should leave this work to private enterprise. It is a fair subject for consideration, whether the dairy interests of Western Ontario would not be better served, after this season, by concentrating the dairy-school work at the Guelph institution, the staff and equipment of which could then be increased accordingly, and the work of investigating present-day dairy problems be prosecuted on enlarged plans and with renewed vigor. Provision for advanced classes at Guelph should be such as to induce cheese and butter makers of experience to return from time to time and brush up on the

very latest points in science and practice. There is great gain in strength and enthusiasm from numbers. At present, the dairy-school interests of Western Ontario are divided, but consolidated at Guelph there is no reason why the Ontario Agricultural College Dairy School should not only be the outstanding institution of Canada, but of the whole continent.

Pasteurizing and Preservatives.

At the Guelph Dairy School in December, cream was collected twice a week so as to give students practice with this method of conducting creameries. We regret that the quality of butter made from this cream was wholly unsatisfactory. Experiments were made to see the effect of pasteurization. One-half a delivery was pasteurized and ripened, and the other half was ripened without pasteurization. In the judgment of the instructors and class the pasteurization added at least one cent per pound to the value of the butter. However, this butter was worth at least five cents per pound less than the butter made from the whole milk delivered. From our experience during several winters we should judge it a very difficult matter to make first-class butter from cream collected twice a week. We should not care to risk our reputation on such butter.

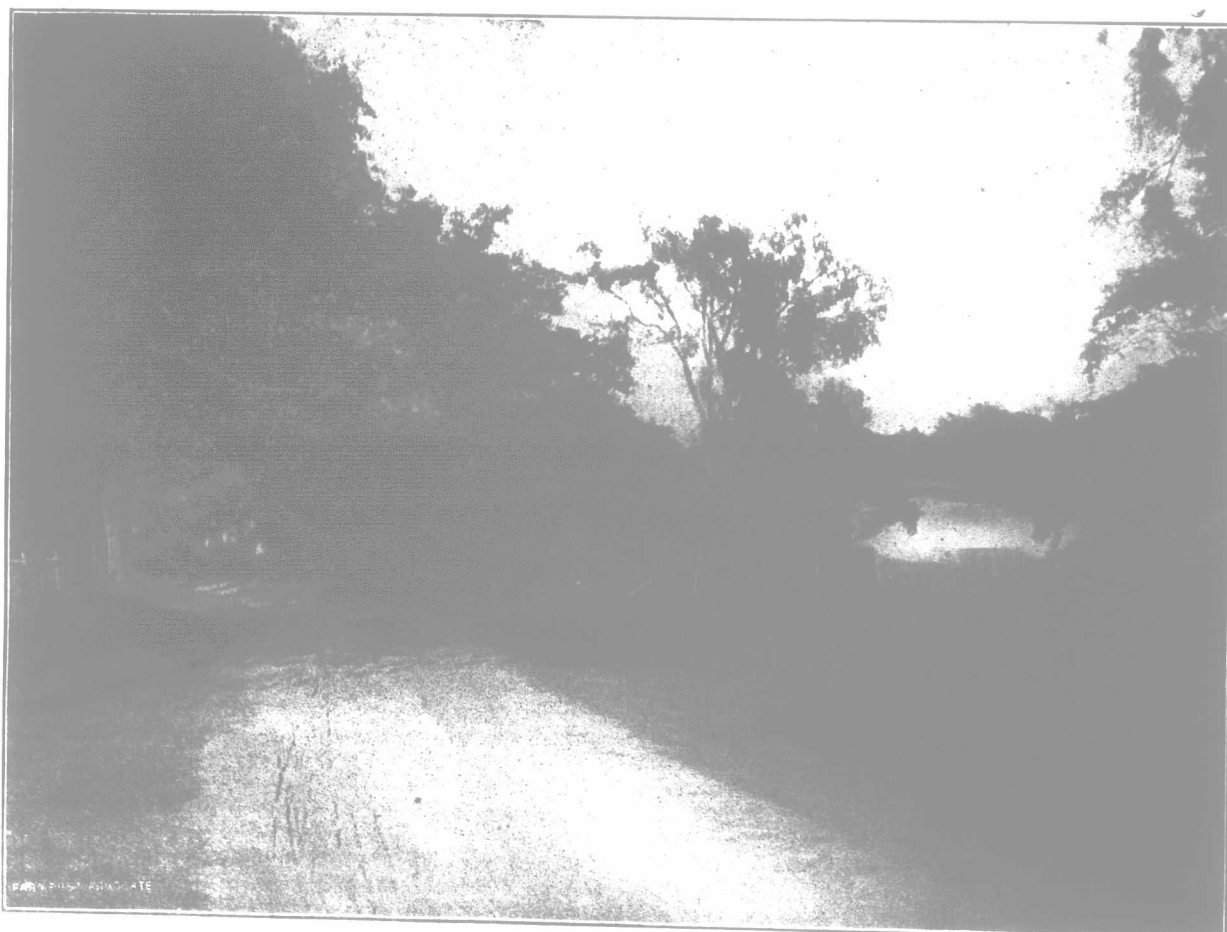
EXPERIMENTS WITH PRESERVATIVES.—The creamery class made an experiment, using borax and three commercial preservatives, at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and one print with salt, at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per pound of butter. The seven prints of butter were put in a room where the temperature was about 70 degrees F: At the end of about three weeks they were judged. The sample in which salt alone was used had a decided "off" flavor, those with preservatives were sweet and nice. Those with $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. preservative had a "preservative" smell and taste. Those with $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. were quite as good in flavor and lacked the objectionable flavor of preservative. These results agree with experiments conducted during the past season, in which it was found that $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. preservative was sufficient to hold the flavor of the butter, and that $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. is liable to impart an objectionable flavor. These are valuable points for creamery men who use this method of preparing saltless butter, for which there appears to be a growing demand in the British markets.

H. H. DEAN.

Milk Inspectors, Dealers and Producers.

The City of Ottawa has the honor of being the only city in Ontario whose Board of Health took sufficient interest in the milk supply of the city to send their inspector, Mr. George C. LaFlamme, for instruction at the Guelph Dairy School, in up-to-date methods of producing milk, testing milk, the bacterial contamination of milk, etc. We feel quite sure that nearly all the men whose duty it is to inspect dairies, offer suggestions as to improvements, see that milk sold to customers is of proper quality and not adulterated with impure water, skim milk, etc., would be glad to avail themselves of a short dairy course along these lines.

Last year a sample of milk, which the person who brought it said had been purchased from a milkman in a prominent city, had a lactometer reading of 17.9 and 1.3 per cent. fat, and 6.1 per cent. of solids. This sample was more than one-half added water. Not only this, but the flavor of the sample indicated that the water which had been added was impure water. There are also the questions of preservatives, coloring



On a Canadian Roadway.

substances, cream thickeners, etc. We recently had a sample of cream bought in a city, which contained a large percentage of formalin. The purchaser reported that the cream would not sour, no matter how long it was kept. No wonder it didn't sour! The wonder is that the persons using it were not seriously ill. It is evident from the indifference displayed by some cities and towns that they do not take that healthy interest in the milk question which its importance warrants.

By bringing together the milk inspectors, milk dealers and milk producers, we feel certain that a marked improvement in the milk supply of our towns and cities would soon be effected. By this means also, no doubt improved provincial legislation could be got. At present every municipality is practically a law unto itself, so far as milk supply is concerned. Milkmen feel that in some cases the local regulations are unjust and unworkable. The best way to remove these and bring about a better condition is to have a friendly conference, whereby these apparent grievances and injustices may be adjusted or removed.

Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Convention.

The dairymen of Eastern Ontario held their 28th annual convention at Brockville, on January 4th, 5th and 6th. The meeting was in every way an immense success. The town was for three days a veritable Mecca of the men who are behind what is undoubtedly Eastern Ontario's greatest industry, dairying. Brockville is a bright town—according to the President of the Association, it is the brightest and best town in Canada. Its citizens are broad-minded and public spirited, and everything the people of Brockville or of Eastern Ontario attempt to do is always well done.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President, D. Derbyshire, M. P., in his opening address referred to the early struggles of the association, and told of recent progress. Formerly it was individual effort that kept the industry alive; now they had co-operation and Government assistance. By means of the syndicate plan, and a definite system of instruction, they had succeeded in improving the quality of the product. Great credit was due Mr. G. G. Publow for his untiring efforts as Chief of the Instructors. The growth of the dairy schools was commented upon, and the assistance of both Provincial and Dominion Depts. of Agriculture highly commended. The dairymen had now assembled for a definite purpose—to correct errors and diffuse the best knowledge among dairymen, both farmers and manufacturers.

The make in 1904 was about 2,700,000 boxes of cheese, worth about \$20,000,000, or about 300,000 boxes and \$7,000,000 short of the product of the previous year. Butter, on the other hand, amounted to \$7,500,000, an increase of nearly \$2,000,000 over the previous year. The total export of dairy and bacon products amounted to \$41,000,000, or about \$6,500,000 short of last year. With the experience of the past year, the record of the future should be better. This can only be accomplished by united effort, by producing the cleanest and best milk, with the most up-to-date factories, improved curing-rooms, and better transportation facilities. With these things accomplished, 1905 should be the banner year of the association.

A CENSUS OF COWS.

The remainder of the morning session was taken up with a discussion of a very interesting cow census, taken by Mr. C. F. Whitley, of the Central Experimental Farm. By a series of charts, Mr. Whitley gave the audience some interesting food for thought. In one case 22 cows during June gave a yield of 171,845 pounds of milk, 722.5 pounds fat; average per cow, 811 pounds milk, with a test of 4.0; 32.4 pounds of fat, and a general June average of 652 pounds milk, 3.8 test 25 lbs. fat. In one herd of eleven cows every animal was below the average, the range being from 280 per cow to 805, and this herd consisted largely of Jerseys, Holsteins, Guernseys, Ayrshires, and native-bred stock. In contrast to this, in another herd of 12 cows, the yield per cow ranged from 830 to 1,115 pounds per cow, so that every cow in this herd was above the average; yet this herd was made up of practically the same breeds, which goes to show the importance of individuality in a herd of cows. In another case for July, in a herd of twenty-seven cows, the total yield was 13,760 pounds milk, 473.7 pounds fat; average per cow, 509 lbs., 17.5 lbs. fat, test 3.5.

Another record is that of six cows, which gave 2,515 lbs. milk, while another dairy of 12 cows gave 8,020 lbs. milk, or twice as many cows gave three times as much milk. In the month of September one lot of 23 cows gave 8,120 lbs. milk, and another lot of the same number gave 11,200 lbs.

Weeding out must be done. Let us mix farming with figures. If we do this we can increase the average yield per cow in the next five years fully 40 per cent. Nearly every farmer has cows

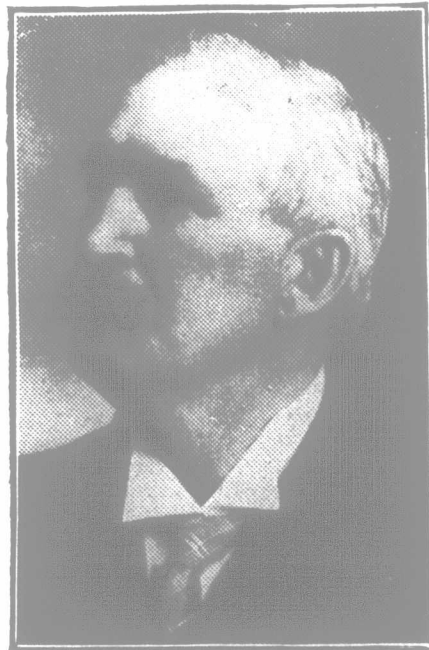
on which he loses money. You can't tell until you figure it out. Try it and see.

In a test of 14 cows for three months the cows ranged from 40 to 114 lbs. of butter. The best nearly three times the worst! The average was 81 lbs., while the average of all the cows tested in the same time was 98 lbs. In another herd a good average was struck, where for five months the yield was 190 lbs., or every cow above the census average.

These figures are encouraging. By use of the scales, the Babcock test, and by having a standard of at least 6,000 lbs. of milk or 250 lbs. of butter, and by weeding close to that standard, great improvement would be made in the Canadian dairy cow. Denmark has raised the average butter production per cow 47 lbs. in three years. What Denmark has done Canada can do, and do better. The work is before us. "It's up to us."

THE DAIRY HERD.

At the afternoon meeting Prof. Grisdale, Ottawa, gave an interesting address on the "Building up of the Dairy Herd." After discussing the proper conformation for a dairy animal, he took up the important question of care and feeding. He cited cases, showing where care in feeding and management had made an increase of over 30 per cent. in the yield of milk and butter, and an increase from \$25 to \$40 in the returns. In another case in a herd of Ayrshires, the return in three years had, by judicious feeding, been increased from \$37 per cow to \$51.22 per cow, and the yield of milk from 5,414 lbs. to 6,455 lbs. per cow, and at the same time the cost of feeding was lowered \$2 per cow per year. A record should be kept showing what each cow was doing, and in a few years a herd could be graded up. He mentioned the case of a farmer in the Ottawa valley, who gradually worked his herd up from



D. Derbyshire, M. P.
President Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association.

\$30 per animal to \$40, then to \$54, and eventually to \$70.

Prof. Grisdale, in referring to the records at Ottawa, said that the most profitable cow they had was a small Canadian cow that gave 62 lbs. milk per day. Butter could be produced from her milk for 9c. per pound, as against 10c. in the case of a Guernsey and Ayrshire animal, and 13c. in the case of a Shorthorn, and her milk was of richer quality. Of her output of \$100, \$58 was clear profit. Speaking of Ayrshires, he said the average production had, during the past three years, been increased 1,000 pounds. In concluding, Prof. Grisdale said it pays to buy cows of a good milking strain.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE HERD.

Mr. Henry Glendinning, the big man from Manilla, and a familiar figure on institute platforms throughout Ontario, spoke on the management of the dairy herd. The cost of production is the all-important factor to the farmer. He cannot control the markets, or the range of prices, but he has largely under his control the cost of production. In the management of the herd we should aim to produce as nearly as possible such conditions as we have in the month of June. Such conditions could be prolonged by growing lucerne. Then the next best substitute for June grass was corn ensilage and bran. Speaking of the fly scourge, Mr. Glendinning recommended the use of crude petroleum. It was cheap, and if sprayed on the cows three or four times a week would generally prove effective. Speaking of ensilage, someone inquired what kind of a silo? Round, cement silo, was the reply. What about frozen

ensilage? Not very objectionable, but if the edges of the pile are kept somewhat lower than the middle it would not freeze. Of course freezing in the field is objectionable, but better have it frozen than cut too green.

STABLE SANITATION.

Hon. John Gould, of Ohio, speaking on the above subject, made a strong plea for more light and air in our stables. He unhesitatingly condemned the bank barn, and stated that a cow would throw off 8 lbs. moisture in 24 hours. This, if proper ventilation be lacking, is precipitated on walls and windows. The stable should be as tight as a house; therefore, there is great need of ventilation. Each cow should have 600 cubic feet of air space. The air should enter at floor and leave from near the floor, with a ventilator going about two feet above ridge of roof. The barn problem is a difficult one; it requires care and thought in this country, for remember that in the barn you must have as nearly as possible similar conditions to those outside; in fact, the ideal barn would be all outside boxed up, warm, dry, light and comfortable.

Evening Session.

The evening meeting is not usually devoted to a discussion of the technical problems of the dairy industry. It partakes more of the nature of a gala performance, as the Hon. Sydney Fisher stated. At the same time the speeches were excellent, and on Wednesday evening Brockville listened to some of Canada's best speakers. After the Mayor and Mayor-elect had extended on behalf of the town a hearty welcome to the members and friends of the association, and Mr. John R. Dargavel had responded on behalf of the association, the chairman introduced Dr. Moore, of Ottawa. Mr. Moore spoke on the question of tuberculosis, pointing out the relations between human and bovine forms of the disease, and showing how the dairymen of the country should be interested in the subject. He pointed out the danger of infection by taking into the system the germ of the disease. Proper sanitation, open air and wholesome food are the remedies.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Prof. Robertson, in making his farewell remarks as an officer of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, gave one of his usual rousing addresses. Speaking of the cow census, he said that he thought one-half the cows should have been slaughtered. The attention of the Association should be directed to the producer. Leave the manufacturer and buyer, and get at the producing end of the business. In 1886, Ontario sold \$40,000,000 worth of food products, and for the year ending June, 1904, our sales amounted to \$100,000,000, and besides this the Province fed more people, and fed them better. Speaking of the value of education along agricultural lines, Prof. Robertson pointed out that Denmark received \$85,000,000 more than is received for the same quantity of the average quality usually placed upon the English market. In conclusion, he made a strong plea for better education for the boys and girls. They had, during the past six years, improved the buildings of the farm to the extent of millions of dollars. They could afford to spend a large sum on race meets and attractions at our fall fairs. Then, why not give something out of the fullness of their prosperity for the better education of the children?

DAIRY-INSTRUCTION WORK IN EASTERN ONTARIO.

Mr. G. G. Publow, Chief of the Dairy Instructors for Eastern Ontario, was the first speaker on Thursday morning. During the past year, over six hundred and fifteen factories applied for the services of an instructor. This was an increase over last year of sixty-four factories, and required an increase in the number of syndicates from twenty-two to twenty-five. Some applications for help were not received until late in the season, and some difficulty was experienced in giving all the assistance needed. Twenty-five men were employed during the past season. These men received a salary of \$700.00, out of which they have to pay their own expenses, and the thoroughness of the work and the painstaking efforts of the men cannot be too highly commended.

These 615 factories received a total of 4,263 visits; 60,450 tests were made for adulteration. Of these, only 306 proved to be tampered with, 209 showing a deficiency of butter-fat, 97 contained added water. In some cases, the instructors visited the patrons, giving instruction in the proper care of milk. Some 3,841 personal visits of this kind were made, and the effect is clearly noticeable in the improved quality of the milk. Besides the visits to factories and patrons, 108 meetings were held, with an average attendance of 37, but, unfortunately, those who attend the meetings are generally those who need instruction least. But they do serve to bring before the people the work of the instructors, and the need for improvement, and, as a result, \$99,085 was spent in the building and equipment of new factories, and remodeling and beautifying old ones during the past year, as compared with an expenditure of \$40,536 during the season of 1903.

WINTER MEETINGS.

Mr. Publow was of the opinion that more could be done by holding these meetings during the winter months, at the time of the annual business meetings of the factories. There is still vast room for improvement. Many factories have asked for speakers at these meetings, and arrangements will probably be made with the Department of Agriculture to have something done along this line.

The improvements most needed are: better means of controlling the temperatures of the curing-rooms, better floors in the making-rooms, better drainage and sanitary conditions, improved water supply, and more attractive surroundings.

Wherever we find first-class equipment, there we almost invariably find a good product, but with small, poorly-equipped factories, with indifferent patrons and poor makers at low wages, trouble was always to be found. The most common defects were acidity, weak-bodied, yeasty and bad-flavored cheese. These faults were especially prevalent in the fore part of the season. To overcome the difficulty, a meeting of the instructors was held at Montreal. Visits were made to the warerooms of the leading exporters, and in this way comparisons were made of the products from the different districts; the instructors became more thoroughly acquainted with the difficulties, and by these direct object lessons were able to glean information of vast assistance to them in their work. The value of the work done can be seen from the fact that less than one-third of the cheese rejected by Mr. Woodard, the official referee at Montreal, were from the syndicated factories.

THE YEAST FERMENTATION.

The greatest defect in our cheese, and the one most difficult to remedy, was caused by the yeast fermentation. No remedy proved so effective as to have the patrons pay particular attention to the thorough washing and scalding of the cans. This was especially true where the whey was returned in the cans. The milk must also be cooled immediately after milking, to at least 65 degrees F. It was found that all cheese made from milk seeded with this fermentation, and containing more than 19 per cent. of acid, were more or less oren in character, and had a bitterness of flavor which became more pronounced as the amount of acid in the milk had been developed before the rennet was added. An improvement is noticed this year in the finish of the cheese. This is gratifying, as the fault is one easily overcome. Throughout the year the instructors have been everywhere well received, and the quality of the cheese, especially during the months of September and October, has greatly improved, thanks to the co-operation of all those interested in the industry.

IMPROVEMENTS IN INSTITUTES.

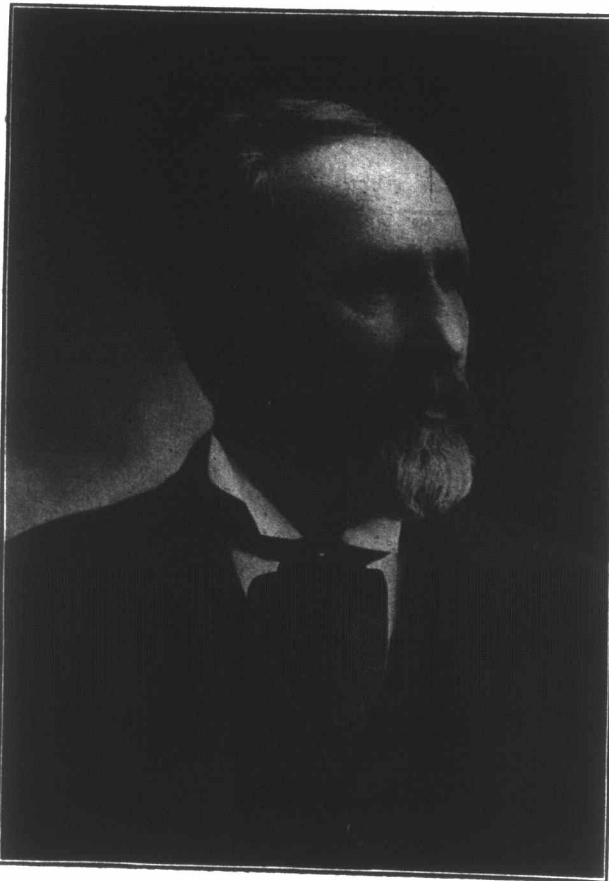
G. A. Putnam, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, was the next speaker. He referred to the steady onward march of the dairy industry, but still there is room for improvement. Factory owners are willing to make necessary improvements, but instructors are needed to give information as to the best methods of securing water supply, site, location, and other advice. More education is the crying need. Two hundred thousand people are engaged in dairying. Only five per cent. of these can be reached by dairy schools and colleges, the remainder must receive instruction through the press, by means of organizations already existing, or possibly by the organization of new societies.

Mr. Putnam is at present making an effort to secure definite information about the different agricultural districts, with a view to having speakers sent to these districts, who will be especially qualified to speak on the branch of agriculture in which the district is particularly interested. This would improve the institutes, and make the work of the speakers of more direct value to the people. The suggestion met with approval. The president was in hearty support of the idea. "Send only butter, cheese and bacon men to Brockville," said Mr. Derbyshire. "no ordinary man will do for Brockville." Mr. Putnam said, in reference to the remarks of Mr. Publow, that he was in favor of having speakers sent to the annual meetings of the cheese factories. Personal visits have a great effect. You may talk to hundreds of people, but you must get at them and show them how some of these improvements are to be made. More conventions, more extensive use of the press, the use of special reports, and personal visits, are all essential to progress and continued prosperity in the dairy industry. In the discussion, Prof. Robertson said that telling people is not always sufficient. After a visit to a farm where things are properly done, let the instructor tell the local paper of the visit. Call the attention of the people to the object lessons in their midst, and they will learn to emulate them. Cheapness and selfishness are responsible for all the troubles of Canadian dairymen. Cheapness is the desire to be a maker for as low a price as possible, and by having the poorest equipment run the entire plant on a cheap scale. Selfishness is shown in the desire of some patrons to get the milk off their hands

with the least possible trouble to themselves, entirely regardless of what the effect of their negligence may be upon the dairy products of the country, and indirectly, the injury falling back upon the people themselves. "Dan" Derbyshire, with his characteristic energy, fired some hot shot. "Don't pinch the cheesemaker; pay him a decent price; sack him if he proves no good; and get a man who has the backbone to return poor milk and tell the patron it's rotten. That is the way to face the issue."

THE MAN WHO DOES THINGS.

Mr. Publow was on his feet several times in answer to questions from the audience. Who is to blame for the poor quality of some of the cheese? Sometimes the maker; sometimes the patron. Usually one or two small patrons, sending a few pounds of milk, are the cause of the trouble in cheese factories. The cheesemaker should be an educator. He should be able to do more than make cheese. Small factories are another frequent source of trouble. Unfortunately, all farmers are not heaven-born dairymen, and those who are most in need of instruction are those who fail to turn out to the meetings. The people must be gone to, they cannot always be brought out. Mr. Publow is a hustler, an enthusiast in his business, and a man not afraid of work. The appreciation of the audience was shown by the hearty welcome he received every time he rose to speak, and the progress made in the eastern part of the Province, bears testimony to the thoroughness of his work.



R. G. Murphy.

Secretary Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association.

THE MIGHTY MICROBE.

Dr. W. T. Connell, Bacteriologist, Kingston Dairy School, spoke of the influence of bacteria on the problems of the dairymen. After a few general remarks on bacteria, in which he pointed out their resemblance to plants and their food requirements, he told of fermentations, injurious and otherwise, produced by them. Temperature is the greatest factor in the control of injurious ferments. Growth might be practically dormant at 50 degrees, but become abnormal at 98 degrees. Yeast, a low plant growth, similar to bacterial forms, had given the greatest amount of trouble. It carried a bitter flavor and an oren texture. The greatest cause of this trouble was lack of cleanliness. The cans should not be kept under trees; they should be covered to prevent the entrance of flies, and above all, they should be thoroughly washed. Seventy-five per cent. of the cans examined by the Doctor showed small particles of curd containing traces of this injurious ferment.

COWS AND COW STABLES.

Some truths about cows and cow stables, was the subject of Prof. Dean's talk at the afternoon meeting. Production cannot be economically pushed above a certain limit. Every hundred cows cost a certain amount, and therefore, the true basis of calculation must be net profits, not total amount of milk. By means of a chart, the record of the best and worst was shown. Some cows produced as much as \$18.35, others dropped to \$1.50. Yet strange to say, the cow with the high record showed considerable feed loss, while the one with the low record was,

apparently, an ideal dairy type. It is inherited tendencies, and care and training, not conformation alone, that goes to make the good dairy cow.

Prof. Dean recommended cement floors in the stables. They were not perfect, but were, as far as cleanliness was concerned, away ahead of anything else. Mangers are unnecessary. The natural method is for the cow to eat from the level of the ground. The depression in the central feed passage admirably serves the purpose of a manger, and it is easily kept clean. Prof. Dean does not approve of water being kept constantly before the cattle. It soon becomes impure. It is better to use a galvanized iron trough, to which the water can be admitted at will. The cost is in this way much reduced; in fact, can be put in for not more than 60c. a cow. In conclusion, Prof. Dean urged this audience to continually strive for improved conditions. Satisfaction is the greatest foe to progress. Study methods of lowering the cost of production; get the best cows in the best stables, attended with the greatest care; and if we work together, we shall achieve the highest results.

RUDDICK SPEAKS ON COOL CURING.

Cheese have been successfully cured as low as forty degrees, and even much lower than that, but it is questionable whether this will ever be used in a commercial way, because:

1. The extra expense involved in such low temperatures in the cooling-room.

2. The curing would be retarded so long that cheese would not be fit to place on the market for several months.

3. Cheese cured at such low temperatures may show "soft rinds" after a few weeks storage, and possibly such a cheese would not find favor on the English market. So that, taking everything into consideration, it is, perhaps, better to adopt a temperature of fifty-five to sixty degrees.

COOL-CURING ROOMS.

During the past three seasons 119,832 boxes of cheese have been cured in the central cool-curing rooms. The result of the work during the past three years shows a saving in shrinkage of 1.51%, 1.23%, and 1.36%, making a saving of \$3,130.64, \$4,813.00, \$4,325.67 during the years 1902-03-04, respectively.

In addition to saving in shrinkage, there was a considerable improvement in quality. The increased price is difficult to estimate, but the product usually brings from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent a pound more than the highest price paid for the ordinary cured product.

Improvement is now needed in our cheese factory curing-rooms. To get this the dairymen must understand the conditions, viz., control of temperature and humidity. If the atmosphere is too dry we have an excessive shrinkage; if too moist we have an excessive production of mould. It is for this reason that it is recommended that we have an ice chamber in connection with the curing-room. The air passing over the ice is chilled and dried before returning to the curing-room. With such a system the air can be kept sweet and clean.

GROWTH OF MOULD.

If cheese are kept for a few hours at an ordinary temperature, the surfaces become dry, and are much less liable to mould when placed in the curing-room. Disinfect the shelves with formalin, or when new shelves are put in give a coat of hot linseed oil.

The necessity for factory cool curing-rooms is apparent. The people must be able to help. They will derive the profit, and should stand part of the cost. Competition among manufacturers may lead to the establishment of curing-rooms in some factories, but we should be careful to have thoroughness in the work, or we may have the name "cool-cured" without the reality.

THE MERCHANTS' END OF THE BUSINESS.

Following the address of Prof. Ruddick there were a number of short addresses by members of the Montreal Merchants' Association. Mr. R. M. Ballantyne referred to the excessive railroad rates on cheese, and expressed a hope that the time would come when cheesemakers would be forced to pass an examination and take out a license. A. W. Grant thought a tax might be imposed on cows, and the money received used to pay for Government inspection of cheese at the factories. Mr. Wieland said the talk had been of the foreign origin, the bacterial origin, and even the yeasty origin of some of the flavors found in our dairy products, but, unfortunately, there is, in too many cases, a dirty origin that demands more attention. Mr. Hodgson favored the system of inspection at Montreal. Mr. Publow brought the discussion to a close by an appeal for higher ideals.

Mr. Woodard, the official referee at Montreal, who was introduced as the best abused man in the dairy business, spoke of the necessity for using better boxes on our cheese. Bottomless, topless and half-sideless boxes were shown. These had only received ordinary handling and judging from appearances, they should certainly be labelled, "Handle with care." A good box only costs a few cents more, and the extra is well repaid.

Evening Session.

Prof. Dean of Guelph, spoke on economics of dairying. What the dairy industry needed was the application of the best scientific knowledge to the production of the product. There was a considerable exhaustion

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of the land in cheese producing, and he considered that the tendency would be to an increased butter production, and less attention to cheese. Turning to the production of milk for city supply, he said that some of the watered milk was even adulterated with poor water. In some cases typhoid could be traced to this cause, and the cost of one case of typhoid would pay for a few cents on a quart of milk for nearly a lifetime. Milk for home supply should be kept in a tightly-stoppered bottle; should be exposed to the air only when needed, and milk once exposed in a sick room should never be used, as it would certainly be affected with germs.

He favored the churning of cream as soon as possible; under-ripe, not over-ripe, must be the rule. In fact, churning as soon as possible after separating has many advantages.

John Gould, of Ohio, who followed Prof. Dean, spoke on the open door of dairying. By combining statistics of Canada and the U. S., he was able to show the international importance of the industry, and by the record of the past told something of the prospects of the future. His address was illuminated by many quaint and humorous points, and proved very interesting.

A DIFFERENT TUNE.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, in opening his address said that the future work of the association must be to get the people to apply the lessons they have learned at these meetings. Possibly it is an Anglo-Saxon failing, but our practical men are inclined to despise theory. We must take advantage of the knowledge we have gained. The splendid success of the Japanese nation is due to the fact that they have carefully studied out what was best to be done, and then having decided it they went and did it. In this way success has been won. We have the schools, and our young men get the education, but, unfortunately, not more than five per cent. of our men live up to the knowledge they have. The work of the Department at Ottawa was increasing every year. They wanted more information, such as they were getting from the cow census. The various conventions were a great center of influence. He noted that the district in which the convention was held last year had this year produced the best cheese in Ontario. This was a tribute to the work of the association.

THE FUTURE OF AGRICULTURE.

C. C. James, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, said that the past century was famous for the development of transportation and manufacture. The twentieth century would be noted for the development of agriculture. Agriculture offered to-day the best opportunity for the young Canadian. The future of the industry in Ontario must be in an improvement of quality more than in increase of quantity. We have in Ontario 1,000,000 cows. An increase of one dollar in the product of one cow means a vast increase to our Provincial wealth. Improvement of variety of grain, and improvement by selection must be the line of development. The West contains vast undeveloped wealth, but Ontario can, by the improvement of quality alone, add greatly to the increase of wealth. We must exalt the quality of our products, our workmanship, and develop a high and lofty citizenship.

Friday's Session.

J. W. Mitchell, of the Kingston Dairy School, turned up the buttered side on Friday morning, by discussing the work of the cream-gathering creamery. The product of the creameries was improving, but so was the taste of the consumer, and they must advance faster. Regarding cream-gathering creameries versus separator creameries, he certainly favored the latter, but it was evident that the cream-gathering plan has come to stay. A few years ago the large exporters said that butter produced on that plan must bring fully two cents a pound less. The difficulty with the system was that the cream while ripening was outside of the control of the maker.

In the discussion, Prof. Dean said that the system might have an advantage in theory, but in practice it was bad. This overripe cream would produce what the Montreal buyers called fishy flavor, and he was emphatically in favor of keeping the cream as short a time as possible. J. A. Ruddick, the new Dairy Commissioner, spoke on the signs of the times in Canadian dairying.

SOMETHING OF GROWTH.

In 1890 there were 893 cheese factories and 45 creameries in Ontario, and 617 cheese factories and 111 creameries in Quebec. In 1900 there were 1,061 cheese factories and 103 creameries in Ontario, and 1,207 cheese factories and 445 creameries in Quebec. In the same time there was an increase in value in Ontario from \$7,569,338 in 1890 to \$14,968,932 in 1900. In Quebec the increase was from \$2,918,527 in 1890 to \$12,874,377 in 1900. During this time the home consumption had also increased, and this was a market of even greater importance. Taking Canada as a whole, the number of factories has doubled, while the product has trebled in value in ten years. In regard to grading, he said it was impossible to grade in Canada as they did it in New Zealand. In that country the conditions were the same all the year round, whereas in Canada we had considerable variation in the different months. Grading at the factories was impossible, because once graded the product should be under the control of the purchaser. In answer to the question as

to why the cheese was graded by the month in which it was made, one of the exporters replied that as a rule they were not in the date and fig business, and if the product of July and August was equal to June and September they would always pay a good price for it.

A SANDWICH OF BACON.

Prof. Grisdale took up the subject of bacon production, pointing out the importance of this sister industry of dairying. The pig fed upon grain alone costs from 4c. to 4½c. a pound to produce. By combining skim milk with the ration this could be reduced one cent to one cent and one-half under the cost when fed the meal alone. By the judicious use of skim milk fed to hogs they were able to realize 45c. a hundred for the milk. The reason this price was not always received was because too much was used. When they increased the amount to 15 pounds skim milk per day, they only realized 20c. a hundred for it.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

By mixing skim milk with potatoes and meal, the cost of producing 100 pounds pork was \$2.80 per hundred; skim milk, with rape and meal, \$2.25; with pumpkins and meal, \$2.20; and by combining skim milk with corn meal, rape and pumpkins, they had produced pork at a cost of only \$2.00 per hundred. In feeding young pigs, they had found shorts, finely-ground oats and skim milk produced the best results. As a substitute for skim milk they had found nothing that answered as well as a little oil cake. For feeding the sow, mangels and meal gave a cheap and satisfactory ration. They had fed as high as 25 pounds of mangels per day. Of course this would be decreased, and the meal ration increased as the sow neared farrowing time. "What is the cause of the superiority of Danish bacon, Mr. Grisdale?" asked someone in the audience. Mainly uniformity of breed, replied the speaker. A pig in one end of Denmark is the same as a pig in any other part of the country. The cost of production is higher in Denmark. It costs nearly \$6.00 to produce 100 lbs. of pork there; we do it for about \$4.00 to \$4.50 a hundred. This is largely because the food costs more and because they do not use pasture as we do. Another important point brought out in discussion was the value of the clover leaves as a food for hogs. The leaves broken off the clover in handling are almost as valuable as skim milk. Pour a little hot water over them, or even cold water, and let soak for a day, and you will find it an excellent food for wintering hogs.

Mr. Publow, who was the last speaker on the programme, made a ringing appeal to the makers to avoid two great faults entirely within their control. These were over acidity of the cheese, which destroyed its keeping quality, and a lack of finish, which was detrimental to its appearance. "If you haven't got sufficient style about you to turn out a neat-looking product, get out of the business," said Mr. Publow.

The transportation question was touched upon by Dr. Stark, of Finch. An effort has been made to bring the question before the attention of the Railway Commission, but the resignation of the chairman delayed matters. The question is of vital importance to the dairy interests, and will doubtless receive a larger measure of attention in the future.

RESOLUTIONS.

A formal resolution was passed, recommending all patrons to cool their milk to at least 65° F., instead of depending entirely upon the aerator.

Mr. Dargavel reported that the committee appointed last year to consider the question of licensing factories had gathered information and carefully considered the subject, but thought that more time would be required before they would be able to hand in a complete report upon a question of such great importance to the dairymen of Canada.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year at the closing session on Friday:
President—D. Derbyshire, Brockville.
Vice-president—J. R. Dargavel.
Second Vice-president—G. G. Publow.
Third Vice-president—L. L. Gallagher.
Fourth Vice-president—J. H. Singleton.
Directors: Division No. 1, Ed. Kidd; Division No.

2, Wm. Eager; Division No. 3, Levi Patton; Division No. 4, Jas. Whitton; Division No. 5, F. B. Carlow; Division No. 6, Henry Glendinning. Hon. Director, Jas. Anderson.

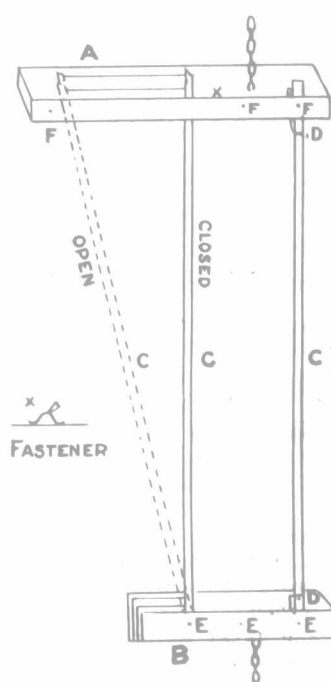
Stanchion for Fastening Cows.

Sir,—In your paper recently I see that J. J. M. makes enquiries with reference to a bale (or stanchion) for fastening cows, which I think is the same as the one used in my new stable, which is just completed. It is cheaper, stronger, and just as comfortable for the cow as the steel ones. I have drawn a plan, which I will endeavor to explain, trusting it may be of service to J. J. M.:

A is the top of bale, 22 inches long by 3 inches wide, and 2 inches thick.

B is the bottom piece, 13 inches long by 3 inches wide, and 2 inches thick.

C C C are the uprights, 4 ft. long 2 inches wide and 1½ inches thick; they are fastened top and bottom by short chains. The top chain is 7 links, 1½ inches long, and fastens to a 2x4 inch scantling above, holding up the bale. The bottom chain is 5 links, same size as top. It fastens to a 10-inch plank, and keeps the bale in position.



Cow Stanchion.

D is a bolt, which passes through C, the upright, and up through A or B, with a nut and washer on it to keep the bale together.

E E E are the cross-bolts, in B, the end ones are 2½ inches from each end, and the third one in the middle. A hole is bored in B from lower side, in which the chain is fastened, the bolt passing through, the end link to hold the bale in place at the bottom. Cut a groove out of B for left upright to work in.

F F F are the upper bolts; the end ones are placed 2½ inches from each end, and the third one 6½ inches from the right end of A, holding chain at top. A groove is cut out of A 10 inches long, 2½ inches from left end, for left upright to open and close in. The bolts E and F are to hold the uprights C, and the center bolts pass through the chain, holes being bored up in bottom and down in top pieces, the end of chain being placed in the hole, and the bolt passes through the end link. The fastener on top is a patent one, with a spring in it to keep it closed. Other home-made devices have been used, which, although not so handy do the work quite as well. I am quite willing to answer any enquiries regarding this tie.
Lanark Co., Ont. ANDREW C. YUIIL.

Mr. George Walker, Wellington, Ont., says: "I received your premium knife, and am well pleased with it."



A Typical Western Farmstead.

The home of R. B. Preston, Plot Mound, Man. (Note the young trees.)

Western Ontario Dairymen at Stratford.

Last week, the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, held at Brockville, was one of the most successful conventions in the history of the organization. The meetings were addressed by noted authorities in Canada and the U. S., and although prices for cheese have not been high this year, compared with those of the past two seasons; the general opinion prevails that dairying is yet the surest and most remunerative line of farming for the great majority of people to follow. Next week the annual convention of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association will be held at Stratford, on the 17th, 18th and 19th. The programme of the convention is being circulated. In addition to the list of speakers selected from among the best authorities upon dairying and kindred subjects in Canada, there will be present from the U. S. Hon. John Gould, of Ohio, and Prof. G. L. McKay, of Iowa. The subjects of discussion are of vital interest to all those in any way connected with the dairy industry, and the speakers are men of proven ability and practical experience. The exhibits of cheese and butter promise to be the largest in the history of the Association, there being one hundred and fourteen entries of cheese and thirty-eight of butter. R. M. Ballantyne, Montreal, will judge the cheese, and Prof. McKay will make the awards in butter. Professional dairymen and patrons of factories should make an effort to attend this convention, and secure the latest ideas relating to the industry.

POULTRY.**Does Your Flock Pay?**

Here are some questions we would like our readers who keep poultry to answer briefly, and to the point.

1st.—What breed of poultry do you consider most profitable for the farmer, and why?

2nd.—If possible, send us facts and figures, based on your own experience, showing returns for eggs and dressed birds, and the profit over expense.

3rd.—Describe the feeding and care that give you the best results in winter eggs.

Replies to the foregoing simple questions can be put in a couple of hundred words, and should be forwarded by the earliest mail convenient.

Tonics for Poultry.

From time to time an iron tonic in the drinking water has been recommended for fowls which were off condition. Some form of iron should be used which is really assimilated into the blood, and one, besides, which does not constipate. Many forms of iron are faulty in the latter respect, and to continue their use for any length of time is to injure the liver of the bird. Sulphate of iron, perhaps, because it is so cheap, is most frequently used, and, provided only sufficient is given to taste the water very faintly saline, it can be continued for some considerable time. In fact, only a minute amount of iron can be assimilated into the blood at one time, and it is totally useless, as well as somewhat injurious, to give more than is actually required. Perchloride of iron is sometimes used, and it is very handy, being put up in liquid form, but it has a strongly astringent action, and is apt to upset the liver and constipate the bowels if continued for any length of time. When it is used, five drops to a pint of water is quite enough. Carbonate of iron is better given in pill form, and is useful in this way. Phosphate of iron does not mix with water, and requires to be given in pill form, but I prefer it as a hypophosphite, in which form it parts with its phosphorus more readily, and this materially assists the healthful action of the iron. Two grains is the dose of this particular form. Reduced iron is a powerful haematinic and general tonic, and I think it is one of the most useful of all forms of iron for feathered stock. It is very cheap, and a two-grain pill may be given twice a day when required. Finally, some people adopt the cheapest plan of all, viz., putting a rusty nail or two in the drinking water. Perhaps it does some small good, but it cannot be much, as the red oxide is practically insoluble in water.

Iron should never be put in a tin or zinc drinking vessel, as chemical compounds are formed which might prove fatal to the birds which imbibed them. An earthenware jar is the best kind of vessel to use, and is easily come by.

The uses of iron are to increase the richness and vitality of the blood, and to act as a general tonic. It increases the oxygen-carrying power of the blood, and this spells vigor and prolificacy. When a fowl lays pale-yolked eggs, it is short of iron in its blood, and should have this remedied. Whenever iron is given, green vegetables and grass should be freely supplied at the same time, as these greatly assist in keeping the liver working freely.—[Farm and Stock Breeder.]

An Experiment with Laying Pullets.

In England the Utility Poultry Club conducts laying competitions with birds of different breeds. This year's competition began on Oct. 16th, and the results for the first eight weeks, as given by the Agricultural Gazette, are given below. Each lot consists of four pullets, hatched in 1904:

No.—Pen and Breed.	1st month.		2nd month.		Total.	
	Eggs.	Pts.	Eggs.	Pts.	Eggs.	Pts.
2 White Wyandottes	44	81	56	108	100	189
3 White Leghorns...	40	72	61	114	101	186
27 White La Bresse...	34	68	48	90	82	158
10 White Wyandottes	29	58	41	80	70	138
5 Black Langshans	42	83	27	50	69	133
11 White Leghorns...	21	42	45	88	66	130
29 White Orpingtons	14	27	58	100	72	127
15 White Wyandottes	21	39	45	88	66	127
14 White Leghorns...	21	41	41	80	62	121
28 Buff Orpingtons...	29	53	37	66	66	119
31 White Wyandottes	26	48	37	70	63	118
21 Speckled Sussex...	11	18	43	84	54	102
32 White Wyandottes	13	26	38	76	51	102
1 White Wyandottes	10	19	39	73	49	92
26 White Wyandottes	18	32	26	50	44	82
23 Buff Orpingtons...	9	18	32	63	41	81
6 Black Leghorns...			44	79	44	79
25 White Wyandottes	19	34	26	44	45	78
9 Black Orpingtons			40	74	40	74
18 Buff Orpingtons...	6	12	30	59	36	71
17 Buff Orpingtons...	6	11	27	53	33	64
24 White Wyandottes	14	27	16	30	30	57
7 Golden Wyandottes			38	57	38	57
22 S. Faverolles.....			28	55	28	55
34 Buff Orpingtons...	7	14	17	31	24	45
33 S. Faverolles.....			23	44	23	44
4 Buff Orpingtons...	13	23	9	18	22	41
16 White Wyandottes			21	39	21	39
12 Golden Wyandottes			25	39	25	39
13 White Wyandottes			20	35	20	35
8 White Wyandottes	1	1	21	34	22	35
20 White Wyandottes			12	24	12	24
19 Golden Wyandottes			14	14	14	24
35 Buff Orpingtons...			7	14	7	14
30 Golden Wyandottes						
36 Buff Orpingtons						
Total					1,540	2,880

Two points are given for every egg weighing over 1½ ozs., and one point for every egg weighing 1½ ozs. or less.

Four birds have been broody during the past month.

The manager reports that the very severe weather recently experienced did not in any way retard those pullets which were laying.

The egg average per pen for the first two months last year was 42.2, and this year 42.7—a slight increase.

The health of the birds continues good.

The Hen that Pays.

The hen that pays best is the one that belongs to a good laying strain, and is well cared for in winter time. If the hen be a good one, the quarters comparatively warm, and proper feed be supplied, there is sure to be eggs in paying quantities.

To be a good one the hen should not be more than two years old; in fact, the best returns are always got from pullets hatched during the early part of the previous summer. Warm quarters does not mean that a place should be supplied that is heated artificially. Indeed, pure air during the day, even though it be down near the zero mark, is preferable to warm air charged with impurities, the result of improper ventilation. It is at night that the hen that is going to pay requires a warm spot the most. This is easy to obtain. Have a clean, compact roosting corner, made as nearly air-tight as possible on three sides, and on top, by using tar or building paper, with thin sheeting over. This corner need not be large; in fact, it is desirable that it should not be, because the more compact the fowls are the warmer they will be on a cold night. On the front of this roosting apartment a heavy curtain of canvas, or an old blanket, that can be dropped down after the hens go to roost, is the proper thing.

For feed, all the old meat scraps that can be obtained should be given to the hen that is going to pay. She should be provided also with grit, in the form of coarse sand, gravel, or broken oyster shells, from which to make shells. During the morning wheat, of feeding grade, should be scattered around through the straw or litter, in such a way that the hen will be encouraged to scratch hard to get it. This provides exercise which is very essential in the production of winter eggs.

Most successful poultrymen give one feed of soft, warm food each day. The evening just before they go to roost is considered a very good time, particularly when the roost is warm. This much of soft food should be composed of a fair proportion of bran, mixed with chopped oats or barley or linseed, in the absence of bran, chopped wheat should be omitted.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.**Celery and Onion Growing.**

1. I would like to know what kind of soil and how to grow celery to keep it from rusting?

2. What kind of onion seed to sow, so as to have them mature without thick necks?

H. A. H.

Ans.—1. The best soil for celery is one rich in vegetable matter and retentive of plenty of moisture. Usually black muck lands produce excellent celery. The matter of keeping the plants free of rust and blight, which has been so common the past few years, is one which may have to be attended to on any soil. The best means of preventing these diseases is to spray the plants thoroughly with Bordeaux mixture from the time they are pricked out from the seed-bed until they are well grown in the trenches. Even then it is sometimes difficult to keep the blight in subjection. The occurrence of blight depends largely upon the season and surrounding conditions. This year our crop at the College blighted badly, notwithstanding it had been sprayed thoroughly during the early part of the season; while last year plants were remarkably free from the disease of any kind. Then, again, I know of another case this year where the plants were unduly shaded by bushes growing near, and were badly blighted; while in the same row plants not shaded in any way were entirely free from blight. It seems that a good circulation of air is desirable to avoid conditions favorable to blight.

2. The cause of thick-neck or scallion onions is supposed to be due to poor seed; that is, seed saved from immature or undeveloped onions. This is a matter which the grower cannot well control, unless he grows the seed for himself, as he is dependent more or less upon what he gets from the seedsman. It is advisable, therefore, to purchase from a reliable seedsman, and to purchase only the very best seed that can be obtained. We took upon the Yellow Danvers, Pritzaker and Red Wethersfield as three of the leading varieties of onions for a good crop of bulbs.

H. L. HUTT.

O. A. C., Guelph.

Report of the Canadian Forestry Association.

The report of the fifth annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association, which was held in Toronto on March 16th and 11th, 1904, has been issued. The report is a most complete digest of the thoughts of the most practical authorities upon forestry subjects in Canada to-day.

The deliberations of these men upon the subject of forestry is a valuable addition to the literature relating to forestry problems. The annual meeting this year will be held at Quebec, on the 9th and 10th of March. Parties desiring to receive the report of the association may do so, and become members by remitting the annual fee of \$1.00 to the Secretary, Mr. R. H. Campbell, Ottawa, Ont.

Prune, Cultivate and Spray.

As the season for handling and selling the product of our orchard has about closed, we have an opportunity of comparing notes of success or failure, of profits or losses, of which every fruit-grower has had an experience the past season. As I stated in a former article, the fruit buds of last year were well developed, but the severity of the winter of 1903-1904 proved injurious to many of the more tender varieties, both of apples and pears, and destroyed the plum crop on nearly all varieties; although many varieties blossomed very weakly, the trees failed to set their fruit. April and May being cold and wet, the trees were two weeks later than usual getting started to grow well. However, where they were protected by a spruce wind-break, thirty to forty feet high, they were not so much affected by the winter frost.

In our experimental ground, we commenced cultivation in spring as soon as the land would permit, and kept it up (viz., cultivator and harrow) till the bending branches prevented further work. I found that by constant cultivation the trees and fruit grew much more rapidly than where the land was simply plowed and harrowed in the spring.

Notwithstanding the moist weather, we were not troubled with scab on our fruit, as the sprays and Bordeaux mixture were used freely. The fruit was exceptionally well colored this season. I thoroughly believe in the maxim, viz., "prune, cultivate and spray," if first-class fruit and plenty of it is to be obtained. I find the most effective remedy for bark lice is crude oil, or petroleum, but it must be applied sparingly, in a very fine spray. Having treated over one hundred trees, both apple, pear and plum, only one tree seemed to be injured, and that was a Rhode Island Greening. We have used largely whale-oil soap, diluted, also, lye made from wood ashes, and I think the lye quite as effective in clearing the

trees as the soap, and much cheaper. I am a strong advocate of wood ashes in an orchard on almost all varieties of soils where an orchard can be successfully grown, and a farmer who sells his ashes, and grows an orchard, simply throws away "a pound for a penny."

Of the many varieties tested, I find there are but few that excel the old varieties. For the Canadian market, none that I have found beats the Spy in price. The Stark is comparatively a new apple, which, with us, does better than Baldwin or Greening, and is quite as good in flavor, and a better bearer. The Salome seems to do well, both as a yielder and shipper, but requires very rich land to do its best. It is medium to large, of a beautiful carmine in color, and a good flavor. The Baxter is an excellent apple, being a large red, a good bearer and shipper, and of a good flavor, but it is very subject to scab, and must be sprayed frequently. These, with Spy, Russet, Baldwin and Greening, would make a good commercial orchard, being hardy, and good growers and bearers.

Among pears, Duchess, Precoce, Pitmaston Duchess, Fertility, Bartlett, Seckel and Bosc, with Clapp's Favorite, Beurre Clairgeau and Seckel, not forgetting Keefer, would make a good collection for either home or foreign market. In plums, the hardiest and best all-round plum we grow is locally called Vail's Seedling. It resembles Coe's Golden Drop, but is much larger and later. Root cuttings, or sprouts from the roots, always produce the same kind of fruit. Of the Japans, Burbank does best with us, both in size and yield. The Chabot is also a promising variety, being large, hardy and of good quality. These, with early June, Pond's Seedling and Quackenboss, have proved the most profitable, and are fairly hardy here.

In cherries, Louise Phillippe and Montmorency are the best, with the old favorite Kentish.

A very large percentage of apples were lost in this district, owing largely to the low prices offered by exporters, as growers considered fifty cents per barrel was not worth the trouble of handling the crop, but the fact is that for want of a proper system of co-operation by the fruit-growers of the Province, a very serious loss to the district will be sure to follow.

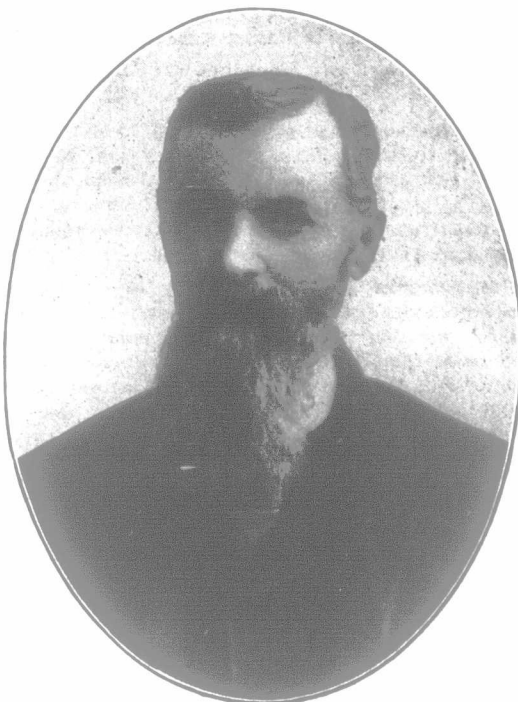
As the business of fruit-growing is largely increasing and developing in Ontario, it is very necessary that a better system of getting our fruits to Europe and the Northwest should be adopted, as the present rate of freights is nearly prohibitive, and it is hoped that ere long the railways will see to it that instead of running long trains of empty cars to Winnipeg and the Northwest, they will have fast-service trains of fruit, which they do not get now, owing to the unfair rates they charge on fruits.

Fruit buds are well developed, and ripened early, so there is a good prospect for next year.

Wishing you all the compliments of the season, and that the "Farmer's Advocate" will still lead the agricultural public.

R. L. HUGGARD.
East Central Experimental Fruit Station, Ontario Co.

Mr. P. Routledge, Ontario Co., Ont., says: "Your premiums are highly satisfactory in every respect."



Mr. R. L. Huggard.

Experimenter in charge of the East Central Ontario Fruit Station at Whitchy. Specialties—pears and commercial apples.

Sugar Beets in Huron.

Mr. William Graham, Inspector for the Ontario Sugar Co., is out again taking contracts for the coming year, and is meeting with good success. Among those who raised sugar beets last year, was D. A. Forrester, of Clinton, who had nearly nine acres. Two acres of these were grown on potato ground that gave 26 tons to the acre, testing 16.2% sugar, which netted him \$4.97 per ton on the car after paying freight. Mr. Forrester says the tops of the beets fed to the cattle are equal to a crop of rape, and is safer, for they will not bloat, and they will agree with the cattle. Those who are feeding pulp find it is ahead of turnips for feeding, and will keep an unlimited time. The growing of sugar beets is going to be one of "the" crops in the near future. Mr. Forrester's crop was all good, and he has contracted for fifteen acres for next year.—[Clinton New Era.]

The Ontario fruit-growers' division has been awarded the Knight medal for the exhibit of Canadian apples made at the first exhibition of the Royal Horticultural Society in London, on the 14th and 15th of December. The display was made under the auspices of the Fruit Division of the Department of Agriculture, who also secured six diplomas for an exhibit of twenty boxes of fruit from Windsor, N. S.

Mr. John P. Armstrong, Lincoln, Ont., says: "I would like to say for myself that I consider the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" one of the best agricultural papers published, and could not do without it."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Canadian.

The Canada Carriage Company's factory at Brockville, Ont., has been burned, the loss being \$250,000.

Reverend Dr. Williams, the new Bishop of Huron, was consecrated at London, Ont., on January 6th.

Premier Haultain and Mr. Bulger, of the Territorial Government, have arrived in Ottawa to discuss the question of Territorial autonomy with the Dominion authorities.

Several Canadians interested in forestry attended the American Congress of Forestry, held in Washington, D. C., last week. During discussions on the subject the work in forestry done in Ontario was highly eulogized.

The C. P. R. has ordered the building of two new vessels for the Atlantic trade. The ships, which will be the largest to sail up the St. Lawrence River, and are intended to compete with the best liners running into New York, will be built in Glasgow, and will be ready for service in May, 1906.

Mr. W. W. Cory has been appointed Deputy Minister of the Interior, at Ottawa, in the place of Mr. J. A. Smart, who retired from the position recently, in order, so it is understood, to go into business for himself, probably in the Northwest. Mr. Cory has been since 1901 an inspector in the Yukon Territory, and is forty years of age.

An Edmonton despatch says: "The city has received a report re the G. T. P. agreement with Edmonton, from Mayor Short and J. A. Macdougall, the delegates who were sent to Montreal, and have just returned. The city pays \$100,000, and becomes a divisional point, with shops and terminal facilities. The greatest enthusiasm prevails over the result." In Winnipeg one of the newspapers refers to the proposed bonus as a hold-up.

Superintendent Constantine, Northwest Mounted Police, was in Ottawa recently, and had a prolonged interview with the Controller, Lieut.-Col. White, regarding the expedition which will start to open a route from Edmonton to Dawson. After the Edmonton-Dawson route has been opened up, a trail will be established from Chesterfield Inlet, on the Hudson's Bay, to Fort Chipewyan.

British and Foreign.

Rojestvensky's squadron will, in all probability, be speedily recalled to European waters.

Theodore Thomas, the famous orchestra leader, died in Chicago on January 4th.

The Czar has sanctioned the expenditure of \$800,000,000 in rebuilding the navy. The work will, it is expected, be completed in ten years.

A terrific snowstorm, which paralyzed traffic and



Where Small Fruits Flourish—In a Portage la Prairie Raspberry Garden.

caused much damage and the loss of seven lives, swept New York City recently.

Owing to the increasing pressure of telegrams between St. Petersburg and the Far East, two wires will be strung from St. Petersburg to Irkutsk. The work will be completed in three months.

An important conference of kings has been announced to meet at Copenhagen in the spring, when the King of England and the Emperors of Germany, Austria and Russia will be guests of the King of Denmark.

England and the belt of land running along the Baltic have been swept by disastrous gales with driving snow. In Germany the waters of the sea have been driven on shore in many places, causing much damage, and traffic on some of the railways has been suspended because of drifts of snow.

The steamers Graf Waldersee and Cassel arrived at New York within half an hour of each other recently, after having raced the whole way across the Atlantic from the British Channel. During all of the time they were within signalling distance, and at times the passengers shouted messages from one vessel to the other by megaphone. The race is looked upon as the most remarkable on record.

The Russian Government has decided to issue a new set of stamps for foreign and domestic postage, in denominations from one to ten kopecks, bearing pictures of the Kremlin, Plevna, Peter the Great's statue in St. Petersburg, etc. These stamps will be sold for three kopecks above their face value, the surplus going to aid the widows and orphans of the war.

It has been officially announced that General Stoessel will be obliged to come home to St. Petersburg to stand court-martial for surrendering the fortress of Port Arthur. The announcement has met with the bitterest resentment from all classes in Russia, and the newspapers have been so outspoken in denunciation of the step that street sales of some of them have been prevented. Any severity in dealing with Stoessel at the present juncture will be likely to precipitate a crisis which at present evidently hangs in the balance, and further developments are awaited with anxiety.

According to the terms of surrender, signed at Port Arthur almost immediately after the capitulation of the fortress, the entire body of soldiers and marines, amounting in all to 23,491, were transferred to the Japanese at 4.30 p. m., January 7th. It is likely that the entire number will be quartered at Kure, on the main island of Japan, the more serious cases of sick and wounded being left for the present in field hospitals at Port Arthur. Of the 878 officers, only one-half will return to Russia, the rest, including Lieut.-Generals Fock, Smirnof and Goldbakuski, and Rear-Admiral Wilmann, choosing to go to Japan with the men they have commanded. . . . In the meantime, the Japanese have entered vigorously upon the work of clearing the harbor and fortifications at Port Arthur of mines and other dangerous contrivances. It is not yet known whether the sunken vessels will be available for use or not, but the ten small steamers used for escape by the Russians after sinking the rest of their vessels have been found intact. In the north, the news of the fall of Port Arthur seems to have broken the long suspension of hostilities, and the roar of cannonading resounds along the Shakhe, in whose vicinity, it may be conjectured, field operations of a magnitude hitherto unknown in the war, will shortly be under way. Reports as to the number of men at present concentrated about Mukden are very contradictory, one estimate stating that General Kuropatkin only has 225,000 available men in the field, while another sets the number at 600,000 already east of the Baikal, with 100,000 more to follow in the spring. The number of Japanese at Mukden is at present estimated at 219,000, with 111,600 territorial troops. Within a short time, however, this number will be increased by those liberated at Port Arthur to 336,000. The Japanese soldiery, owing to the excellence of the sanitary system enforced in the army, are said to be in excellent health and spirits, while there is much sickness among the Russians. Truly in no respect that tends to success in war have the Japanese been found wanting.

Impossible to Get Subscribers.

I am taking six different papers, and I must discard some of them, but I feel sure that I can't discard the "Farmer's Advocate," as it is a great help to farmers and stock-raisers. It is also a help because of the many good receipts that are in it, and the markets; so here I enclose you \$1.50. Send the paper on, and don't let one copy be missed. For me to get new subscribers for the "Farmer's Advocate" would be impossible here, as all my neighbors take it. I wish you much success, and a Happy New Year.

Ridgeway, Ont.

WM. BURGER.

Mr. A. L. Beaudin, Chateauguay, Que., says: "I think the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" is one of the best papers I ever saw. It is worth twice the money."

THE FARM BULLETIN

Irish stock-raisers are opposing the free admission of store cattle into England.

P. E. I. farmers are very short of food for live stock, owing to the failure of the hay and oat crops during the past season, and Captain Joseph Reed, of the P. E. I. Government, has arrived in Ottawa, to ask that the free transportation of hay on Government lines be extended for a future period of time.

The members of an advance party of six Germans, who have gone into the Wabigoon district of New Ontario, have written to make arrangements for twenty-four others of their nationality, who will also settle in that vicinity in the spring. Other indications point to a considerable influx from Great Britain and other countries to the same locality.

The Meat Trade in the Antipodes.

Writing from Sydney, under date October 25th, a correspondent of the Times says:

The recent substantial improvement in the London market for Australian frozen meat has given a considerable fillip to the Australian industry. Present high prices, however, are only expected to be of short duration, having been brought about by a shortage in New Zealand supplies amounting to 750,000 sheep and 600,000 lambs. At present the frozen meat companies in this State have an aggregate capacity of 13,000 to 14,000 carcasses per day. During the next two or three weeks some large shipments of lambs will go forward from Victoria and South Australia, amounting to some 73,500 lambs and 22,000 sheep. The producer at this end is benefiting very largely by the current high prices for frozen meat. Lambs suitable for export are selling at 13s. to 14s., and grown sheep at 18s. to 20s. These prices are, of course, out of the question under normal export conditions. There is, however, a considerable surplus of stock over immediate local requirements, so that the advent of a strong and advancing English market is a great boon to the Australian pastoralist.

For beef, however, the outlook is not so encouraging. There is nothing available in the way of an exportable surplus. In Australia we have about 7,000,000 cattle, including dairy herds. The home consumption of the Commonwealth is 750,000 per annum. We are in the same position in Queensland in numbers as we were in 1878, so that numbers have been thrown back 26 years. A few live cattle are being sent to Manila, which practically covers the current export trade in beef. The inadequacy of facilities for handling meat for export throughout Australia, and in Sydney especially, is the constant subject of complaint of those engaged in the trade. Notwithstanding the splendid harbor accommodation at the port of Sydney, there is not a single place where a steamer can go and load meat direct. The stock is driven long distances, killed in a hot and fevered condition, and frozen at once; consequently, when they arrive at Smithfield they are unmarketable.

Before Australia is in a position to take anything like a conspicuous position in the London markets, it will be necessary in the first place to wait patiently for the restoration of our flocks and herds, and then we must necessarily deal with the complete reorganization of our export methods.

The Coming Sales and Shows.

The attention of readers is directed to the advertisements on other pages of this paper, of important auction sales of pure-bred stock, to be held in the Province of Ontario during the present month. On January 17th, the sale of 175 Shropshire sheep from the flock of J. G. Hanmer, at Brantford; on the 19th, the entire flock of Shropshires belonging to Richard Gibson, at Delaware, near Komoka Station, G. T. R., 10 miles from London; on January 18th, the dispersion sale of the Shorthorn herd of the late John Miller, Brougham, at the homestead farm, three miles from Claremont Station, C. P. R., twenty-five miles east of Toronto; on the 19th, the sale of twenty-three bulls and twenty-six females from the noted Shorthorn herd of Hon. W. C. Edwards & Co., at Rockland, near Ottawa.

On January 17th, the annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association will be held in Toronto, and on February 1, 2, and 3, the Canadian Clydesdale and Shire Stallion Show will be held at the Repository in Toronto. On Feb. 2nd, at Bond's Horse Exchange, Toronto, Mr. J. B. Hogate, of Sarnia, will sell at auction forty-two imported Clydesdales, Shires and Hackneys, twenty-seven stallions, and fifteen mares and fillies.

A Letter from the Antipodes.

Mr. A. Gordon, of Queen's Own Town, Finnis, S. Australia, says: "I wish to congratulate you on being manager of such a splendid paper. I would not care to be without it. I send it to friends some thousands of miles away. Would like every farmer in our States to take it, as there is so much useful information to be gained by reading it. Another thing, you do not advertise such sports as horse-racing, and our paper here are greatly saturated with sporting news, which is not the morals of our young people. Now, sir, I wish your paper a long life, with a wide circulation, and promise to see what I can do for the benefit of the same."

Keeping Alert.

A writer in the New York Tribune Farmer well remarks that "Living upon a farm for forty years does not make all men good farmers." One of the easiest things in the world is to get into the habit of just going on doing things in the same old way, when, often, both time and strength might be saved by the exercise of a little ingenuity in thinking out better methods, or by taking advantage of better methods already in use by others. Ingenuity and observation are indispensable faculties to every man who wishes to be a successful farmer.

"A stitch in time saves nine" is an old adage which every farmer will do well to lay to heart; it will be well to remember, also, that the winter is a season in which a great deal of this labor-saving stitching may be done. The mended harness and machinery put in order, the new gate made, the scrupulously careful cleaning of poultry house and stables, the planning for next summer's crop and garden; these are but a few of the "stitches" that mean so much to the thrifty farmer. A score of others will suggest themselves.

Big Financiers Invest in Canada.

The celebrated firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, have just purchased \$5,000,000 of Canadian Northern Railway bonds. It is understood that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's agents have been watching the new Mackenzie and Mann transcontinental for some time past, and recently a thorough inspection of the road was made by them. The result was eminently satisfactory from the Canadian Northern standpoint, for the New York house forthwith took up the big block of four per cent. bonds mentioned, and signified their desire to secure a further quantity of the same lot. The bonds are guaranteed by the Manitoba Government. The entry of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. into the field of Canadian investment is only a fresh sign of the growing consideration which the Dominion is securing abroad. It was only the other day that the Messrs. Speyers, of London, Eng., took up a \$14,000,000 issue of Grand Trunk Pacific bonds.

Forthcoming Stock Sales.

The following auction sales of pure-bred stock are advertised in this paper:

- Jan. 17th.—Shropshires, J. G. Hanmer, Brantford.
- Jan. 18th.—Estate of John Miller, Brougham, Ont., Shorthorns.
- Jan. 19th.—Shropshires, R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont.
- Jan. 19th.—W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., Shorthorns.
- Feb. 2nd.—Clydesdales, Shires and Hackneys, J. B. Hogate, at Bond's Horse Exchange, Toronto.
- March 22.—Geo. H. Johnston, Balsam, Ont.; Shorthorns.
- March 23.—W. Howden, Columbus, Ont.; Shorthorns.
- Feb. — Goodfellow Bros., Macville, Ont.; Shorthorns. Date to be given later.

Coming Events.

- Jan. 17th, 1905, 11 a.m.—Annual meeting of Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, at Toronto.
- Jan. 17th, 18th and 19th—Western Ontario Dairy-men's convention, Stratford.
- Feb. 1st—Annual meeting of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, Palmer House, Toronto.
- Feb. 1st, 2nd and 3rd—Spring Stallion Show, Repository, Toronto.
- March 6th to 10th, 1905—Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, at Ottawa.

William Davies in Montreal.

The William Davies Company, Limited, Toronto, in addition to the recently completed purchase of the Hariston Packing Company, have arranged to open their manufacturing operations in Montreal on a large scale, having acquired from the Montreal Stock-yards a property of 3½ acres in extent at Point St. Charles, and will put up a large packing-house there. The firm intends opening numerous stores in that city and suburbs.

An Appreciative Letter.

Dear Sirs,—Your letter of 23rd received, and in reply will say that I have also received the premium knife, and am very much pleased with it. I also received two other premium knives some time ago. I might say also that I like the "Farmer's Advocate" very well, and would not like to be without it now. I like all the departments well, but I like the Quiet Hour best, and trust that it may still continue to increase. I shall always be on the lookout for new subscribers. Thanking you very kindly for the premiums, and wishing you all a happy and prosperous New Year.

Chateauguay, Que.

JOHN RITCHIE, JR.

Help for the Farmers.

The Salvation Army is bringing out a large number of emigrants to work on farms early in the spring, both married and single. These are a desirable class of men, and farmers and others wanting help during this next season would do well to communicate with Brigadier Howell, 20 Albert St., Toronto, who will supply necessary information, application forms, etc. Fares are paid from Toronto to farmers' addresses by the Government.

MARKETS.

TORONTO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Export Cattle—Trade quiet, there being few cattle on the market. Prices are lower at Chicago, and considerable purchases are being made there by local shippers. Choice, \$4.50 to \$5; good to medium, \$4.25 to \$4.50; good cows, \$3.25 to \$4.

Butcher Cattle—There has been a heavy run of moderately good cattle, for which there is some demand. The heavy run imparted a slightly easier tone to prices, but not sufficiently as to in any way change quotations. Good to choice butchers' are quoted at \$4 to \$4.50; fair to good, \$3.50 to \$4; mixed lots, medium, \$3 to \$3.50; common, \$1.75 to \$2.50; cows, \$3 to \$3.40, and bulls, \$2 to \$2.75.

Stockers and feeders—Trade is a little quiet, although some cattle sell about steady with quotations. Feeders are quoted \$2.50 to \$3.80, and stockers \$1.50 to \$3.40.

Milch Cows—A fair number offering, and the range of prices is unchanged at \$30 to \$60 each.

Calves—A good number offering, but trade is steady, and quotations are firm in tone at 3 1/2c. to 5 1/2c. per lb., and \$2 to \$10 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Despite a fairly heavy run, the market has had a firm tone and trade active. Export sheep are quoted unchanged at \$3 to \$4.50; culls are firm at \$2.50 to \$3.50, and lambs are steady at \$5.25 to \$6.

Hogs—The market is fairly steady, and is quoted unchanged at \$4.80 for selects and \$4.55 for lights and fats.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Toronto Wholesale Prices.

Wheat—Ontario, 98c. bid; spring, 94c. to 95c.; gose, 87c. to 88c. Manitoba, No. 1 northern, \$1.08; No. 2 northern, \$1.04; No. 3 northern, 97c. to 98c. Georgian Bay ports; 6c. more, grinding in transit.

Mill Feed—Bran in bulk, \$14 to \$14.50; shorts, \$16.50 to \$17.50, east and west. Manitoba, \$21 for shorts, and \$18 for bran, exports.

Barley—No. 3, extra, 43c. to 45c.; No. 3, malting, 41c., outside, Toronto freights.

Rye—75c. to 76c.

Corn—Easier; new Canadian yellow, 42 1/2c.; mixed, 41 1/2c. f. o. b., Chatham freights; new American, No. 3 yellow, 51 1/2c.; mixed, 51c., on track Toronto.

Oats—No. 1 white, east, low freights, 33c. to 33 1/2c.; No. 2, 32 1/2c., low freights, and 32c., north and west.

Peas—67c. to 68c., east.

Buckwheat—52c. to 53c.

Potatoes—Are fairly steady. Ontario stock, 65c. to 70c., on track, and 75c. to 80c., out of store. Eastern, 75c. to 80c. on track, and 90c. to 95c. out of store.

Baled Hay—Fairly steady, with a firm tone. No. 1 timothy, \$7.50 to \$8 per ton, and mixed clover at \$6.50, all car lots on track here.

Baled Straw—There is a steady market at \$6 to \$6.50 per ton for car lots on track here.

Country Produce.

Butter—Trade is fairly steady and quotations all round unchanged.

Creamery, prints ... 22c. to 24c.

do, tubs ... 19c. to 20c.

Dairy tubs, good to choice ... 16c. to 17c.

do, medium ... 14c. to 15c.

do, inferior grades ... 12c. to 13c.

Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice ... 17c. to 18c.

do, large rolls ... 16c. to 17c.

do, medium ... 14c. to 15c.

Cheese—Job lots here are quoted unchanged at 11c. to 11 1/2c. per lb. for large, and 11 1/4c. to 11 1/2c. for twins.

Mail advices from the Liverpool Produce Exchange for the week before Christmas say: There has been a very brisk trade all the week, both the larger and smaller operators evidently appreciating that stocks are lighter than anticipated, and have come in to buy. The market has hardened up in consequence, being also materially influenced by the higher cables coming from Canada, and closed very strong at the quotations given.

Eggs—There is a good demand for fresh at 21c. Lined are quoted unchanged at 20c.

Poultry—Trade continues quiet. The market is quoted steady in all lines, as follows: Turkeys, 12c. to 15c.; ducks, 11c. to 12c.; geese, 10c. to 11c.; chickens, 8c. to 10c.

Retail Prices, Toronto Street Market.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Wheat, do, red, do, goose, do, spring, do, cereal, Peas, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Rye, Hay, No. 1 timothy, do, clover or mixed, Straw, sheaf, do, loose, Dressed hogs, Butter, Eggs, do, held, Old chickens, dressed, per lb, do, live, spring, do, per lb, do, live, Spring ducks, per lb., do, live, Geese, do, live, Turkeys, do, live, Potatoes, per bag.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Grain and Produce.

Oats—Stocks increased, and prices hold steady, but are on the easy side, at 39 1/2c. for No. 2, and 38 1/2c. for No. 3. The demand is almost nil, and the outlook for the immediate future is none too hopeful, though the situation in the West is said to be firm.

Corn—No. 3, mixed, 58c., in store.

Peas—No. 2, 67 1/2c. per bush., high freights, for Portland and West St. John's.

Buckwheat—53 1/2c., C. P. R. low freights for West St. John's, Portland and New York prices being practically unchanged, and trade being almost nil.

Mill Feed—The demand for both bran and shorts is very fair. Considerable feeding is being done, with the result that the movement is, on the whole, pretty satisfactory. Manitoba bran, in bags, is \$17 to \$18 per ton; shorts, \$21. Ontario bran, in bulk, \$16 to \$17; shorts, \$19 to \$20.

Hay—On spot, it is claimed, prices are easy in tone, quotations being 50c. lower, at \$9 to \$9.50 per ton, on track, for No. 1; \$8 to \$8.50 for No. 2; and \$7 to \$8 for clover mixed and clover.

Potatoes—Choice potatoes are still valued at about 62c. per bag of 90 lbs., carloads, on track, and these are selling from store in smaller lots at 75c.

Vegetables—Turnips are in fair demand. Dealers are selling them at 50c. per bag of 80 lbs., the ton prices being \$12. Dealers are paying 2 1/2c. per lb. for Canadian red onions, and re-selling them at 2 1/2c. in a jobbing way.

Butter—It is claimed by some that the New York market is now high enough to take Canadian butter; others claim that it is not. One buyer states he offered 21 1/2c. for fifty packages of finest October creamery, and that he did not get it, the holder demanding 22c., and declaring that he could get it. Fine creamery is quoted about 21c. to 21 1/2c., and fairly good at 20 1/2c. It is hard to say what finest, fresh dairy tubs would bring, but one merchant states that he has made sales at 19c. The demand has been active right along, but is temporarily quiet. Receipts are being fairly well maintained, being still about equal to consumption.

Cheese.—There are many who would be glad enough to sell large quantities at 10 1/2c., according to good authority, and even that figure has not been bid to any extent. In fact, it would almost seem that 10 1/2c. to 10 3/4c., with perhaps occasionally a shade more, is about the best which can be done in anything like a large way.

Eggs.—Selections from current arrivals sell at 25c. per dozen in small lots, No. 2 bringing from 17c. to 18c. Cold storage selects are 21c. to 22c., and straights 18c. to 20c. Montreal lined are 19c. to 20c., and western lined 18c. to 19c. Some quote a shade lower.

Poultry—There was hardly a goose left unsold on New Year's eve, and although demand is still dull, it is hardly likely that choice stock could be secured at less than 12c., while fine stock would cost 11c. Ducks are very scarce also, and very little choice stock has been

seen throughout the season. Choice would sell at 12c., and fine at 11c.; some might bring more than 12c. Ordinary chickens range around 10c., but there are some specially fine ones which command 11c. to 12c. without the slightest difficulty. Ordinary fowl sell at 7c., and good at 8c.

Live Stock.—Choice range from 4 1/2c. to 4 3/4c.; this being for stock not the equal of that which brought 5c. a few weeks ago. Good stock ranges from 3c. to 4c., and medium from 2 1/2c. to 3c.; common bringing 2c. to 2 1/2c., and canners about 1 1/2c.; milch cows range from \$25 to \$45 each. Sheep bring 3c. to 3 1/2c.; lambs being 4c. to 4 1/2c. Calves, \$5 to \$8 each. Hogs in good demand, but there is very little change in price, supplies being fairly liberal. Prices range from \$4.75 for heavy, to \$5 for medium, and \$5 to \$5.10 for selects.

The horse market has been dull during the holidays, and dealers do not look for much improvement for a month or so yet, after which it is customary for transportation companies to commence to look around for some good animals for

their next season's business. Prices continue steady for the most part, heavy draft horses bringing \$200 to \$250 each; express horses, somewhat lighter, \$150 to \$200; coal carters, \$175 to \$200; fine, sound carriage horses, \$200 to \$500 each, and cheap animals, \$75 to \$125 each.

Chicago Markets.

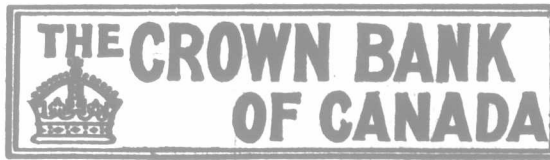
Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.60 to \$6; poor to medium, \$3.90 to \$5.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 to \$4.25.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.35 to \$4.70; good to choice, heavy, \$4.60 to \$4.72 1/2; light, \$4.30 to \$4.55; bulk of sales, \$4.45 to \$4.60.

Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice wethers, \$4.85 to \$5.50; fair to choice, mixed, \$4 to \$4.75; native lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.50.

British Cattle Markets.

Live cattle are quoted at 10c. to 12 1/2c. per pound; refrigerator beef, at 8 1/2c. to 9 1/2c. per pound. Sheep, at 11c. to 13c. per pound.



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, Drovers 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. 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.

WHY IT IS SAFE. The CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION is one of the largest and strongest in Canada or the United States. It has a Capital, fully paid up, and Res., amounting to \$7,750,000. Its assets exceed TWENTY-THREE MILLION DOLLARS. It is under the management of an experienced and conservative Board of Directors and Staff of Officers, and in every transaction, safety is placed above every other consideration. It is purely an Investment Company, not a speculative institution. On Deposit Accounts Interest is Allowed at THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. per annum, compounded half yearly. HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO STREET—TORONTO.

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



Life, Literature and Education.

"A single conversation across the table with a wise man is better than ten years' study of books."—Longfellow.

"It is by speech that many of our best gains are made. A large part of the good we receive comes to us in conversation."—Washington Gladden.

"The fullest instruction and the fullest enjoyment are never derived from books till we have ventilated the ideas thus obtained in free and easy chat with others."—Wm. Matthews.

"Conversation should be pleasant without scurrility, witty without affectation, free without indecency, learned without conceitedness, novel without falsehood."—Shakespeare.

The Value of Conversation.

A correspondent complains of a barrenness of thought among the people of his neighborhood, asserting that this particular vicinity is typical of others all over Canada. Other observant men have remarked upon the decadence of the art of expressing thought, and we incline to the belief that this is the real difficulty, not that people's minds are less active. Owing to many causes, the art of conversation has declined. This condition might consistently be laid to the charge of the newspapers, for by disseminating news broadcast over the country they obviate the necessity of conversation as a means of imparting information. The exclusive reading of newspapers and cheap magazine fiction, instead of a fair share of good books, will assuredly tend to a decadence of mental grip. The giving of information, however, should not be the sole object of conversation. With the services of the press, a multiplicity of subjects present themselves for discussion whenever a company wishes to turn their attention to such a recreation, instead of the gossip and "small talk" of the neighborhood. Information is given in the press, that conclusions may be drawn by the readers, and it is desirable that the art of conversation should be developed, so that men's minds may not simply be filled with a mass of general news, but that they help each other to logical conclusions by intelligent discussions of the leading events of the day.

Peace Out of War.

The New York Independent contains an interesting compilation of the declarations of twenty-five Presidents of the United States in favor of peace and their protest against war as a means of settling international disputes. But nothing ever so vitalized the horror and waste of war as the four years' blood struggle between the North and the South. So, we believe, the present terrible conflict in Manchuria between Japan and Russia will teach these combatants and the world at large that war is the greatest of human crimes, "involving," as Lord Brougham once said, "all others, violence, blood, crime, fraud, everything that can damage the character, alter the nature, and dishonour the name of man."

Wanted, Moral Leadership.

"I believe it is true, as Dr. Hillis said in his powerful sermon on 'The Decline of Great Convictions,' that the strength and enthusiasm of present-day manhood has gone into commercial enterprises, and has not gone into moral leadership. What the ministry of this time needs to do is to shape and train future prophetic leaders, Christian leaders in business life, in political life, in social life, in literary life. There is a tremendous lack of moral leadership in America. The juggernaut of commercial greed has rolled over and is crushing out of existence to-day, in the lives of thousands of our best and brightest young men and young women, the higher religious aspirations. The safety of America, the redemption of its devastated municipal life, the restoration of a healthy, enthusiastic hunger and thirst after righteousness rests with the Christian churches of America, and that task devolves largely upon the ministry of America, and the ministry is walking away from its widest and largest opportunity if it neglects its young people."—Charles M. Sheldon.

The Poor Voter on Election Day.

The Proudest now is but my peer,
The highest not more high;
To-day, of all the weary year,
A king of men am I.
To-day, alike are great and small,
The nameless and the known;
My palace is the people's hall,
The ballot-box my throne!

Who serves to-day upon the list
Beside the served shall stand;
Alike the brown and wrinkled fist,
The gowned and dainty hand!
The rich is level with the poor,
The weak is strong to-day;
And sleeted broadcloth counts no more
Than homespun frock of gray.

To-day let pomp and vain pretence
My stubborn right abide;
I set a plain man's common sense
Against the pedant's pride.
To-day shall simple manhood try
The strength of gold and land;
The wide world has not wealth to buy
The power in my right hand!

While there's a grief to seek redress,
Or balance to adjust,
Where weigh's our living manhood less
Than Mammon's vilest dust,—
While there's a right to need my vote,
A wrong to sweep away,
Up! clouted knee and ragged coat!
A man's a man to-day!

—John G. Whittier.

Secret of Long Life.

Eat little, drink little, be much in the open air.—Lord Aylesbury.
Touch not tobacco or spirits, eat little, take regular exercise, and sleep.—Frederick Harrison.
Temperate diet, freedom from care, plenty of work, and fresh air.—
"Temperance," says Edward Lyell.
Be temperate in all things.—Lord Stair.
Steady, regular work, keep in the open air.—Dr. McCarty.

An Invading Influence.

Notice has been given that legislation will be sought with the object of limiting the circulation of American money in Canada. The idea commends itself to the minds of the great majority of Canadians. American silver has become all-plentiful on this side of the line, where, apart from its lesser actual value, it takes the place of currency for the manufacture of which the people of Canada maintain a mint. Further, the banks are given authority to circulate bills, with which American money comes into competition, and although at present the banks can utilize all the money they have available, the time may come when American currency will force a larger proportion of our money into disuse. Canadian institutions for Canadians should be our watchword, that we may the more easily develop those national characteristics that must distinguish us as a nation from the other peoples of this hemisphere.

Church Union Movement.

The question of church union has passed beyond the nine-days-wonder stage, yet it is proving itself to have been by no means a nine-days-wonder. On the contrary, the master minds of religious thought everywhere, at least among those churches which have elected to consider the matter at all, are taking up the question with a continually increasing zeal, objection and prejudice falling away as the days go by, with a certainty and a rapidity, startling, in many cases, even to those who have harbored them. Federation, it seems, is a principle which cannot be ignored in things progressive. It has been found a necessity in political life; it is pushing its claims in church life, and naturally so. Fundamentally, the offices of church and state are not so radically different. Each strives for the greatest good to the greatest number, and hence the ground principle of religious action, benevolence, charity, must underlie the best work of the state, as well as of the church. Practically, the two may be separate—of necessity, perhaps—yet upon the one foundation the two great bodies at their best must, and do, subsist. Federation of the churches is likely to require some considerable time. Federation of some sort is, however, already afoot, and has been for some years. A significant stroke was recently accomplished at a monster meeting held in Pittsburg, November 29th and 30th, whose deliberations have just been published, and whose action has been to ask the national bodies to consider a plan of federation which shall embrace all denominations holding the Presbyterian form of government in the U. S., each church to retain its own individuality, while such work as can be better done in common shall be prosecuted by a Federal Council, made up of members elected to said Council from the different churches. The main work of the Council is to be evangelistic, "for co-operation of the benevolent work

of the churches, and to harmonize differences that may arise." Commenting on the action of the meeting, the Independent says: "It is a noble idea, and will have its best fruit in leading to mutual acquaintance and consolidation. As this federation provides for uniting all denominations holding the Presbyterian form of government, why may we not expect a similar federation of churches Congregationally or Episcopally governed? But better still will be the federated council of all our Protestant churches, which, we hope, may be provided for next November." For Canada, perhaps, so important a consummation in the space of one short year, can scarcely be looked for, yet many a revolution has found body in the space of a single year. In Australia, too, the church-union movement has recently made very remarkable strides.

Literary Lines.

It is to the credit of the people of the city of Washington, D. C., that the best selling book in November last, one of the most active months of the year in the book trade, was "The Simple Life," by Chas. Wagner, the plain but marvellously influential Parisian divine who recently visited the U. S. and Canada. In all the other leading cities some work of fiction headed the list, as reported by booksellers.

In the versatility of gifts and intellectual vigor, Dr. Withrow occupies a place of honor among the Canadian writers and editors of to-day. That his talents are not on the wane is apparent in the January number of the Methodist Magazine and Review, which comes to hand in improved and enlarged form, with many striking and up-to-date features.

A Four-fold Product.

"The moving spectacle of the centuries exhibits four institutions which make for civilization: the home, the school, the state, and the church. Wherever these agencies have been wanting in the world there has been no civilization; where they have been strongest and freest, there has been the highest civilization. One or more of these institutions has always played a leading part in the large achievements of the race. These agencies are closely linked together, and each reveals a phase of the social relations of man. The home discovers the child in relation to his parents and brethren; the school reveals the youth in relation to his teacher and fellow students; the state, the man in relation to his fellow citizens; and the church, the spirit of man in relation to the Father of spirits. Through the discipline of these relations man is educated. The fundamental conception of education is growth and training. Development comes first by training and then by work. Man must grow and work, or else decay and die; he must be before he can do; he must get before he can give; he must become strong before he can serve."—Chas. W. Dabney, President Cincinnati University.

On Some Forecasts.

From a book of old adages I have culled those below, and I offer them to such amongst the many observant readers of our Home Magazine who may justly lay claim to the title of weather-wise, and who may be in a position, from their own experience, to judge how far, under the changed conditions of country and climate, these old-time prophecies may apply to Canada. For myself, I just take the day as I find it, for with rubber-shod feet, a big umbrella, or, at a pinch, a street-car ride to town, a dweller in cities need dread nothing short of a blizzard in winter, or a thunder storm in summer, but to those in the country, the very ordering of their lives, the success or failure of their labor depends upon the weather. But now for my old-time forecasts for January:—

- I. "If the grass grows in Janiveer. It grows the worse for 't all the year.
II. "The blackest month of all the year Is the month of Janiveer."
III. "A January spring Is worth naething."
IV. "If January calends be summerly gay. 'Twill be winterly weather till the calends of May."

Two years ago it was my privilege to spend a winter in beautiful Devonshire, within sight and sound of the sea, and a more delightful January I can never remember spending anywhere. The daisies peeped out at me between the blades of green grass, the violets showed their pretty heads in sheltered nooks, and the primroses were impatiently preparing to adorn the hedgerows of the country lanes, and yet no harm followed.

It was "summerly gay," but we had no "winter calends till the coming of May."

I can only hope that the many readers of our local papers, this early winter of 1905, may be blessed with the placid temperament which makes it easy to subscribe to another wise old saying, "What can't be cured, must be endured," otherwise they will face the first month of our New Year with troubled minds. In big headlines we are told there are to be "Five storm periods during the month; and blizzard conditions in the last two weeks, but the prophecy is tempered, as "the wind to the shorn lamb," by the assurance of "warm winds early in the year." It is to be "worst of all from the 20th to the 25th," and farmers especially are entreated "to let nothing divert their attention from the possibilities of this period and the very great cold to follow." To the uninitiated and unscientific mind, this all seems very wonderful, the more so, that taken with just a grain of salt, and with the addition of the word "thereabouts," as to time or place, these prognostications do sometimes come true.

Now, I am not going to wind up my short article with forebodings. Instead of that let me give you an extract from a charming little booklet published by one whose name, Anna L. Jack, should be familiar to you as an occasional and delightful writer in the pages of our Farmer's Advocate. From her "Rhyme Thoughts for a Canadian Year" I cull for you the following bright, breezy little poem of hope. It is entitled

"CANADIENNE."
"Canadienne! the buds are sleeping,
January's skies are cold,
New Year's watch the trees are keeping,
But ere many moons are old
Maple buds will soft unfold.
"Canadienne! the wind is blowing,
Days will lengthen ere you know,
For the sap will soon be flowing,
And as vanishes the snow
Maple leaves begin to grow.
"Canadienne! just patient waiting,
Bide your time to see full soon,
Leaves unfolded, song birds mating,
All your world will be in tune
'Tween January and June."
Now, do you not like that forecast best of all? H. A. B.

The Spinners.

Walter Gay gives us a rustic interior with its scant furnishing, its tokens of honest toil, and the two tired old friends content to be silent in their companionship, the threads of the fabric of their joint lives being probably so closely interwoven that the pattern in the one is as the pattern of the other. The years are quickly passing away, and the supply of flax has nearly run out too, but—what of that? For the young, may be, new warp and woof, but for us, a few more turns of the wheel, and then a blessed rest. H. A. B.



A Modern Wizard.

Several years ago the name of "Burbank" became generally known to farmers of Canada through the Burbank potato, Burbank's seedling as it was first called. Yet there was nothing about the introduction of a new species of potato from the United States—such a thing had happened before—and so, without further thought, people went on planting and eating and praising the smooth, plump Burbank potato, little dreaming that it was destined within the next few years to throw \$20,000,000 into the coffers of the country in which it was originated.

As the years went on, however, the name of Burbank began to come up in connection with other things. Strange new flowers of wonderful beauty advanced with soft tread through the country with the stamp of "Burbank" upon them, and fruits larger and sweeter than those of old. Hence it began to appear that this Burbank, whoever he was, was not only the man of the potato. And so the name lived on.

Then, suddenly, it seemed, though the process had been undoubtedly slow, marvels began to appear. A curious fruit, partly plum, partly apricot, began to put forth its claims as a something uniquely "good," and horticulturists and scientists everywhere turned with interest to the "creator" of the "plumcot." A stoneless plum and a prune without a pit swelled the list; a perfumed dahlia appeared to delight the lovers of that beautiful flower; such a paradox as a white blackberry became a reality; a gladiolus became double; the ox-eye daisy shot forth into the magnificent Shasta daisy; the spines fell away from the cactus; and descriptions were sent abroad through all the publications of

the country of a wonderful system of grafting by which tomatoes were induced to grow on the upper branches of a potato plant, while the tubers were forming underground. Last of all the news came that a wonderful everlasting flower had been produced, with fadeless color and endless perfume. Then people everywhere began to ask, "Who is this Wizard, Burbank, who accomplishes these wonders?" and to demand "Tell us more of him." His name is Luther Burbank, and he lives on his extensive farm near Santa Rosa in California, land of the flowers and sunny skies. His whole life, however, has not been spent in the West, for, as a boy, he worked on the old home farm in Pennsylvania. All through his life he has been a passionate lover and a close student of Nature, and very early in life he conceived the idea that weeds are just neglected fruits and flowers capable of development, by persistent cultivation and selection, into vegetable productions useful or beautiful. And so, with that infinite patience and capacity for work which have been said to form nine-tenths of genius, he has been working out his theories, new possibilities, new fields of conquest opening out before him as the years go on.

It is said that he seldom strays far from his wonderful farm at Santa Rosa—one can readily understand what intense interest and enjoyment he must find in his work there—yet Mohammed does not need to go to the mountains, for, in his case, the mountains come to Mohammed. His experimental farm at Santa Rosa has, in fact, become a Mecca to the curious and the scientific, and there Luther Burbank receives his thousands of visitors with a kindly courtesy that never flags, showing him his "wonders" in all their stages, and explaining what may be explained with an enthusiasm which shows how much closer he is than other men to Nature's heart.

Filled His Place.

It wasn't much of a place he filled,
But he tilled and plowed, and he plowed
and tilled,
While the greatest cause for his soul's
anxiety,
Was a fear that he wouldn't do his best.
So he smiled at his work and went ahead
With a tuneful heart and a Christian
grace.
It wasn't much of a place he filled,
But he filled his place.

The hands that they folded yesterday
On his breast were rough and hard—but
say,
What does it matter, let me ask,
If they did get rough at a humble task?
For when life gets to the very end,
And Death looks up from the pallid face,
What does it matter the place you filled,
If you filled your place?

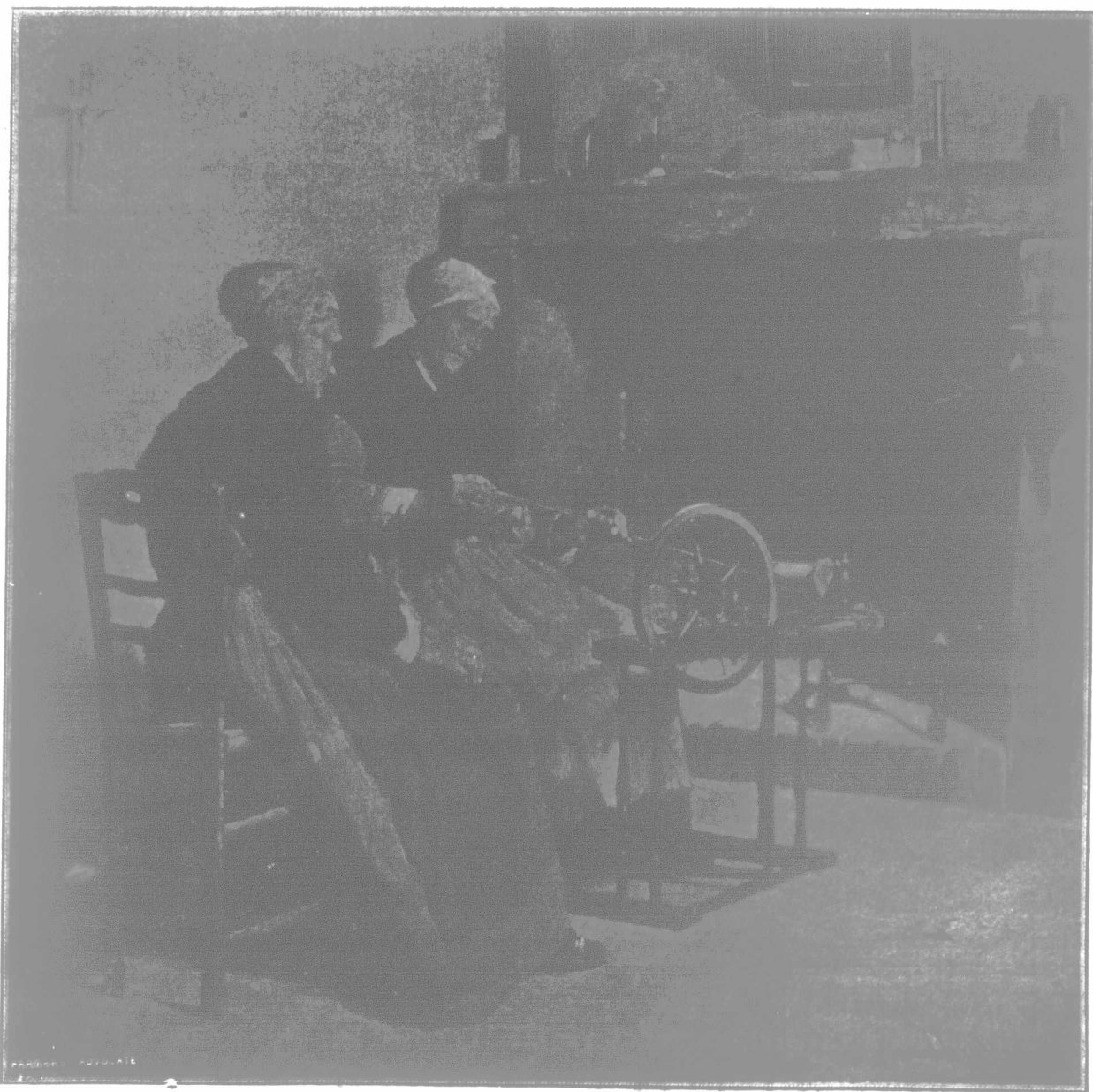
I fancy the joy of Paradise,
When it's given out, will cause some sur-
prise,
For the greatest will fall, or I'm no seer,
To those that did simple duties here;
To the man who smiles and goes ahead
With a tuneful heart and a Christian
grace,
Though it wasn't much of a place he
filled,
If he filled his place.

To-day.

We shall do much in the years to come,
But what have we done to-day?
We shall give out gold in princely sum,
But what shall we give to-day?
We shall lift the heart and dry the tear,
We shall plant a hope in the place of fear,
We shall speak with words of love and
cheer,
But what have we done to-day?

We shall be so kind in the after while,
But what have we done to-day?
We shall bring to each lonely life a smile
But what have we done to-day?
We shall give to truth a grander birth,
And to steadfast faith a deeper worth,
We shall feed the hungering souls of earth,
But whom have we fed to-day?

—Nixon Waterman.



From painting by Walter Gay.

The Spinners.

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the "Royal Household" mill—the
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sifters—air-filters, have ground and
reground—purified and repurified
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"Royal Household" mill until it
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was before—electricity says—

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white enough,

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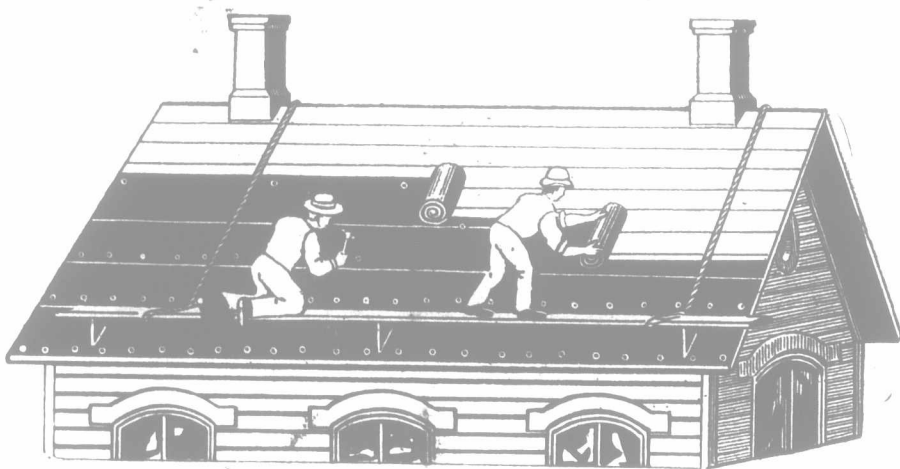
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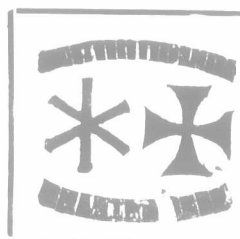
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Quiet Talks on Prayer.

Last week's Quiet Hour was almost entirely taken from Gordon's "Quiet Talks on Prayer," and I should like to quote a few more extracts from his book.

He does not evade the fact that, in spite of the almost unlimited promise with regard to prayer, sometimes the petitions of the greatest saints seem to be disregarded. He considers the case of Moses, who was not allowed to enter Canaan in spite of his earnest prayer, and shows that it was an object-lesson to all Israel—impressing on the people, as nothing else could have done, the necessity of obedience to God's smallest commands. As Moses loved the nation with an almost Christ-like passion, he would certainly prefer to sacrifice his own temporal gratification for their eternal good. As Gordon says: "One can well understand Moses looking down from above with grateful heart that he had been denied for their sakes. The unselfishness and wisdom of later years would not have made the prayer. The prayer of a man was denied that a nation might be taught obedience."

Shall we not some day be thankful that God has given us what we should have asked for if we had known everything as He knows it? Would a son have reason to be grateful to a father who let him grow up idle and ignorant just because—when he was young and heedless—he did not want to go to school?

Then there is the case, so often quoted, of St. Paul, who besought the Lord thrice that his irritating trouble, which he calls a thorn in the flesh, might be removed. Gordon draws attention to the fact that there was an answer to his request. "God answered the man. Though he did not grant the petition, He answered the man. He did not ignore him nor his request." St. Paul himself says that the Lord explained the matter to him, showing that it would be better for his spiritual good (which he really cared far more for than for present physical comfort) and better for the world he longed to influence for Christ, that the thorn should not be removed. The apostle himself seems to think that his petition was granted most fully, or, at least, that he had been given what he wanted most, viz., the indwelling strength of Christ which could only be made perfect in his weakness, for he declares that when he understood the matter fully he began to "glory" in his "infirmities."

Then there is the mysterious agony of the prayer in Gethsemane, where God's own Son pleaded that the cup might pass from Him, and His petition seemed to be denied. But here also the real desire of the heart was granted and the new strength was given for the great victory which He had set His heart on winning. "The battle of the morrow is being fought out here. Calvary is the Gethsemane. The victory of the hill is won in the grove."

Who shall dare to say that the Master was not given His heart's desire, —the power to endure to the utmost and the joy of redeeming the people he loved? Would He have thought His prayer had been granted if He had been spared and the world had been lost? Surely such prayers are always mightily answered, although we may not understand the answer until we look back from the shore of eternity.

Then the price of "power in prayer" must be paid. It always means the willingness to sacrifice self if necessary. "The tendrils of the purpose going down and around and under the gray granite of a man's will, and tying themselves there; and knotting the ties, sailor knots, that you cannot undo."

"Come after Me" means all the power of Jesus' life, and has the other side too. It means the wilderness, the intense temptation. It may mean the obscure village of Nazareth for you. It may mean that first Judan

year for you—lack of appreciation. It may mean for you that last six months—the desertion of those hitherto friendly. It will mean without doubt a Gethsemane. Everybody who comes along after Jesus has a Gethsemane in his life. It will never mean as much to you as it meant to Him. That is true. But, then, it will mean everything to you. And it will mean, too, having a Calvary in your life in a very real sense. * * * * * If a man will quietly, resolutely follow the Master's leading—nothing extreme—nothing fanatical or morbid, just a quiet going where that inner Voice plainly leads day by day, he will be startled to find what an utterly new meaning, prayer will come to have for him."

The common idea that prayer is a sort of magical way of getting everything we want—which would certainly make us very selfish—seems very small and poor beside Gordon's high ideal. Still we must not think that our Father is indifferent to our personal requests, or that He will refuse to grant them unless He sees that such refusal is really necessary for our higher spiritual good. We never need be afraid to trust Him. "Thy will be done," is the prayer which should qualify all our petitions, and sometimes—as in the case of our Master—that willingness to do and suffer His will may pledge us to face the Cross. But God's will for us always means joy and peace, not only in the next world but also here, and to refuse to accept this means misery here and hereafter. We don't need to study our Bibles to know that. Our own experience and observation can tell us that a course of wilful rebellion against God never can result in glad light-heartedness. Could our Lord show greater love to men than by identifying Himself with them in weakness and sorrow, and drinking to the dregs the awful cup of physical, mental and spiritual agony in order to save them. Surely we can trust Him now, and, while bringing to Him all our desires—large or small—ask Him not to grant them unless they are according to His will. It is always safe to trust Him and never safe to trust our own shortsighted idea of what is for our happiness and welfare. Our Lord told St. Peter that He had prayed especially for him that his faith might not fail, and we cannot doubt that He is constantly making intercession for us—by name. As the Jewish high priest carried the names of the tribes of Israel over his heart when he went into the most holy place, so our High Priest bears our names on His heart, blending with our weak and often foolish petitions His wise, effectual intercession.

"Thou art as much His care, as if beside
Nor man nor angel liv'd in heaven or
earth:
Thus sunbeams pour alike their glorious
tide
To light up worlds, or wake an insect's
mirth;
They shine and shine with unexhausted
store:
Thou art thy Saviour's darling—seek no
more.
On thee and thine, thy warfare and
thine end,
Even in His hour of agony He thought,
When, ere the final pang His soul
should rend,
The ransom'd spirits one by one were
brought
To His mind's eye."

HOPE.

Guesses at Truth.

Leaves are light, and useless, and idle, and wavering, and changeable; they even dance. Yet God has made them part of the oak. In so doing, He has given us a lesson not to deny the stout-heartedness within, because we see the lightsomeness without.

It was a practice worthy of our worthy ancestors to fill their houses at Christmas with their relations and friends; that, when Nature was frozen dreary out of doors, something might be found within doors "to keep the pulses of their hearts in proper motion." The custom, however, is only appropriate among people who have hearts.

The intellect of the wise is like glass: it admits the light of heaven, and reflects it.

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| ... Mine Foreman | ... Civil Servant |
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INGLE NOOK CHATS

With to-day's issue begins the publication of the various letters received in the recent competition. No attempt at classifying or giving the "best first" has been made, the object in selecting having been to give as great a variety of topics as possible each time. We are sure these essays will be much appreciated by our readers, and that they may be the means of starting many all but personal friends among the members of the Ingle Nook.

DAME DURDEN.
"Farmer's Advocate" office, London, Ont.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF "RAGS."
Dear Dame Durden,—Now that the winter months are already here, a few suggestions as to methods of disposing of garments that have outlived their original use may not come amiss. I find it a great saving of time and disorder to go at this task systematically, and after collecting the articles to be disposed of, select and cut out in convenient sizes such portions as seem best suited for dusting, lamp and window cloths. It is well to select a plentiful supply of dish cloths to fold and store in a pasteboard box in a convenient place in pantry or storeroom. Pieces suitable for mopping and similar purposes should also be selected and kept where they are convenient when new ones are needed.

This is an excellent time for replenishing, or establishing an emergency box, so that there need be no time wasted in securing wrappings or bandages for slight or dangerous wounds. All of the old, worn pieces of linen should be saved and kept in a separate package in this emergency box. Soft pieces of cotton are also often useful for wrapping slight cuts and burns; and although one may not need them in a lifetime, it is a wise precaution to have several strong cotton bandages of various widths rolled and ready for use. The addition of scissors, court plaster, and a good disinfectant is usually sufficient to complete the box for ordinary purposes, although one may add whatever one's fancy or needs may dictate.

There is, I believe, in the majority of farm homes, more or less use made of rag carpets. A very nice way of making up carpet rags for a bedroom is to use the different shades of any predominating color one may happen to have. The different shades of blue, with an occasional dash of white, make up very nicely, or if one desires it one may use the different shades of any two colors that harmonize well. Sew the rags "hit and miss," have them woven in the ordinary way, and make into any size or shape desired to fit the open space of the room for which the carpet is intended. To give a finished appearance the edges may be bound with a heavy braid or denim.

This "rug," as one may call it, when on a painted floor, presents a very neat appearance and also has in its favor the low cost and ease with which it may be kept in a sanitary condition.

RAG-TIME-GIRL.
Black Creek, Ont.

A FEW HOUSEKEEPING HINTS.

"If every iron pot, pan, kettle, or any utensil used in the cooking of food, be washed as soon as emptied, and while still hot, half the labor will be saved." It is a simple habit to acquire, and the washing of pots and kettles by this means loses some of its distasteful aspects. No lady seriously objects to washing and wiping the crystal and silver, but to go at the black, greasy and formidable-looking ironware of the kitchen takes a good deal of sturdy brawn and muscle as well as common sense. If the range be wiped carefully with brown paper after cooking greasy food, it can be kept bright with little difficulty.

A clean, tidy kitchen can only be secured by having a place for everything and everything in its place, and by frequent scourings of the room, utensils, etc. Unless dish-towels are washed, scalded, and thoroughly dried daily they become musty and unfit for use, as also the dish-cloth.

ON DUSTING.

Soft cloths make the best dusters. In dusting any piece of furniture begin at the top and dust down, wiping carefully with the cloth, which can be frequently shaken. A good many people seem to have no idea what dusting is intended to accomplish, and instead of wiping off and removing the dust, simply flirt it off into the air, whence it soon settles down again upon the articles dusted. If carefully taken up by the cloth it can be shaken out of the window into the open air. If the furniture will permit the use of a damp cloth, that will more easily take up the dust, and the cloth can be washed out in a pail of soapsuds. It is far easier to save work by covering up nice furniture while sweeping than to clean the dust out. Besides, this method will leave the furniture looking far better in the long run. The blessing of plainness in decoration is appreciated by the thorough housekeeper who does her own work, especially while dusting.

GERTRUDE SHEARER.
Lakehurst, Ont.

BUTTERMAKING.

Dear Dame Durden,—In the Farmer's Advocate of Oct. 13, I see a new competition has been announced. I have never written to the Ingle Nook, and do not know that I can write anything worth while; however, I thought I would try, since you so kindly invite all housekeepers to send some kind of paper.

I have been much interested in the letters which have appeared from time to time in the Ingle Nook. One department I do not remember having seen discussed in any of the letters is "Buttermaking." I will try to give as clearly as I can how I make butter. It may be of some help to a new beginner, should you think it worthy a space in your paper.

Notice first, that all pails, buckets, creamers, etc., which are used should be perfectly clean. If buckets are used, place them on a table or on the cellar floor. Take your milk and strain through a cloth into each bucket till it is about one-third full. Allow the milk to stand in the buckets till particles of thickened milk adhere to the bottom of the bucket. If creamers are used, fill them with milk and place in a cold spring or in barrels of ice-water. They may be skimmed after having been set twenty-four hours.

After removing all your cream, put it into one large pail. In summer it will ripen or get ready for churning in the cellar. In winter it must be put in a warm place and stirred occasionally until thick all through. It is then ready to churn. In summer the proper temperature should be 60 degrees, and in winter 70 degrees. In winter, in order to get the cream the correct temperature, place your pail of cream in a large dish of hot water on the stove. Stir it constantly, testing occasionally, till the right heat is obtained. In summer the cream will be warm enough. Scald your churn with hot water. In summer rinse out with cold water to cool the churn. Pour in the cream and churn till bits of butter are seen on the dasher. Then a little cold water may be added from time to time, increasing the quantity if the butter is soft. The butter will all have come when, upon lifting the dasher, the spaces between the particles of butter are clear. Remove the cover, rinse it and also the sides of the churn with cold water. Whirl the dasher around just underneath the butter till it forms the latter into a firm mass.

Scald the butter bowl, then cool by pouring cold water into it. Take out the butter, press out what milk can be taken out without working it too much. Some now pour several waters on the butter to wash it, but I never do. I think it is sweeter than when washed. Salt it, working it as little as possible; then set in a cool place to get hard. When firm work out what brine you can, then let it harden again. Again work out the brine and make into prints or rolls. Half a cupful of granulated sugar put in with the salt will improve the flavor of the butter.

Athens, Ont. ALEXANDRA.

Domestic Economy.

INGREDIENTS OF HAPPINESS.
The following ingredients of happiness must first be put into a willing heart. Take a generous handful of unselfishness, two heaping handfuls of helpfulness, two eyes made bright from looking on the sunny side, a soul filled and overflowing with the love of Christ, and a mouthful of kind words. This recipe will never fail, and stands in no danger of "falling" while being tried in the furnace of affliction.—[Christian Endeavor World.]

CLOSET-DOOR POCKETS.

For dust cloths, string, felt and worsted slippers, pockets on the inside of a closet door will be found convenient, says Woman's Home Companion. A nest of ten pockets can be made of denim or other stout goods and tacked fast to a batten arranged on the inside of a door, while another one, consisting of two large pockets, will afford a convenient receptacle for soiled collars and cuffs. This may be attached to a batten fastened at the upper part of the door in a bedroom or closet, and will always be useful.

KITCHEN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

- Two cupfuls equal a pint.
- One teaspoonful salt to one quart of soup.
- One tablespoonful salt to two quarts of flour.
- One pint of milk or water equals a pound.
- Two cupfuls of solid butter equal one pound.
- One teaspoon extract to one loaf of plain cake.
- Sixteen tablespoonfuls liquid equal one cup.
- One teaspoonful soda to one cupful of molasses.
- One teaspoon of soda to one cupful of sour milk.
- Four cupfuls of flour equal one quart or pound.
- Twelve tablespoonfuls dry material equal one cupful.
- One dozen eggs should weigh one and one-half pounds.
- Three teaspoons of baking powder to one quart of flour.
- Two even teaspoons of liquid equal one even tablespoonful.
- One scant cupful of liquid to two full cupfuls of flour for bread.
- Two and one-half cupfuls of powdered sugar equal one pound.
- Three even teaspoons dry material equal one even tablespoonful.
- One scant cupful of liquid to two full cupfuls of flour for batter.

SERVING DINNER.

Little Things That Help to Make the Meal a Success.
The pretty glass and china that are put away for "company" are none too good for the home dinner.

Fill freshly all receptacles for sugar, both loaf and powdered, salt and condiments. It is surprising to note the difference made by this one detail—to see the sugar bowls evenly filled and salt dishes fresh and fine.

Each plate should be laid carefully with sufficient silver, napkin, glasses, bread and butter plates, individual salts and peppers, and on a side serving table be sure to have extra silver, linen and dishes for emergencies.

Arrange for the hostess to serve the soup, passing croutons or bread sticks. The bread may be cut in thin slices, placing one-half between the folds of the napkin.

Give only the meat platter to the carver, placing vegetables on the serving table to be passed by the waitress, or they may be set on the table some space away from the meat and served to each plate. This avoids crowding or the necessity for the host to keep inquiring the tastes of the family.

If a side dish, as jelly or pickles, be used the second time, freshen it by placing in a smaller fancy dish or individual plates.

Always keep the salad for a separate course. It gives distinction as well as flavor to the simplest dinner.

The dessert may be light and simple after a good dinner. Coffee and fruit, with cheese and crackers, are entirely sufficient.—[Table Talk.]



Is the egg that is laid when eggs are high, and the hen that lays the golden egg is the hen that is fed Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ge-a. This preparation, fed with other foods, tones up the egg-producing organs and enables the system to appropriate all the egg-making material from the stuff fed. It makes hens lay all winter.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-GE-A

Is the guaranteed egg producer. Cures diseases as nothing else can. Costs but a penny a day for 30 to 60 fowls.

1 1/2 lb. package 35c.;
5 lbs. 85c.; 12 lbs. \$1.75;
25-lb. pail \$3.50. Sold on a written guarantee.

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48 page Poultry Book, free.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio, U.S.A.
INSTANT LOOSE KILLER KILLS LICE.

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.

C. J. DANIELS, 196 to 200, TORONTO
River St.

SAVE THE CHICKS.
The world's record in chick raising—the most and the best—is held by Puritan Chick Food.

Nothing is so good as the best in the world. Try it now. Send for catalogue today.

Puritan Poultry Farms & Mfg. Co., Stamford, Conn.

A. J. Morgan, London, Ont., Sole Distributor for Canada.

\$9,000 Poultry Catalog

40 kinds Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, fowls and eggs cheap. 100 grand pictures, 20 house plans. We make best lay, cure disease, etc. Send 10 cts. for mailing catalogue. Incubators 30 days free trial.

J. R. Brabazon Jr. & Co., Box 112 Delavan, Wis.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys and CHESTER WHITES, bacon type. Write for prices.
W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth, Ont.

\$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR

Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog today.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK ON POULTRY

and almanac for 1905, contains 224 pages, with many fine colored plates of fowls true to life. Tells all about chickens, their care, diseases and remedies. All about INCUBATORS and how to operate them. About poultry houses and how to build them. Really an encyclopaedia of chicken-raising. Bound in cloth. Price only 15c.

G. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 808, FREEPORT, ILL.



One of the Cornerites suggested some time ago that I should give you a list of suitable subjects for essays or letters. I think a better plan would be for you to do this yourselves. Prizes will be given for the best collection of not more than twelve subjects for letters for the Children's Corner. If possible, the competitors will be divided into classes according to age, and no one who is over sixteen may compete. All MSS. must reach me not later than Feb. 15th. Enclose your name, age and address. Address as usual to

COUSIN DOROTHY,
Box 92, Newcastle, Ont.

What She Said.

She tole me sumfin defful!
It almost made me cry!
I never will b'lieve it,
It mus' be all a lie!
I mean, she mus' be 'staken,
I know she b'oke my heart;
I never can forgive her!
That horrid Maggie Start.

'Tuesdays she does her bakin',
An' so, I fought, you see,
I'd make some fumble cookies
For Arabella's tea.
An' so I took my dollies
An' set 'em in a row,
Where they could oversee me
When I mixed up my dough.

An' when I'd wolloed an' mixed it
Few minites or an hour
Somehow I dwopped my woller
An' split a lot of flour.
An' I was defful fristy,
An' fought I'd help myself
To jes' a little dwop of milk
Off from the pantry shelf.

So I weached up on tip-toe,
But, quicker than a flash,
The horrid pan turned over,
An' down it came ker-splash.
Oh, then you should have seen her
Rush frough that pantry door,
"An' this is where you be?" she said,
"Oh, what a lookin' floor!"

"You an' your dolls, I'll shake you all,
I'll shake you black 'n' blue!"
"You shall not touch us, miss," I cried
"We're just as good as you.
An' I will tell my mofer
The milke she gets home.
An' I will tell ole Santa Claus,
An' I'll tell every one."

Oh, then you should have heard her
laugh.
"Tell Santa Claus, indeed!
I'd like to have you find him first,
The humbug never lived!"
"What do you mean, you Maggie Start?
Is dear ole Santa dead?"
"Old Santa never lived," she cried,
And that is what she said.

S. E. STEELE, Manitou.

The Blind Man's Friend.

In a dark alley in the streets of London there stood a row of old tenement houses. In the attic of one of these houses there lived a blind man. There were only two rooms in this old man's house, one of which was a small bedroom and the other an eating room.

In one corner of the bedroom there lay a small heap of straw on which the old man slept, with one single quilt over him. And in the other room there was a small old-fashioned table and a chair with a broken back. A small dog was the only companion of this poor blind man. He was very faithful, guiding the old man on the streets and letting no harm come to him.

This poor man and his dog wandered the streets nearly all day, but got very little for it. At last a kind friend presented him with a little basket, which he tied around the dog's neck. Then he would stand on the corner of the street holding his dog and singing. In this way he got more money, because the people loved to hear him sing and because they pitied him.

In the sunny street of Peace there lived a young couple in a very pleasant house. They had one little four-year-old girl, on whom they looked with great pride. On her birthday they had given her a little pug dog, with a ribbon around its neck. Her greatest pleasure was to be allowed to take her "darning doggie" out for a walk. But she was not permitted to do this very often, as the streets were rather dangerous for a little girl of her age.

A kind uncle of hers had given her, on her birthday, a gold dollar to do as she pleased with. So on this bright Monday morning she was going along the street with her uncle and her

dog, wondering what would be best for her to do with her gold piece. They met several persons on the street who gave her a smile and a nod, which made her very happy.

Coming to the end of the street, she saw the blind man and heard him singing. She listened to the beautiful song and watched the pitiful face of the man and that of the dog. She listened until he had ended and then she dropped her gold piece into the basket. She went home with a very happy heart and her uncle was so pleased with her that he gave her another gold dollar, which made her dance with joy.

The blind man knew by the feel of the money how much it was. Although he did not know who it came from, he knew it was from a very kind person. The one small gold piece, which he prized very much, along with some small pieces of silver, saved him from much trouble and distress, for now he was able to buy a coat to keep him warm in the winter time, and also some food for himself and his dog.

This little story teaches us never to lose an opportunity of doing good to the poor. The little girl did this kind act because she was kind-hearted and unselfish. She did not expect to gain anything by it, yet she got back the very same amount she had given. We are always sure of getting some reward, if not the reward of the little girl, the reward of a clear conscience and a feeling of satisfaction.

NELLIE BARBER (aged 13),
Paisley Road, Guelph, Ont.

Humorous.

"Did you see anything that particularly struck your fancy when you were looking round the furniture shops to-day?" asked a young husband of his lately-made wife on her return from a tour of furniture inspection.

"Yes," she replied. "I saw something exceedingly pretty in looking-glasses."

"I have no doubt you did," he observed, "if you looked into them."

The halo of calm, sweet peace rests upon that home.

Candid Minister—Good morning, Janet. I am sorry to hear you did not like my preaching on Sunday last. What was the reason?

Janet—I had three verra guid reasons, sir. Firstly, ye read yer sermon; secondly, ye did no read it weel, and, thirdly, it was na worth readin' at a'!

"That was a great sermon preached this morning," said the old deacon, and it was well-timed, too.

"Yes," rejoined the parson, with a deep sigh; "I noticed that."

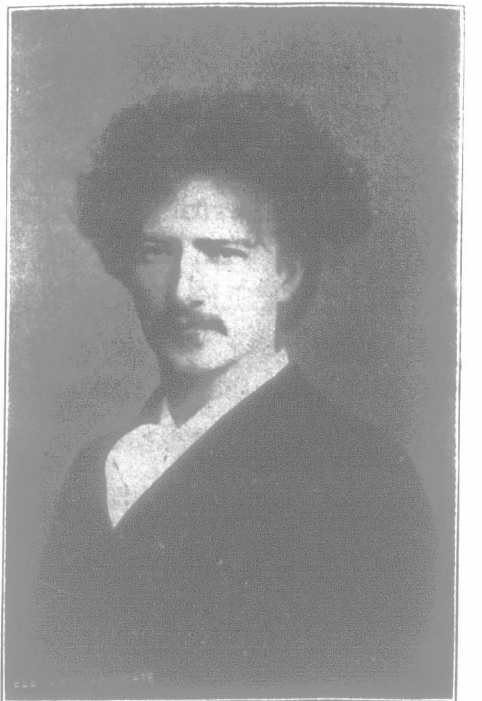
"Noticed what?" asked the puzzled deacon.

"That several of the congregation looked at their watches frequently," answered the good man, with another deep sigh.

How to Train My Girls.

Years ago, before Ella Wheeler Wilcox gained her reputation, she won a prize for the question, "What shall we do with our girls?" Here is the pith of her essay:

"The foundation of society rests on its homes. The success of our homes rests on our wives. Therefore, first of all, let us teach our girls to be successful wives. Begin in their infancy to develop their characters. Teach them that jealousy is an immorality and gossip a vice. Train them to keep the smallest promise sacredly, and to speak of people only as they would speak to them. Teach them to look for the best quality in every one they meet, and to notice other people's faults only to avoid them. Train them to do small things well and to delight in helping others; and instill constantly into their minds the necessity for sacrifice for others' pleasure as a means of true development. Once given a firm foundation of character like this, which the poorest as well as the richest parents can give to their girls, and no matter what necessity occurs, they will be able to rise above it."



Paderewski.
(Pa-de-ref-ske.)

"Ignace Jan Paderewski was born in Podolia, Russian Poland, in 1860. He went to Warsaw in 1872, where he studied with the best Russian masters there, and when about 16 years old made a concert tour in Russia, at the close of which he went back to Warsaw and took his diploma from the Conservatory. He also studied later at Berlin. In 1878, he was made professor of music there, and in 1883 occupied the same position at Strasburg. He made his debut at Vienna in 1887, and at New York in 1892. He is particularly successful in his interpretations of Schuman, Chopin, Rubenstein and Liszt.

In a recent number of Success, the following sketch of him appeared:

"Ignace Paderewski is pronounced the most thoughtful of men, by those who know him well. He is considerate and appreciative, good and kind, and his perennially benign and happy countenance forms a fitting counterpart to his true personality. To the humblest servitor who opens or shifts a piano on the concert platform as well as to the encore despot with his insatiable demands, his gentleness, graciousness and generosity are ever manifest.

"At Steinway Hall, New York City, they tell this story about him: It is a regular practice, with the celebrities of the music world, when in town, to make a rendezvous of the place. Paderewski "happens in" frequently, lingering awhile amid a circle of kindred souls. After a time, it becomes noticeable that he no longer sustains his end of the genial conversation. A dreamy far-away look steals into his eyes, inspiration transfuses his being, and then that happens which has come to be the expected. Smilingly, silently he separates himself from his conferees, and wanders quietly, as if being led away,—a certain magnetic influence becomes too powerful for further resistance, drawing him toward the object of his worship.

"Paderewski is at the piano, his hands have reached the beloved keys. He is "under the spell," and, full of inspiration, he yields. Then, very soon, time, place, and people fade away. The hours pass. No one approaches; no one interrupts. None would dream of such sacrilege. The habitues of the establishment depart, and the master is alone.

"Evening comes. No one is in the building save the caretaker, and the man at the piano, who plays on, rapt, oblivious to things earthly. Sometimes it is quite morning when, with countenance illumined, he passes from the place into the deserted streets, back to the world again.

"Still, on his way out, he does not forget the guardian of the night, who opens and closes the door after him."

Sing in the Rain.

There are a great many birds which burst into song after a shower is over, but only a few which pour out their little hearts in melody while the rain is falling. Plenty of people are full of fun and gaiety when the hard work or little worry comes to an end, but it is more difficult to find one who keeps a serene, happy spirit right in the thick of things. Bird songs, like happy faces, are always welcome, but the bird which sings when the rain is falling is the best loved of all.

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

\$4.50 Winter Suits



We make ladies suits. Our leader is a cheviot cloth suit in black, navy, seal brown and myrtle green. The cloth is wool. It is a \$15 tailored suit. We the manufacturers offer it to you at the factory price \$4.50. We sell hundreds of these suits. The models are the latest style. The jacket has a tight-fitting back with half tight fitting front. It is lined in mercurized saten. The skirt is tailor stitched in silk, faced with canvas and bound with velvet, beautifully trimmed with strips of the goods down the seams. The suit is trimmed with buttons and braid. A tucked skirt may be had if preferred. Skirt or coat alone \$2.50. Any suit may be returned if not entirely satisfactory and money refunded. Sizes 31 to 44 bust. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

Waists, full styles any color, China silk, \$2.50. Best taffeta \$3.50. Luster \$1.50. Velvet \$1.95. Jackets, full styles, tight back, half tight front, cape, any color, wool frieze, hip length, "cravenette" style and price as jackets.

Southcott Suit Co.,
LONDON, CAN.,
120 KING ST.

British Columbia Farms

We have for sale a very large and complete list of selected dairy farms, orchards, poultry ranches and suburban homes, in the valley of the celebrated Lower Fraser and adjacent islands on the coast. All in the neighborhood of Vancouver. Send for our pamphlet giving weather statistics and market prices of 27 different kinds of farm produce.

The Settlers' Association,
322 Cambie St.,
P. O. Box 329. Vancouver, B. C.

STAMMERERS

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, CANADA, for the treatment of all forms of **SPEECH DEFECTS.** Dr. W. J. Arnot, Superintendent. We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. *Write for particulars*

Rheumatism Cured.
Why do you suffer—Starr's Rheumatism Cure will relieve the worst cases of acute, chronic, or inflammatory rheumatism in 24 hours. Every bottle has a positive guarantee to cure. Hundreds of marvelous cures have been made in all parts of Canada. If your druggist cannot give you Starr's, send your name to us. \$1 per bottle.
OSBORN REMEDY CO., 175 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

To Hold and Cure RUPTURE
My book, "How to Cure Rupture by a Natural Method," sent FREE (sealed). F. H. WEESE, Specialist, 604 Manning Chambers, 73 Queen St. West, Toronto, Ont.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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.

HOUDANS for sale—Two cockerels from imported eggs, \$3 each. Veicy Charlton, Ilderton, Ont.

BARRED ROCKS exclusively. Young cockerels for sale. Prices on application. Miss F. Spilsbury, Colborne, Ont.

Barred Rocks and Pekin Ducks—Until Dec. 15, will sell young stock at \$1.25 each; 2 or more, \$1 each; also Fisher White Rocks at \$2 each, \$5 per trio.
H. GEE & SONS, Selkirk, Ont.

SAVE MONEY.
We tell you how to make laundry and toilet soap, baking powder, rye and rice coffee, corn cure, toothache drops, headache remedy, hair tonic, hop, root and spruce beer and egg food. Send 25c to **HUNT CO., Box 368, New Bedford, Mass.**

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

TO SECURE RESULTS Advertise in the Advocate

The LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XVII.

The Beginning of the Great Surprises.

And now followed days in which I seemed to make little or no progress. Mr. Clavering, disturbed perhaps by my presence, forsook his usual haunts, thus depriving me of all opportunity of making his acquaintance in any natural manner, while the evenings spent at Miss Leavenworth's were productive of little else than constant suspense and uneasiness.

The manuscript required less revision than I supposed. Mr. Leavenworth being one of the men who believe in finishing as you go, but in the course of making such few changes as were necessary, I had ample opportunity of studying the character of Mr. Harwell. I found him to be neither more nor less than an excellent amanuensis. Stiff, unbending, and sombre, but true to his duty and reliable in its performance, I learned to respect him, and even to like him; and this, too, though I saw the liking was not reciprocated, whatever the respect may have been. He never spoke of Eleanore Leavenworth, or, indeed, mentioned the family or its troubles in any way, till I began to feel that all this reticence had a cause deeper than the nature of the man, and that if he did speak, it would be to some purpose.

This continual beating against a stone wall, for thus I felt it to be, became at last almost unendurable. Clavering shy, and the secretary unapproachable, how was I to gain anything? The short interviews I had on this subject with Mary did not help matters. Haughty, constrained, feverish, pettish, grateful, appealing, everything at once and never twice the same, I learned to dread even while I coveted an interview. She appeared to be passing through some crisis which occasioned her the keenest suffering. I have seen her, when she thought herself alone, throw up her hands with the gesture which we use to ward off a coming evil, or shut out some hideous vision. I have likewise beheld her standing with her proud head abased, her whole form sinking and inert, as if the pressure of a weight she could neither upbear nor cast aside had robbed her even of the show of resistance. But that was only once. Ordinarily she was at least stately in her trouble. Even when the softest appeal came into her eyes she stood erect, and retained her expression of conscious power. Even the night she met me in the hall with feverish cheeks, and lips trembling with eagerness, only to turn and fly again without giving utterance to what she had to say, she comported herself with a fiery dignity that was well-nigh imposing.

That all this means something I was sure, and so I kept my patience alive with the hope that some day she would make a revelation. Those quivering lips would not always remain closed; the secret involving Eleanore's honor and happiness would be divulged by this restless being, if by no one else. Nor was the memory of that extraordinary if not cruel accusation I had heard her make, enough to destroy this hope—for hope it had grown to be—so that I found myself insensibly shortening my time with Mr. Harwell in the library, and extending my tete-a-tete visits with Mary in the reception-room, till the imperturbable secretary was forced to complain that he was often left for hours without work.

But, as I say, days passed and a second Monday evening came round without seeing me any further advanced upon the problem I had set myself to solve, than I was two weeks before.

But when upon nearing the reception-room, I saw Mary pacing the floor with the air of one who is restlessly awaiting something or somebody, I took a sudden resolution, and advancing toward her, said: "Do I see you alone, Miss Leavenworth?"

She paused in her hurried action, blushed and bowed, but contrary to her usual custom, did not bid me enter.

"Will it be too great an intrusion on my part if I venture to come in?" I asked.

Her glance flashed uneasily to the clock, and she seemed about to excuse herself, but suddenly yielded, and drawing up a chair before the fire, motioned me toward it. Though she endeavored to appear calm, I vaguely felt that I had

chanced upon her in one of her most agitated moods, and that I had only to broach the subject I had in mind to behold that haughty aspect disappear before me like melting snow. I also felt that I had but few moments in which to do it. I accordingly plunged immediately into the subject.

"Miss Leavenworth," said I, "in obtruding upon you to-night I have a purpose other than that of giving pleasure. I have come to make an appeal."

Instantly I saw that in some way I had started wrong. "An appeal to make to me?" she asked, breathing coldness from every feature of her face.

"Yes," I went on with passionate recklessness. "Balked in every other endeavor to learn the truth, I have come to you, whom I believe to be noble at the core, for that help which seems likely to fail us in every other direction; for the word which, if it does not absolutely save your cousin, will at least put us upon the track of what will."

"I do not understand what you mean," returned she, slightly shrinking.

"Miss Leavenworth," pursued I, "it is needless for me to tell you in what position your cousin stands. You who remember both the form and the drift of the questions put to her at the inquest, comprehend it all without an explanation from me. But what you may not know is this, that unless she is speedily relieved from the suspicion which justly or not has attached itself to her name, the consequences which such suspicion entails, must fall upon her, and—"

"Good God!" she cried, "you do not mean that she will be—"

"Subject to arrest?" Yes.

It was a blow, Shame, horror, and anguish were in every line of her white face. "And all because of that key!" she murmured.

"Key? How did you know anything about a key?"

"Why," said she, flushing painfully, "I cannot say; didn't you tell me?"

"No," returned I.

"The papers, then?"

"The papers have never mentioned it."

She grew more and more agitated. "I thought every one knew. No, I did not, either," exclaimed she, in a sudden burst of shame and penitence. "I knew it was a secret, but—oh, Mr. Raymond, it was Eleanore herself who told me."

"Eleanore?"

"Yes, that last evening she was here; we were together in the drawing-room."

"What did she tell?"

"That the key to the library had been seen in her possession."

I could scarcely conceal my incredulity. Eleanore, conscious of the suspicion with which her cousin regarded her, inform that cousin of a fact which seemed to give weight to her suspicion! I could not believe this.

"But you knew it," Mary went on; "I have revealed nothing that I should have kept secret?"

"No," said I; "and Miss Leavenworth, it is this thing which makes your cousin's position absolutely dangerous. It is a fact that, left unexplained, must ever link her name with infamy; a bit of circumstantial evidence no sophistry can smother, and no denial obliterate. Only her hitherto spotless reputation, and the efforts of one who, notwithstanding appearances, believes in her innocence, keeps her so long from the clutch of the officers of justice. That key and the silence preserved by her in regard to it are sinking her slowly into a pit from which the utmost endeavors of her best friends will soon be inadequate to extricate her."

"And you tell me this—"

"That you may have pity on the poor girl, who will not have pity on herself, and by the explanation of a few circumstances, which cannot be mysteries to you, assist in bringing her from under the dreadful shadow that threatens to overwhelm her."

"And would you insinuate, sir," cried she, turning upon me with a look of great anger, "that I know any more than you do of this matter? that I possess any knowledge which I have not already made public, concerning the dreadful tragedy which has transformed our existence into a lasting horror? Has the blight of suspicion fallen upon me, too; and have you come to accuse me in my own house—"

"Miss Leavenworth," I entreated, "calm yourself. I accuse you of nothing. I only desire you to enlighten me as to your cousin's probable motive for this criminating silence. You cannot

be in ignorance of it. You are her cousin, almost her sister, have been at all events her daily companion for years, and must know for whom or for what she sears her lips, and conceals facts which, if known, would direct suspicion to the real criminal—that is, if you really believe what you have hitherto stated, that your cousin is an innocent woman."

She not making any answer to this, I rose and confronted her. "Miss Leavenworth, do you believe your cousin guiltless of this crime, or not?"

"Guiltless? Eleanore? O my God, if all the world were only as innocent as she!"

"Then," said I, "you must likewise believe that if she refrains from speaking in regard to matters which to ordinary observers ought to be explained, she does it only from motives of kindness toward one less guiltless than herself."

"What? No, no, I do not say that. What made you think of any such explanation?"

"The action itself. With one of Eleanore's character, such conduct as hers admits of no other construction. Either she is mad, or she is shielding another at the expense of herself."

Mary's lip, which had trembled, slowly steadied itself. "And whom have you settled upon as the person for whom Eleanore thus sacrifices herself?"

"Ah," said I, "there is where I seek assistance from you. With your knowledge of her history—"

But Mary Leavenworth stopped me with a quiet gesture. "I beg your pardon," said she, "but you make a mistake. I know little or nothing of Eleanore's personal feelings. The mystery must be solved by someone besides me."

I changed my tactics.

"When Eleanore confessed to you that the missing key had been seen in her possession, did she likewise inform you where she obtained it, and for what reason she was hiding it?"

"No."

"Merely told you the fact without any explanation?"

"Yes."

"Was not that a strange piece of gratuitous information for her to give one who, but a few hours before, had accused her to the face of committing a deadly crime?"

"What do you mean?" she asked, her voice suddenly sinking.

"You will not deny that you were once not only ready to believe her guilty, but that you actually charged her with having perpetrated this crime."

"Explain yourself," she cried.

"Miss Leavenworth, do you not remember what was said in that room upstairs, when you were alone with your cousin on the morning of the inquest, just before Mr. Gryce and myself entered your presence?"

Her eyes did not fall, but they filled with sudden terror. "You heard?" she whispered.

"I could not help it. I was just outside the door, and—"

"What did you hear?"

I told her.

"And Mr. Gryce?"

"He was at my side."

It seemed as if her eyes would devour my face. "Yet nothing was said when you came in?"

"No."

"You, however, have never forgotten it?"

"How could we, Miss Leavenworth!"

Her head fell forward in her hands; she seemed lost for one wild moment in a gulf of darkness. "And that is why you come here to-night," she exclaimed, desperately rousing herself, and flashing full of indignation upon me. "With that sentence written upon your heart, you invade my presence, torture me with questions—"

"Pardon me," I broke in, "are my questions such as you, with reasonable regard for the honor of one you are accustomed to associate with, should hesitate to answer? Do I derogate from my manhood in asking you how and why you came to make an accusation of so grave a nature at a time when all the circumstances of the case were freshly before you, only to insist full as strongly upon your cousin's innocence when you found there was even more cause for your imputation than you had supposed?"

She did not seem to hear me. "Oh, my cruel fate!" she murmured. "Oh, my cruel fate!"

(To be continued.)

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

The Washing Came High.

By Mary Joslyn Smith, Shawinigan Falls, P. Q., Can.

It must have been one of those "onward calls" that led Constance to go with her brother to that "comic opera of a town," for what else could it have been? It was such a sudden fitting from a bright full life in a city, to the new place, cut out of the forest, so new that there were no established precedents. Everybody felt equal to everybody else, and no one wanted to be servant to another.

"The salary at the mission-house was not large enough to pay for help, but Constance's mother in the southland said to her daughter, "If you think you can make the home for your brother in that playhouse he describes to us, I will pay for a maid as helper in the scullery."

"We do not have sculleries in the north, and I fear it would be almost impossible to find a maid-of-all-work," replied the brother, "but I will not allow Constance to work too hard. We will do the every-day work together."

The brother and sister established themselves in the mission-house, he as missionary among the people, and she eager to make a comfortable home for the loved brother.

The first troublesome problem was how to get the washing done. Small as was the house, they had frequent guests, and the table linen and bed-clothing made the basket full in a short time.

"At last, I am going to have a washwoman," said Constance to her brother at breakfast. A little later she was trying, in halting French, to make herself understood.

Madame Laundress was speaking glibly, assuring the young mistress that she had come far, and would not lay aside her hat and coat unless she was promised \$1.50 for her day's work. She also had her seven-year-old son with her, whom she said must remain if she did.

"Just this one day, I will pay what you demand, but never again," said Constance. "We must have the clothing washed."

Very soon Madame Laundress began to say "trop beaucoup linge," meaning there was too large a washing. Constance could not escape her, for she had to work in the one small kitchen, preparing lunch and dinner, and hanging out the clothes as fast as ready. About three in the afternoon, Madame tipped over her tub on the kitchen floor, when Constance needed to watch her oven. At five o'clock the laundress confronted Constance, asking if she could stay all night, since she was not going to wash any more that day. At first the young mistress said, "Of course, not," but when she saw the unfinished state of things, and the woman assuring her that she would not return, she yielded, and prepared cots for the mother and the boy. In the morning, in spite of all Constance's help and hurrying, she hastened not. "You must be away before eleven," Constance finally commanded. The woman left the flannels and socks piled upon the table, once washed out. When she was ready to go she demanded two dollars and twenty-five cents as her pay. Constance had dispensed eight hearty meals to mother and son, furnished lodging for two, hung out all of the washing, finished up really the hardest part, and paid the money demanded.

Her brother came home from a round of work, and sang out the rhyme of a child's play: "This is the way we wash our clothes."

"This is the way for once," replied his sister, "but I must find some other way." There were many men employed in the town, and there was a small laundry. Constance paid a visit to the laundry, and asked if they could not take family washing by the pound. "Never heard of such a thing. If others can do so in other places I can," said the proprietor. "I will send you a washing for trial," said Constance. The laundryman decided, after hav-

ing the first instalment, that he could do it for four cents a pound. The problem was solved for Constance, and so for many others in the place that were not able to do the washing themselves.

When the clothes came home one day in fine order, Constance said to her brother: "It is odd about housekeeping here; there is always some way out of every seeming emergency. I wonder if it is so everywhere?"

"I am sure if you find it so here, it must be so all over, for this is more than a test place."

"Well," said Constance, "then does not that do away with the idea of emergencies in housekeeping? If housekeepers have eyes to see, I almost think some resources are at hand everywhere."

When winter weather came on, the laundress needed help, and Constance was among the first to help the needy woman.

"For really," said Constance, "it is much better to join with others in giving to the poor creature than to have the annoyance of having her around. I see there are serious problems in social science in a small town as well as in a large one."

Value of Winter Vegetables.

By Anna L. Jack.

One of the vegetables valued by many housekeepers is the cabbage, of which there are many varieties, from the close-hearted Savoy and York to the spreading plants of Kale.

Cabbages are a flesh-producing vegetable, whether as food for man or animals; for the latter, especially milch cows, sheep and oxen, they are considered admirable food; in the former, when imperfectly cooked, and only eaten at rare intervals, they are apt to produce flatulence; but these effects would soon subside if eaten regularly, thoroughly boiled, drained and chopped fine before bringing to the table.

No people consume cabbage more largely than the Germans, with whom it enters, more or less, into every dish they eat, and their sauerkraut does not seem appetizing to a novice, though prized by them. But they are a sturdy people, and seem to thrive on cabbage diet. The best way to cook this vegetable is to boil in two waters before serving.

It is interesting to know in regard to the cabbage that in cases of scurvy, or when any one has been confined to one food, a few raw cabbage leaves would quickly alter the whole aspect of the case; for the salts of potash, lime and soda yielded by the crude vegetable would have given the vital principle to the blood that it required, and the food be converted into healthy chyle.

From that point of view it is easily seen that cabbage is not to be despised as an article of diet.

THE CARROT.

A vegetable not sufficiently appreciated is the table carrot, that is a wholesome and nutritious article of food when well cooked, owing its qualities to the large quantity of free saccharine matter contained in it.

The carrot appears to have been cultivated at an early period in Flanders and Germany, and to have been introduced into England and cultivated there in the 16th century.

In the reign of Charles I. ladies wore carrot leaves as ornaments instead of feathers, and the beauty of the leaves is still acknowledged as an ornament by placing the upper portion of the root in water, when it will throw out frong-like leaves that are very pretty.

To cultivate the carrot it requires a light, sandy soil, and it will succeed well in peat. As an article of food this vegetable contains a large amount of what are called heat-producing compounds, with a small proportion of flesh-forming matter. It consists of starch, sugar and albumen, with a volatile substance called carotin. Carotins are easy of digestion and gently laxative, and are used boiled as a poultice for sores and ulcers. Crated and raw they form a cooling application. They have been recommended lately as a good complexion beautifier, but of that there are no very safe statistics; but a syrup is made from them, and when cut into pieces, roasted and dried, they are used as a substitute for coffee.

The seeds are used as a diuretic and stimulant, and in some parts of Europe a strong, aromatic distilled from carrot seeds is used in a pump to yield a medicinal vegetable has a very important often unsuspected.

Poetic Gems.

Honor the shame from no condition rise:
Act well your part—there all the honor lies.
—Pope.

Oh, if the selfish knew how much they lost,
What would they not endeavor, not endure,
To imitate, as far as in them lay,
Him who His wisdom and His power employs
In making others happy.
—Cowper.

TRUE HAPPINESS.

If Solid Happiness we prize,
Within our breast this jewel lies:
And they are fools who roam,
The world has nothing to bestow,
From our own selves our joys must flow,
And peace begins at home.
—Cotton.

SLEEP.

Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep;
He, like the world, his ready visit pays
Where fortune smiles; the wretched he forsakes.
Swift on his downy pinions flies from woe,
And lights on lids unsullied by a tear.
—Young.

FLEETING PLEASURES.

But pleasures are like poppies spread,
You seize the flower, its bloom is dead;
Or like the snowfall in the river,
A moment white, then melts forever;
Or like the borealis race,
That flit ere you can point their place;
Or like the rainbow's lovely form,
Vanishing amid the storm.
—Burns.

SORROW.

He that lacks time to mourn lacks time to mend.
Eternity mourns that 'tis an ill cure
For life's worst ills to have no time to feel them.
Where sorrow's held intrusive and turned out,
There wisdom will not enter, nor true power,
Nor aught that dignifies humanity.
—Henry Taylor.

Domestic Economy.

CHICKEN IN VARIOUS WAYS.

Chicken soup is usually relished, and, of course, the size of the chicken or chickens used depends on the number of people to be served. Take a chicken of ordinary size and cut up into small pieces, crushing the larger bones. Cover it with about three quarts of water, and when it boils skim carefully. Set it over a slow fire to simmer for three hours. Add two teaspoonfuls of salt and a tiny onion if desired. A half-hour before serving add a cupful or more of boiled rice, after removing the chicken. Chop a part of the chicken fine, and put it back into the soup. If it is too strong, or if it has boiled down too much, a little hot water may be added. The remainder of the chicken may be used for salad or croquettes. Instead of rice, dumplings may be added to the soup, and this is delicious.

For chicken croquettes take for each cupful of finely-minced chicken a quarter of a cupful of dry bread crumbs and one egg; salt and pepper to taste. Mix in enough gravy or melted butter to make it moist. Then form with the hands into balls, roll in egg, then in dry bread crumbs, and fry a golden brown in butter.

Stewed Chicken.—Cut a chicken into pieces, put it into hot, salted water, and let it boil until tender; remove it from the pot to a frying pan, and fry it a nice brown in hot water, then put it back into the pot of boiling water, add more water if necessary, thicken with a little cornstarch or flour, and season to taste, with a little salt and pepper. Make tiny baking powder biscuit, almost as rich as pie-crust, bake them a nice brown, and put them into this gravy,

allowing them to just reach the boiling point before serving.

Fried Chicken.—Cut the chicken into pieces, put it into frying pan, with a little water and half a teacupful of butter, season to taste, cover closely, turning the chicken often that it may be thoroughly cooked through. There should only be enough water in the frying pan to keep the chicken from frying, and produce steam enough to cook it. When it is cooked through the water should all have been boiled away and should then fry a nice brown. When brown on both sides remove it to a hot platter and make a gravy of milk or water, as preferred.

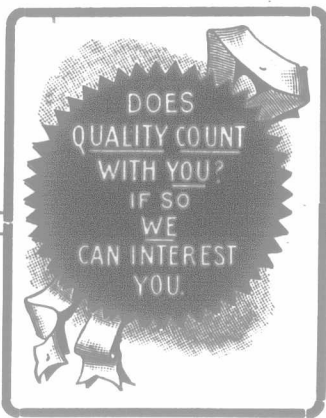
Chicken Pie.—Joint your chicken in the usual manner, boil it until tender, having water enough to make gravy. Make a rich baking powder biscuit dough, roll it out quite thin, line your pudding dish, carefully place the pieces of chicken in it, and pour over the gravy made from the water in which the chicken was boiled, by adding a little flour, seasoning to taste, and a generous lump of butter. Put on the top crust and bake it for about three-quarters of an hour. Always have a bowl of gravy to dip on the chicken when it is served.

Chicken Salad.—There are many ways of preparing chicken salad, and almost all of them are good. The best way is to have the meat minced instead of shredded, as it is not so coarse and the ingredients mix better. To every quart of the minced chicken take a quart of finely-chopped cabbage, celery and lettuce (an equal part of each). If preferred, only celery may be used, or only cabbage. The lettuce is not a necessity. Mix thoroughly, and pour over it some of the liquor in which the chicken was boiled. Salt to taste, and set away to cool. About fifteen minutes before serving, mix it with the following dressing, which should be thoroughly cold: For each quart of the salad allow two eggs well beaten; a tablespoonful of melted butter, a teaspoonful of mustard, and a small cup of vinegar. Stir the mustard smooth with a little of the vinegar, add the rest with the eggs and a pinch of salt. Cook slowly, so as not to curdle. When cold pour over the salad. Chop a hard-boiled egg or two and sprinkle over it.

Baked Chicken.—Unless the chicken to be baked is very tender, put it in a kettle of boiling, salted water, and let it boil about an hour before baking; then remove it from the pot and treat it as you would a young chicken. Stuff it with a dressing made as follows: Chop a loaf of stale bread from which the crust has been removed, moisten it with hot water, or with some of the broth in which the chicken was boiled, season it with salt, pepper and sage, add a teaspoonful of sugar, a heaping tablespoonful of butter, and one or two well-beaten eggs. If liked, a little chopped onion may be added or chopped oysters. When the chicken is well stuffed sew up the incision, tie the wings down, place the chicken in a dripping pan. Pour hot water around it, or, if it was boiled, add the remaining broth and bake until very tender, basting it often. For those who like celery flavor in their dressing, here is a nice recipe: Boil two or three heads of celery until soft, mash them and add to them an equal amount of bread crumbs. Season to taste with butter, pepper and salt. If this does not make enough to stuff the fowl add more bread crumbs.

FLOWERS OF GOOD CHEER.

Although Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes never practiced medicine, those who knew him intimately say that he cheered more sinking invalids, cured more sick people and did more good, even from a medical standpoint, than many of his young physician friends. The secret of his power lay in his overflowing cheerfulness and kindness of heart. He scattered "flowers of good cheer" wherever he went. With him optimism was a creed. "Mirth is God's medicine," he declared. "Everybody ought to bathe in it. Grim care, moroseness, anxiety—all the rust of life—ought to be scourged off by the oil of mirth."



PLOWS

A Farmer must have a plow on his farm—many progressive farmers have two or three for different conditions of land. When a farmer only uses one plow, he of course wants the BEST one he can buy—one which will suit the requirements of his land.

FROST & WOOD PLOWS are made throughout of the very best plow material that can be manufactured. The mouldboard is made of soft-centre crucible steel plow-plate, rolled in three distinct layers. The outer layer is highly tempered and presents a surface which will WEAR and SCOUR WELL. The inner layer of softer steel gives the mouldboard strength and toughness. The soles and shares are made of superior quality of chilled iron.

A Plow, no matter how good the material may be, if it has not the proper shape, will not do good work. Frost & Wood Plows are manufactured in a great many different styles from models correct in every detail. From this selection you are sure to find one that will suit you. You cannot find the same quality in any other plow; that you will find in the smallest detail of Frost & Wood Plows—and QUALITY COUNTS.

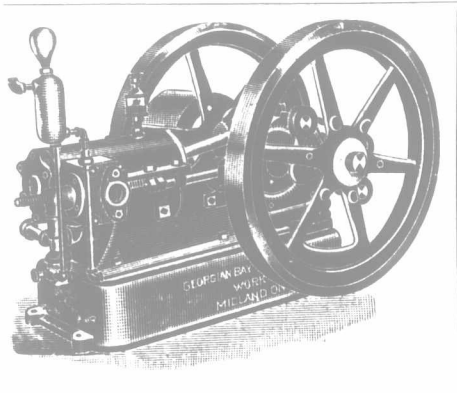
Our Catalogue "F" will give you the details. Send for it.

The Frost & Wood Co., Ltd.

Head Office and Works: SMITH'S FALLS.

Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Truro, Man., Ont., Que., Que., N.B., N.S.

A Hired Man's Wages



Amount to quite an item when you have to take him from necessary outdoor work, in good weather, to run a chopper—just because there is wind that day—or to take chop to the mill.

The "Midland" Gasoline Engine

saves all this money for you, because you can

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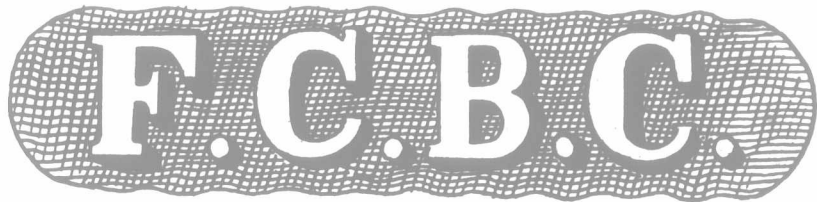
on wet or stormy days, when the hired man's wages don't cut such a figure. Think over it, and tell us your power needs.

Georgian Bay Engineering Works
MIDLAND, ONT.

EXERCISE SOUND JUDGMENT

IT IS NOT ALL GOLD THAT GLITTERS.

In order to receive your patronage some schools hold up to view "THE POSITION HAIT." Scores have been trapped by it. What the student requires is thorough drilling for preparation, without which you cannot fill any responsible position. Having it, you are independent of any school. The



Y. M. C. A., London, Ont.,

has a reputation for energetic work in Business and Shorthand. It is recognized as the largest and best-equipped college in the West. Our opening this week was the largest in the school's history. Have you heard of Gregg Shorthand and Touch Typewriting? Write us for particulars.

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

BRONZE TURKEYS.

Enquiries are to hand as to where Mammoth Bronze turkeys can be had. In reply we need only call attention to the advertisements of Messrs. W. E. Wright, of Glanworth; T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth, Ont., or others who from time to time use our advertising columns.

BLOODY MILK.

Cow gives bloody milk from one teat; sometimes pure blood. Please give cure.

T. J. W.

Ans.—Bloody milk is due to the rupture of some of the small blood vessels in the udder. There is a congenital weakness in the blood vessels in some cases, and in such the recurrence of the trouble cannot be prevented. However, the condition is liable to occur in any cow. Bathe the udder well and often with cold water, and give one ounce tincture of iron in a pint of cold water twice daily, until blood ceases to appear in milk.

BUTTER NOT CHURNING.

Have three heifers that came in late. Are milking well yet, but cannot get any butter out of cream. Cream becomes frothy when churned, but no sight of butter. Feeding sugar beets. Will that have anything to do with it?

R. G. C.

Ans.—See answer to similar enquiry in January 5th issue. A correspondent suggests giving about an ounce or two of saltpetre once every two or three weeks. Make sure the cream is ripe, and have a good churning temperature, about 62 degrees F. for winter, where the churning is small.

BUFFALO MOTHS.

Will you kindly let me know the best and most effective way of exterminating the "Buffalo moth or bug" apart from lots of sweeping and cleaning? J. F.

Ans.—If the bugs have got into carpets, take the carpets up and beat thoroughly, saturating afterwards with benzine. Clean the floors thoroughly and fill all cracks with plaster of Paris mixed with a little water; then, put down the carpets again. To exterminate the bug from chests of clothes, put a little bisulphide of carbon in a saucer and set the saucer on top of the clothes, then close the box tightly. The fumes will penetrate every part of the box, killing the bugs. As carbon bisulphide is exceedingly volatile and inflammable, it must on no account be handled in a room where there is a light or fire, else there will be an explosion. It is also best to keep the windows open while using it.

CHIMNEY HINTS.

There is a chimney in our house, built from the cellar up, which is filling with a pitch formed of soot and the oil of smoke. Would it be safe to burn it out, or is there any way to prevent it from forming? T. J.

Ans.—A constant reader informs us that by burning a piece of old zinc, about half a pound, in the stove occasionally, it will bring the soot to a powder, which will be carried out by force of the draft. Another suggests taking down the chimney and building up again, using glazed drain tile for the inside, bricked around in the usual way. In a letter received while this question was still unanswered, a correspondent in Victoria, Ont., says that to put out a fire in a flue, take the lid off the stove and throw a good handful of sulphur on the blaze in the stove; leave the draft open about thirty seconds, then close, and the fire will be out.

CALF FEEDING.

Which would give the best results added to skim milk, ground oil cake or boiled flaxseed?

How much milk do you consider sufficient for a calf? J. B.

Ans.—The difference between skimmed milk and new milk, the calf's natural food, is that the former has lost its

supply of fat or oil, and the same difference exists between oil cake and flaxseed. Oil cake is nothing more than flaxseed with the oil pressed out. The object of adding any additional food to skimmed milk is to supply the fat removed, so it is therefore obvious that the flaxseed is by all odds the most suitable for this purpose.

No one can tell exactly. After a calf a few days old has taken three or four quarts, one seems to know that it has had enough, and as it gets older it requires an increasing amount to satisfy it.

GOSSIP.

Work done in the slap-bang let-it-go-at-that style, means work that either needs to be largely done over, or that might as well have been left undone.

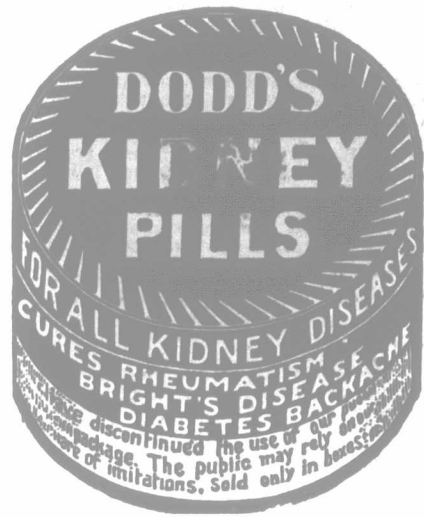
Readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" who contemplate taking up a course of training in shorthand, are referred to the advertisement of the Syllabic Shorthand College, Hamilton. Students can complete this course in from six to twelve weeks. The College announces that it teaches the syllabic shorthand because it is the easiest to learn, the easiest to write, and the easiest to read. A letter addressed to the principal, Mr. W. T. Rogers, will secure full information regarding the course.

The many excellent qualities of Royal Household Flour have long been admired and recognized, not only in Canada, but throughout the whole world. The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., of Montreal, some time ago leapt ahead of all competitors by installing electrical equipment, by which the purest known quality of flour is produced. An extraordinary demand has thus grown up for this new, peerless flour, whose purity and perfection makes it indispensable in every home, where the most healthful and nutritious results are sought for. Royal Household Flour can be secured anywhere in Canada, and anyone, by writing to the Ogilvie Co., in Montreal, can get free, a thoroughly up-to-date and very helpful recipe book.

WHEN WE ARE DEAD.

Some years ago a biography of Longfellow appeared. The author sent a copy to Richard Henry Stoddard, with a suitable inscription on the flyleaf. Mr. Stoddard, of course, interested in everything pertaining to the poet, seated himself before the fire, and spent two hours in going through the book. The work proved to be particularly strong on the anecdotal side, apparently not altogether to Mr. Stoddard's liking. Reaching the last page, he turned back to the flyleaf, drew a pencil from his pocket, and without a pause wrote below the inscription:

Lives of great men all inform us
That, when we are safely dead,
Lies large, immense, enormous,
Will write things we never said.



You Can Improve

the long winter evenings by taking a Correspondence Course from us in any of the following subjects: **Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Office Methods, Business Correspondence, Punctuation, Business Penmanship, etc.** Send for particulars. **THE MODEL SCHOOL OF HOME STUDY, Box 223, Hamilton, Ont.**

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

GOSSIP.

FINAL CALL FOR THE THISTLE HA' SALE.

Little need be added to what has appeared in these columns regarding the great herd of Scotch Shorthorn bulls belonging to the estate of the late Mr. John Miller, to be dispersed by auction on January 18th, at the home farm, Thistle Ha', near Claremont Station, C. P. R., together with three Clydesdale stallions (two imported) and seven mares (three imported). Reference was made in a general way in our last issue to the grand Cruickshank Lavender bull (imported) Langford Eclipse (83848), at the head of the herd, but much might be added without overstating his individual merit and his breeding. He is a rich roan, and will be just nine days under three years old at the sale. He is low set, massive, wealthily fleshed, has a model head, neck and shoulders, remarkably well sprung and deep ribs, full crops, level lower and top lines, long, level quarters, full thighs and twist, and stands well on a good set of legs and feet. It is just a question whether there is a better all-round show bull in Canada to-day, and his breeding could not be better, his sire Count Vallant, bred by Mr. Duthie, being himself a grand bull, sired by the Victoria bull Count Arthur, and his dam, bred by Mr. Deane Willis, was by Wiltshire Victor, by Count Victor, by Count Lavender, winner of 52 first prizes and championships in Great Britain. Immediately back of these on the Lavender foundation are Duthie and Cruickshank-bred bulls of first-class character, and Langford Eclipse has proven himself a successful sire, as his calves will show. This bull will doubtless be keenly competed for, and the fact that most of the females in the sale have been bred to him, or have calves at foot by him, will add greatly to their value. The younger bulls in the sale, of which there are ten, most of them from 12 to 16 months old, are by imported Royal Prince, a Golden Drop bull that has shown himself an exceptionally good sire, and some of the younger ones by Langford Eclipse. They are a strong, fleshy, useful lot, and bred from good dams of the best breeding, representing such families as Marr Princess Royal, Missie and Emma, the Sittvont Secret, Brawith Bud, Nonpareil and other excellent sorts.

The imported Clydesdale stallions, Border Duke, a bay six-year-old, bred by Lord Polwarth, sired by a son of Prince of Wales, and the brown four-year-old Pedestrian, by a son of Baron's Pride, are of first-class rank, while the home-bred three-year-old is an excellent horse, and the imported mares are of choice quality.—See page 39 (ad.).

LAST CALL FOR THE PINE GROVE SALE.

Thursday, January 19th, is the date of the great sale of Scotch Shorthorn bulls and females and Shropshire ewes from the Pine Grove herd and flock of Hon. W. C. Edwards & Co., at Rockland, C. P. R. and C. A. R., near Ottawa. The series of three important events slated for three days in succession, namely, the annual meeting of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association, at Toronto, on January 17th, where important questions are to be decided; the dispersion sale on January 18th of the entire herd of Shorthorns and stud of Clydesdales of the estate of the late John Miller, of Thistle Ha' Stock Farm, at Brougham, near Claremont Station, C. P. R., 25 miles east of Toronto, and on Thursday, January 19th, the Pine Grove Sale of 23 young bulls and 26 young cows just the same total number as in the Miller sale, should attract breeders and farmers from far and near.

Reference was made in the last two issues of the Advocate to a few of the grand lot of young bulls in this sale, richly-bred and of high-class individual merit. The females, 14 young cows and heifers, bred to imported bulls, and a dozen yearling heifers, and heifer calves, about a year old, are fully equal to the bulls in type and quality as well as in breeding. They are representatives of such popular families as the following:—Missie, Brawith Bud, Clipper, Mina, Kibble Beauty, Bruce Rosewood, Roan Bessie, Syme, Bellona, Lovely, etc., while nearly one-third are imported, and most of the younger ones sired by the great imported herd bulls, Marquis of Zenda and Village Champion, and from imported dams. These yearling heifers and heifer calves are especially worthy of attention, being an exceedingly good lot, massive and mossy-coated, low set, smooth and full of quality. Prominent among these is No. 3, Pine Grove Mildred 6th, a twin Kinellar Mina, a roan 16 months heifer, by Marquis of Zenda. She is deep-ribbed, soggy, smoothly-turned, and of true type. Aberdeen Missie 2nd, 13 months o.d., a red, by Village Champion, is much of the same stamp. Bessie of Pine Grove 2nd, a roan 11 months' heifer, by Marquis of Zenda is of the good "Syme" sort, with capital forecrosses, and is deep-bodied, furry-coated and full of quality. Ruby of Pine Grove 5th, Brawith Bud, from imported sire and dam, is a 15 months heifer of lots of substance and capital character. Her full sister, Ruby 4th, is a roan two-year-old heifer of the best type—strong backed, thick fleshed and full of quality. Pine Grove Clipper 2nd is a right good young cow of the Cruickshank Clipper tribe, with every sire in her pedigree a strong one. Most of those not mentioned are equally meritorious in breeding and quality, and the whole offering is such as will be sure to please those who avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing the sale. The Shropshire ewes to be sold are a very useful lot, a fair average

AS TRUE AS YOU LIVE.

It is of supreme importance to keep the bowels regular and open. Unless they act regularly and thoroughly, it is impossible to remove the impurities that constantly accumulate in the system. These waste matters generate poisons that create Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache and many other complaints. Most sickness is directly caused by Constipation.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

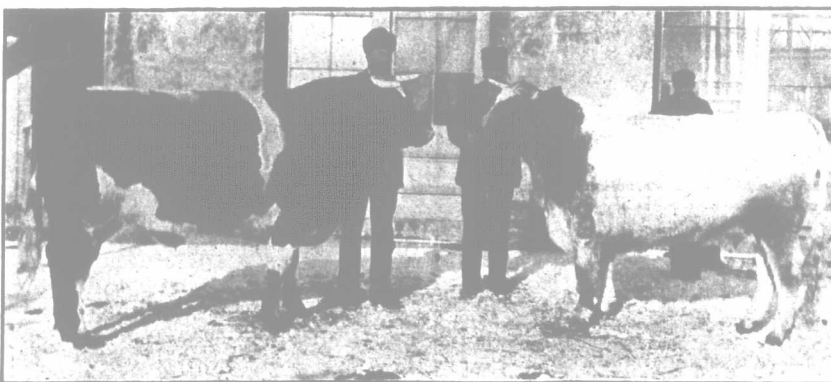
act pleasantly on the Bowels and Liver. A few doses will effectually cleanse the system of all harmful matter and gases. Taken as directed BEECHAM'S PILLS will establish a healthy and regular bowel action that will bring about an improved appetite, good digestion, sound sleep and a marked improvement in the general health.

BEECHAM'S PILLS have been before the public for over half a century. Their genuine merit has given them a high reputation as a reliable family medicine.

They have come to be universally regarded as the "Little Doctor" in the home. Always keep a box handy and avoid serious diseases.

The present popularity of BEECHAM'S PILLS proves them to be of high merit. Old friends show their appreciation by continuing, year in year out, to rely solely on their remarkable curative and tonic qualities. No other medicine is taken and none is needed; and it is to the steady recommendation of all who take them that the widespread fame of BEECHAM'S PILLS is due.

Prepared in St. Helens, England, by Thomas Beecham.
Sold Everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.



The above is a pair of sweepstakes fat cattle at Provincial Winter Fair, 1904, bred and fed by Jas. Leask, Greenbank, Ont. Mr. Leask has made a splendid record in the last few years, winning the highest honors for cattle fed with WORTHINGTON'S CANADIAN STOCK TONIC. Read what he says of it, also read our special offer.

Dear Sir,—I have fed your Stock Tonic to cattle, and like it very much. It makes them thrive well and put on flesh more rapidly. I think it is the best Tonic I have fed to horses. It pays to feed it. Yours truly, JAMES LEASK, feeder sweepstakes fat cattle, Provincial Winter Fair, 1901-2-3-4. Greenbank, O., Feb. 23rd, 1903.

Mr. Leask, writing us, August 8, 1904, says: "I am still feeding your Stock Food with good results. I purpose exhibiting at Toronto Fair, and if you have an exhibit there, I will be pleased if you can have a pair there for me, as our sack is nearly empty."

W. H. Service, of Stayner, Ontario, in ordering a 50-lb. pail, Dec. 27th, says: "I am not sending for this pail of your Stock Food for a trial, I have had experience with it. Please forward at once."

Adam N. Darling, Mildmay, Ont., writing Dec. 30th, says: "I have fed a good deal of your Stock Food, and I would like some more. Please send me 200 lbs. of WORTHINGTON'S STOCK FOOD. Have a large stock to winter over, and can easily feed 200 lbs. of it to 60 pigs and 38 cattle. I enclose money order for it."

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, good till 15th February. 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 tin of McDougall's Sheep Dip and English Sheep Dip and Cattle Dressing for killing vermin on sheep.

Farmers should avail themselves of this special offer, while it lasts. We will guarantee WORTHINGTON'S STOCK FOOD to give you the satisfaction. If it does not, we will refund money. Send in your order today, it will have our prompt attention. Write for free particulars to E. Worthington.

THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO.,

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, GUELPH, ONT.

General Agents for McDougall's Sheep Dip.

of a splendid flock bred straight from imported stock, and in lamb to imported rams. To see the herd and flock at Pine Grove is well worth the trip, whether you expect to buy or not. It is the greatest establishment of the kind in Canada. See page 39.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

A man driving in the country lost a nut off his wagon wheel. Meeting an Italian, he asked if he had a monkey wrench. The indignant Italian replied, "Me no keep a monkey ranch; me keep a sheep ranch."

The husband who says: "Now I've got her," and ceases to try to please—or the wife who acts in the same spirit—is on the way to matrimonial disaster. Whether or not the marriage was made in Heaven, it's got to be lived on earth. Nor are the laws of human nature suspended for the benefit of the married.

An Ohio young woman read at her graduation an essay on Hawthorne. The young woman said: "At the age of 39 Hawthorne married and took his wife to the old manse." The day after the commencement one of the village maidens called on Miss E— and remarked: "Wasn't it mean that Maud should say such a thing in her essay?" "To what do you refer?" "Why, she said at the age of 39 Hawthorne married and took his wife to the old man's. Why didn't she say to his father-in-law's?"

Admiral Dewey's peace of mind has been greatly disturbed lately by "sight-seeing automobiles," each carrying thirty or forty people, which stop in front of his home three times a day, in the effort to get a glimpse of the Admiral or Mrs. Dewey. Even more annoying than the stare of forty pairs of eyes is the witticism of the guide, who shouts through the megaphone in a voice that can be heard a block away:

"The red house to your right—given by the American people to Admiral Dewey, who destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, and came to Washington to be captured by a lone woman."

A prominent Missourian in Washington is fond of telling anecdotes about James Stephen Green, once a Senator from Missouri, and the leader in the aggressive war made on Benton by the slavery advocates in antebellum Missouri. The one he enjoys the most and considers the best of all, illustrates Green's ready wit.

One Sunday, shortly after Green's arrival in Washington, he was asked by a friend of his to attend services at an Episcopal church near by. Green had never attended a service characterized by much formalism, so he was naturally deeply impressed. After he had returned, an acquaintance asked him, "Senator, what did you think of the service?" "Well, sir," Green replied, "it struck me that there was altogether too much reading of the journal and not enough debate."

Mr. John G. Carlisle tells of a case that many years ago he was called upon to try before a justice of the peace in the mountains of Kentucky.

This justice of the peace was also a blacksmith. He came into court from his smithy, and, retaining his leather apron, mounted the bench with all possible solemnity of manner. The worthy man was very officious in his manner, trying hard to imitate the legal dignitaries he had seen in the surrounding districts. It was plainly to be seen, says Mr. Carlisle, that the good man had determined that in the presence of a "city" lawyer from Louisville, it behooved him, the justice, to assume a judicial air that would be doubly impressive. The case under trial was that in which suit was brought for the payment of feed furnished certain horses. Mr. Carlisle represented the defendant, and the defence made was that the bill had been paid. When argument had been had, the justice delivered himself of the following:

"The court is very familiar with this case. The court has listened to what the witnesses have got to say, and the talk of the lawyers. The court will not decide the case just now. It reserves its opinion. The case goes under advisement for those days, and the court will then decide the case in favor of the plaintiff."

In answering any advertisement in this paper, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

The inventor of a new feeding bottle for infants sent out the following among his directions for using: "When the baby is done drinking it must be unscrewed and laid in a cool place under the hydrant. If the baby does not thrive on fresh milk it should be boiled."

The Japanese emperor smiled upon the court. "And what," he asked, "what news of the war?" "There are, your majesty," answered the prime minister, "reports of a battle off the coast." "I am convinced," observed the emperor, with a twinkle: "I am convinced that if there has been any trouble on the ocean, the Russians are at the bottom of it."

Representative Dismore, of Arkansas, tells of a rural justice of the peace in that State who was approached by a man desiring a divorce. The justice was in a quandary. Calling the bailiff to his side, he whispered: "What's the law on this pint?" "You can't do it," was the reply. "It's out of your jurisdiction."

The husband, observing the consultation between the two officials, anxiously interjected: "I'm willin' to pay well; got the money right here in this sock!" At this the justice assumed his gravest judicial air. Adjusting his spectacles, he said: "You know'd before you came here that 'twant for me to separate husband and wife; and yet you not only take up the valuable time of this here court with you talkin', but you actually perpose to bribe me with money! Now, how much have you got in that sock?" "Bout six dollars and a half, yo' honah!"

"All right! Then I fine you five dollars for bribery and a dollar and a half for takin' up my time with a case out of my jurisdiction, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul!"

The footnotes to the cuts of the two Lincoln sheep, belonging to Mr. Jno. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont., which appeared in our December 29th issue, page 1805, were accidentally transposed. The upper cut represents the imported yearling ewe, and the lower the yealing wether, both of which were first-prize winners at the International, and the wether the breed champion in the fat-stock competition.

O'Neil Bros., Southgate, Ont., write: "Among our most recent sales of Herefords are a bull by Onward and a heifer by Sunny Slope Tom 1st to Messrs. Thurston, Lindsay, Ont.; a cow with heifer calf by side and bred again to Onward to the enterprising breeders, Mr. Thos. Skippon & Son, of Hyde Park, Ont. This heifer is one of the best sired by Onward, and will be heard from yet in the Hyde Park show herd."

Messrs. Goodfellow Bros., breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Macville, Ont., write the "Farmer's Advocate" as follows: "Owing to a change in our business, we have decided to sell by auction at Oak Lane Farm in February our entire herd of Scotch Shorthorns, mostly imported or from imported sire and dam. There are twelve head of show cattle included in the lot that are in good condition to go on for the 1905 shows. Parties wanting show cattle for this year's shows should attend our sale, as they are going to be sold without reserve. A description of the cattle and full particulars of the sale will be given in the 'Farmer's Advocate.' The date will be given later."

Judging from present appearances, there is every reason to expect a show of Clydesdales and Shires at the Repository, Toronto, on Feb. 1st, 2nd and 3rd, superior to anything ever before attempted in Canada. The occasion affords an excellent opportunity to inspect the class of draft horses that are winning the best awards at the big shows and also a large assortment from which to select breeding stock. Special railway rates will be available, and all who possibly can should make a point of being on hand when the greater part of the judging is being done. Make use of this opportunity to fraternize with the men who are spending their whole energies to further the interests of horse-breeding in Canada.

ANY RHEUMATIC SUFFERER MAY HAVE A FULL DOLLAR'S WORTH OF MY REMEDY FREE.

I searched the whole earth for a specific for Rheumatism—something that I or any physician could feel safe in prescribing—something that we could count on not only occasionally, but always. For the ravages of Rheumatism are everywhere and genuine relief is rare.

I don't mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure can turn bony joints into flesh again—that is impossible. But it will drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of the pain and swelling—the end of the suffering—the end of Rheumatism.

After twenty years of search and experiment, I learned of the chemical I now employ. And I knew then that my search and my efforts were well rewarded. For this chemical gave me the basis of a remedy which in the cure of Rheumatism is practically certain.

I am willing that you should prove my claims at my expense. I will gladly give you a full dollar package of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic remedy to try. For I know that you and your neighbors and friends will by your good wishes and your good words, more than repay my initial loss.

YOU PAY NOTHING--YOU PROMISE NOTHING--YOU RISK NOTHING--YOU DEPOSIT NOTHING.

Crystallized Poison!

You know that hard water leaves a deposit of lime in the bottom of the teakettle in which it boils, and soft water does not. That is because soft water is filtered and contains no lime, while hard water is not filtered and is full of it.

A Certain Cure.

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

You can imagine that if that deposit were to settle in the joint of your knee it would be extremely painful. And if the deposit grew, you could finally no longer endure the torture of walking.

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

Yet that is the very way that Rheumatism begins and ends. Except that the deposit which forms is not lime, but crystallized poison!

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

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

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

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

But I do not ask you to take a single statement of mine—I do not ask you to believe a word I say until you have tried my medicine in your own home at my expense absolutely. Could I offer you a dollar's worth free if there were any misrepresentation? Would I do this if I were not straightforward in my every claim? Could I AFFORD to do it if I were not SURE that my medicine will help you?

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

Simply Write Me.

The offer is open to everyone, everywhere. But you must write ME for the free dollar bottle order. All druggists do not grant the test. I will then direct you to one that does. He will pass it down to you from his stock as freely as though your dollar laid before him. Write for the order to-day. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis. I will send you my book on Rheumatism besides. It is free. It will help you to understand your case. What more can I do to convince you of my interest—of my sincerity?

Rheumatism includes lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, gout—for all these are the results of rheumatic poison in the blood. Plainly, the first thing to do is to remove the poison. But this is not enough. The formation of the poison must be stopped, so that nature may have a chance to dissolve and eliminate the crystals which have already formed. Unless this is done there can be no cure—no permanent relief.

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy

Advertisement for U. S. Cream Separator. Features an illustration of the machine and text: 'A Great Success', 'Success is in no other business more dependent upon quality than it is in dairying.', 'The Improved U. S. Cream Separator Insures Quality.', 'Every Winning Score in the great butter scoring contests at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, and The Sweepstakes on Dairy Butter, were awarded to the product of the U. S. Cream Separator against the world.', 'Quality Won.', 'THE VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO. BELLOWS FALLS, VT.', 'Transfer houses in different parts of the States & Canada insure prompt deliveries 387'

A TRADESMAN'S BOLD REBELLION AGAINST BAD TIMES.

The London (Eng.) Daily Mail, the paper that claims the largest newspaper circulation in the world, prints the following: "A few weeks ago there was a draper in London who had occupied his shop in the north-west district for twenty years. Wearied of continuous bad trade, he boldly put up the shutters of his shop, and with wife and seven children set out for Canada to claim from the Government the free grant of land which is given to intending colonists."

"He was not a farmer and knew little about farming. His experiences, as set forth in the following letter, should therefore be of special interest, for it will be seen that in two months he has turned himself from a draper into a farmer, and by hiring himself has accumulated sufficient stores to last the winter. He writes: 'I shall have a fat pig ready to kill as soon as the frost sets in, and the boys and myself will take out our guns to kill about 200 rabbits, some partridges, and prairie chickens. I have also ordered a half of a steer at 6c. per lb. So we shall be well supplied with fresh meat during the winter. We have also plenty of oats and barley for the cattle, and potatoes, etc., etc., for the house.'"

"The boys and I have been so busy out harvesting, and jolly hard work we found it at first. However, we stuck to our guns, and before the finish we could stand it all right. But the first three days pitching wheat was a severe test. It made every bone in my body ache, so that I could not sleep at night."

"They do work here at harvest time. The way farmers work in England is simply play compared with it."

"During the last fortnight I have been plowing for myself every hour I could put in from 8 a. m. until dusk. I have already turned about thirty acres with two horses and a 14-inch plow. I shall keep on at it until it freezes up, which may now happen any day."

"It is very important to get all I can of the plowing done in 'the fall,' as they tell me that sometimes the frost is very late breaking up in the spring, and thus little chance is given of getting in the seed in good time."

"We got grain, etc., from the farmers in exchange for our labor, which, as I said, has set us up for the winter."

"The weather last month (October) was grand, and to-day (November 1st) is just as fine. Here I am at my plow without a coat or vest. I like the life very much. No business worries, in splendid climate, healthy country, and everybody ready to make one feel at home."

"My only rates for the year are £2 10s.—viz., \$10 for education, and \$2.50 for roads. No poor rates or income-tax to worry about."

"The land I have is choice, at a small rental (until we gain experience, before taking up our free grants of 640 acres)."

"It will grow anything; one of my near neighbors grew turnips up to 20 lbs. each last year."

"We are beautifully and pleasantly situated, only twenty miles from one of the most promising cities in the Far West, with everything of the most modern type, even putting London in the shade. Electric cars and rails, the telephone in almost every house. Planos in every other house. Even the ladies dress quite up-to-date. There are plenty of banks, etc., etc., saw and flour mills, also about seven or eight splendid coal pits near by, but there is no gas used."

"When the new trunk rail runs through we shall all find a big boom in everything, and that will be very soon. The contractors are busy at it."

"The hospitality of the people is all one could wish, viz., if you call at a house on your way and knock at the door, they say, 'Walk straight in, stranger; I guess you'll be wanting something to eat, and your team will want a feed,' so out comes the food, and, being hungry, you are ready to tuck into it. For instance, two of my boys walked out one day from the town to the farm, twenty miles off. They had dinner at one farm, tea at another, and supper at another place."

"I am delighted at having made the move. We came over in record time, only ten days from London to Winnipeg, per S.S. Tunisian. The week on the boat was the jolliest time of my life. We were all sorry when the trip came to an end at Quebec. There were 1,700 people on board."

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

"EXPERT EVIDENCE" DR. SCOTT'S STOCK COMPOUND

Finds favor with the largest exporters and importers and undoubtedly the best judges in Canada.

READ THIS:

There is no Stock Food or Blood Purifier on the market to-day that gives the universal satisfaction and does all that its proprietor claims for it as Dr. Scott's Dietetic Stock Compound. Knowing the ingredients that it is composed of, I strongly advised the Dalgetty Bros., the largest importers and exporters in Canada, to give Dr. Scott's Compound a trial with their horses on board ship, and to our utmost delight the consignments have landed with their legs in natural condition, free from the swelling and staking that we were continually troubled with, their coats and skin in glossy condition, appetite good, and, in fact, the horses were in shape to show to customers and sell right off the boat, and continued to thrive and gain flesh.

Dietetic Stock Compound strengthens the digestive organs and acts mildly on the excretory organs; in fact, tones up the whole system, enabling the animal to get

full benefit of all the nourishment contained in the food.

Since using this compound our stables at home and abroad have never been without it.

For debilitated and unthrifty animals we consider it has no equal as a flesh and health producer, and cheerfully recommend its use. Signed,

E. A. BLACKWELL,

Veterinary Surgeon for Dalgetty Bros., London, Ont.; Dundee, Scotland.
Put up in 25-lb. Pails at \$2.50, 9-lb. Packages for \$1.00, and 4-lb. Packages at 50c.
MANUFACTURED BY DR. SCOTT & CO., LONDON, ONT.

LAFAYETTE STOCK FARM

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



and the largest importers in the world of

GERMAN COACH, PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS.

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

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

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

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON,

of Janesville, Wisconsin, and Brandon, Manitoba,



have recently opened a
BRANCH STABLE
at
SARNIA, ONT.,

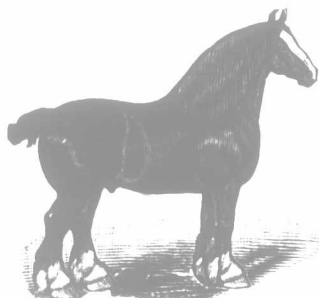
for the convenience of
Ontario and Michigan
customers. High-class

Clydesdales,
Percherons
AND
Hackneys

on hand. The best of
each breed that money
and experience can procure. A guarantee as
good as gold. Address
for particulars

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

Smith & Richardson's CLYDESDALES



OUR NEW IMPORTATION of HIGH CLASS
CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and MARES,
up-to-date in size and quality, will be on view
at Ottawa Exhibition, Sept. 16-23, and afterwards
at our own stables.

Address: Columbus, Ontario.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. veterinary.

COWS WITH SORES ON TEATS.

I have a cow, bought for milk, three weeks ago. About six days ago, one of her teats got a skin sore on it, and since all her teats are covered with the same I need not say there is a deal of trouble to milk her. She is in at night, and well cared for. Please let me know if there is any danger in the milk or to the milker, and best way to treat her. The sores are light and scaly, still they sometimes bleed during milking.

Ans.—Provided the eruption is not due to variola there is not any danger to the persons consuming the milk, or to the person milking. We would recommend you to foment the udder, and dress it twice daily with boracic and ointment. If the teats are very sore, teat syphons should be used when milking. It would be advisable to give her a full dose of saline purgative medicine.

HORSE WITH SWELLING ON LEGS.

I have a horse, whether idle or working his four legs swell at night, around, under and over the fetlock joint; partly goes away during the day, but latterly the skin is thick and leathery around the fetlocks. I gave him half a dozen packets of Hawthorne's Blood Salts, and a few drams sulphate of potash, but there was no marked improvement. He is in good working condition, and his principal rations are mangels, good hay and oat straw. Kindly advise treatment. I do not think there is any symptom of grease, heat or smell, etc. J. F.

Ans.—The swelling is evidently dependent on some defect of the circulation. We would recommend not to give him mangels. Stable him in a comfortable loose box, and feed him on crushed oats and hay, with an occasional well-steamed bran mash. When unharnessed at night, his legs should be well brushed and then bandaged with woollen bandages. Give the following powder each evening for ten days: salicylate of soda, 2 dr.; powdered Calumba root, 1 dr.; powdered ginger, 1 dr.; powdered liquorice root, 30 grains.

FISTULAR WITHERS

I have a valuable Clydesdale mare with a bad attack of fistular withers. My veterinarian has put two setons through the affected side, and has run off a tremendous amount of matter, but, to all appearance, she is no better, and I am afraid the other side of the wither is going to be affected also. He has given me a bottle of tablets (red in color), one of which I am to dissolve in a pint of warm water, and inject into the wound once a day. He says it is to bring away any diseased bone. Kindly say if you think this treatment right, and if you would not advise that the affected part be laid clean open, and try and get wound healed out from bone. The mare has been bad for three months. A. F.

Ans.—In all cases it is a mistake to dally. Lay the wound clear open on both sides of the withers, if necessary. Setons are ineffectual, as they cannot possibly cure. When the wound is exposed, heal from the bone with dressings of oxide of zinc ointment, in the proportion of one to five of lard. Suggest this treatment, and probably he will agree with you. The chances are, under any circumstances, he knows the case better than you, although the mare may be your own property.

At the Franklin Inn, a literary club of Philadelphia, a group of young novelists were citing similes and metaphors that they liked. Harrison Morris, the poet and art critic, said:

"A simile that appealed to me strangely was one made in the trial of a thief. This thief was a young man of refined appearance, and during his trial it was shown that he had turned to dishonest courses in order to earn the money wherewith to study for a clergyman's degree. The prosecuting attorney said of his strange conduct:

"This young man, becoming a thief in order eventually to become a clergyman, is like the outspan who turns his back upon the place he is steering for."

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Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy, quick and painless. No other method sure.

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cures even the very worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Lots of information if you write. Book about Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Bog Spavin and other horse troubles sent free.

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45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

\$100 REWARD



for any case of colic, curb, splints, contracted or knotted cords, recent shoe boils, splints or callous that cannot be permanently and positively cured, if directions are followed, by

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR.

It relieves and cures Spavins, Ring Bone, Cockle Joints, Strangles, Grease Heel, Founder, Sore Shoos and Shoulders, Bruises, Wire Cuts, Collar and Saddle Cuts, Pneumonia, Distemper, Chafed Places, etc. Used and endorsed by Adams Express Co., Chicago Fire Department and others. Tuttle's American Worm Powders never fail. Tuttle's Family Elixir stops the pains and aches of mankind instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience" free. Tuttle's Elixir Co., 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Beware of all other Elixirs. Tuttle's is the only genuine. Avoid all blisters; they are only temporary relief. LYMAN, KNOX & SON, AGENTS, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

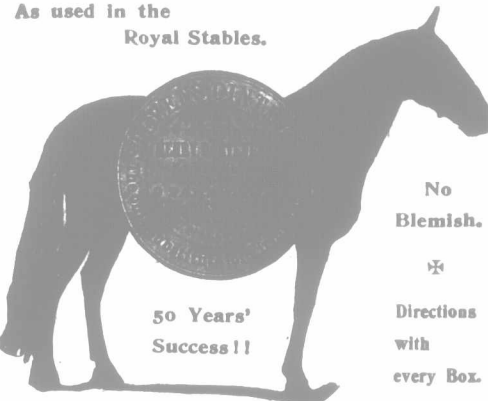
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Has had over half a century's success on the horses of England and other parts of the world. Where introduced has superseded all other remedies.

FIVE MINUTES' TREATMENT

As used in the
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Blemish.

Directions
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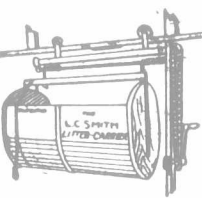
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Retailed by chemists at a low price, 75c. small, \$1.50 large box. A little goes a long way. Get a box now. If your local chemist cannot supply you, write direct to

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Can be adapted to
any barn or farm
building.

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LYMAN C. SMITH,
OSHAWA, ONT.

2 Registered Clydesdale Stallions FOR SALE.

For price and particulars write to
R. & C. PALING,
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DEATH TO HEAVES
Guaranteed
NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Dis-
temper and Indigestion Cure.
A veterinary specific for wind,
throat and stomach troubles.
Strongly recommends \$1.00 per
can, mail or express paid.
Newton Remedy Co.,
Toledo, Ohio. Your druggist
has it or can get it from any wholesale druggist.

Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions and Fill-
able, considering quality. For price, etc.,
write to JOHN W. COWIE,
Ashgrove Farm, Markham, Ont.

Cairnbrogie Champion Stud

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

IDOLS and IDEALS in

CLYDESDALE PERFECTION

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

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

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

If further reasons are requested as to why the public generally should regard ours as the Premier Clydesdale Stud of this continent, we will state that in the Canadian-bred classes we won first in his class and champion honors on McAirle's Best (4320), while the get of our Matchless Macqueen won five firsts, one second, and one third, first for two animals under two years old, the produce of one dam, and first for family group under two years old. This is now the fourth year in succession that this much coveted award has been given to the get of our invincible son of McGregor (1487), who, in turn, was the most famous son of the renowned Darnley (222).

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

GRAHAM BROS.,

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

TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD

St. Louis World's Fair Winners.

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

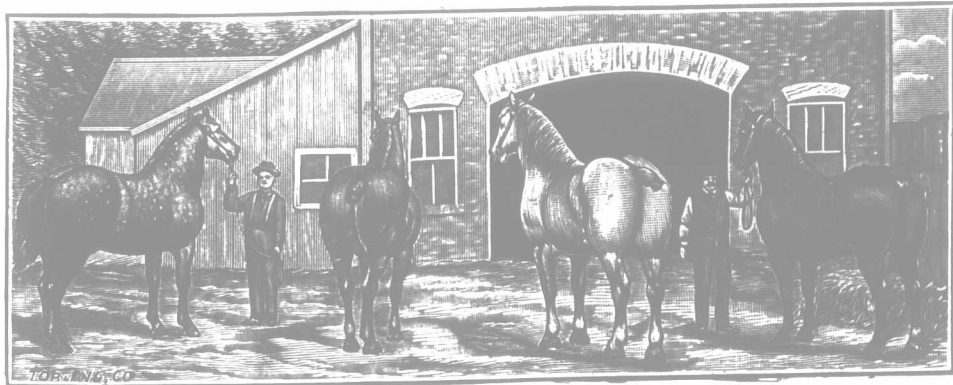
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|--|----------------------|
| Premier Championship. | Grand Championship. |
| Reserve Grand Championships. | Two Championships. |
| Three Reserve Championships. | Five Diplomas. |
| Six \$100 Shire Horse Ass'n Gold Medals. | Nine First Premiums. |
| Six Second Premiums. | Six Third Premiums. |
| Three Fourth Premiums. | Two Fifth Premiums. |

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

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm

BUSHNELL, ILL., U.S.A.

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



COMING—PERCHERONS AND GERMAN COACHERS—COMING

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

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

TANNING DOG SKIN.

A reader asks where he can get a dog's skin tanned, or how he can do the job himself. It has been our experience that it is best to give such work to the tanneries, which are plentiful over the country. One such, that makes a specialty of custom work, is located at Delhi, Ont.

BOOK ON APIARY.

Where can I get a good bee book?
D. McG.

Ans.—Langstroth, on the Honey-bee, \$1.40 through this office, is one of the best; also A B C of Bee Culture, \$1.25, is very good.

BOOKS ON FEEDING AND FERTILITY.

Have you any good books on feeding, or the value of foods, or have you anything on fitting show cattle of beef breeds. If you have not anything of this kind, do you know where I could get it? I would also like to get something on the fertility of the soil, or preparing the ground for crops. Please give price.
S. H.

Ans.—Feeds and Feeding, \$2.00, and The Fertility of the Land, \$1.25, through this office, would answer your requirements; or, if you wanted a smaller work in one volume. Successful Farming, by Wm. Rennie, \$1.50, would be a good book to read.

REGISTERING DRAFT HORSES.

1. What are the qualifications necessary for entry in the Dominion Draft Horse Book?
2. Would a mare that has three straight imported crosses, the fourth a Canadian-bred registered stallion, be eligible?
3. What are the qualifications for entry in the Canadian Clydesdale Studbook?
D. M.

Ans.—1. Four crosses by registered sire, Clydesdale or Shire, imported or Canadian bred.

2. Yes.
3. Stallions having five top crosses of registered Clydesdale sires with their dams on record, and mares having four top crosses, in each case by sires recorded in the Clydesdale Studbook of Canada.

Veterinary.


DRAFT HORSE AILING.

I have a young draft horse that has been put to town work too soon. The result is contracted tendons in hind legs, causing him to walk on his toes. Will you advise the best treatment?
S. F.

Ans.—Have the horse brought in. The treatment required will be the application of a high-heeled shoe to give relaxation to the tendons, and a long period of rest. If this is useless, in chronic cases where the shortening is likely to be permanent, the operation of tenotomy, or dividing the back tendons, must be performed, in which case the horse will require to be cast and the tendons divided above the fetlock joint. In some cases, after the operation, the heel cannot be brought to the ground on account of adhesions about the fetlock and pastern joints. These require to be broken down by the operator. The after treatment is simple if the operation has been properly performed. The wound should be bandaged, and kept moist with tepid water, and the head tied up to the rack for two or three days until the wound has healed. In a few days after the operation, if no adhesion exist, the heel of the foot will be brought to the ground, and when made to move the toe slightly turned up. The objections to the operation is that the formation of new material to unite the divided ends of the tendons may gradually contract and the limb resume its former appearance. This tendency is more observable on the hind legs, and it has to be overcome by a special toe being applied to the shoes of the hind feet. This treatment may arrest the contraction, but not necessarily cure it. In any case, a V. S. would require to perform the operation.

HORSE OWNERS! USE

GOMBALT'S
CAUSTIC BALSAM.
A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest. Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all blemishes from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or bluish. Send for descriptive circulars.
THE LAWRENCE WILKINS CO., Toronto, Can.




WHAT'S IT WORTH?
How much more would your horse be worth if you could cure his Heaves? INTERNATIONAL HEAVE CURE will do the work in a short time and greatly increase the value of your horse.
SEND DIRECT.
If your dealer does not handle it send us 50c. and we will forward you one 50c. package, express prepaid, with the agreement that if you are not satisfied with the results your money will be refunded. Our guarantee is backed by a paid-in capital of \$2,000,000, and as to our responsibility we refer you to the editor of this paper or to any of the commercial agencies.
Veterinary Department.
Our veterinary will be glad to give you its advice as to the method of treating any disease to which your stock may be subject, absolutely free. Simply write us and answer the following questions:
1. How many head of stock have you?
2. Where did you read this advertisement?
PREPARED ONLY BY
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"THE REPOSITORY"

WALTER HARLAND SMITH, Manager.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO.

Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, etc. every Tuesday and Friday at 11 o'clock.
Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted. Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.
This is the best market in Canada for either buyer or seller. Nearly two hundred horses sold each week.

30 FULL-BLOOD PERCHERONS

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

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.

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

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Cures all Uric Diseases—Kidneys, Bladder, Rheumatism.

Free Treatment Proves the Cure; Free Illustrated Book Tells All About It—Send for Them Both To-day.

To Readers of the "Farmer's Advocate": If you or anyone you know of is suffering from disease of the kidneys, the bladder or any form of rheumatism, you are urgently invited to send name and address to get a free trial treatment of a wonderful non-alcoholic discovery by the celebrated French-American



Are you in the grip of a Uric-acid Disease? This will Cure you; prove it free.

specialist, Dr. Edwin Turnock, by which you can cure yourself of any Uric Acid disease in a short time in your own home and save the necessity of an operation and the expense of doctors and druggists. Send for it if you have Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel, weak back, stone in the bladder, enlarged prostate, frequent desire to urinate, pains in the back, legs, sides and over the kidneys, swelling of the feet and ankles, retention of urine, wetting the bed, or such rheumatic affections as chronic, muscular or inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica, rheumatic neuralgia, lumbago, gout, etc. It will promptly remove every trace of uric-acid poison and its complications, stop all aches, pains and swellings, strengthen the kidneys and the bladder so that they will become normal again, and so revitalize and build up the entire constitution as to make you feel as healthy and strong as in your prime.

It did this for legions of others, among them such well-known persons as Archibald Ritchie, Mt. Forest, Ont.; Mrs. Wells Bamford, Wolf Island, St. Lawrence, Ont.; Ashle Rowe, Franklin Ctr., Que.; W. J. Cooper, Chatham, N. B.; H. Reynolds, Norham, Ont.; Mrs. T. P. Carefoot, Collingwood, Ont., and it will surely do it for you. Write to the Turnock Medical Co., 2399 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill., and since every free treatment is accompanied by a 68-page illustrated book, going fully into all the details, and no duty is involved, it behooves you to send your name and address promptly for these free offerings. Do so to-day sure, for you cannot justly say you are incurable until you have tried this really remarkable treatment, and as neither money nor even stamps are asked for, you should certainly make a free test of it at once.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

is guaranteed to cure Constipation, Rheumatism, Sick Headaches, Nervous Troubles, Kidney Disorder, Liver Complaint, Stomach Troubles, Female Complaints, Neuritis, and all skin diseases. Price 50c. and \$1. Write for free booklet and samples. The Perkins' Herb Co., Limited, 175 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Dr. J. H. Perkins' AGENTS WANTED, Toronto, Ont.

\$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure, we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$1 for every day's work, absolutely sure, write at once. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 706, WINDSOR, 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. Price 25c. per gallon. All druggists or one sent by mail for \$1.00. Freight paid, \$0.25. ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 113 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.

HURON CENTRAL STOCK FARM

OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Our present offering is seven young bulls, 8 to 18 months old. All sired by the champion bull 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.

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, O. Iderton Sta., L. H. E.; Lucan Sta., G. T. R.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

85 head to select from.

Present offering includes our herd bull, Imp. Greenhill Victor, a Princess Royal, bred by W. S. Marr. He is a grand individual and an extra sire, and 13 bulls his get, from 6 to 18 months, 7 of them from imported sire and dam of such Cruickshank families as Victoria, Orange Blossom, Augusta, Mysie, Jill, 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.

R. A. & J. A. WATT,

Breeders of SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES Imported and Canadian bred females for sale at very reasonable prices; also a pair of bull calves by Scottish Beau (imp). Salem P. O. and Telegraph Office. Flora Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R. Telephone connections.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SHORTHORNS

Imported and home-bred, male and female, prize and sweepstakes winners, various ages. Anything for sale.

S. J. McNIGHT, Epping P. O. Thornbury Station.

Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires. FOR SALE—1 yearling bull, bull and heifer calves; Berkshire boars and sows, ready for service, and suckers ready to wean. Write for wants or come and see E. Jaffe & Son, Bond Head P. O., Bradford and Becton Sts., G. T. R.

Shorthorns. 6 bulls, 6 to 18 mos., by Provost = 37855. For prices write to RICHARD WILKIN, Springfield Stock Farm, o Harrison, Ont.

High-class Shorthorns—Two bulls ready for service. Also young cows and heifers of different ages, of the Lavina and Lodie families. For prices and particulars apply to BROWN BROS., Lakeview Farm, Orond P. O. Newcastle Station, G. T. R.

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

BARREN COW CURE

makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from L. F. BELLEBOIS, Morrisburg, Ont.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

In an English paper the following ancient correspondence between the Duke of York, son of George III., and of a certain Mr. Ponsonby, has come out.

The Duke wrote: "Dear Cork, ordain Ponsonby—Yours, York."

The bishop answered: "Dear York, Ponsonby ordained.—Yours, Cork."

"How do you like housekeeping?" "Well," answered the recently-married man, "it's only a partial success. The people who come to visit us are well enough pleased to stay a long time, but we can't get the servant girls to agree with them."

An absent-minded butcher out Grand River Avenue lost a good customer the other day in a most peculiar way.

One of his women customers asked him to weigh her infant son. Placing the child on the scales and glancing at the dial the thoughtless fellow remarked:

"Just twelve pounds, bones and all. Shall I remove some of the bones, my'am?"

"Miss Flyppe," said the hostess, "permit me to present Mr. Hogg, author of 'An Arctic Courtship.'"

"I am glad to meet you, Mr. Hogg," said the young woman. "Pardon the question, but is that your real name?" "Certainly," he replied, bristling up. "Did you think it was my pen name?"

THE DISCRIMINATION OF TAMMAS.

The Elder—Aye, sir, ye'r weel met. I jest want tae discuss thish Free Kirk beensness wi' ye.

The Meenister—Aye, Tammas, but I think we'll better wait until ye'r sober. The Elder—Shoher! Na, na, sir, I dinna gie a bawbee for theology when I'm shoher.

After a stormy interview with Mr. Boodelle, the successful contractor and politician, the indignant caller had gone away.

"I fully expected to see you slug him," said the private secretary, "when he called you a 'persistent violator of the eighth commandment.'"

"I suppose I ought to have done it," said Mr. Boodelle, grinding his teeth, "but I couldn't recall the eighth commandment to save my life!"

A travelling man who drove across the country to a little town in western Kansas the other day met a farmer hauling a wagonload of water.

"Where do you get water?" he asked. "Up the road about seven miles," the farmer replied.

"And you haul water seven miles for your family and stock?"

"Yep."

"Why in the name of sense don't you dig a well?" asked the traveller.

"Because it is just as far one way as the other, stranger."



ARTHUR'S GOLDEN FOX 61429.

His when he shows.

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

THOROLD CEMENT AND PORTLAND CEMENT

FOR BARN WALLS AND FLOORS, HOUSES, SILOS, PIGPENS, HENHOUSES; AND SEWERS, TILE, ABUTMENTS AND PIERES, FOR BRIDGES, GRANOLITHED SIDEWALKS; IN FACT, FOR ALL WORK THAT CAN BE DONE WITH CEMENT.

Estate of John Battle
THOROLD, ONT.
WHOLESALE IN CAR LOTS ONLY.

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 Shrop-hire 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

SHORTHORNS & BERKSHIRES

I have decided to sell cheap, if sold before February 1st, the following: Three Berkshire boars, 4 months old, of good bacon type, one Shorthorn heifer, 3 years old.

GLENAVON STOCK FARM
W. B. ROBERTS,
Sta. St. Thomas. o Sparta P. O.

SHORTHORNS Clydesdales and Yorkshires.

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

ALEX. ISAAC,
Cobourg P. O. and Station, Ontario.

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 2320, Toronto, and Joy of Morning (imp.) 32070, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1914. Stock of either sires for sale. GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O., Ont. Erin Shipping Station, C. P. R. o

Elm Grove Shorthorns

We have for sale one imported bull, Scottish Rex, No. (36107), sure and active. Also young bulls and heifers. For prices and particulars address

W. G. SANDERS & SON,
Box 1133. o St. Thomas, Ont.

Kinellar Stamp (imp.) for sale, a Golden Drop show bull; also young stock, either sex from imported sires and dams; rich breeding. For price and particulars write Solomon Shantz, Plum Grove Stock Farm, Haysville P. O., Baden Sta. o

Dentonia Park Farm

EAST TORONTO,

Coleman P. O., Ontario

JERSEYS GUERNSEYS

We have a beautiful Jersey bull calf, nine months old, sired by Arthur's Golden Fox, and whose dam was first Jersey at Pan-American. His full brother was first at Toronto, 1903. o

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
Miscellaneous.

HOMESTEAD LAND.

Seeing an article in your paper regarding more homestead land available, I wish to get more information about it.

H. J. W.

Ans.—Write Hon. Clifford Sifton, Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa, mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate."

ANGLE-IRON MANUFACTURER.

1. Could you inform us through your paper of any manufacturers of angle steel in Nova Scotia?

2. Where is the Farm Implement News published?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—I. Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., New Glasgow, N. S.

2. Chicago, Ill.

WANTS CORN.

I need a good quantity of corn—New Canadian Cob and New American Yellow. Will you please tell me where I may buy it?

J. M. G.

Ans.—Try R. Cumming, Blenheim, Ont., or T. B. Stevens, Chatham, Ont., far Canadian corn, and Dumont Roberts, Detroit, Mich., or Montague & Co., Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill., for American corn. In writing for quotations, etc., mention "Farmer's Advocate."

LOOKING FOR A MILD CLIMATE.

Am wanting a warmer climate. Is there any place in Alberta that is warmer than Ontario? What country would you recommend? Do not want to go to a real hot country.

V. H.

Ans.—There are times when the temperature drops as low as twenty-five degrees below zero in sunny Alberta, but such spells are of brief duration; the climate of Southern Alberta is particularly enjoyable and bracing for the greater part of the year. However, we fancy our correspondent would find the climate of Vancouver Island or the Lower Fraser Valley, B. C., just about what he is looking for. The better plan is to take a trip out and test it for some months.

GOSSIP.

In our report of the sheep at the Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph, we unintentionally omitted to mention the names of John Kelly, Shakespeare, in the Shropshire and Suffolk class, where he won 1st and 3rd on ewes under 1 year; also Chas. Marr, of Omagh, who was an exhibitor of Leicesters.

Messrs. J. & E. Chinnick, Locust Hedge Stock Farm, Chatham, Ont., write: "Our Shorthorns went into winter quarters in good shape, considering the poor pasture this fall. We have just sold our Princess Royal bull, Imp. Prince of the Forest =40409=, and a fine Duchess of Gloster heifer to Messrs. J. A. Countryman & Son, Rochelle, Ills. A fine young bull has been sold to Dr. Alexander McFarlane, Chatham, Ont., and an extra good one (the first-prize bull calf of the County of Kent) to Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville. We still have a number of fine young bulls on hand, at reasonable prices, sired by Imp. Prince of the Forest."

Messrs. Colwill Bros., breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Tamworth hogs, Newcastle, Ont., write: "We have some of the finest young Tamworth pigs of both sexes ever bred, and they will be sold at moderate prices. Many of our customers have written us lately regarding their success at the fall fairs with stock purchased from us. From British Columbia, Messrs. Barnford Bros. write that they have never been defeated at any of the fairs, such as Vancouver, Victoria and Chilliwack, and have won champion against all breeds at some fairs. We recently sold to Wm. McDonnell, of Black River Bridge, Ont., a beautiful Shorthorn calf, got by Donald of Hillhurst, and out of a splendid cow of the Lavender family, which, he writes, arrived in good shape, and is much admired by his neighbors. We are constantly receiving such letters from customers."

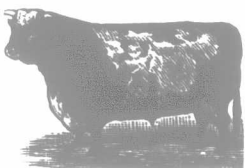
FOR SALE



Six bulls recently imported, of the best families. Six Canadian bred bulls by Bapton Chancellor (imp.), a son of Silver Plate. Also 30 young imported and Canadian-bred cows and heifers at reasonable prices.

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.
C. P. R. and G. T. R., Main Lines.

Scotch Shorthorns



YOUNG BULLS
AND
HEIFERS

by imp. Royal Prince 71490 and imp. Blue Ribbon 17095 for sale at very reasonable prices. Come and see what I have.

DAVID BIRRELL, STOCK FARM,
Greenwood P. O., Ont.

Scotch-topped Shorthorns

Ten young bulls; also females of all ages, by Royal Sovereign (imp.). Must be sold at once. If you want to get a bargain, come quick.

RICHARD WARD, Balsam P. O.
Claremont or Myrtle stations

SHORTHORN BULL

Shorthorn bull coming three years old, color roan, a sure stock-getter. Also Barred White and Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, and Pekin ducks. Address:

A. GILMORE & SONS,
Huntingdon Co. Athelstan P. O., Que.

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.

Shorthorn Cattle

Young Bulls for sale; by Imp. Lord Mount Stephen. Prices reasonable.

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

Ridgewood Stock Farm

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
Present offerings: Violet Archer, 10 months bull by Imp. Nonpareil Archer, dam Veronica (imp.); young stock either sex.
E. C. ATTRILL, GODERICH, ONTARIO.
Breeder of

Shorthorns, Shire and Hackney Horses

JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.
SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS.
Established 1855.

Scotch and Scotch-topped sorts. (Imp.) Rosicrucian of Dalmeny =45220= heads my herd. Young stock for sale.

SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES

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

Wm. Grainger & Son

Hawthorne Herd of Deep-milking Shorthorns.
Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Present offerings 5 good young bulls by Scotch sires. Come and see what we have. Londesboro Sta. & P.O.

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

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

LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS.

Spicy King (imp.) at head of herd. Young bulls for sale reasonably. For prices, etc., apply to

THOS. ALLIN & BROS., OSHAWA, ONT.

GOSSIP.

Mr. E. Dymont, Copetown, Ont., breeder of Dorset sheep and Yorkshire hogs, writes: "My sales have been very good. I have sold eleven head of Dorsets in the past week. My Dorsets are in fine condition. The young lambs are coming strong this year again. I have five at the time of writing, Dec. 28th. I have still a couple of shearing rams to dispose of, and would sell them reasonable, quality considered, as they are good ones. Would also sell my stock ram, as his get are of breeding age. He is a good stock-getter, good quality and size, weighs 240 pounds in breeding condition. Have a few young Yorkshire sows to sell at prices that are consistent with quality."

The firm of W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont., are too well known as breeders and importers of high-class Shorthorns and Shropshires to require any introduction. They have now on hand over 100 head of cattle, a large percentage of them imported, and many bred direct from imported stock. Three imported Scotch bulls head the herd, viz.: The Cruickshank Clipper Scotland's Pride, by Star of the Morning; Scottish Pride, a Marr Roan Lady by the Princess Royal bull Scottish Prince; and Prime Favorite, a Princess Royal by W. S. Marr's noted stock bull, Bapton Favorite, the highest-priced bull at the Uppermill dispersion sale. The two first named having been used in the herd for the usual term, have to be replaced by others, consequently are for sale. They are richly bred, and should make a good impression upon the herds lucky enough to secure their services. Prime Favorite, the young stock bull, promises to follow the other two bulls with as much credit to himself as either of them have had in producing first-class offspring. He is wonderfully thick, a mellow handler, and well proportioned—just the kind from which one would expect something extra good in his progeny. Among the leading families represented in the females, the Crimson Flowers stand prominent. Crimson Fuchsia 13th won first and sweepstakes gold medal for best female at Toronto Industrial, 1902. The Marr Roan Lady family is well represented in this herd. They are said to be heavy milkers, and show by the stock they produce that they are good breeders. Young bulls of this family have on several occasions in late years topped the Duthie-Marr sales. Nearly all the principal families are to be seen here, including the Miss Ramsden, Brawith Bud, Clipper, Princess Royal, Broadhooks, Lustras, Missies, Nonpareils, etc. There are several youngsters here for sale, both male and female, good enough to go into any herd.

Shropshire sheep are also imported and bred intelligently by this firm. They have about 100 head on hand just now, over half of which are for sale, including 25 ram lambs from choice stock, mostly imported. Parties intending to stock up with a few sheep should do so at once before they move up in price, which they are very likely to do with the increasing demand that is constantly looming up.

TRADE TOPICS.

BIG BARGAINS AT EATONS.—The January and February sale at Canada's Big Store is now at hand, with bargains in value for all who will write for them. A special sale catalogue has been prepared, and will be forwarded on receipt of name and post-office address to prospective "mail-order" buyers. For further information see Eaton's advertisement, shown elsewhere in this issue.

BARREN COWS—90% CURED.

Moore Bros., Veterinary Surgeons, Albany, New York.
Gentlemen,—I wish you would send me another one and one-half dozen cans of Injection Powder for treating barren cows. We get some new ones every year, and have to free them of disease before they do any good.

I had two failures in the last fifteen head treated, but I feel safe in saying that I cure 90 out of 100. Very truly yours,
STANLEY R. PIERCE,
"Woodland Stock Farm,"
Creston, Ills.

Why do Women Worry

AND THEREBY EXHAUST THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, AND RUIN HEALTH?

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD.

The worry habit is an unmitigated evil.

Worry is by far the most frequent cause of nervous disease.

Because of the multitude of household and family cares, and because of the nature of their employment, women are especially liable to give way to worry and anxiety.

The result is wasted nerve force, weakness and disease.

It may be nervous headaches, sleeplessness, irritability, indigestion, discouragement and melancholy, or weakness and irregularities peculiarly feminine.

The only way to restore health and strength is by increasing the nerve force in the body, and this is best accomplished by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Make a test of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food by noting your increase in weight from week to week while using it.

Notice the improvement in your appetite, and how much better you rest and sleep.

The healthful appearance of women who have used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the best proof of what it will do in the way of steadying and strengthening the nerves, rounding out the form and replacing weakness and disease with new strength and spirits.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

of the Brawith Bud, Cecelia, Mayflower, Fashion and Daisy families. Young stock of either sex for sale; also a choice imp. stock bull. For prices and particulars, write, or come and see our stock.

WM. E. ELLIOTT & SONS, Guelph, Ont.

CHAS. RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF
SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

Head headed by Pride of Scotland (imp.). FOR SALE—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

R. & S. NICHOLSON

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Young stock of either sex for sale. Reasonable, considering quality. For particulars write to above firm.

Parkhill Sta. and Telegraph. Sylvan, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

The very best going, 5 young bulls, 10 young heifers, a few cows in calf. Prices very low for the goods. One pair heavy 3-year-old Clydes. One mare, registered, 4-year-old, in foal.

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

A. EDWARD MEYER

Box 378, Guelph, Ont.
Breeder of High-class Scotch Shorthorns

Princess Royals, Brawith Buds, Villages, Nonpareils, Minas, Bessies, Clarets, Urys and others. Herd bulls, imp. Chief of Stars (72215), 145417, =33076=, Lovely Prince =50757=. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Telephone in house.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

FOR SALE.

2 strictly high-class bulls, fit to head any herd.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

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

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

A teacher was trying to interest his class in foreign matters, and asked: "Does any one know how to make a Maltese cross?"

"Sure," responded the smallest boy of the lot.

"Tell us how," said the teacher.
"Step on her tail."

A man once sent a note to his neighbor, requesting the loan of a saw. The neighbor refused to loan his saw, alleging that he needed it to cut butter, with "But," says the astonished man, "no one cuts butter with a saw." "That's so," replied the neighbor, "but when a man does not wish to loan his saw any excuse is good enough."

French Maid (to inquiring friend)—Oui, madame is ill, but ze doctor haf pronounce it something very trifling, very small.

Friend—Oh, I am so relieved, for I was real anxious about her. What does the doctor say the trouble is?

"Let me recall. It was something very leetle. Oh, oui, I have it now. Ze doctor says zat madame has ze small-pox."

The day after the wedding. "I suppose, Henry," said the old gentleman to the new son-in-law, "that you are aware the check for \$5,000 I put among your wedding presents was merely for effect?" "Oh, yes, sir," responded the cheerful Henry, "and the effect was excellent. The bank cashed it this morning without a word."

Dr. Wines was formerly the principal of a boys' school. One day he had occasion to "trounce" a boy, and it is to be supposed did the work thoroughly. The lad took his revenge in a way that the doctor himself could not help laughing at.

Dr. Wines' front door bore a plate, on which was the one word, "Wines." The boy wrote an addition in big letters, so that the inscription ran: "Wines and Other Lickers."

This story is told of a young gentleman going to the British Wesleyan Theological Institution: His father was very anxious that he should not be plunged into any feminine entanglements. So he wrote to the governor to that effect. The next thing the father heard was that his son was appointed to take a ladies' class. The father remonstrated. The governor wrote back saying that the safety of his son was in numbers. The father wrote back to say that the safety of his son was in exodus. The chronicler, unfortunately, does not relate the sequel to this pentateuchal repartee.

He was a city clergyman, who tried to be kind, though never relaxing dignity. One of his flock had gone to Melrose to act as a servant, and on meeting her by chance in the Subway he took occasion to inquire for her welfare. "Well, Maggie," he said, "how do you like your place?" She allowed it was a good one, but she was very lonely; whereas the kind clergyman said, "Ah, sometimes I go to Melrose to the Y. M. C. A. When I next do so, I must try and find time for a call on you." The girl looked scared and exclaimed, "Oh, no, you mustn't do that, for my missus don't allow no followers; but if you like to come quiet-like to the back door some evening, I'll try and let you in through the window."

A WARNING NOTE FROM THE BACK.

People often say, "How are we to know when the kidneys are out of order?" The location of the kidneys, close to the small of the back, renders the detection of kidney trouble a simple matter. The note of warning comes from the back, in the shape of backache. Don't neglect to cure it immediately. Serious kidney trouble will follow if you do. A few doses of

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS, taken in time, often save years of suffering. Mr. Horatio Till, Geary, N.B., writes:—"I suffered for about two years with kidney disease. Had pains in my back, hips and legs; could not sleep well, and had no appetite. I took one box of Doan's Kidney Pills, and they cured me. The pains have all left, and I now sleep well. Price 50 cents per box, or 8 for \$1.25. All dealers, or THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., Toronto, Ont.

First-class Shorthorns—Young cows and heifers of fashionable breeding. Also Shropshires of different breeds. Write for prices, etc., to T. J. T. O'NEILL, Bowmanville Sta., G. T. R. or Tyson P. O.

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Present offerings: 10 young bulls; also some heifers of choice breeding. For particulars write to W. H. TAYLOR & SON, Parkhill, Ont.

Scotch and Scotch-Topped Shorthorns

Present offerings, young stock, either sex. Sired by King of the Claret. For particulars write to ED. H. WISE, Clinton, Ont.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For price and description write to W. J. MITTON, Mapleton Park Farm, THAMESVILLE, ONT.

Shorthorns, Lincolns and Berkshires

Young stock of either sex for sale. Reasonable. For particulars apply to W. H. FORD, Maple Shade Farm, Dutton, Ont.

HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM. SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Young stock, either sex, from imp. sire and dams, for sale. For price and particulars write to W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS Shorthorn Cattle and OXFORD CLASS DOWN SHEEP

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For price and particulars write to JAS. TOLTON & SON, Walkerton, Ont.

Scotch-bred Shorthorns—Choice animals as to size, quality and breeding. Bulls from 6 to 18 months old, heifers from 6 months to 2 years old; mostly roans. At bargain prices. L. K. WEBER, Waterloo Co. or Hawkesville, Ont.

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

LOCUST HEDGE STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS

Seven grand young bulls, fit for service, sired by the Princess Royal bull Imp. Prince of the Forest. 10409. JAS. & ED. CHINNICK, Box 425, Chatham, Ont.

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS

A few very choice bulls and females, both imp. and home-bred, with superior breeding.

Send for Catalogue.

JAMES SMITH, W. D. FLATT, Managers, Hamilton, Ont.



IMP. PRINCE SUNBEAM 8196, 1st Toronto and London 1903.

Little Muriel learned in her lesson that "Yarmouth is celebrated for the curing of herring." "Oh, how funny it must be," she exclaimed, "to see the little sick herrings sitting round getting better!"

Kyrle Bellew, the actor, carries a handsome gold watch, the gift of George Tyler, managing director of the theatrical firm of Lieblar & Company. The watch was presented to Mr. Bellew shortly after contracts were signed between the actor and the manager.

"Just a little token," explained Mr. Tyler.

Mr. Bellew seemed quite overwhelmed and could scarcely express his appreciation.

"Look inside the case," said Mr. Tyler; "there's a little inscription there."

The watch was opened, and this is what Mr. Bellew read: "God bless Kyrle Bellew and make him a good actor, for George Tyler's sake. Amen."

Here is a bit of wisdom from the English Bench. "I used to regard motor cars as nuisances," said Judge Lumley Smith, in the City of London Court the other day, when a man whose car damaged the parapet of a bridge at Hendon, and who, with two friends, was precipitated into the water, was ordered to pay a fine for its repair.

"I hope you don't think so now," said the defendant.

"It all depends," was the Judge's reply. "If I am in a motor I don't, but when I am walking I do."

Judge Saunderson, who is practising law in Everett, Washington, formerly lived in Kentland, Ind., the boyhood home of George Ade, the humorist.

"Ade was a peculiar character in his younger years," says the Judge. He made my office a sort of loafing-place. He was employed on a farm owned by a banker. One day he walked into the office and said to me:

"That man is the best I ever worked for."

"Why?" I asked, for I knew that something funny was coming from Ade.

"Well," he replied, "he doesn't ask a man to do a day's work in ten hours—he gives him sixteen."

"There is a small town in Kansas that boasts a female preacher," said a tourist, "and the lady's duties are many. One day she may visit the sick, another attend a funeral and the next baptize a baby. One afternoon she was preparing the sermon for the following Sunday, when she heard a timid knock at the door. Answering the summons, she found a bashful young German standing on the step and twirling his hat in his hands.

"Good afternoon," the lady remarked.

"What do you wish?"

"Dey say der minister lived in dis house, hey?"

"Yes, sir."

"Yess! Vell, I vant me to kit merriet."

"All right, I can marry you," she said.

"The lady's hair is beginning to silver, and the German glanced at it. Then he rammed his hat on his head and hurried down the path.

"What's the matter?" she cried after him.

"You gits no chance mit me," he called back. "I don't want you. I haf got me a girl already."

An Irish judge once had a case in which the accused man understood only Irish. An interpreter was accordingly sworn. The prisoner said something to the interpreter. "What does he say?" demanded his lordship. "Nothing, my lord," was the reply. "How dare you to say that, when we all heard him? Come, sir, what was it?" "My lord," said the interpreter, beginning to tremble, "It had nothing to do with the case." "If you don't answer I'll commit you, sir!" roared the judge. "Now, what did he say?" "Well, my lord, you'll excuse me, but he said, 'Who's that old woman with the red bed-curtain round her sitting up there?'" At which the court roared. "And what did you say?" asked the judge, looking a little uncomfortable. "I said, 'Whist, ye spalpeen! That's the cold boy that's gone to hang hisself!'"

Spring Grove Stock Farm SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.



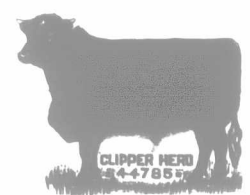
First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Dutchie: bred bull, Rosy Morning, and White Hall Ramsden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st Toronto, 1903. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns.

Apply

T. E. ROBSON, ILDERTON, ONT.

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.

13 First-class Young Bulls



and an excellent lot of Cows and Heifers.

All Scotch Cattle.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, GREENWOOD, ONT.

Public Sale of Pine Grove SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRES

We will sell in covered Sale Pavilion, on our farm here, on Thursday, Jan. 19th, the day following the dispersion sale of the great Miller herd of Shorthorns at Brougham, Ont.: 22 young bulls, 22 heifers and cows, and 15 pairs of Shropshire ewes. A first-class opportunity for those who wish to purchase herd headers, and also for those who wish to increase their herd or flocks in first-class blood, or those who wish to establish new herd or flocks. Special advertisement of sale at an early date, and also catalogues of the animals. W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Rockland, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O., BREEDERS OF

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares. Farm 1/2 mile north of town.

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 CLANCOY, H. CARGILL & SON, Manager, om Cargill, Ont.

FOR SALE

Stock Bull, Diamond Jubilee (imp.) 28861, (63583) A. H. B. 141460, bred by J. Marr, Cairn brogie, Scotland, also 5 two-year-old heifers, 14 one-year-old heifers, 2 one-year-old bulls; 30 calves, male and female; 1 calves and one-year-olds sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee and two-year-olds bred to him. Fitzgerald Bros., Mount St. Louis P. O., Elmvale Station, G. T. 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. om

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

VALLEY HOME

Scotch Shorthorns & Berkshire Swine

FOR SALE: Six low-down, thick, even-fleshed young bulls of the choicest breeding; three of them are from imported cows. Also a fine lot of Berkshire sows and boars of different ages.

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale P. O. & Tel., Ontario.

Huron Herd Shorthorns. Present offerings: Cows and heifers bred to Broadhooks Golden Fame, Imp; also bull calves. Prices reasonable. For particulars write to A. H. JACOBS, Blyth, Ont. o

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

GOSSIP.

PIGS AND TUBERCULOSIS.

A short time ago, we drew attention to the statements made by hog buyers of note on the Chicago stock-yards, and the following from Dr. Leonard Pearson, head of the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania, will be of interest:

"Those who pay careful attention to the distribution of tuberculosis have known for years that this disease is becoming more prevalent among swine in many parts of the country. Nearly 20,000 hogs were condemned in this country last year by meat inspectors on account of tuberculosis. It appears that loss from this disease is becoming something of a burden to hog slaughterers. Tuberculosis of swine has been increasing from year to year and little, very little, has been done to check it.

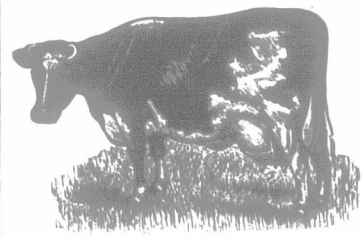
"Before effective action can be taken to repress a disease, it is necessary to determine the means by which it spreads. This knowledge has been very carefully worked out in regard to tuberculosis of swine, both in this and in other countries. It is interesting and important to know that tuberculosis rarely spreads from hog to hog. The reason for this is that a living tubercular animal cannot infect an animal in association with it until the disease has reached such a stage that tissue in parts of the body in communication with the exterior is being destroyed and cast off, most frequently from the lungs. Now, it happens that hogs usually die of tuberculosis before the disease has reached this stage. That is, the disease may attain a wide distribution in the body and cause death before the tissues have melted down preparatory to being cast off.

"Tuberculosis never originates spontaneously or from bad conditions of life alone. It can be produced only by the specific germs of this disease. We can protect our hogs by preventing the access of these germs. From what source do they come? Feeding of offal may cause tuberculosis. But it is not dead horses, among which tuberculosis is almost unknown, but the offal of animals that were affected with tuberculosis, that is dangerous. The small slaughter-house in the village or country, with its herd of scavenger hogs, has much to do with the propagation of this disease. Only a short time ago a country butcher who feeds offal told me that he could not keep hogs more than two months, for they die of tuberculosis. But this is not the chief cause of the trouble.

"All experience teaches that the most important factor in the production of swine tuberculosis is the milk of tubercular cows. That tuberculosis of pigs may readily be caused by feeding the milk of tubercular cows has been abundantly demonstrated by numerous carefully-controlled experiments. Observation on a large scale in districts where there are infected herds, and where much skim milk is fed to pigs, also furnishes convincing proof of this fact. But perhaps an even more perfect demonstration is supplied by the experience of Denmark and parts of Germany. Tuberculosis of swine was formerly very common. In the same districts, it is now extinct or quite rare, while all conditions remain the same and no repressive measures have been put in force excepting that it is now required by law that slime from the separator bowls shall be burned and that the skim milk be heated to destroy tubercle bacilli.

"Protection comes through the use of the farm separator, through the pasteurization of skim milk at creameries, or, best of all, through the eradication of tuberculosis of cattle."—[Live-stock World.

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, CRAMPTON, 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. Our herd is always improving. 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 19.02 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. BICE, Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont.

Woodbine Holsteins.

Herd headed by Sir Meobthilde 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, 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. HICHARDSON & SON, Haldimand Co. Caledonia P. O., Ont.

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. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.

A fine BULL CALVES, grandsons of Isoco lot of BULL CALVES, Pride, sweepstakes cow, Pan-Am. bred from prizewinners Toronto and London. Also lot of Chester White pigs.

W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ont.

Holsteins and Jerseys for sale—Holsteins cows and heifers, fresh calved or due to calf shortly; Holstein yearling bulls and heifers; Holstein calves, male or female. Jersey cows and heifers, all ages; calves, male or female. Write for what you want.

Burnbrae Stock Farm, Vankleek Hill, Ont.

Maple Glen Stock Farm offers for sale two choice Bull Calves, grandsons of Carmen Sylvia; also one from a daughter of the world's famous Inka Sylvia. Nearly ready for service. All are sired by sweepstakes show bull, Ottawa, 1903. Address: C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buel, Ont.

MAPLE PARK FARM HOLSTEINS.

Two choice bull calves for sale, sire Homestead Albino Paul De Kol. Also two 1-year-old heifers with 70-lb. dams.

S. MAOKLIN, Prop., Streetsville, Ont.

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

Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths. Present offering: One young bull. A few young boars. One good one fit for service. At very reasonable prices if taken soon. For particulars write to R. O. MORROW, Hilton P. O., Brighton Tel. & Stn.

We are offering for sale Holstein Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls, heavy milkers and bred on producing lines. S. E. BECK, South Cayuga, P. O.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

"As Shakespeare says," remarked Cassidy, who was fond of airing his "booklarmin'" occasionally, "what's in a name?"

"Well," replied Casey, "call me what that Oi don't loike, an' Oi'll show ye."

A London cabman had brought suit against a woman for not paying the legal fare, and his constant remark was, "She ain't a lady."

"Do you know a lady when you see one?" asked the Judge.

"I do, yer Honor. Last week a lady gave me a sov'rin instead of a shillin', and I called: 'Beg pardon, madam, I've got a sov'rin instead of a shillin', and she shouts back: 'Well, you old fool, keep the change and get drunk with it!' That's wot I calls a lady!"

During his residence in Canada Ernest Thompson Seton, the well-known writer of nature books, visited Niagara often. Recently he said:

"Sometimes at Niagara I would fraternize with the cabbies there. I would ask them to tell me the odd comments on the Falls that they had heard strangers and foreigners make from time to time. Many an odd comment I would come upon in this way. As odd a one as any was that which an Englishman made.

"This Englishman, a porter in London, had come all the way across the Atlantic in December, when the rates were low, to see Niagara. The spectacle had somewhat disappointed him. He said to a cabby, over a mug of ginger beer, on the night of his arrival:

"As for the Falls, they're 'andsome, quite so. But they don't quite hanswer my expectations. Besides, I got thoroly vetted and lost me 'at. I prefer to look at 'em in a hengraving, in 'ot weather, in the 'ouse."

What's the matter, old man?" he said as they met the next morning after.

"You look blue."

"I feel blue."

"But last night you were the jolliest member of our party."

"I felt jolly."

"You acted like a boy just let out of school."

"I felt like one."

"You said that your wife had gone away for the first time in three years, and there wasn't anyone to say a word if you went home and kicked over the mantel clock."

"I remember."

"You said that if you stayed out until four o'clock there was no one to look at you reproachfully, and sigh, and make you feel mean."

"Yes, and I stayed out until four o'clock, didn't I?"

"You certainly did."

"And I gave a war-whoop on the front doorstep."

"Yes, and you sang a verse from a comic opera song, and tried to dance a clog."

"Yes, and my wife missed that train. Now, please go away and let me alone."

John W. Gates, in the breathing times in his fight on the Gould system, delights to tell a story of a German butcher in New York.

"There was a bretty young womans who one of my markets came at," runs the legend, "who a leg uf lambs for her dinner would buy. She had no married been long yet alretty, und vas greens about marketing, py grachus.

"'Vat kind uv legs uf lambs you will have?' mine glerk he asks her, bolite as possible.

"'It is company ve vill have the dinner for,' she says, 'und my husband to get the best says.'

"My mans the very best he has shows, and tells her how fine und tender they be, alretty the finest of the market, he say.

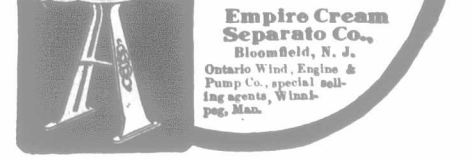
"'Id vas a joke then she says by my mans, und a good joke it vas, too, for she say, quiet like, 'Vas dot a Persian lam's leg?' Und she vas mad when my mans he smile and say, 'Dis ain't no furrier's, ma'am,' for she blush and say real loud, 'If I vas new by the marketing business alretty, I know dot Persian lamb vos the most expensive, und it vas the very best my husband he vants.'"

WE DON'T ASK YOU TO BUY AN EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR

on faith, but we do suggest that it is the part of wisdom to investigate our claims before buying any other.

It Costs You Nothing

to investigate, and it helps you to buy more intelligently. We only ask for a chance to show you. Send for name of nearest agent. Catalogue and dairy booklet free.



Empire Cream Separator Co., Bloomfield, N. J.

Ontario Wind, Engine & Pump Co., special selling agents, Wm. J. Page, Man.

FOR SALE: Ayrshire Bull Calf

Sire Royal Star of St. Annes, g. sire Glencairn 3rd (imp.), dam Sarah 2nd—13199—, winner of first prize in dairy test at Ontario Winter Fair in 1902 and 1903. Also winner of sweepstakes in 1903. Record in 48-hour test, 124.37 lbs. milk; test, 4% butter-fat.

H. & J. McKEE, Norwich, Oxford Co., Ont.

Homecroft Dairy & Ayrshire Stock Farm.

Fine bulls ready for service, and younger; fine boars for sale, 3 to 9 months, Chester White, a few pairs.

J. F. PARSONS & SONS, Barnston, Que.

TREDINNOK PRIZEWINNING AYRSHIRES

4 imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Winnings for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa; The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 38 prizes in all—18 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 3 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and tests is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars apply to

JAS. BODEN, Manager, St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q.

G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm. 25 miles west of Montreal.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.

We now offer 4 bull calves, Nov., Jan., March and April calves, all sired by Prince of Barcheskie (imp.) and from milkers. They all won prizes at the fairs, so are good calves. Also Prince of Barcheskie (imp. in dam) sweepstakes bull at London, 1903. Choice April boars and sows and a Nov. boar, prizewinners in strong classes. These are bargains to make room.

ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES ARE ALL RIGHT

4 bull calves for sale, from 2 to 3 months old. Write for prices to W. F. STEPHEN, Springbrook Farm, Trout River, Que., Carr's Crossing, G. T. R'y, 1 mile; Huntingdon, N. Y. C., 5 miles.

MEADOWSIDE FARM

Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire Pigs, B. P. Rocks and B. Orpingtons. York stock for sale.

A. E. 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.

E. E. WID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.

Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

AYRSHIRES for sale, all ages. Some extra fine bulls, coming one year old, and heifers of all ages. Also my stock bull, Sir Donald of Elm Shade, just 3 years old.

DONALD CUMMING, Lancaster, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE

For Sale: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prizewinners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes prizewinners at Chicago. DAVID BENNING & SON, "Glenhurst," Williamstown, Ont.

DON'T WAIT BE UP-TO-DATE

And buy some choice young Jerseys. Two bulls and a number of A No. 1 cows and heifers from great milkers. Also collic pups.

W. W. EVERITT, Dun-edin Park Farm Box 552, Chatham, Ont.

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.

F. S. WETHERALL, Cookshire, Que.

Rushton Farm.

140 - JERSEYS - 140

to choose from. 74 First Prizes, 1904. We have what you want, male or female.

B. H. BULL & Son, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.



Ogilvie's Ayrshires

Have competed with the best of the breed on the continent, and have won the aged herd 8 out of a possible of 9 times, besides a very large share of other honors. Present offering: A grand lot of young bulls and heifers by Douglasdale and Black Prince. See them at Toronto Exhibition.

Robert Hunter, Manager, Lachine Rapids, Que. Farm near Montreal. One mile from electric cars.

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

Only a Trifling Cold

Has been the Lullaby Song of Many a Victim to their Last Long Sleep.

A cough should be loosened as speedily as possible, and all irritation allayed before it settles in the lungs. Once settled there Bronchitis and Consumption may follow.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

is just the remedy you require. The virtues of the Norway Pine and Wild Cherry Bark, with other standard pectoral Herbs and Balsams, are skilfully combined to produce a reliable, safe and effectual remedy for all forms of Coughs and Colds.

Mr. N. D. Macdonald, Whycocomagh, N.S., writes:—"I think it my duty to let people know what great good Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup did for me. I had a bad cold, which settled in my chest, and I could get nothing to cure it till I tried Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. The first bottle helped me wonderfully, and the third one cured me.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

"MODEL FARM" SHROPSHIRE

Do you want an imported ram or a home-bred one to improve your flock? Our offerings will please you. 10 imported rams and many home-bred ones (from imported stock) to choose from—massive fellows, with wool and mutton and the type that please. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices consistent with quality. Long-distance buyers, No. 24.

W. S. GARRETT, Prop., SIMCOE, ONT.

FARNHAM OXFORDS

We are offering for the next three months a few good yearling rams, thirty strong, vigorous ram lambs. Also 50 yearling and two-year-old ewes bred to imported sire. Prices reasonable. First prize at St. Louis. H. Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ont. Arkell, C. P. R. Guelph, G. T. R. o

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.

Imported and home-bred Shropshire Rams and Ewes

from the best of breeders, of grand quality and at very moderate prices. Imported and home-bred Shorthorn Bulls, Cows and Heifers, all straight Scotch, of the best quality, and at prices you can stand. Write for catalogue and prices. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont. Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

AMERICAN LEICESTER BREEDERS' ASS'N

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address

A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., Cameron, Ill., U.S.A.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle Yorkshire Hogs.

Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to JOHN COUSINS & SONS, Buena Vista Farm. o Harriston, Ont.

Grand Champion over all breeds at St. Louis

World's Fair from our flock. SOUTH DOWNS and HAMPSHIRE for sale. Write for what you want to

TELFER BROS., Springfield Farm, Paris, Ont.

LINDEN OXFORDS

Imported and home-bred stock always on hand. R. J. HINE, Dutton, Elgin Co.

CHOICE SHROPSHIRE

Always on hand, of the choicest quality and breeding. Our winnings this season: 38 firsts, 26 seconds and 14 thirds at 9 shows, including Toronto and London. Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont.

Dorset Sheep and Large Yorkshires. A couple of shearing rams and a few young sows, at prices consistent with quality. Write

ELMER DYMENT, Copetown P. O.

MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES

Of choice bacon type, by imported and home-bred sires. Pigs from six weeks to six months; also sows in farrow. If you want a first-class pig at a low price, write me. T. J. COLE, Box 188, Bowmanville, Ont.

Advertise in the Advocate

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

Gossip.

The herd of Shorthorns owned by Mr. Jas. Gibb, Brookdale, Oxford Co., Ont., when seen recently by one of the "Farmer's Advocate" staff, was in thriving condition. It numbers now about 40 head, and is headed by Brave Ythan (imp.) =50015=, bred by Geo. Anderson, Old Meldrum, Scotland, sire Spicy Baron (77944), dam Lady Ythan 12th, by the \$6,000 bull, Brave Archer (70018). This bull was seen by many at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Sept., 1904, and was very much admired, being very full of quality. Some thought he was a trifle undersized, but he seems to have grown well since that time, and promises to be a bull with plenty of scale. His calves, which are young, yet are coming good and promise to be of the best type. Most of the young stock that is for sale is by Douglas of Cluny (imp.) =45169=, bred by Lady Cathcart, Aberdeenshire, sire Clan Macdonald (78597), dam Patience 31st. Noticeable among the good things by this sire are three young bulls, also some choice young heifers. One of the young red bulls is from Early Bud 6th, a Golden Drop Victor, of excellent proportions and by Imp. Douglas of Cluny. Another is from Rustic Beauty (imp.), by Clan Alpine, and sired by Douglas of Cluny. The three young bulls referred to are richly bred and carry with them individual excellence to a large extent. The oldest bull for sale is from Lady Nerissa, by Lord Lossie 6th, sire Douglas of Cluny. These young bulls are good enough to go anywhere. The females represent several of the leading families, such as the Strathallans, Killeen Beautys, Bruce Mayflowers, Marr Maudes, Louisas, Lady Boynes, etc. The blood of such noted sires as Scottish Pride (imp.) and the champion, Spicy Marquis (imp.), used in the herd have done a great deal in building up a strong, uniform lot of females, such as the owner may well be proud of. There are also a few by Prince William (imp.), by Reveller 71359; noticeable among them being a pair of heifers of choice quality. Brookdale is near to Embro Station, C. P. R., and Tavistock, G. T. R.

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H. BOLLERT'S HOLSTEINS.

When it comes right down to actual dairy production, the Holstein herd of H. Bollert, of Cassel, Oxford Co., Ont., must be placed in the front rank, considering its size. It has perhaps as large a proportion of heavy producers as any that could be named. The sires in the herd are Prince Pauline De Kol, whose heifers are all admitted into the Advanced Registry. He is assisted by Mercota, a neatly-marked bull with ideal dairy conformation, and, better yet, bred from producing families; his dam, Mercota 2nd, having produced at four years old, 83 lbs. milk in one day, 555 lbs. in seven days, 24.68 lbs. butter in seven days, the highest record at her age in Canada, and equalled by only one in America. His sire was Sir Abberkerk Posch, full brother to Alta Posch, who made the world's record for a two-year-old of 87 lbs. milk in one day, 581 lbs. in seven days, and 27 lbs. one ounce butter in seven days. We would naturally look for something extra from him. Among the best of the females are Tidy Abberkerk, a roomy, deep-bodied cow, with a daily milk record of 81 lbs. of 4.4 milk, 537 lbs. milk, 25 1/2 lbs. butter in seven days, than which are only eight better known records in the world. Mr. Bollert intends to have her tested again this winter, and expects her to do decidedly better work. Her daughters are in the Advanced Registry, one with a record of 20 1/2 lbs. Another Tidy Pauline De Kol stands first in Canada as a two-year-old, viz., 368 lbs. milk, 14 1/2 lbs. butter in seven days. Maple Grove Belle, by Prince Pauline De Kol, out of Zorra Belle, has a record of 75 lbs. milk in one day, 124 lbs. butter in seven days, at twenty-two months old, the highest record in Canada for a heifer of that age. Queen Belle De Kol 2nd had the third highest test for two-year-olds in Canada in 1903, viz., 332 1/2 lbs. in seven days, 12.81 lbs. butter.

Mr. Robert has several young bulls ready for the spring trade, some of them from dams in the Advanced Registry, and some of the best standing. He also has several other females with records worth of mention, did space permit.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

We have for quick sale some 60 head of Tamworth swine at all ages, including boars and sows ready to wean, several from 3 to 7 months old; also several of our prizewinners at Toronto under 6 months. A few nice sows due to 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. COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.

TAMWORTHS

A grand litter, 3 months old, sired by Colwill's Choice, the old Toronto sweepstakes winner. Price, \$6 each, registered. D. J. GIBSON, Newcastle, Ontario

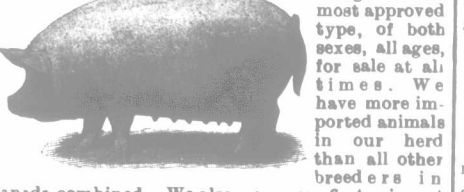
TAMWORTHS—DORSET HORN SHEEP.

Choice boars and sows of different ages at very reasonable prices. Also a few Dorset Horn rams from first-class stock. JAMES DICKSON, Orono, Ont. "Glenairn Farm."

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. Bertram Hoskin, The Gully P.O. Grafton, G.T.R.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES



Pigs 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 also 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. Our prices are reasonable. D. O. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT.

MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES.

Having left Millgrove and secured Maple Lodge Farm, Brampton, I am prepared to supply pigs of the best bacon type and breeding, with fresh blood added, and in as large numbers as ever. Have a few good young boars ready for service and fine sows ready to breed. Spring pigs have come strong, and we can supply pairs not skin Address: WILLIAM WILSON, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.

PINE GROVE FARM HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.

The oldest established registered herd in America. We have on hand at present a goodly number of young boars and sows, fit for immediate breeding, for sale, bred from imported and home-bred sows, and got by imported boars.—Dalmeny Joe—13557—, bred by the Earl of Roseberry, and Broomhouse Beau—14514—, bred by Wm. B. Wallace, Broomhouse, Corstorphine, Scotland. Satisfaction guaranteed in all mail orders. JOS. FEATHERSTON & SON, Streetsville, 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.

FOR SALE—One improved Ulster White, the largest strain, oldest established pedigree herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; cheap young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not skin; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: R. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

for sale, from imported stock. For price and description write to GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville P. O., Ont. YORKSHIRES AND LEICESTERS.

FOR SALE: Boars and sows, all ages, from imported stock; also ram and ewe lambs, at reasonable prices. C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.

HILLOREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

JNO. LAHMER, Vine P. O. Vine and Craigvale stations, G. T. R.

Oak Lodge YORKSHIRES

are the recognized type of the ideal bacon hog, and are the profitable kind from a feeder's standpoint. A large number of pigs at different ages now on hand for sale. We can supply high-class exhibition stock. Write for prices. J. K. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

Mr. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., writes respecting the young Shorthorn bull, Count Cecil, whose portrait appears on another page in this issue. He was calved September, 1903, got by Imp. Knuckle Duster =28868=, dam one of Campbell's Kinellar Cecella family, by the Missie bull, Mandarin. He is one of several good ones we have for sale. His dam is now in milk again, and giving over 60 pounds per day.

Messrs. John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont., in ordering a change in their advertisement, write: "We have sold all the Shropshire sheep advertised. Our own flock is looking splendid at present. We added sixteen beautiful imported ewes this season, decidedly the best lot ever brought to Maple Shade. They are safe in lamb to the second-prize ram at Toronto, 1904. We, therefore, confidently expect our 1905 lambs to show great strength and quality. The demand for young Shorthorn bulls is quite brisk. We have lately sold our Junior prize yearling bull to F. O. Lowden, of Oregon, Ill., also a splendid imported bull to Messrs. A. & G. Mutch, of Lumsden, Assn., to mate with the Cruickshank heifers purchased at Maple Shade. All our young bulls of 1903 are ready for service. They are all superior animals, and, excepting one, are the get of Prince Gloster =40998=, the very best sire ever used at Maple Shade. They are worth seeing by those who wish good breeding and high quality."

TWO IMPORTANT SHROPSHIRE SALES.

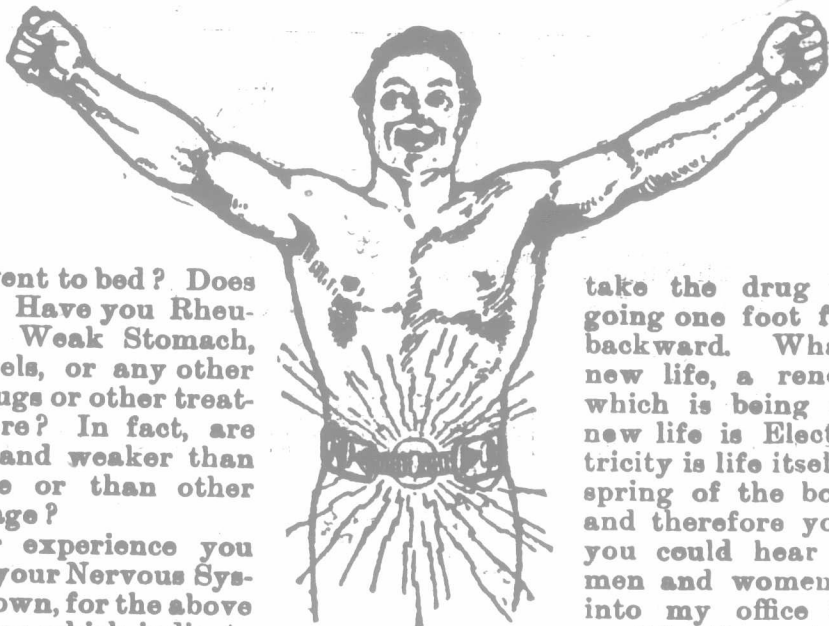
We again call the attention of our readers to the important Shropshire sheep sales that are to be held at Belmont Stock Farm, near Brantford, on Jan. 17, and at Belvoir Stock Farm, Delaware, Ont., on Jan. 19th, when Mr. J. G. Hammer, at the former place and date, will sell 175 head of high-class Shropshires; and Richard Gibson will dispose of his entire noted flock at the latter place and date. This is a rare opportunity to get first-class stock, and we are quite safe in announcing, from what we know of these flocks, that there never has been two better lots offered at auction in Canada, and that word "Canada" means much when referring to the sheep business. These two flocks won many of the best prizes offered at the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, in Dec., 1904, winning, it is claimed, more first prizes, champions and grand champions than all other competitors combined. It is not necessary to enlarge upon this subject, but we would like to impress the important truth upon our readers, that, with the present prospect for the sheep trade, nearly every farm should have a few sheep upon it for the profit they will bring in wool and mutton and by helping to keep down the weeds on the farm. Sheep have returned a fair profit for food and labor, even during the last few years of low prices for both wool and mutton. The tide has now turned, and we believe we are on the verge of high prices for sheep and their products—lambs and wool; 7c. per pound, live weight, was paid for yearling wethers at the Winter Fair, Guelph, and \$7.20 per cwt. for lambs at Chicago recently. What will pay better than sheep at such prices? We trust a goodly number will take advantage of this opportunity to stock up with a few good Shropshires. The standing of either flock is a sufficient guarantee of the quality of their breeding. Anyone that starts in the business with a bunch of good ones, and handles them intelligently, will never have reason to regret it. Remember the dates and places, send for catalogue, and plan to be in attendance. Brantford is well known and easy of access. Delaware is three miles from Komoka Station, G. T. R., ten miles from London.

For Sale: At very reasonable prices, for immediate delivery, young boars ready for service, nice straight growthy fellows, with good bone and well haired.

RE IS NERVE STRENGTH

losing you from physical al exer- Are you your ambition? Do you get up as unrest- ed as when you went to bed? Does your back ache? Have you Rheumatism, Sciatica, Weak Stomach, Constipated Bowels, or any other ailment which drugs or other treatments fail to cure? In fact, are you feeling older and weaker than you ought to be or than other men are at your age?

If this is your experience you may be sure that your Nervous System is breaking down, for the above symptoms are those which indicate nerve exhaustion. The man whose nerves are strong is the picture of health, acts like a strong, healthy man, makes no complaints of



his physical condition, is ambitious, strenuous and inspiring to his fellows and enjoys life.

If you need a renewal of strength don't

take the drug route—it is like going one foot forward and two backward. What you want is new life, a renewal of vitality which is being exhausted. This new life is Electricity, for Electricity is life itself. It is the main-spring of the body. You lack it, and therefore you are weak. If you could hear what the cured men and women say who come into my office to express their gratification at the result of

using my method of rebuilding their bodies, you would understand the enthusiasm that inspires me when I say to you

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

IS THE GRANDEST INVENTION OF THIS GRAND AGE OF ELECTRICAL DISCOVERY. When used as directed it never fails to cure. It is pleasant so use, never burns nor annoys, as do the cheap imitations, and does its work while you sleep.

FREE ELECTRIC ATTACHMENT FOR MEN.

I have room only in this notice to publish a few examples of cures; if you would like to read more and know where to get outside information as to what my Belt is doing in the way of curing diseases that baffle the doctors and drug shops, write me for reference and I will gladly send it.

This is Convincing Evidence of the Claims I Make.

"I have given your Belt a fair trial and am delighted to say that it has cured me of heart, lung and kidney trouble."—**GEO. HELLMAN, Sr., 17 William St., Globe, Ottawa, Ont.**
 "I wore your Belt for about three months, and it cured me completely of lumbago. That is over a year ago, and I have never felt a return of it since."—**GEO. A. MADGETT, 178 Stanley Ave., Hamilton, Ont.**
 "I have been wearing your Belt only thirty days, and my back is almost cured, and have had only one less in that time."—**JAMES McTAGGART, Senya, Ont.**

Wherever you are, I think I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. Just send me your address and let me try. This is my twenty-fourth year in the business of pumping new vim into worn-out humanity, and I've got cures in nearly every town on the map.

I know how skeptical people are after paying out hundreds of dollars without getting any benefit, and know that many would pay after they were cured. To those I say, set aside those prejudices, give me evidence of your honesty by offering me reasonable security for the Belt. I will arrange it with necessary attachments suitable for your case, express it to you, and you can

WEAR IT UNTIL CURED AND PAY ME WHEN THE WORK IS DONE.

CAUTION. Beware of the man who offers to give you something for nothing. Nothing of value is given away. The "Free Belt" man (which in reality is only a scheme to foist some worthless article upon you at a small price), or the one offering a "just-as-good" belt for a few dollars, is not to be trusted. There is but one way to apply electricity properly in your case, and if you can't do that you had better not use it at all.

I have a beautifully illustrated book which every man or woman ought to read.

FREE BOOK. If you can't call send for it to-day. I'll give you a free test if you call and demonstrate how and why electricity cures. Don't Delay. Write To-day. **FREE CONSULTATION.**

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CAN. OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesdays and Saturdays to 8.30 p.m.

It takes a person of rare balance not to be thrown down by high appreciation—more's the pity.—Live-stock World.

The following is an extract from the annual report of a Welsh cottage hospital: "Notwithstanding the large amount of money expended for medicine and medical attendance, there were but few deaths during the year."

"I see the Russians have decided to win by tiring the Japs out."

"Yes. I once knew a man who thought he'd do that with a bulldog that had secured a grip on his leg. But he finally decided that it would only be wasting time."

First Rustic (cutting pie in two unequal pieces and giving his friend the smaller piece)—"That's yer pie, Jonas." Second Rustic (in an aggrieved tone)—"Say, Elias, if I'd ben a-dealin' out that pie, I'd 'a' given you the biggest piece." First Rustic—"Wal, Jonas, what yer kickin' about? Ain't I got it?"

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

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

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

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

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Music Teacher Johnny is improving daily in his violin playing."

Johnny's Mother (gratified)—Is that so? We didn't know whether he was improving, or we were just getting more used to it."

District Visitor—I've just had a letter from my son, Reggie, saying he has won a scholarship. I can't tell you how delighted I am. I—"

Rustic Party—I can understand yer feelings, mum. I felt just the same when our pig won a medal at the agricultural show!

Two men went into a Boston drug store and told the proprietor that they had made a soda water bet and would have their sodas now, and when the bet was decided the loser would drop in and pay for them, if that would be satisfactory to the druggist. He answered that it would, and after the sodas had been enjoyed, he asked:

"By the way, what was the bet?"

"My friend here," said one of the men, "bets that when Bunker Hill monument falls it will fall towards the north, and I bet it won't."

Aubrey de Vere, in his Life, tells a story of thick skulls. At a political meeting in Ireland, a man in the gallery dropped his umbrella over the rail, and it went crack on the head of an old gentleman sitting below. Whereupon the gentleman arose and appealed to the chairman:

"Mr. President," he said, "I beg to call your attention to the fact that there is a beastliness in this meeting. A man in the gallery has just been atter spitting on me head!"

Mrs. B., who has passed the meridian of life and is ambling down its western slope, had occasion to consult her doctor. Before he diagnosed her illness he asked her age.

"Doctor," said the old lady, with some asperity, "I am just one year older than I was this time last year when you visited me professionally and asked the same question."

"How old were you then?" asked the doctor. "I have forgotten."

"So have I."

Alderman John Edward Scully, of the Thirteenth Ward, was presiding at a banquet on the West Side. The set toasts were finished and he called upon several of the people present for impromptu remarks, taking care to remind them, however, that the hour was late and the time limited. One of the guests had a reputation for extending his remarks to an indefinite length, but Scully felt in duty bound to give him a chance. When called, he rose and asked the toast-master:

"What shall I talk about, Alderman Scully?"

Glancing at his watch, the Alderman replied in a soft voice:

"Oh, just talk about a minute."

A story is told of a shock received by a Duluth pastor after the services the other night. He makes it a point to welcome any strangers cordially, and that evening after the completion of the service he hurried down the aisle to station himself at the door.

A Swedish girl was one of the strangers in the congregation. She is employed as a domestic in one of the fashionable east-end homes, and the minister, noting that she was a stranger, stretched out his hand.

He welcomed her to the church and expressed the hope that she would be a regular attendant. Finally he said that if she would be at home some evening during the week he would call.

"Thank you," she murmured, bashfully, "but ay have a fella."

Three of the members of the congregation heard the conversation; and, in spite of the fact that their pastor swore them to secrecy, one of them "leaked."

VALUABLE PREMIUM

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

GENT'S WATCHES.

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

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

FARMER'S KNIFE.

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

BAGSTER'S NEW COMPREHENSIVE TEACHER'S BIBLE.

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

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

A THREE-INCH READING GLASS.

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

THE BRASS BAND HARMONICA.

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

LADY'S WATCHES.

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

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

LADY'S WRIST-BAG.

Size, 8½x6 inches. This handsome pebbled-leather wrist-bag, leather-lined, nickel-plated clasp and chain. For One New Subscriber. Retail price, \$1.00.

LADY'S HAND-BAG.

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

LADY'S BRACELET.

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

THE MICROSCOPE.

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

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

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