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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED

FOUNDED 1887

31 Grand St. Toronto, Ont. 31-05

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

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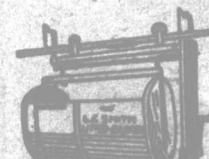
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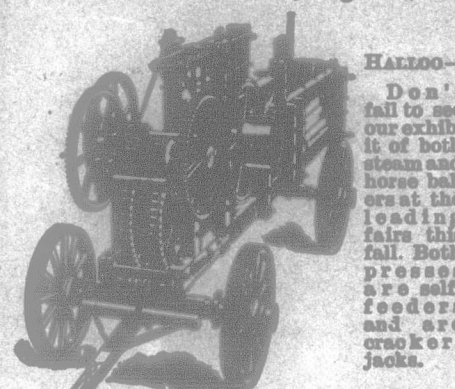
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# The Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

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No. 691

### EDITORIAL.

#### Buying on Credit.

The "Farmer's Advocate" had been prosecuting an enquiry among leading Canadian and American manufacturers in order to ascertain if farmers would not be greatly advantaged by the more general adoption of the cash system in the purchase of manufactured articles. It is a matter of common knowledge that all over the country promissory notes are given for a large proportion of purchases. Probably not more than 20 or 25 per cent. of machines sold at present are paid for in cash, and "cash" means in thirty days, or even with some implement manufacturers within six months, the balance being paid in instalments, with interest, for periods ranging from six to thirty-six months. Is this a good system for the farmer? How did this everlasting credit, credit, credit, come about? Cannot a better plan be reached? With the operations of 1905 practically over, let us do some thinking for the future that will crystallize in action.

As a rule, we are most concerned about the selling end of our business—what shall we get for wheat, cattle, hogs, butter, cheese—and give little heed to what is equally important, viz., our system of buying what is required for the operations and life of the farm. Scarcity of cash in certain years or seasons, a contingency which the settler in new districts must nearly always face, has been largely at the foundation of the credit system, and the scarcity of efficient farm help in increased expenditures for labor-saving apparatus, our older agricultural communities has induced farmers in years gone by asked for credit, and the manufacturers met the demand, not because they wanted to, but because they had to. We are satisfied that they would much prefer cash or a short-date credit, and are constantly endeavoring to shorten credits. Once the credit habit was acquired, it grew. Human nature is prone to put off the "day of reckoning." Under the persuasive eloquence of the salesman, payment a couple of years hence looks easy. Orders are freely given, and presently the notes begin their inexorable grind. To the manufacturer it must involve a very large amount of expenditure in the credit department for extra office help, postage, stationery to keep track of accounts, notes and collections. Interest, too, has a way of growing day and night, rain or shine. Who is to foot the bills for all this? Somebody must, and we surmise that in the price of the implements, or interest on notes, provision will be made so that the burden of the leakage will ultimately be borne by the purchasing masses, or else the shrinkage between cost of production and returns will be sufficient in time to put the manufacturer out of business if he has not sufficient capital behind him so that virtually he can be his own banker. The money tied up in paper could surely be used to good advantage in the business, reducing the cost and improving the quality of the goods. From an economic standpoint, the credit system does not seem to be sound, and it does appear that the whole trend of modern business methods emphasizes the position that credit is wasteful, and that the cash system is best for all concerned. One manufacturer, referring to what are, perhaps, extreme cases, says: "We have found that customers will often pay the long price on long time, involving an interest of probably ten per cent per annum, while at the same time they have money in the banks at low rates of interest." We are inclined to believe that the man who pays cash should have an advantage of 8 or 9 per cent., although one of the largest concerns in the country assures us that

they do not get as large a rate of interest on their notes from farmers as might be inferred, and that the difference between cash and credit is somewhat less than is commonly supposed. Be that as it may, the effect of buying on long time is obviously costly, placing an undue premium upon capital, and resulting in less care being taken of implements than if they were paid for in cash, but which many do not care to do till they have the opportunity of trying their machinery. The value of that privilege is, however, probably overestimated, as manufacturers guarantee their machines to do satisfactory work, and in these days they cannot afford to insist on farmers keeping machines that will not do so. As a result of our enquiries, we are satisfied that the adoption of the cash system would not only benefit farmers, but manufacturers and intermediary dealers as well, and it is satisfactory to find that partly because of the improved agricultural conditions of the country, a slightly larger percentage of purchases is being settled for on a cash basis. When farmers come to realize the substantial advantage that it should bring to them, the rate of improvement in that respect will be very much more rapid. In a subsequent article we will go more fully into the reasons in favor of the cash system, as compared with the present credit plan, indicating the workings of the latter and the probabilities of a change coming about.

#### The Winter Fair.

The twenty-second annual Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, held in Guelph, December 11th to 15th, raised quite a few notches the high-water mark of this important educational exhibition, which, perhaps, more truly than any other, registers the progress of our live-stock breeders, poultrymen and dairymen in the catering to modern commercial demands.

Experts may theorize at other shows and none successfully refute, but here the theory that does not accord with facts is hopelessly discounted and cast aside. Hence, we are annually discarding prejudices, fads and untenable theories for the irrefutable logic of facts; for when opinions fail to accord with facts it is so much the worse for opinions. The Winter Fair, with its block tests, its dressed-poultry exhibits, its judging competitions, and its milking trials, has thrown a great flood of illumination on the places where we used to grope; it has taught teachers, convinced students, and shaped unerringly the ideals of breeders, by ocular demonstration so emphatic that those who run may read the signs of the times and realize beyond the question of a doubt which side their bread is buttered on. No more the immense tallow-padded ox that ate his head off in the feed-lot and yielded a large share of his carcass to the rendering kettle; no more the wethers that fill out their forms with masses of blubbery fat; no more the thick, fat hog which at a modern fat-stock show would excite more curiosity than did the razor-back of twenty years ago. Times have changed radically of late years—how radically one can realize nowhere more forcibly than at the Winter Fair.

The show of 1905 ranks easily as the best yet. Entries were more numerous in most departments, especially in poultry, where they totalled some 3,500, being 400 more than a year ago, of this increase 250 being in the chicken classes. There were a few more sheep than last year, and in point of quality this department exhibited, perhaps, the most marked improvement of any. In pigs, a change in the rules, explained in connection with the report on swine, caused a slight decrease in the number of hogs, but never did

the judges find a harder task assigned to them, never was there a more perplexing uniformity of A 1 representatives of the bacon type. In cattle, no sensational developments are to be recorded. We have long since learned to expect something superior in bovines, and this year we had once more the satisfaction of witnessing the triumph of the breeder's art and feeder's skill.

One new thing that deserves mention is the exhibit of seeds, which formed a prominent department of the show proper, and aroused a full share of interest in the visiting throngs. There were two classifications, with separate prize-lists, one for seed grown according to the requirements of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, and also a general classification. We were pleased to learn that at the preceding show, at Amherst, N. S., the seed department was also a success, and it may be considered an established feature of these two winter fairs.

And the attendance never abates. Those who come want to come again, and among the crowd were none more enthusiastic and attentive than those who have been here several times before. There is always something new, always something to brighten one up, keep him posted and give him a wrinkle or two that is worth money. As Hon. John Dryden remarked during an address by Thos. McMullan on cattle-feeding, it was worth coming all the way to Guelph to learn of a simple specific he recommended for cattle lice, viz.: One part of hellebore or insect powder to three or four parts of dry cement, dusted along the backs of the cattle. This is only an instance of many valuable pointers to be picked up on the side. In short, if you want to find out how little you know, and add a stock to that meagre information, come to the Winter Fair; if you want to keep up-to-date, come again.

Finally, reference to the Winter Fair would be incomplete without mention of the Experimental Union, held in the same week. This is especially the meeting of the Alumni of the Ontario Agricultural College, and its fraternal value is incalculable, but besides this it is the means of making public much valuable information, brought out in the results of the experiments in crops conducted all over the Province in collaboration with and under direction of the Experimental Department of the O. A. C. It is one of the most important means by which the results of investigation and experiment filter through and become available to the rank and file of agricultural workers.

#### Are Canadian Women Superior to Our Men?

A few weeks since we met an American tourist who, finding that he was talking to a newspaper man, promptly delivered himself of an impression he had formed regarding Canada and Canadians. "I was standing a couple of hours this afternoon on the street corner of — (mentioning a leading Canadian city), watching the crowd pass by, and I was struck with the fact that the women were much superior to the men. The ladies were fine, intelligent-looking, stately women that would compare more than favorably with the best in the States. In fact, the only parts I know where they are as good-looking are the New England States, Wisconsin, and the far Northwest. The men, for the most part, were rather ordinary-looking, both physically and mentally. I have been in Canada several times, and have noticed this before. Even when you find a likely-looking man, if you get into conversation with him, you are liable to be disappointed. I attribute this to the fact that you have not been growing very

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
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1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Thursday (50 issues per year).  
It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
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fast; you have been comparatively poor in professional and business opportunities, and a large proportion of the cream of your male population has been drawn away. Canada produces an exceedingly fine class of people, but has not succeeded in keeping her best men at home, consequently you have been, to a large extent, deprived of the quickening influences which result from keen competition with clever, progressive men, hence the clever men you have retained have not developed as with us. Your women have not been attracted from you to anywhere near the same extent, consequently the average of Canadian womanhood is much superior to the average of Canadian manhood."

While it has long been a matter of painful observation to us that, as our friend candidly points out, we have suffered in manifold ways from the automatic process of adverse selection that has been going on for generations, it is cheering to note that the tide now seems to have turned, and instead of Canada losing her best men to the States, most of the restless progressives are now making their way to the new Canada in the West, while others are finding a broadening outlook in the neglected fields at home, and in not a few cases the Dominion is now drawing upon the flower of the agricultural population of the Republic. While the Americans were developing so much faster than we they were bound to attract from us the progressive element; but now our century has come, and it is certain that we shall not only keep a larger number of our best men at home, but draw from the south as well. Incidentally, the greatest influence in this direction is the advanced and progressive agriculture we are developing. So we may cheerfully look facts in the face and admit the characterization of our self-styled critic without being alarmed thereat.

One thing we could not understand, however, is why he should find such a marked disparity between the standards of the two sexes, seeing

that many of our daughters as well as our sons have in the past been allured by the opportunities in Uncle Sam's domain. But though it seemed to us that he was exaggerating considerably, we had enough chivalry to feel glad he had words of such high praise for our sisters, wives and daughters, for, while both sides of parentage count, there is no gainsaying that the mainstay of the nation is the home, presided over as it is by wife and mother. It is encouraging to reflect that, though we have lost some of our people by emigration, so long as we still have such a high standard of wifehood and motherhood we hold the leaven of perpetual virility, and the destiny of the nation will be safe.

## Western States and Reciprocity.

The name of Hon. H. C. Adams, of Wisconsin, a U. S. Congressman (Republican), will not be unfamiliar to many of the older dairymen of Ontario, some of whom will have listened to addresses given by him some years ago before the Dairymen's Associations. The following observations are taken from a speech made by Hon. Mr. Adams before the National Farmers' Congress in Virginia, and will prove of interest to our readers as disclosing the ideas of some Western American farmers (of whom Mr. Adams is a spokesman) on the question of free trade, or more especially, reciprocity:

After a flat-footed argument in support of protection, mainly on the ground that it created a home market for farm products, which in 1904 reached a total value of \$6,000,000,000, while they exported only \$853,685,367 worth, Mr. Adams went on to say that the tariff was required to keep shops from closing and the workers swarming into the fields to grow more cotton, corn and wheat to crowd markets and reduce prices. Then came the following reference, which will be of more particular interest to Canadians:

"Reciprocity with Canada is being urged in Congress. That means giving the markets of eighty million people for the markets of five million. I am at a loss to know how we could make anything out of a trade like that. The farmer in this country pays more for his land and labor than the Canadian farmer pays. New England manufacturers who want cheap raw material from Canada, and Minneapolis millers who want cheap wheat from Manitoba, are very busy working for Canadian reciprocity. In 1904 we sold Canada \$131,000,000 worth of our products, and Canada sold us \$51,000,000 worth of hers, the balance of trade in our favor being \$80,000,000. The farmers of New England and the middle States are not particularly interested in striking down tariff barriers and letting the cheaper oats and barley, hay and horses, sheep, cattle and fruit of Canada into our markets to compete with their farm products and reduce the value of their land. The Canadian Northwest is one of the greatest wheat regions of the world. It has soil and capacity when settled and developed to raise more wheat than Russia, which is now our greatest competitor in the world's wheat markets. The wheat farmers of our Northwestern States, who have built up rich and populous commonwealths, do not want the unrestricted competition of the low-priced Canadian wheat fields and the low-priced Canadian labor. Do you think the wheat producer of Minnesota can be satisfied with reciprocity which would enable Minneapolis millers to buy his products for less money?"

"Reciprocity in non-competing products is desirable. Reciprocity in competing products is free trade under another name, and when incorporated into our treaties and law will prove a dynamite bomb that will blow into our protective tariff system and cover the land once more with idle men, silent factories and broken banks."

In connection with the position taken by Mr. Adams, it is interesting to recall that only a few months ago a large and representative gathering of farmers and stockmen was held in Chicago, where a national organization was formed to promote trade with foreign countries by tariff concessions, because protection was provoking reprisals and destroying the foreign market, which was becoming imperatively necessary to consume the increasing surplus of American farm products. The farmers for whom Mr. Adams was speak-

ing evidently fear the growth of agricultural production in Canada. The other day, at a meeting of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, it was reported that 132 concerns had been compelled to establish branch plants in Canada, aggregating an outlay of some \$50,000,000, and it was decided to ask congress for reciprocity legislation, so that there might be better opportunities for the interchange of manufactures.

## Our Western Letter.

We have had a chinook in Alberta. During the last few days of November the weather turned cold, and the thermometer struck for the bottom of the glass just as fast as we struck for fur mitts, and fur coats, too, if we had them. For a few days it went zero, and even better; not a damp, wet, chilling frost, you know, but a clean, sharp, nipping kind, with a strong bit of sunshine thrown in—the kind of cold that makes you rub your ears, and at the same time confess you rather enjoy the bracing air. Once during the first days of the cold snap you could see that peculiar clear bow of sky arched across the west, and old-timers whispered "Chinook." But the weather man thought better of it, and the chinook hesitated, and the cold continued. Then, in a few days more the signs were unmistakable. A warm, moisture-laden wind from the Pacific had been blowing against the western slope of the Rockies and the Selkirks, and as it climbed those hills it shook from its feathery folds every bit of moisture, and then it reached the top of the mountains and drifted out over the Province of Alberta and even into Saskatchewan, and the cattle on the open plains took the hump off their backs, and now men stand around on the streets without overcoats and the thermometer rarely gets down to freezing. That's winter—and Christmas approaching—in Calgary, Alberta.

Calgary, or, in fact, any Western town, possesses some amusing features in winter. There is always present a sprinkling of the foreign element—not so much of it, you know, as some Toronto papers would lead you to suspect; we are not one immense polyglot amalgum, with an odd Yankee or Canuck thrown in to keep the balance straight, but at the same time there are some foreigners, and from the winter dress of these people you would certainly agree with the inspired writer who said that man is "fearfully and wonderfully made." The Indian, blanket-covered, his face as stolidly indifferent to the outside world as the statue on a frozen monument; the dude with the fur-lined coat and stiff hat; the rancher with coon coat and broad-brimmed "stet rim," walk the street with the almond-eyed Celestial, who wears his shirt on the outside and keeps his hands in his pockets. Well, it takes all kinds to make a world, doesn't it?

The Tariff Commission has been with us. This time we were prepared. The constant cry of the manufacturers that they want the earth, not forgetting the fulness thereof, has had its effect, and upon the tariff question we now stand pat. There must be no increase of duty for protected manufacturers, who, according to their own story, want the increase only for the benefit of the country, and not for themselves. We have heard this cry of interested loyalty so long now that it fails to deceive. With all our love for Canada—and we yield to no one in loyal devotion to our native land—we are willing to take chances of continued prosperity under a policy which will not tax to the limits the great wealth-producing forces of our country. And in this stand the Eastern farmer is with us, too.

The following is the statement of the export cattle shipped from the range during the past season:

Month.	Head.
April .....	87
May .....	826
June .....	2,648
July .....	8,693
August .....	10,157
September .....	11,535
October .....	11,642
November, to date, about .....	5,000
Total .....	50,598

Prices have been low, but the rancher is cheerful and looks for better things next spring. The past autumn and summer have been very suitable for work on the ranch, and if the rancher is not prepared for winter it is his own fault. Of course, the fence, the enemy of the rancher, is yearly closing in on the range, but some day there will be enough cattle fed on the foods of the West that are now going to waste to support an agricultural population as large as that which now draws its wealth from the wheat fields of the rolling plains. R. J. DEACHMAN.

Correspondent name and questions do not appear plainly in not answered want their genuineness have been with us in that many and research

The Wm. W.

Gentlemen your favor and also heard P. Christmas and Home to have others, for out a better I am proud for 1906,

New York

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Be Above-board.

Correspondents who do not send in their full name and P. O. address with communications and questions must not be disappointed when they do not appear in the paper. Our rules, published plainly in every issue, make it clear that we cannot answer anonymous enquiries. We do not want them for publication, but as a guarantee of genuineness. In several cases incorrect addresses have been given, also. We ask all to deal fairly with us in this matter, and also to bear in mind that many questions involve a great deal of time and research to answer properly.

Proud of Canada.

The Wm. Weld Co., Ltd.: Gentlemen,—Enclosed please find \$2.50, as per your favor of Dec. 14th, for my own subscription and also for my son's, G. W. Slade, New Liskeard P. O., Ontario. I have just received the Christmas number of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." Canada's progress seems to have got into many channels, yours among others, for I feel sure that you have never turned out a better edition than the one now before me. I am proud of Canada and her foremost agricultural journal. Wishing you a prosperous year for 1906, I am, Yours truly, GEORGE SLADE. New York State, Dec. 11, 1905.

HORSES.

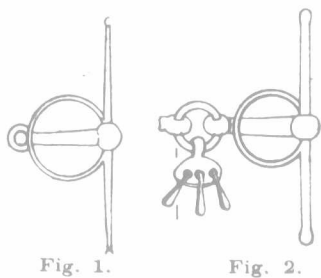
Bitting Horses.

The value of a horse, and the comfort and safety with which he can be driven or ridden, depends greatly upon his "mouth"; or, in other words, the manner in which he responds to the tension of the lines or reins upon the bit. In order that both horse and driver may be comfortable, he (the horse) should not be afraid of the bit, but should bear gently upon it, at the same time must not pull hard or fight it. A horse's "mouth" depends largely upon his early education, or the manner in which he has been taught to respond to pressure upon the bit. The too common practice of allowing a colt to run unbitted until he has reached the age at which he is to be put to work, and then, without any previous preparation, putting a bit into his mouth, putting him to work or to drive, is responsible for the large percentage of poor-mouthed horses, some of which have apparently such tender mouths that they cannot bear any reasonable pressure upon the bit, but are continuously "letting go" of it, salivating, throwing their heads up in the air, and distributing the saliva over the driver or rider, and acting generally in an irritated manner if pressure be put upon the reins. Others, again, pay little attention to reasonable pressure on the bit, but appear to want absolutely no pressure or extreme pressure. They will probably walk fairly well with a loose rein, but so soon as asked to trot will lug or pull upon the bit to such an extent as to make the application of the necessary restraint both uncomfortable and tiresome for the driver. There are many other undesirable habits which horses acquire from want of reasonable and rational attention to "bitting." Horses should be "educated," not "broken" to the bit. In fact, the distinction between the two words should always be borne in mind by those handling young horses. The angles of a horse's mouth are very sensitive, being highly supplied with nerves and clothed with very fine, delicate tissue. The object in "bitting" should be to retain the sensibility to touch, and teach the animal to respond readily and promptly to moderate, or, we might say, slight pressure.

There are a great many patterns of bits, many of which are so severe that they should not be used under any circumstances. The average horse, if properly bitted, does not require a severe bit, but is safe and pleasant to drive with an ordinary jointed or straight one. The use of severe bits irritates the mouth to such an extent that he becomes excited, and will pull harder than on an easy one. This more or less constant irritation excites inflammation, with a consequent effusion which has a tendency to become organized, the parts become thickened and indurated, or calloused, and lose their sensibility to the touch on account of the abnormal coverings formed over the nerves, and the horse becomes a confirmed puller, and is often unsafe to drive unless with a very severe bit. Of course there are some horses so utterly void of brains, or so full of congenital cussedness, that, notwithstanding all care, will never have good mouths, but, fortunately, they are comparatively few.

There are many methods of "bitting" horses, but I think any reasonable man will admit that the process should be somewhat gradual. The writer approves of the following plan. It requires

time and some trouble, but we think it is time and trouble well spent, as things done in a hurry are seldom well done. The bitting process may be begun at an early age—the first winter of a colt's life is a good time—but be it delayed or neglected until he has reached a greater age the process should be the same. A light bridle—say a common riding bridle—with an ordinary snaffle bit (Fig. 1) should be put on, and left on while



the colt is in a box stall, paddock or yard, once or twice daily, until he becomes accustomed to the bit in his mouth, and ceases fighting it. A bit called a "breaking snaffle" (Fig. 2), with a tag in the center, which hangs down over the tongue, is sometimes used for this purpose, but I have found that it irritates the colt more than the plain snaffle, hence I prefer the latter.

When the colt has become accustomed to the bit, as he will soon do, and will drink and even eat with it in his mouth, slight tension should be applied, in order to teach him to yield to the

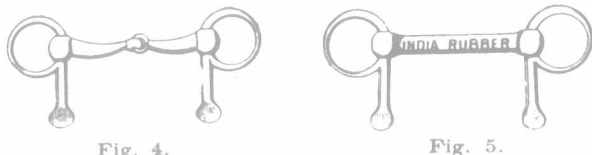


Fig. 3.

restraint of the bit. This tension can be best applied by the use of a "dumb jockey" (Fig. 3), which should be put on for a few hours once or twice daily in stall or paddock. The bearing reins should be gradually shortened as increased tension is required, until he holds his head in the position we desire. A portion at each end of each rein is elastic, and when the colt stretches out his head the elasticity allows the reins to lengthen, but when he ceases pressing it will fetch the nose back to the desired position.

After he has worn this a few times he may be taken out, with a long rein attached, and lounded. The cut shows a horse with lounding rein attached to the nose band. A dumb jockey can be improvised by placing a surcingle around the colt; a buckle should be attached to it on each side, about three or four inches from the center, and a strap extend from each buckle to the bit ring. It is much better if a portion of each rein be elastic. This elasticity can be supplied with a spiral wire spring or a foot or two of round rubber, or a small rubber hose. The reins, as with the jockey, are gradually shortened as required. This practice, in whatever way the tension is applied, has the effect of causing the patient to yield to restraint without altering the tissue of the mouth, and we find that horses that are "bitted" somewhat after this fashion usually have "good mouths." Of course it is quite possible to spoil a horse's mouth, even if he has had the desirable education. Care in the selection of bits should not cease when the animal is actually put to work either in harness or saddle.

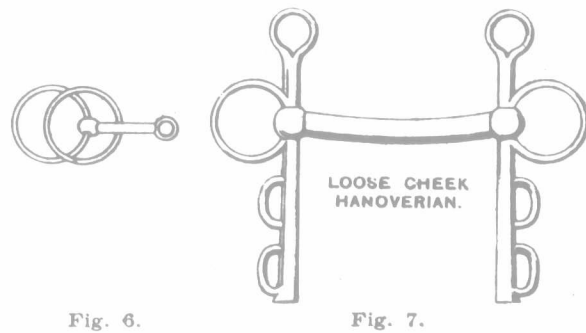
We consider the ordinary jointed bit (Fig. 4), or the ordinary straight bit (Fig. 5), either of which may be covered with leather, or rubber if



desired, is the proper kind of a bit to drive on the road or team horse. When a horse has acquired the habit of pulling,

either from bad management or other causes, the idea then should be to use a bit with which the driver is able to control him, and one which at the same time will not irritate and worry him. That is, one that is not severe unless heavy pressure is put upon it. For this purpose we think the ordinary double-ringed bit (Fig. 6) the best.

The cheek pieces of the bridle are buckled into the inner rings, and the lines into the outer. In some cases it is necessary to have a noseband from one inner ring over the nose to the other, but this is seldom necessary. With this bit the horse will be perfectly comfortable, until he commences to pull, and then the bit slipping through the inner rings causes pressure upon the mouth, and unless he be a very bad one he will cease pulling.



Another bit which is humane, and gives good satisfaction with pullers, is the Liverpool or the Hanoverian bit (Fig. 7). These bits are made in many styles, some with solid and some with loose cheeks, but they all work upon the same principle, and the different styles differ principally in degree and appearances.

The cheek pieces of the bridle are buckled into the holes on the upper end of the cheek pieces, and a curb chain runs from a hook in said hole on one side, under the lower jaw to a hook in the hole on the other side. The lines are buckled in the lower or second hole of the cheek pieces. The tension applied depends upon the tightness of the chain, and upon the leverage given to the lines, which is regulated by their point of attachment to the bit. If bits of this nature are worn simply for appearances, the chain can be left slack and the lines buckled into the bit rings, and then the action on the mouth is simply that of an ordinary straight or jointed bit, as these bits are made in both patterns. This form of bit with slight curb is often used on heavy-harness horses, especially on those that do not arch the neck nicely, as the curb has a tendency to cause the horse to hold his nose slightly towards the breast,

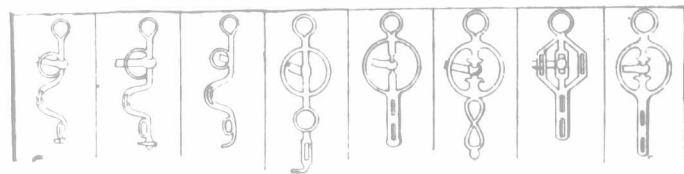


Fig. 8.

and thereby arch his neck, and at the same time the amount of curb used does not distress him.

For riding purposes, the common snaffle, such as we recommended for the first lesson in bitting, is the proper thing. It is good form to use two bits, the second one being a curb, on the same principle as the Liverpool bit, but there is no bit ring, and the cheek pieces may be long or short, as the rider desires. The good horseman usually applies little tension on this bit, but guides his horse principally by the snaffle, the curb being worn largely for appearance, but can be promptly used in case of necessity. The plain-ringed snaffle is sometimes used, but the rings should be large, in order to prevent a side-puller from pulling them into the mouth, which accident is prevented by the bars on the barred snaffle.

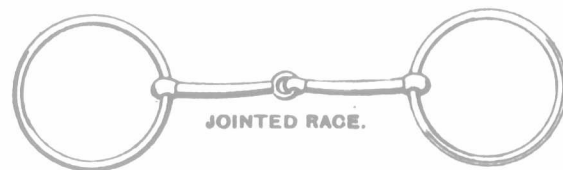


Fig. 9.

The principal idea to be borne in mind in the selection of a bit is to select one that will not irritate the mouth, and at the same time one with which the driver or rider will have control of his horse, should he be one that is liable to pull, but the ordinary horse that has been well "bitted" is safe with an ordinary straight or jointed bit. "WHIP."

A Splendid Knife.

I beg to acknowledge with thanks your premium farmer's knife. It is a splendid one. Beauharnois Co. D. McMILLAN.

THE DAIRY.

An Up-to-date Creamery at Dunnville, Ontario.

Early this spring Mr. Wm. Parkinson, the creameryman in Jarvis, Haldimand Co., Ont., received a letter asking him to come over to the neighborhood of Dunnville, and organize a cream route, cream to be shipped to Jarvis by rail. A large number of farmers becoming interested, inquiries were made to see what could be done towards having a special car fitted up. The local freight agent, on application at headquarters, discovered that it was against the principles of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. to handle cream by freight. As express rates on cream for buttermaking would be virtually prohibitive, there was nothing for it but to establish a creamery at Dunnville. Mr. Parkinson went there a total stranger on March 6th. On May 15th cream was received, and butter made on the 17th.

A COMPACT AND ECONOMICAL PLANT.

The building consists of three sections, extending east and west. On the west end is the cold-storage building; the main and central part is a two-story, 33x46 foot structure, and on the east end of it is the one-story 18x24 foot annex, containing the 20 h.p. boiler and 12 h.p. engine. The lower story of the main part is the making room. It has an 11-foot ceiling, and is floored throughout with Portland-cement concrete, sloping from each side, north and south, to a central gutter. The engine room has likewise a cement floor on the same level, and has also an 11-foot ceiling. In the second story of the main part is the buttermilk tank and storage room for boxes. The walls of the main part and of the engine room consist of inch boards nailed over studding, the boards being covered with felt paper and sheathed with galvanized iron siding; inside the studding is lined with another layer of inch boards covered with paper, and ceiled up with tongued-and-grooved inch stuff, painted a drab white. The roof is a four-ply felt, tar and gravel, only the cold-storage part being shingled. Two twenty-inch ventilators open at the ceiling of the working-room, and one from the engine room; the two from the making-room are carried up 18 feet, extending about 8 feet above the roof. The draft is controlled by dampers, and the ventilators have given excellent satisfaction.

The cement floor is 4 to 4½ inches thick. A three-inch coat of rough concrete was laid on over a thin layer of rammed gravel, and the finishing coat was put on an inch and a half thick. The drain is a two-foot sewer pipe arched over with cement, laid under the floor and provided with a trap.

For compact and convenient arrangement the making-room is well-nigh a model. There is no running up and down steps, everything is convenient, and the machinery is all run from a central shafting. The front door faces the street on the north. The cream is received (on certain gathering days) at the south side, run into the cream vat, then (when making for export) through the Reid's pasteurizer at a temperature of 180° to 190°, thence through the cooler, and thence into the ripening vats, where it is kept till noon, ripened in the afternoon at 60° to 65°, and cooled down through the night to 52°. Next morning it is pumped into the churn (a Success Combined), and after churning the buttermilk is drawn off and pumped to the tank upstairs, whence it is hauled away by a man who takes the whole supply at 13½c. per 100 lbs. He pays for the buttermilk on a basis of the amount of cream delivered per month, minus the butter turned out. He thus pays for none of the washing or rinsing water mixed with the buttermilk.

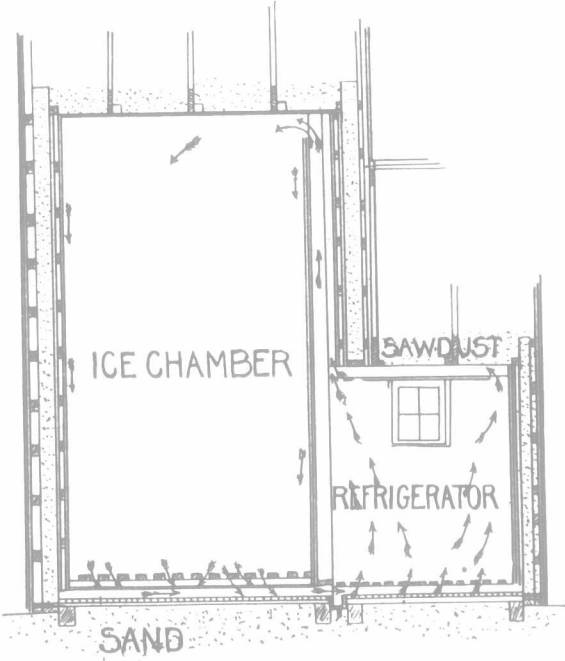
COLD STORAGE.

As mentioned above, the Hanrahan system of refrigeration is used, the plant being constructed on the same plan as that at the Ontario Agricultural College, a description and cut of which are appended. The ice compartment of the Dunnville plant is 14x16 feet, by 18 deep. The storage room is 12x6 feet inside dimensions, but one end is partitioned off as an ante-room, in which butter is sometimes placed to lower its temperature before putting into the inner chamber. This latter is 9x6 feet, and holds 240 56-lb. boxes of butter. The insulation of floors and walls is very thorough, and the temperature is kept down by circulation of air around and under the ice in the adjoining ice-chamber, the capacity of which is 70 tons. They have had no difficulty in keeping the temperature at 34 degrees all summer, and the cost of plant was very moderate, only about \$350 in the contract, although \$400 would, perhaps, be a fairer estimate.

The total cost of this plant was:

Site .....	\$ 550 00
Building and machinery .....	3,450 00
Total .....	\$4,000 00

The building struck us as being exceedingly con-



Vertical plan of Hanrahan's cold storage, showing insulation and air circulation. Plan followed in building the cold-storage plant of the Dunnville creamery.

venient and well adapted to the purpose. Two men have done the work all summer, and for the last two months Mr. Parkinson's son has taken care of things alone.

The creamery, which is cream-gathering entirely, started this spring with 154 patrons, running up to 202, while at the time of our visit, in late November, they had 180. Next summer they expect 300. Cream is hauled as far as 12 or 13 miles. There are 17 haulers in all, but only 9 come to the creamery. Gathering is done four times a week in summer, and usually twice, though sometimes only once, in winter. Mr. Parkinson's contract price for hauling and making was 4c. a pound of butter, but, as at the Jarvis Creamery, he has done much better than he agreed, the charge for the summer averaging only 3c. He doubts, however, whether all the patrons appreciate the concession.

The cost of hauling he estimates at 1c. per pound of butter. Fifty-five tons of butter had been made in the six months, commencing May 15th, and the price paid the patrons per pound of fat, averaged by months, was 21c. Had they been running since January 1st, the average price, figured at the basis of that paid at Jarvis, would have been 27c.

In the two creameries this year, both cream-gathering, they expected the total make would be 140 tons of butter, and they have never had a bad lot. Mr. Parkinson thinks that by the use of the pasteurizer and regular gathering of cream in separate cans, as good butter can be made as from gathered milk, and the patrons have the great advantage of warm, sweet skim milk for feeding their young stock.

The patrons are paid monthly by check, accompanying which goes a monthly statement filled out in the following form:

No. —; Patron —; Month; No. lbs. cream; Per cent. butter-fat; Lbs. butter-fat; Price per lb. butter-fat; Amount, \$ cts.; Butter sold to patron, No. of lbs., \$ cts.; Amount due patron, \$ cts.

INSULATION OF THE HANRAHAN SYSTEM OF COLD STORAGE.

Following is a description of the insulation of the Hanrahan system of cold storage at the Ontario Agricultural College, after which the Dunnville creamery's cold-storage plant was patterned:

The outside of the studding to be first strapped with 2x2-inch, put on horizontally and spaced as shown, then 10x1-inch matched boards, well and tightly nailed, and each joint covered with a 2-inch bevelled batten; the inside of studding to be first sheathed with 1-inch matched boards, then with paper on walls around corners. In fastening paper on wall with tacks about ¼-inch long, do not drive the tacks home, let them project about half their length, then take a ball of twine, No. 8 cotton if procurable, or something similar to a ball of thick yarn, not too hard; run this twine over the heads of the tacks, which must be placed so as to have a line of twine directly under the 2x1-inch battens to be put on. When the twine is on, then drive tacks home on the paper, and over the twine place vertically 2x1-inch dressed battens, about 18-inch centers; between these battens fix similar ones horizontally over the twine, and about 36 inches apart. These horizontal battens must be cut true and fitted in tight between vertical pieces, using a mitre-box for the purpose. Over these battens lay another layer of paper and twine, put on the same as before, over vertical and horizontal battens, then sheet with matched lumber fixed vertically. Over this inside sheeting place 2x1-inch battens vertically, about 18-inch centers from floor to ceiling.

Ceiling.—The ceiling joists to have matched boards nailed to the underside thereof, having three nails to each joist, and the joints to have a batten on the top to prevent the sawdust from working through.

Division.—The partition between the two chambers to be made with 6x2-inch studs, and resting on a sill of one piece of 6x2 inch. These studs to be well dressed, as the side next to the refrigerator chamber will be exposed. The side next to the ice to be sheathed horizontally with 1-inch matched boards, then with paper, and then with another sheeting fixed vertically, similar to that used elsewhere. This double sheeting to stop within ten inches of the ceiling, so as to form the warm-air flue, as shown. From the ceiling of the refrigerator chamber up to the top of these 6x2-inch studs put 4x2-inch studs, placing them edge to edge with the 6x2 inch ones, and so forming the warm-air flue 10 inches wide.

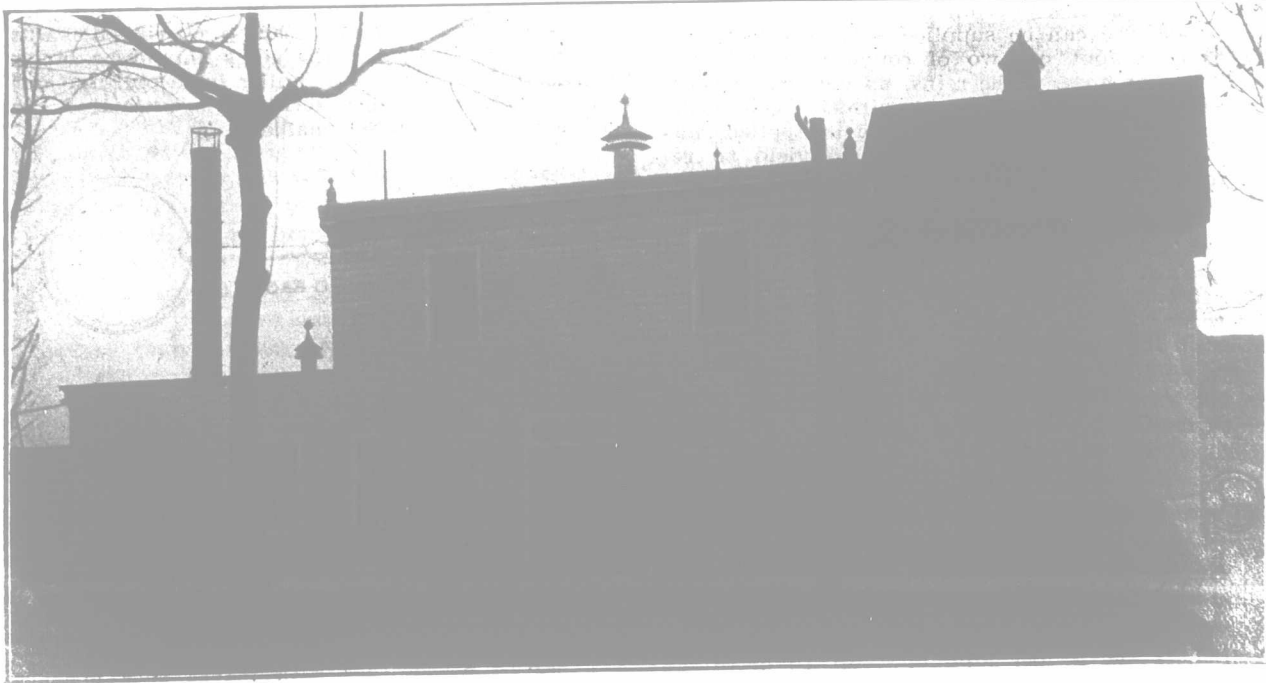
Floors.—The floor of the ice chamber to consist of 4x2-inch pieces laid flat on 6x6-inch sills, and bedded in sand, and carrying a floor of 1-inch matched boards, having a fall of 1 inch towards the drain. On this floor place eight pieces of 4x2 inches, as shown on edge, and directly over the first pieces; on these joists lay another floor of 1-inch matched lumber, leaving a space of 1 inch next the dividing partition, and another one of 12 inches in the center, running the full length of the ice-chamber, as shown. Upon this floor lay 3x2-inch joists directly over the others, and thirteen pieces of 4x2 inches laid flat and at right angles to the 3-inch strips; the first piece next the dividing partition to be against the wall and the remainder evenly spaced. Upon this lay the ice supply.

Floors.—The floor of the refrigerator chamber to have 4x2-inch strips on 6x6-inch sills and bedded in sand, and carrying 1-inch flooring, laid with a fall of 1 inch towards the drain, then 4x2-inch strips on edge, carrying fifteen pieces of 2x14 inches, evenly spaced and at right angles. This lattice floor to be made in sections convenient for lifting up.

Drain.—A box drain to be formed of 1-inch material and laid with a fall of 3 inches from one side of the building to the other, and discharging into a pipe having a trapped inlet below grade, and protected by a box cover.

Sawdust.—All the spaces around the studding to be snugly packed with dry sawdust, and all ceilings to have at least 14 inches of sawdust as a cover, as shown by the drawings. Particular care must be taken to have the sawdust well packed, and from time to time go over it and press down tightly.

Sand.—The timbers touching the ground must be well treated in dry sand, and the sand filled in so as to be completely and free from any air spaces between the timbers on the first floor laid. The outside of the building to be well packed with earth, at least 15 inches deep.



Creamery at Dunnville, Ont.

DAIRY

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HOLSTEIN

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- 3. M
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- 5. F
- Jersey
- 1. L
- 2. J
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QUALITY

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**Dairy Test at the Winter Fair.**

Following is the result of the dairy test at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair. The test lasted 48 hours, extending from Saturday, 9th, 1 p.m., to Monday, 11th, 1 p.m., and the scores were calculated on a scale of 20 points for each pound of butter-fat, 4 points for each pound solids not fat, and 1 point for each 10 days in milk after the first 30 days; limit, 10 points. In the sections for cows, 36 months and over, a cow must make a total score of not less than 70 points in order to be eligible for a first prize, and not less than 50 points in order to be eligible for any other prize. In the sections for heifers under 36 months, a heifer must make a total score of not less than 55 points to be eligible for a first prize, and a score of not less than 45 points to be eligible for any other prize.

The highest scoring cow in the whole test was a Holstein, Adelaide Brook De Kol, making 138.72 points, owned by Geo. Rice, of Tillsonburg. The second and third highest cows were Ayrshires, owned by H. & J. McKee, Norwich; respective scores, 132.16 and 127.76. The three highest scoring heifers were Holsteins, first being Geo. Rice's Boutsje Pietertje De Kol, score 119.60; second, Rice's Winnie R. Countess, score 108.32, and third Jas. Rettie's De Kol Pauline Sadie Vale, score 88.76. The fourth heifer was a grade, score 86.16, and for fifth place the Shorthorn, Duchess of Bonnie Doon, broke even, at 78.52, with the Holstein, Madame B. For particulars regarding pounds of milk, pounds butter-fat, percentage of fat and days in milk, see the accompanying table:

RESULTS OF DAIRY TEST AT ONTARIO WINTER FAIR.

Cow.	Owner.	Lbs. milk.	Lbs. fat.	Per cent. fat.	Lbs. solids not fat.	Days in milk.	Total points.
<b>Shorthorn cows, 36 months and over:</b>							
1. Canadian Queen—J. W. Armstrong, Speedside.....		108.56	4.01	3.694	10.60	9	122.60
<b>Shorthorn heifer, under 36 months:</b>							
1. Duchess of Bonnie Doon—L. D. Currie, Hillsburg..		79.13	2.40	3.038	7.38	40	78.52
<b>Ayrshire cows, 36 months and over:</b>							
1. Annie Laurie—H. and J. McKee, Norwich.....		109.88	4.60	4.186	10.04	24	132.16
2. Sarah 2nd—H. and J. McKee.....		104.81	4.34	4.141	10.24	9	127.76
3. Annette—W. M. Smith, Scotland.....		91.24	4.10	4.494	9.20	73	122.80
4. Dandy of Hickory Hill—N. Dymant, Clappison.....		92.01	3.44	3.739	8.79	53	105.96
5. Sprightly—H. and J. McKee.....		86.89	3.47	3.994	8.18	16	102.12
<b>Ayrshire heifer under 36 months:</b>							
1. Scotch Lassie—W. M. Smith.....		63.06	2.33	3.695	6.15	63	74.20
2. Queenie—C. S. Aylwin, Fseeman.....		56.38	2.42	4.292	5.55	12	70.60
3. Belle—A. E. Hulet, Norwich.....		60.56	2.29	3.781	5.84	17	69.16
4. Pet of Hickory Hill—N. Dymant.....		49.75	2.01	4.040	4.56	135	68.44
5. Bonnie Jessie—W. M. Smith.....		55.69	2.07	3.717	5.31	43	63.64
<b>Holstein cows, 36 months and over:</b>							
1. Adelaide Brook De Kol—Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg...		126.51	4.53	3.581	12.03	34	138.72
2. Faforit 7th—Jas. Rettie, Norwich.....		120.81	3.80	3.145	11.15	99	126.60
3. Ladoga Idaline—Jas. Rettie.....		110.61	4.08	3.669	10.28	22	122.72
4. Beauty's Buffalo Girl—P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre..		117.51	3.85	3.276	11.09	9	121.36
<b>Holstein heifer, under 36 months:</b>							
1. Boutsje Pietertje De Kol—Geo. Rice.....		103.26	3.80	3.680	9.15	109	119.60
2. Winnie R. Countess—Geo. Rice.....		106.76	3.41	3.194	10.03	20	108.32
3. De Kol Pauline Sadie Vale—Jas. Rettie.....		67.81	2.67	3.937	6.34	137	88.76
4. Madame B—R. Hulet.....		83.81	2.47	2.947	7.28	28	78.52
5. Frances 2nd—P. D. Ede.....		83.37	2.49	2.987	7.07	33	78.08
<b>Jersey cow, 36 months and over:</b>							
1. Lady Norval—S. J. Lyons, Norval.....		66.33	2.63	3.965	5.72	37	75.48
2. Jessie—J. Lawrence, Oxford Centre.....		42.70	2.12	4.965	4.29	95	65.56
3. J. Lind—J. Lawrence.....		38.81	2.01	5.179	3.75	177	65.20
<b>Jersey heifer, under 36 months:</b>							
2. Charlotte—S. J. Lyons.....		37.24	1.67	4.484	3.40	41	48.12
<b>Grade cow, 36 months and over:</b>							
1. Pearl—P. D. Ede.....		109.39	4.03	3.684	9.73	32	117.52
2. Betsy—Geo. Rice.....		80.56	2.97	3.687	7.68	15	90.12
3. Irene—J. Lawrence.....		67.33	3.19	4.736	6.51	14	89.84
<b>Grade heifer, under 36 months:</b>							
Bessie—Jas. Rettie.....		83.18	2.86	3.438	7.24	22	86.16

**Quality of Milk Delivered at Cheese Factories in Western Ontario.**

During the latter part of November district meetings were held in each instruction group of cheese factories in Western Ontario. These meetings were attended principally by the makers and factorymen in each district, as well as by a number of directors of companies. One of the questions of the programme at each meeting was, "It seems difficult to get the patrons to improve the quality of their milk. What do you consider is the chief cause for this difficulty in your own locality?"

I wish especially to draw the attention of patrons of cheese factories to the answers given to this question by the makers and factorymen throughout Western Ontario. These men are deeply interested in the manufacture of cheese, and also in the quality of the milk received. It is becoming more apparent each year that if the quality of our Canadian cheese is going to improve we must look to the patrons to bring about this improvement by delivering all the milk to the cheese factories properly strained and cooled. I trust that patrons of cheese factories will carefully consider the reasons given for so much milk being delivered at the factories tainted and in an overripe condition. The attendance at these meetings was from fifteen to forty, so that

we were able to get an opinion on this question from nearly every factory in each group.

At the Listowel meeting, the majority considered "lack of cooling the milk, rusty and unclean milk cans" as being the greatest difficulty, "competition between factories in trying to get milk making them afraid to return bad milk for fear the patron would go to the other factory, makers taking in milk that should be sent home." At the St. Mary's meeting the majority again considered "lack of cooling the milk and rusty cans" the greatest difficulty. Other difficulties mentioned were "keeping the milk over night in bad surroundings, using dippers with holes in the handles for stirring milk."

Mr. A. T. Bell, Tavistock, regretted that paying for milk by the Babcock tester was not practiced to a greater extent, as he believed its use tended to improve the quality of the milk. Mr. Pickard, a patron of the Blanchard & Nissouri factory, found that the best way to keep Saturday night's milk sweet till Monday morning was to cool it thoroughly Saturday night, place it in a cool cellar and leave it alone till Monday morning.

At Woodstock meeting again we found the majority considered "lack of cooling and rusty cans" the greatest difficulty. The milk kept in barnyards and near hogpens was also mentioned, as well as competition between factories. At the Simcoe meeting the general opinion was that the

where the milk is kept over night at a great many farms in the Ingersoll district was considered the cause of taints. It was stated that many of the large milk producers left their milk wagons standing with the milk on them over night right in the barnyard or at the cow-stable door. Is it any wonder there are off-flavored cheese?

At the London meeting, "close competition between factories, lack of cooling the milk, and using rusty and unclean cans," were given as the great difficulties to contend with.

Now, what are the lessons to be learned from all these meetings and discussions? I think I hear some patrons say, "this is a lot of bosh," and that we are continually finding fault with the patrons. My object in publishing these items is not to find fault, but to point out some of the weak features of our dairy industry, so that they may be remedied. I am sure every intelligent dairy farmer will admit that it is impossible to make the finest cheese from tainted or overripe milk. I have tried to point out a number of causes for milk becoming tainted or overripe, and I sincerely hope that the readers of this article will study their local conditions carefully, and if any of the reasons given here for having bad milk are visible, that they will make an honest effort to remedy them.

We know that the conditions at many of the factories are not perfect by any means, but these things are gradually being improved. We want the patrons to study carefully their side of the question, and make improvements also. It would appear from these meetings that the main defects in caring for the milk at the farms is lacking of cooling, using rusty cans, and keeping the night's milk in bad surroundings. Taints or troubles from foods were scarcely mentioned, so we can consider the old cow is doing her part extremely well. It is in the care of the milk that the greatest weakness is found, and I am sure our farmers only need their attention drawn to these defects to have them attended to. My only object in writing this article is to point out the weak features of our dairy industry, and trust to the interest and intelligence of our milk producers to do all in their power to remedy them.

G. H. BARR.  
Sec. Western Ontario Dairymen's Association.

**The Indirect Value of Dairying.**

In considering the profits of dairying, the great value that accrues to the fertility of the land is often overlooked. I am in a position to give a good illustration of the great value of dairying, involving the keeping of a large quantity of stock on a farm and manufacturing all that is grown on it. The Annandale Farm, Tillsonburg, Ont., is a good example of what can be done in building and enriching a rather light soil. Before coming to this farm, I was told by an old resident, who was himself a progressive farmer, that he remembered the time when he or I would hardly accept the farm as a gift, and I was also told by several who had some knowledge of sandy loam, that I could not grow much of a crop on the Annandale Farm. However, knowing myself the increase in richness caused by keeping stock on a farm, and that the Annandale Farm had been heavily stocked for a good many years, I had no doubt that I should be able to grow at least a reasonable amount of stock food. Taking, then, this farm with the naturally light soil, but by no means a poor sandy land, a few facts and figures as to what we have grown the past year will do more to convince as to the great increase in richness than all the theories in the world. Our crops are all gathered for 1905, and I find that we have provided for the keep of our stock, by putting up 125 to 150 tons of hay, and filling three silos with corn, over 500 tons. We harvested 3,500 bushels of stock sugar beets and mangels, and sold to a sugar factory 630 bushels of the sugar variety. Besides filling the three silos with corn, we have 1,100 bushels of ear corn, with all the fodder belonging to that quantity. No corn was taken off of what was put in the silos. We threshed 3,000 bushels of oats, 450 bushels wheat, 350 bushels peas, and 100 bushels rye. Have sold three carloads of potatoes, over 1,500 bushels, and 200 bushels of early potatoes. All the grain but wheat is fed on the farm, and considerable bran and shorts are also purchased, from which it will be seen that there is very little fertility goes off the farm, the sales being from the increase of stock and the milk. About 100 head of cattle and 200 to 300 pigs are on the farm all the time. About 200 to 300 bacon hogs are sold off the farm yearly, as well as the increase of the large herd of pure-bred Holsteins.

GEO. RICE.

**Canadian Jersey Breeders' Meeting.**

The annual meeting of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club will be held in Temple Building, Toronto, Ont., on Saturday, December 30th, at 10.30 a.m.

**Everybody Likes Our Premiums.**

Received your premiums in good trim, and am well pleased with them. C. BENJAMIN RUSH, York Co., Ont.

## THE FARM.

### Notes on the Clover Seed Crops.

While in Western Ontario looking up the prospects of the corn crops for the Seed Branch, I was afforded an opportunity for looking into the clover seed trade, which was at its height. Even as early as October 20th, one large seedsman at Simcoe had already bought and recleaned some 4,000 bushels of red clover seed. The fine October weather had made threshing in the field possible, and a good deal of the seed was hauled from the field direct to the huller.

A few years ago it was thought that clover seed must lay out until late fall or early winter to get the straw rotten before it could be hulled, and that even then it must be hulled during cold weather. With the modern hullers run by steam power, it is quite possible to do even better work than in the old style, and it avoids the great danger of having part of the seed sprouted before being housed, which greatly diminished its vitality.

The crop of Western Ontario, on the whole, was a good one. Some lots had been shipped from the Georgian Bay districts, and everywhere the buyers reported the seed freer from noxious weed seed than for some years, and the crop a good average one. Some pastured fields were yielding five bushels per acre; some only three bushels. From seed produced after a hay crop, yields of from one to three bushels per acre were reported. There were some pieces of this year's seeding which had been allowed to go to seed which also promised well.

The alsike crop, which was practically marketed at the time, was also good this year, and above the average for purity. It would appear that the rapid and luxuriant growth of the clover overcame much of the weed life by smothering it, and a better grade of seed was produced.

There were many samples, however, with more or less of weed impurities in it. Of those mentioned in the Seed Control Act of 1905, ribgrass or buckhorn and ragweed seeds were most common. Curled dock showed up to some extent.

It was very gratifying to notice the effect the new Seed Control Act was having on the trade. The country was being scoured by local and foreign buyers. Three outside buyers were from the U. S. buying for the Toledo market. They were taking lots that our buyers were rejecting. Most of the leading seed firms of Ontario had their buyers out, and, notwithstanding the keen competition, they were examining lots of seed as never before for weed-seed impurities, and were discriminating in favor of good seed from 50c. and in some cases to \$1 per bushel; \$6 to \$6.50 was the common price, but for some choice goods \$7.10 or more had been offered the growers.

It was claimed by the seedsmen that the prices paid were rather more than the future would guarantee, as the market was largely a speculative one, being influenced by the Toledo market, where they were short in their supplies. The effect of this discrimination in price in seeds on account of purity will mean that the farmers generally will endeavor to carry out the advice given them to do as much weeding in the field as possible, where weeding counts the most. Often a great deal of foul seed could be kept from contaminating the main crop, by using the scythe in the field where the seeding had killed out and cut the weeds on those places before they went to seed. Very often it would pay to hand pull certain plants which were not too numerous.

Another lesson the farmer is learning is to rotate his crops, so that his seed crop will come on a comparatively clean field, as where the seeding is done after a hoe crop or summer-fallow.

A number of the local seed vendors and buyers for the larger seed firms were visited, and asked as to how they thought the Act would affect the trade. In nearly every case they were in favor of its provisions, and were glad to receive any explanations as to how it applied. In many cases the small dealer intimated he was going out of the business altogether, as he could not afford to take any risks. This will put the trade in the hands of fewer dealers, who will be responsible men and more careful of the goods they handle. Some were setting aside farmers' lots they believed to be quite pure for the spring trade. They were all making more or less careful examination of seed for impurities, and anything at all suspicious was being sent forward for recleaning. Some of the leading seedsmen were interviewed, and they were grading their seed so as to conform to the provisions of the Act. Quite a number of samples of red clover, alsike and timothy were sent to the Seed Laboratory for investigation, and the results have confirmed quite largely the general observations already made about the purity of the seed this year. If only seed merchants, seed vendors, buyers and growers will co-operate to wage an unremitting war against weeds, it is hard to say what might be accomplished in the next few years. I believe the movement has begun.

T. G. RAYNOR.

### Likes the Reading Glass.

I received your letter and reading glass; I am well satisfied with both of my premiums, and thank you very much.

THOMAS GRAHAM.  
York Co., Ont.

### Likes Gasoline Power.

I have taken your valuable paper for one year now, and am well pleased with it. Especially in the line of questions and answers I have received much information. I noticed in last week's issue enquiry was made about farm power. I had the same problem to solve last summer. I asked several friends and neighbors for advice, and no one advised me to put up a windmill except windmill salesmen. I was advised and finally decided to have a gasoline engine, and might say I am highly pleased with it. I have a two-horse-power, with which I run a light cutting-box, fanning mill, washing machine, cream separator,



Joseph Thompson, Chilliwack, B. C.

Winner of first prize for best exhibit of swine at the Dominion Exhibition, New Westminster, B.C., 1905.

churn and pump. The pump is eighty yards from engine, and is run with a light cable, pumping water to house and barn to a height of 80 feet from bottom of well, and works satisfactorily. It is the most convenient power I have seen. For grinding grain a larger engine would be needed. The cost of fuel for running for what I have used it is about \$1.00 a month.

I. B. W.  
Waterloo Co., Ont.

### Cuba's Facilities for Producing Cheap Sugar.

As showing the marvellous advantages Cuba possesses for the cheap production of cane sugar, the following from an interview with John Western, of Detroit, Mich., published from a Michigan paper in the American Sugar Industry and Beet Sugar Gazette, is pertinent:

"In Cuba the best cane land is selling at \$25



Mr. H. M. Vasey, Ladner, B. C.

Owner first-prize herd Shorthorns, Dom. Exhibition, '05.

an acre, easily accessible to railway and mill. It is plowed at little expense. A piece of cane, with a joint in it, is jammed into the ground, and in a year is part of a big cane swamp, six feet tall. The cane is cut in three-foot lengths, piled in ricks like our country hayricks, and taken to the mill. The returns show from 30 to 60 tons to the acre. The price is good. The mill can make a profit at one cent a pound; it actually makes 200 per cent. by selling it as high as 24

cents a pound. Result: Cuba shipped 1,000,000 tons of sugar last year; will ship 1,200,000 tons this year, more than any other sugar-producing district in the world.

## Have You Renewed?

Have you sent us your subscription for THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE for 1906? If not, please do so at once, and take advantage of this special offer we are making our present subscribers for sending us NEW NAMES. See special club offer on page 1818, which is good to February 1st, 1906.

The circulation of this paper is increasing so fast that we have found it necessary to engage extra assistance in our circulation department. We want every old subscriber to send us one or more new subscribers.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is the best and cheapest journal obtainable in Canada, quality of reading matter and illustrations considered. Published every week, and dealing with every department of farm operations and home life, no other paper begins to equal the extent of its service.

We printed a large number of extra copies of the Christmas Number so that the new subscribers might receive it. Don't delay in sending us your renewal, also the new names.

THE WILLIAM WELD CO.,  
LONDON, ONT.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Problems of the Feed Bin.

II.

Some years ago we remarked to a man who was considering whether to buy wheat, bran or corn meal for his cattle that he had better get some of each and mix them. "Yes," he assented, readily, "I guess that would be the best plan; the meal will give the weight, and the bran will make up the bulk." Now, there was some reason in his argument; a diluent such as bran is advisable to use in conjunction with heavy feeds like corn meal, pea meal and oil cake, which, if fed alone, lie so heavy on the stomach that the digestive juices cannot act readily upon them, hence are liable to cause digestive troubles. But the primary reason why we advised the man to combine corn and bran is found in their composition—each supplies in excessive proportion the elements in which the other is deficient.

Right here is a good place to explain the principle upon which rations are calculated. There are four things taken into consideration in figuring out rations. The first is the total amount of digestible dry matter in the daily allowance per animal. Attempts have been made to prescribe the exact amount of digestible dry matter that should be fed to animals of certain weight for certain purposes. This always seems to us a big mistake. The amount of digestible dry matter that various animals can use to advantage varies widely, and what would stall one beast would be quite below the amount that another of the same weight could consume with profit. Every feeder must be a law unto every animal in his charge regarding the total quantity of feed, and also the proportion of that feed which shall consist of concentrates, i. e., meals, bran, etc. The second and a much more important factor to be considered is the total weight of digestible protein in the ration. Protein is a general name for the elements which in one way or another go to make growth of bone, muscle and blood, and likewise enter largely into the composition of milk. The chief and most important constituents of the protein are called albuminoids, which are practically the only tissue-builders. Other constituents in the protein are called amides; these are incapable of producing growth, though it is thought they act as auxiliaries to the albuminoids, and to a certain extent conserve them for the purpose of tissue-building. It is a debatable question whether such account should be taken of these amides or not. Some chemists ignore them, and in balancing the tissue-builders with



the other elements, of which we shall speak next, they calculate merely an "albuminoid ratio"; others group the amides with the albuminoids and calculate a "protein ratio." A general name for either is the "nutritive ratio," but when the term is used it is usually specified in connection with which way the ration has been calculated. All protein compounds contain that valuable element of soil fertility, nitrogen.

The third factor to be considered is the amount of digestible carbohydrates. Carbohydrates are simply combinations of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, and they occur in a great variety of forms, such as sugars, starches and cellulose. The three elements composing them are all drawn from the air by the leaves of plants. They contain not a particle of any element of soil fertility, nor are they capable of producing an ounce of bone or muscle. When oxidized or burned in the body they furnish heat, and they also go to make energy and animal fat. They are the most abundant element in common feeding stuffs, hence are comparatively cheap.

The fourth element to be considered is the proportion of vegetable oils and kindred elements usually classed as "fat." These play about the same part in the animal economy as do the carbohydrates, but one pound of fat will produce almost two and three-tenths times as much heat as will a pound of carbohydrates, hence in figuring rations the percentage of fat is multiplied by 2.3, and the product is added to the percentage of carbohydrates.

The nutritive ratio of a food is the proportion by weight of the nutrients (either protein or albuminoids, as above explained) to the combined amount of carbohydrates and fat, the latter calculated in its equivalent of carbohydrates. A balanced ration is one in which the nutritive ratio is in that proportion best adapted to the needs of the class of animal for which it is intended, whether it be milk cow, growing steer, working horse, or fattening ox. Just what is a truly balanced ration for each particular purpose is a matter of more or less empirical opinion, and experts are not exactly agreed regarding it, hence it is foolish to go to extremes in following the dictates of any one authority, but all agree within reasonably close limits, and an approximation to the average of the recognized standards will not leave much latitude for quibbling. A feeding standard is an estimate of the quantities of dry matter, of protein or albuminoids, of carbohydrates, and of fat, required by an animal of a given weight fed for a certain purpose. In the nature of the case it can be only an approximate guide, and in the writer's opinion it is of very little use, for reasons set forth in discussing "dry matter." The main thing to look to is the nutritive ratio. This should always be heeded with considerable attention, though even in this it is easy to go to extremes. Provide a ration that is succulent, palatable, fairly rich and abundant, then seek to provide a small quantity of the concentrated feeds that will supply most economically whatever is lacking in the home-grown stuffs.

Bran is relatively rich in protein; corn meal contains a preponderating proportion of carbohydrates and fat. The bulky foods vary as widely in composition as do the concentrates, though the great majority of them are richer in carbohydrates than in protein. As a rule, the problem of the feeder is how to grow or to buy cheap protein to balance up his other feeds rich in carbohydrates. He can grow them in the form of clover and alfalfa, he can buy them in bran, oil meal, cotton-seed meal, and a number of other products that will be discussed later.

There is a common idea that all bulky foods tend to promote growth, while all rich or heavy foods tend to the deposition of fat. The idea is erroneous, but rests on a certain foundation of fact, and is an excellent illustration of how an unscientific man may draw a wrong conclusion from the phenomena he observes. The fact is that while the carbohydrates and fat are incapable of producing bone, or muscle, on the other hand, protein, which ordinarily goes to repair waste tissue, build up frames and make milk, may be used to produce fat and heat. Whenever it is supplied in excess of the animal's requirements for its particular functions, the excess is certain to be thus used for producing fat, hence when a highly-concentrated nitrogenous feed, such as oil meal, is fed in any quantity a portion of it is very liable to go to make fat. The only objection to the protein being thus appropriated is that in most localities and under normal conditions of markets it is dearer per unit of fattening value than are the starchy foods. It is usually economical, therefore, to give each animal just enough of the nitrogenous feeds to supply its needs for sustenance and making increase of bone, muscle or milk, as the case may be, depending on corn silage, timothy hay, roots, straw, and such foods to supply the carbohydrates necessary to produce heat and fat. There is this to be said, though, that a ration markedly deficient in protein, as a bulky ration of roots and straw is

almost sure to be, may not contain a sufficiency of carbohydrates to make fat, and even if it did a fair amount of protein is essential for good results in fattening. Without a fair amount of protein an animal will make neither growth nor fat, hence the addition of a little bran or oil cake to a ration deficient in protein will invariably improve that ration even for purely fattening purposes.

Tersely stated, the case is this: A certain amount of protein is necessary in any ration; too much is generally expensive. Balanced rations are more digestible than those overly rich in either protein or carbohydrates. A fairly well-balanced ration may be relied upon to produce maximum results at minimum cost.

**The Four Great Beef Breeds.**

**II. GALLOWAYS.**

Galloway cattle are so named from the Province of Galloway, in Scotland, not comprising the stewardry of Kirkcudbright and the Shire of Wigtown. They are one of the purest as well as

the home of the Galloways. This stocker trade, however, ceased after the introduction of turnip-growing in that part of Scotland.

**IMPORTATION TO AMERICA.**

The first recorded Galloways were imported into Canada in 1853 by Graham Bros., of Vaughn, Ont., some twenty miles north of Toronto, followed by importations about 1860 by Geo. Miller, of Markham, and others. Among the early breeders in Canada who owned good herds were John Fleming and John Torrance, of Vaughn. In the early sixties a class was provided for the breed at the Upper Canada Provincial Exhibition, and four or five exhibitors competed, among whom were Thos. McCrae and Wm. Hood, of Guelph, and John Snell, of Edmonton (now Snelgrove), who had the first-prize herd and the sweepstakes bull and female on several occasions at the Provincial fair. His herd was dispersed by auction in 1867, most of the best animals being purchased by Mr. McCrae, father of Lieut.-Colonel McCrae, who still maintains the herd and has made frequent importations in recent years. Mr. Wm. Martin, of Winnipeg, and Mr. John Graham, Carberry, Man., have also imported some

recently. Galloways have been widely distributed both in the Western States and the Canadian Northwest in the last twenty years, owing to their natural hardiness and adaptation to rustling on the range, where they are very popular as profitable beef producers.

**REGISTRATION.**  
The Galloway Cattle Society in Britain was established in 1877. The American Galloway Breeders' Association was organized in 1882. The first volume of the Galloway herdbook of Great Britain, as distinguished from the Aberdeen-Angus, was published in 1878. Previously the two breeds were recorded in the same book, not as one breed, as they were recognized as distinctly different in blood and characteristics, but separately. The Rev. John Gillespie, Mousewald Manse, Dumfries, has been the editor of the Galloway Herdbook since the adoption of separate registration.

Registration was commenced in Canada in 1872. The first volume of the American Herdbook was published by the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario in 1883. In 1883 the interest of that Association was purchased by the American Galloway Breeders' Association, and since that time the American registration of Galloways has been principally conducted in the United States, but a register has been kept in the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The American Herdbook now contains over 30,000 pedigrees in the published volumes.

**CHARACTERISTICS.**

Galloways are decidedly the hardest of the British breeds, except the West Highland. Their long hair and thick, mossy undercoat peculiarly enables them to endure cold and wet. They do better on rough fare and spare diet than most other breeds, their vigor of constitution enabling them to well endure long journeys by road or rail or ship transit. In size they are somewhat less than the other three breeds named, but this is perhaps more apparent than real, as they are very short-legged and longer-bodied than others, and weigh remarkably well in proportion to apparent size. They probably do not, as a rule, mature so quickly as the other breeds, but when fed a forcing ration they are quite capable of maturing at an early age. Their grazing qualities are of a high order, and when on rich pastures



Alice 3rd of Castlemilk. First-prize Galloway Cow, Royal Show, 1904.



Typical Galloway Bull.

one of the oldest of the improved breeds of cattle. Several writers of the sixteenth century speak in high terms of the excellence of the beef of the cattle of the Galloway district. There has been no infusion of outside blood whatever within the recorded history of the breed. An unmistakable proof of the antiquity and purity of the breed is found in the entire absence of "scurs" or incipient horns in pure-bred Galloways, and in their great power to remove the horns when crossed on other breeds, the progeny being almost invariably polled, and generally black or of brownish tinge, though when crossed with Shorthorns the produce is often a blue-gray in color. During the eighteenth century many Galloways were of mixed colors; some had white faces, some a white belt, others were brindled, drab or dun, and by the law of reversion, occasionally, but rarely, a dun-colored one yet appears. In the eighteenth and early in the nineteenth century Galloways were annually driven in large numbers to the southern counties of England to be finished in the London market, where their beef was, and is yet, very popular. For many years from 20,000 to 30,000 head were thus driven annually from

they finish quickly and in fine form, taking on flesh very smoothly, with no appearance of rolling or patchiness. Galloway beef has long been noted for its fine quality in the London market, where it commands the highest price. The fat is finely intermixed with the lean, and the flesh is fine-grained and rich in flavor. They cannot lay claim to being a superior milking breed, but many of the cows yield well of milk that is rich in quality. Their value in crossing and grading is of a high order, and for prepotency Galloway bulls are almost unrivalled, fully 95 per cent. of their progeny from horned cows being polled, and the first cross from cows of other breeds have often all the appearance of pure-breeds.

The hides of the Galloways are being much used for sleigh robes, owing to the length and beauty of the outer growth of hair. In general appearance they are low-set, sturdy, robust, lively and spirited.

STANDARD POINTS.

According to the scale of points adopted by the Galloway Society of Great Britain, the ideal animal of the breed should conform to the following description: Color, black or a brownish tinge; head short and wide, with broad forehead and less pointed in the poll than the Aberdeen-Angus; nostrils wide; neck moderate in length, clean, and fitting well into the shoulders; body deep, round and symmetrical; shoulders, fine and straight, moderately wide above (coarse shoulder-points and sharp or high shoulders are objectionable); breast full and deep; back and rump straight; ribs deep and well sprung; hook-bones not prominent; hind quarters long, moderately wide and well filled; flank deep and full; thighs broad, straight, and well let down to hock (rounded buttocks very objectionable); legs, short and clean, with fine bone; tail well set on and moderately thick; skin mellow and moderately thick; hair soft and wavy, with mossy undercoat (wiry or curly hair is very objectionable).

Compared with the Aberdeen-Angus, they are not quite so long in body, are shorter in the head and less pointed at the poll, not quite so cylindrical in shape, more prominent at the arm and thigh, a little stronger at the tail-head, a little thicker in the hide, and longer and more wavy in the coat.

Canada's Shortage of Pork.

Canadian packers are complaining bitterly because farmers of that country are not furnishing them with a sufficient supply of hogs. Their present predicament is amusing. They are merely suffering the penalty of pursuing the foolish policy of strangling the goose that lays the golden egg. Some years ago a bacon-hog propaganda was started in Canada. Growers waxed enthusiastic, and started in to grow a hog crop large enough to put Denmark out of the bacon business. But when the crop was ready for the shambles the Canadian packer took advantage of the farmer, refusing to pay him the cost of production, and in disgust the grower quit making a supply of raw material for the bacon-curer. Hogs are worth \$6.00 per cwt. across the line, simply because the killer refused to pay a reasonable price simply because he "didn't have to."—[Live-stock World.]

Peculiar transmutations must be going on in some of our leading breeds of sheep. An American exchange recently printed a cut purporting to be that of a Shropshire, which, according to the engraving, had a pronounced tendency to white in the legs, and such a light face that you couldn't tell where the wool ended, while the conformation and general appearance would make a Southdown breeder wink. And now we are favored with a picture of a "prize Oxford Down ram," with a head that reminds one of a Lincoln more than anything else except a Leicester. It would seem as though a live-stock Burbank has been getting in some pretty fine work, or else the line fences can't be very good in the States. But anything goes with a lot of so-called farm papers.

Between the one who is flying around like a chicken with its head off, all to no purpose, and the lazy lout who never does to-day what can be put off till to-morrow, there is a happy medium. That is what most of us need to look for.

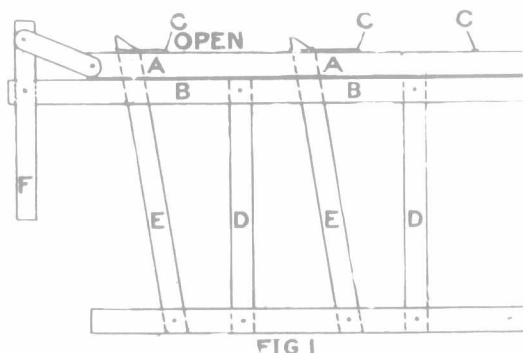
Mistakes should never discourage anyone. They show that we are trying to do something that is just a little too much for us, and one of the main reasons we are on this little old mundane sphere is that we may learn to overcome difficulties and obstacles.

If you can't be sweet all the time, you can forget to be sour once in a while, and that will help a whole lot. Cheer up.—[Live-stock World.]

Stanchion to Fasten all the Cows in a Row at Once.

I send herewith a drawing of a device for handling all the cow stanchions of a row at once. The essential part is the slide on top carrying the ordinary fasteners. This slide is made of two 1 x 3-inch strips, with 2-inch blocks between, as shown in figure 3.

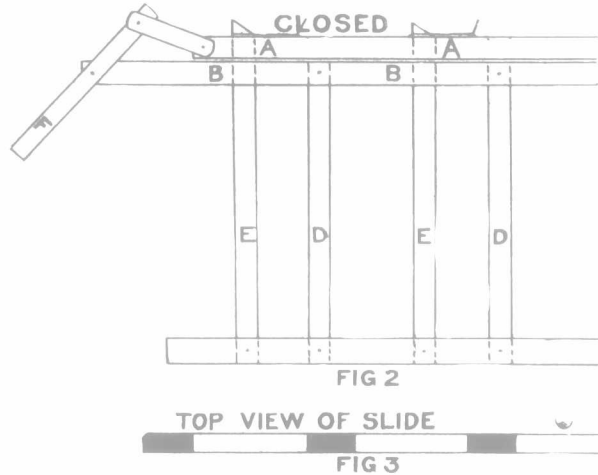
C C C are the ordinary bale fasteners. Pins are kept in holes A A for ordinary use, but if one or more cows are to be kept in stable, pin is removed from hole A to hole B. With this device,



each cow may be put in or out separately, or all handled at once.

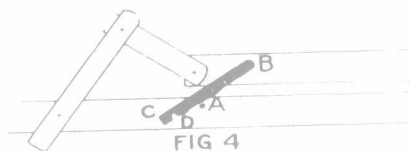
D D and D D in figures 1 and 2 are stationary stanchions bolted between the two 2 x 6 pieces at bottom and the two 2 x 4 pieces at top. E E and E E in same figures are movable stanchions, bolted loosely between bottom pieces, and free to slide between the top pieces.

Different devices are used to hold the movable stanchions shut. Sometimes a pin is put through the top piece, behind it when closed—sometimes a



wooden block is hinged on top and drops behind it. Any of these may be used with the device given for handling all the cows at once. I give the bale because it is the handiest to use on any stanchion. The bale is made of 1/4-inch round iron, bent and stapled to the top pieces through the eyes, so the left hand end can rise or fall.

The moving stanchions are made longer than the others so as to extend through the slide, and the bales are stapled on top of the slide.



When the lever (F) is drawn back the slide carrying the bales is forced forward, and as the bales are hooked over the ends of the movable stanchions they are closed. When the slide is moved the other way, the pins A A (Figs. 1 and 2) pull the stanchions open.

To hold the stanchions closed, a pin might be stuck in one of the top pieces at the end of the movable slide. I will try to show what I use:

C, figures 4 and 5, is an iron 1/2-inch by 2-inch



es, and 2 feet long, with a hole at one end, and a notch shown at D (Fig. 4) at the other. A is a 1/2 inch bolt projecting from the top piece. The iron is bolted loosely to slide at B. The middle of it rests on bolt A when stanchion is open (Fig. 4), and the notch catches on bolt A when the stanchion is shut.

Elgin Co., Ont.

L. M. BROWN.

The Maritime Winter Fair.

The Maritime Winter Fair was held at Amherst, N. S., on December 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, and excepting that judging was not started on the first day as was announced, was an unqualified success. For the last three days the weather was mild and the roads were fairly good, and on Tuesday and Wednesday the attendance was very large. In the evenings the immense auditorium was filled to its utmost capacity.

The exhibits in all classes, with the exception of swine, were more numerous than at any previous fair here, and there was an evident improvement in all classes. In cattle the classes were well filled, and the general quality of the exhibits considerably better than ever before. The largest exhibitor was F. W. Thompson, of Fort Lawrence, N.S., who lined up with forty-four cattle, fourteen of which are Shorthorns, and as a whole they were of excellent quality, only one of the forty-one entries in the beef classes being sent out of the ring without a ribbon. Mr. Thompson also had three entries in the dairy test, winning first and third in the Shorthorn dairy-cow test.

W. W. Black, of Amherst, showed twenty-five head, thirteen of which are pure-bred Herefords. Mr. Black won the "Giles" cup, the most coveted trophy of the show, being a sweepstakes for best animal, any breed or grade, under two years of age. This cup was won in 1903 by Harold Vernon, of Minudie, N.S.; in 1904 by W. W. Black, and this year it is again won by Mr. Black on a pure-bred Hereford steer under two years of age, being an exceptionally straight, even steer, an excellent handler, and carrying a nice curly coat of hair, fitted just to the best of bloom, and though in strong competition against the Reds and Roans of Mr. Thompson's and C. C. H. Eaton's herds, and some others, he was a winner. Mr. Black also won sweepstakes for best animal, any age or breed, on a two-year-old Hereford-Angus steer, weighing over 1,700 pounds, a steer fit to show in any company in Canada, being of the same family as the steer Dewey, with which Mr. Black took the sweepstakes at the Pan-American in 1901.

C. A. Archibald, of Truro, N. S., showed nine Shorthorns, and won first on aged cows, with his old, invincible Snowflake; first and second on two-year-old heifers, and first on heifer calf, besides several seconds and thirds.

C. R. H. Starr & Son, of Willow Bank Farm, Port Williams, N. S., showed four Shorthorns, three females and one steer, and with his two-year-old heifer, Marr Beauty 16th, won sweepstakes for Shorthorn female, first for special prize donated by Shorthorn Breeders' Association, also the fanning mill donated by the Manson Campbell Co., for best Shorthorn any age. C. C. H. Eaton, of Canard, N. S., showed eight good straight steers, four Shorthorn grades and four Angus grades. D. S. Collins, of Port Williams, N. S., won second on yearling Shorthorn steer. F. R. Congdon, of Waterville, N. S., showed two Shorthorn grades and four pure-bred Galloways, and got five prizes. Among the other new exhibitors of cattle may be mentioned Fred Fisher, Truemanville, N. S.; Edward Anderson, Sackville, N. B.; William Fowler, Amherst Point, N. S.; Edwin Forrest, Amherst Point; G. G. Lowther, Truemanville; R. S. Salter, Nappan, N. S.; F. H. Copp, of Baie Verte, N. B.; Hazen Elter and Thos. J. Etter, of Westmoreland Pt., N. B.; all of whom showed good cattle, nearly all brought out in good show condition. We will still find men who claim that the beef industry in the Maritime Provinces is waning, but the Maritime Winter Fair tells a different story.

The dairy stable was not so well filled this year as last, but there were some especially fine exhibits. The grade Holstein cow, Mira, shown by H. S. Logan, of Amherst, was the champion of the barn, making in two days 100.8 lbs. of milk, testing 4% fat. Fred S. Black, of Amherst, won first and second on heifer under three years; also winning special championship over all heifers of any breed or grade, prize donated by Dominion Ayrshire Breeders' Association, with his Beauty 2nd, making 73.2 pounds of milk in two days, testing 3.9% fat. Mr. Black's second-prize heifer gave 43.9 lbs. milk, test 3.7%, 122 days in milk. Logan Bros., of Amherst Point, showed several Holstein cows and heifers, winning the first for aged cow with Jacoba Emily, yield 98.9 lbs. milk, test 3.25%; also first on Holstein heifer. F. W. Thompson won first for Shorthorn cow, with Miss Dora, yield 89.9 lbs. milk, test 2.7% fat. H. S. Pipes & Son, of Amherst, won first for Jersey and Guernsey cows with Ethel Tucker, yield 65.9 lbs. milk, test 5%. Donald McIntyre, of Fort Lawrence, won second for Shorthorn cows on Maggie O'Keffe, with 66.7 lbs. milk, test 3.8%; and F. T. Holmes, of Amherst, was third with Valiant Lassie, with 48.6 lbs. milk, test 3.6%.

The sheep pens were well filled, there being about thirty more than last year. Most of the classes were well filled, and in some sections the judges were obliged to take considerable time to decide. As a rule the sheep were brought out in good shape, and there were some especially fine exhibits. Jas. E. Baker & Sons, of Parronsfield, N. S., had fourteen Oxfords and one grade Oxford; one Oxford ewe lamb weighing 170 lbs., straight and well covered, showing lots of constitution and feeding qualities. The other principal exhibitors of sheep were Logan Bros., Amherst, and James T. Stewart, of Amherst Point, with Shropshires and grades. Mr. Stewart's grade Shropshires are an extra good lot, winning first on aged ewe, first and second on yearling ewe, first, third and fifth on ewe lamb; first on yearling wether, first and fourth on wether lamb,

and in the block test Mr. Stewart got second on carcass over one year, and first, second, third and fifth on carcass under one year. T. W. Keilor, of Amherst, also puts up a very creditable exhibit of Leicesters and grades; M. H. Parlee, of Sussex, with Leicesters; Robt. Furness, of Vernon River, P.E.I., with Southdowns and grades; C. C. H. Eaton with Leicesters; L. G. Miner, of Mt. Whately, with Shrops. and grades; Fred S. Black, of Amherst, with Oxfords, and Lane Bros., Southport, N.B., Hampshires.

Perhaps no department showed more improvement than the swine. The breeders have evidently taken to heart the many lessons they have had in the last four years, and are breeding and feeding their hogs more toward the bacon type. While a good many were entirely too heavy and too fat, they had the long side, light, smooth shoulder and head, and showed that even covering of flesh which is so essential in a bacon hog.

The principal exhibitors were: C. W. Holmes, Amherst; S. J. Goodliffe, Sussex, N.B.; Roper Bros., Charlottetown; Logan Bros., Amherst Point; Samuel C. Lane, Pownal, P.E.I.; J. R. Semple, Brule, N.S.; Geo. T. Lowther, Truemanville; William Fowler, Amherst Point; C. M. Shipley, Amherst; James I. Stewart, Amherst Point, and J. E. Baker, Barronsfield, N. S.

The poultry exhibit was far in advance of former years, both in point of numbers and individual excellence of exhibits. As usual, the Barred Plymouth Rocks are the most popular and numerous, but the exhibits of many of the other breeds were of a high order, and called for words of commendation from the judges. The utility classes were exceptionally well filled with birds of unusual merit. The exhibit of geese and turkeys, especially the Bronze turkeys, would be a credit to any country. In all more than a thousand birds were shown. The list of exhibitors is so long that it is useless to attempt even to name them.

The Poultry Breeders' Association held two meetings during the fair which were well attended and enthusiastic. Chief Elford, of the Poultry Division, Ottawa, sees a great future for the poultry business in the Maritime Provinces.

The honey and apiary department put up a beautiful show of comb and extracted honey, and honey in a granulated state. The exhibits of the Fawcett Honey Co., of Memramcook, N. B.; B. W. Baker and Craig Bros., of Amherst, deserve especial notice, as being artistically arranged and of excellent quality. The Maritime Beekeepers' Association met in the board room on Tuesday afternoon and elected the following officers: President, Rev. A. E. Burke, Alberton, P.E.I.; Vice-President, I. C. Craig, Amherst; Sec.-Treas., B. W. Baker, Amherst. Directors—A. E. Dewar, P. E. I.; C. A. Fawcett, Memramcook, N.B.; W. B. Wallace, Newport, N. S. Auditor, Robert Donaldson, Nappan, N.S.

The fruit exhibit was larger than on former occasions, and as a separate prize was offered for each county in the Maritime Provinces for a collection of ten varieties, this feature of the show was made both interesting and instructive, and many really good samples of apples were shown from counties that are not generally considered good fruit districts.

A new departure this year was the seed fair. This brought out some fine samples of wheat and oats, and fairly good of barley and buckwheat. The display of seed potatoes was remarkable for the size of the potatoes shown, many of them being entirely too large for ordinary table use. A novelty in potatoes was shown by Grayton S. Miles, of Brookdale, N.S., in an exhibit of Wonderful potatoes, having on the top of the box one large potato from the crop of 1904, which was nearly sound, thus showing the keeping qualities of this variety.

The addresses delivered during the fair were eminently practical, and were listened to by a large number of people. Lieut-Governor McKinnon, of Prince Edward Island, formally opened the fair on Monday evening, in a forcible address, in which he urged the people of the Maritime Provinces to be more patriotic, to think and talk more of the advantages of our own country, and not so much about other countries. Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, who followed, in an eloquent, inspiring and educative address, spoke of the necessity of education on the farm, of the magnitude of agriculture as compared with other industries, and of the adaptability of the Maritime Provinces to dairying and pork production. Hon. G. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, spoke of the work being done in Institute work throughout these provinces. Hon. Mr. Stratton, of Ontario, urged farmers to apply sound business principles to their business, and thus make their business more profitable.

On Tuesday evening Brigadier Howell, of the Immigration Department of the Salvation Army, spoke of the work being done by this department, and of the scope for this kind of work between Great Britain and Canada. Hon. Mr. Fisher spoke more in detail along the line of dairying and pork production, and reminded the farmers of the Maritime Provinces that they are not producing enough pork or butter to supply their own markets. Prof. Sears, of the N. S. Agricultural College, spoke on "Fruit for every farm home," and urged all farmers to raise enough fruit for their own use, as there is no section of the Maritime Provinces where this could not be done.

On Wednesday evening Dr. Henry Reed, of Guelph, Ont., spoke on "Breeding and management of draft horses," and also discussed some of the most common diseases and how to prevent them. Principal Cummings, of the N. S. Agricultural College, spoke on

"British live stock and British live-stock methods." Mr. F. C. Elford, Chief of the Poultry Division, spoke on "Advantages of the poultry industry," showing that poultry yielded more revenue in proportion to the capital invested than any other farm stock. C. M. McKee spoke on "Pork production."

On Thursday evening, Prof. W. W. Andrews, of Mount Allison University, spoke on "Bacteria, the farmer's best friends." This address brought out many questions and much valuable discussion. J. H. Grisdale spoke on "Beef production," and Dr. Reed on "Light horses," after which the special prizes were awarded by H. J. Logan, M.P., and the Maritime Winter Fair closed with three cheers for the King.

**The Ontario Winter Fair.**

The Provincial Winter Fair, at Guelph, Dec. 11th to 15th, attracted probably quite as large numbers of people from the country as on any former occasion, while the show itself and its allied interests of an instructive character, were availed of by farmers, young and old, eager to hear the results of the practice and experience of others, and with open minds to accept such suggestions as appealed to their judgment. The lectures were, as a rule, able and intensely practical, and the discussions and the question-and-answer features of an exceedingly intelligent and interesting nature.

The beef-cattle division, while perhaps not quite so largely filled as last year, was notable for the more uniformly good type and quality of the exhibits, showing that farmers have learned from observation and experience the class of animals that catch the eye and secure the favor of judges and buyers, the result being that fewer rough, off-type entries were forward this year than on any previous occasion. The judges in

been a strong card for next year under three years, but was sold for slaughter to grace the tables of the King Edward Hotel, Toronto. He was sired by Royal Hero, a son of Imp. Royal Sailor, and full brother to the Winnipeg champion, Judge, bred by the Watts, of Salem. His strongest competitor in this section, the thick, blocky roan, Prince William, shown by A. Young, Glanford, is a capital butcher's sort, and a worthy second. Steers under a year were clearly led by King Edward, a mossy-coated, level, thick and deep calf, sired by Imp. Lucerne =50053=, and bred and exhibited by W. R. Elliot & Sons, Guelph. This youngster gives promise of going on to a first-class record in the years to come. J. W. Sutton, Ospringe, had a white calf of fine type and promise which took second place. In the class for cows three years or over, Andrew D. Schmidt, Elmira, had a strong entry in his Jenny Violet, by Capt. Watt, which got first place, followed by John Brown & Sons' Mary Eugene, by the same sire, and H. K. Fairbairn's Myrtle 2nd in third place. James Rennie & Sons had a clear winner in the two-year-old heifer section in their red Crimson Flower Belle, by Crimson Laddie. She is a remarkably thick, firm, fleshy heifer that should dress out profitably, and was the best female in her class. In the section for yearling heifers, G. & W. Parkinson, Eramosa, showed an excellent red heifer, Rowena, which came into first place, followed by W. R. Elliot & Sons' Violet as second, and J. Morgan & Sons' Victoria Queen as third. The special championship prize for the best Shorthorn steer, any age, went to Rennie & Sons' two-year-old Moss Side Laddie, with Israel Groff's yearling Royal Hero second as reserve.

Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus.—These two breeds are bracketed in the prize-list, steers and heifers competing against each other in the pure-bred class. Only two entries of Aberdeens were shown, and in the section for steers over two and under three years, James Bowman, Guelph, won first honors with Kyma's Heir, an Aberdeen-Angus of excellent quality, thick-fleshed, deep-ribbed and a capital handler. John A. Govenlock, Forest, with a Hereford of excellent type, was second in this section. In yearling steers, R. I. Penhall had a popular winner in a typical Hereford steer, which, if carried on till next year, should prove a very strong card.

Govenlock had a good first in the under-a-year section in his Pansy, H. McDougall, Guelph, coming second with a capital Aberdeen-Angus heifer. In the cow or heifer class over three years, the F. W. Stone Stock Company won first with Sweet Bar, and Samuel Young, Guelph, second with the "Doddie" cow, Alexandra.

Galloways and Devons are listed in one class, steers and heifers showing together. Only seven steers were entered, and these, shown by C. C. Rudd, Eden Mills, were placed first in each of the three first sections, and his Devon cow, Ruby 2nd, was first in the cow section, Colonel D. McCrae's Galloway females, in breeding condition, taking the other prizes in the class.

Grades and Crosses.—This class, always full and strong at the fat-stock shows, was well up to the average of former years, Shorthorn grades largely predominating in numbers and taking the bulk of the prizes.

The plum of the class was Lord Grey, a massive roan, bred and shown by the expert feeder, James Leask, of Greenbank, who has so often headed this list at the Winter Fair, and had this year in Lord Grey not only a clean first in his class, but the strongest competitor of the winning steer for the grand championship. He is a steer of grand type and character, standing on the best of legs, with well-sprung and deep ribs, thick flesh, evenly distributed and full of quality. The same exhibitor had a very strong candidate for honors in the yearling section in his red Moneymaker, a very thick, blocky, good-quality steer, which stood in first position for a long time, but was finally moved down a notch to give place to the entry of James McCallum, Amulree, named John, a red steer of good type and quality, though not so well-fleshed or finished as the second. John Elliot, Marden, had the third-prize winner, a massive, deep-ribbed roan, with capital handling hide and hair, but not firmly fleshed.



**Cross-bred Heifer, Luxury.**

Champion at the Norwich, Eng., Fat-stock Show, 1905. Property of Mr. E. T. Learner.

this division, Messrs. John T. Gibson, Denfield, and Jesse Dunn, Toronto, the former a breeder, and the latter a dealer, were careful and discriminating in their work, and gave general satisfaction in their awards.

Shorthorns.—The class for pure-bred Shorthorns was, this year, of more than ordinary excellence, and provided the grand champion of the beef-cattle division in the magnificent white two-year-old steer, Moss Side Laddie, sired by Crimson Laddie =36133=, dam Itonia 4th =52441=, and exhibited by James Rennie & Son, Blackwater, Ont. For breed type, quality of flesh, smoothness, and estimated percentage of dressed to live weight, this steer has, perhaps, never been excelled, if equalled, in the history of the shows at Guelph. He is certainly an ideal butcher's beast and a model of the breed, and his feeding a credit to the skill and judgment of the feeder, being by no means overdone, yet full of firm flesh without any approach to hardness. His weight, 1,800 pounds, at two years and eleven and a half months, might have been increased by heavier feeding, and for some fat-stock shows, such as that of Chicago, this would perhaps have been necessary to his winning, but would not have strengthened him in this competition, and he is big enough and heavy enough for all practical purposes. The whites, as usual, figured prominently in the prize-winning in this show, the second award in this section going to Little Bobs, another very good white entry, shown by John Brown & Sons, Galt. In the section for steers one year and under two, with half a dozen excellent entries forward, the splendid white Royal Hero 2nd, bred and exhibited by Israel Groff, Alma, and placed first, was one of the very best of his age ever shown here. Big, smooth, and full of first-class character, with a model head, a level, thickly-fleshed back and ribs, and mossy coat of hair, he is the right sort, and would have

G. & W. Parkinson's roan steer, a much firmer and smoother-fleshed steer, was placed fourth.

In the section for steers under a year, a popular winner was found in Israel Groff's Victor's Favorite, bred by himself, and sired by Victor's Roan Duke. He is a rich roan, of ideal type, level, strong-backed, round-ribbed, and evenly-fleshed, promising to go on to win to the end of his chapter. Peter Stewart, Everton, had a good second in a young white calf that will probably come again. James Leask led in the class for grade cow or heifer over three years, and had also the first-prize two-year-old and yearling heifers, the former a roan of beautiful type and fine quality, the latter a red-and-white, very smooth and firmly fleshed.

**Export Steers.**—In the class for best three export steers there were five entries, and an excellent showing, the first award going to a trio of Polled Aberdeen-Angus grades shown by John Brown & Sons, Galt, massive, thick-fleshed cattle, declared by the judges to be of the best selling sort and size for the English market. The second-prize group were grade Shorthorns, of good type, smooth, level and well finished, shown by Jas. Rennie & Son, Blackwater. In the section for the special prize for best pair of fat cattle, the first award went to Jas. Rennie & Son, second to James Leask, third to John Brown & Sons. The special for best single export steer went to John Brown & Sons, Galt, for one of his trio of Polled steers. The grand Championship for the best beef animal in the show was awarded to Jas. Rennie & Son for the pure-bred Short-horn two-year-old steer, Moss Side Laddie, and the reserve was Jas. Leask's grade two-year-old steer, Lord Grey.

The prize animals in the beef-cattle classes paraded before the Governor-General and other visitors on Thursday afternoon presented a spectacle of which Canadians might well be proud. Such uniform excellence of type and quality has perhaps never been equalled in a show of the kind in this country, and it would compare favorably with a similar display in any country.

#### THE MILKING TRIAL.

The dairy-cow division of the show was not quite so strong in numbers as last year, but contained a good number of excellent cows, Holsteins and Ayrshires predominating. The champion award, based on performance in the two days' test, went to Adelaide Brooke De Kol, owned by Geo. Rice, of Tillsonburg, a cow of ideal dairy conformation, handsome and symmetrical in appearance, and at the same time furnished with a model-shaped udder and well-placed teats, together with a creditable record for a public test, her yield of milk in the two days being 126.51 pounds, testing 3.5 per cent. fat. She was first in the Holstein class, and champion over all breeds and crosses. The second place in the general competition, and reserve champion, was the Ayrshire cow, Annie Laurie of Norwich, owned by H. & J. McKee, Norwich, a cow also of ideal dairy form and function, carrying a grand udder, with good-sized and well-placed teats, and yielding 109.88 pounds milk, testing 4.1 per cent. fat.

#### THE SHEEP EXHIBIT.

The assembly of the sheepmen always assures a battle royal. Their meeting at the Winter Fair this year did not prove an exception. If we may rely upon the comments of directors, exhibitors and judges, and of the onlookers as well, we may credit the exhibit of sheep as the best that has been. The postponement of the date of the International affected the strength of the competition in some classes. One or two of the veteran breeders sent forward only a few of their sheep, withholding their best for the greater contest at Chicago. With the exception of one or two of the breeds, however, one would hardly have missed them as he looked over the long array of really excellent individuals in the different classes. The individual merit of the animals, and the keenness of the competition, made the judges' task a difficult one, but their work was conscientious and careful, and to their credit, be it said, that even the sheepmen seemed satisfied.

At Guelph the sheep appear on rather a different footing as compared with Toronto, or even with Chicago. One misses at first the sires of the flocks, and it may be likewise disappointed at the apparent lack of strength in the breeding classes. Male animals are debarred altogether, and one wonders whether the interest can be sustained when the sires and matrons of the flock are absent. Only when the rings appear before him does he realize that this is a fat-stock show, and that the premium here is upon flesh rather than upon type, and upon finish rather than upon character. Probably it is rightly so. At least one cannot keep back the feeling of enthusiasm that creeps over him, particularly when he puts his hand upon the firm, smooth, evenly-fleshed individuals that top the ring in every class. Gradually the opinion has evolved that even the pure-bred classes must be judged from the feeders' and consumers' standpoint. This was the stand taken by the judges this year, and it gained the approval of those at the ring-side. It is an inspiration to mingle with these old-time shepherds and watch their interest in the contest. Keen, sharp-witted, practical, sometimes even to craft, they await the decision of the

judges. None are more careful of their favorites, none are more anxious for position, none more critical of the awards. The younger men listen and learn. There are no better object lessons than in the arena of the show-ring. There are few better teachers than these time-taught masters. In each class there is some new problem to be solved; in each conversation there is some new hint dropped. Certainly these fairs serve to bring custom and help to establish trade, but their educative value to the younger generation must never be overlooked. Perfection is here as an appeal to the eye, the shepherds are here as authority to the inquiring, and there is competition to awaken enthusiasm. By witness, by criticism, by inspection there are taught the lessons of a lifetime. "He who runs may read."

So much by the way, now to the classes.

**SHROPSHIRE.**—It was a wonderful array of excellence that lined up before Judge Duncan on the opening day of the judging. Many were the comments of the bystanders as to the difficulty of his task. But after careful, painstaking work, when the final awards were given, it was agreed that he had given general satisfaction. Without doubt the Shropshires lead this year among the pure-breeds in the aggregate strength of the showing. The general merit of all the exhibits could not but be noticed. It would seem that John Campbell, Woodville, has not been able to resist the fascination of the show-ring, and he was forward again with an excellent exhibit. He and W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, with "Sammy" Bradburne in charge, divided up honors pretty evenly. Campbell probably had a little the advantage in the number of firsts he secured, but his entries were scarcely uniform enough to stand against the close competition of the Rockland flock. Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, stood a good third, and had the competition in finish and quality not been so

much of an advantage, for honors were divided pretty evenly. Exhibits were present from the flocks of Hastings Bros., Crosshill; A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph; John Orr, Galt; John Kelly, Shakespeare; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; G. & W. Parkinson, Eramosa, and E. F. Park, Burgessville. The first three mentioned probably brought forward the strongest show. The ewe lamb class was a good one. The first went to Hastings Bros., second to A. W. Smith, and third and fourth to A. & W. Whitelaw. These four lambs were particularly fine, and attracted the admiration of the bystanders. In the yearling wether class the contest was not quite so close, and Hastings Bros. won the premium with a sheep of exceptional quality, type and finish. It is admitted that the Leicester exhibit was a strong feature of the show.

**COTSWOLDS.**—In the opinion of the exhibitors there has seldom, if ever, been a better show of Cotswolds. They were a strong class. The wether classes may have been a little off in type, but the winners were of excellent mutton form and of good quality. E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown, and Snell & Lyons, Snelgrove, were the strongest competitors, although Samuel Bailey, Forest, managed to secure a fair share of the money. The Brien flock had probably the advantage in the money prizes, taking three firsts out of a possible five, but from the standpoint of Cotswold type, the Snelgrove flock merits particular mention. The latter was first in class, ewe under one year, and first in class, three ewes under one year. E. F. Park, Burgessville, was also forward with some useful sheep.

**OXFORDS.**—It would seem that the Oxfords are coming to their own at last. There was scarcely the uniform quality in the exhibit as a whole that might be desired, but in numbers at least the present year probably surpasses any previous one. J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe, were forward with a fine exhibit. Their sheep were true to type, uniform in quality and wool, and nicely fitted. They succeeded in capturing a fair share of the prizes. W. E. Wright, Glanworth, however, proved a dangerous competitor, and in wether lamb class had things all his own way, winning first, second and third, and first for pen of three. There were useful exhibits present also from the flocks of E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown; Alex. Stewart, Living Springs; A. Stevenson, Attwood, and Andrew Elliott, Pond Mills. These last are new arrivals, and had their sheep been fitted a little longer, the results would have been much more uncertain. It was encouraging to note much keener competition in this breed than in previous years.

#### SOUTHDOWNS.

There is no doubt but that this year the Southdowns were the aristocrats of the fair. Little patricians they seemed, as they chewed their cud unconcernedly in the presence of their big cousins. Not very numerous, not very big, but—what perfection! Even the Shropshires went down before them in perhaps the most interesting class of the fair, when Sir George Drummond's pen of four lambs went to the top in the contest for the \$250.00 silver cup, donated by the Bell Piano and Organ Co., for the best pen of four lambs, any breed, grade or cross. And that is not all. Shepherd Allen has the distinction of bringing out a sheep, a yearling wether, that will go down into history in the memory of sheepmen as one of the few perfect ones. Almost faultless it was, a touch that only the initiated recognize, a back that baffles description, and a leg of mutton that appealed to the stomach of every good honest Englishman present! Honor to whom honor is due. Drummond, Jackson and Telfer Bros. wear their laurels well this year.

**LINCOLNS.**—The veteran Lincoln breeder, John Gibson, Denfield, came himself to Guelph this year, but left his flock at home, reserving them for Chicago. As a consequence, L. Parkinson, Eramosa, had things all his own way, but the exhibit was not at all a mean one. He had full entries in the different classes, and the quality and type was good. His best yearling wether is worthy of special mention. It was first as a lamb last year, and has fulfilled the promise of the earlier trial.

**DORSETS.**—In the opinion of the judge the exhibit of Dorsets was at least forty per cent. better than in any previous year. As usual the flock of R. H. Harding, Thorndale, was to the front, winning first in each class, with occasionally a second or a third. His first-prize ewe lamb was champion at New Westminster and Portland this year. His yearling wether was also a



Adelaide Brook's De Kol.

Holstein cow. Championship winner in official test, Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, 1905. Record at 5 years, 20 lbs. butter in 7 days; at 6 years, 21 lbs. Owned by Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg.

strong, more of the prizes might have gone their way. Other sheep were present from the flocks of W. E. Wright, Glanworth; W. D. Monkman, Bond Head; A. Rudell, Hespeler, and A. G. H. Luxton, Milton West, and an occasional prize went to each in turn. The ewe lambs were an interesting class. A winner might almost have been picked anywhere. There were a few moments of suspense while the judge made up his mind, and at the last moment John Campbell and Sam Bradburne hugged each other like schoolboys. When these two rivals are willing to do that, it is pretty well conceded that the result is as the toss of a copper. The final award went to Campbell, with Edwards second and third. With the same lambs in a pen of three, Edwards took first and Campbell second. The yearling wether class also elicited much comment. In giving the premium to Campbell, the judge felt called upon to say that, while from the breeders' standpoint this sheep might be considered a little plain, in his estimation it had the flesh and finish that made it fit to win from the standpoint of the feeder and consumer. Edwards' sheep was of beautiful type, but as it was a little overdone and carried rather too much surplus flesh, he considered it entitled only to second place. In wethers under one year, Edwards won, with an almost perfectly-fitted lamb. Space will not permit to follow the contest of these flocks farther.

**LEICESTERS.**—The Leicesters were an extra lot through all the classes. The type and quality was good, and there was a marked absence of the lack of firmness in handling that one had almost expected to find occasionally in an exhibit of this breed. Mr. A. W. Smith's flock of Maple Lodge was not out in its usual strength, as he was holding a number in reserve for Chicago, but he had, nevertheless, two or three good ones present. It is doubtful if any one exhibitor had

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fine one, but it found a close rival in one shown by Hastings Bros., Crosshill. John Hunter, Wyoming, had some good sheep present, and won some good prizes. They were of right type, but might have stood a little higher fitting. The exhibits of A. G. H. Luxton, Milton West, and of Jas. Robertson & Sons, Milton, are also worthy of commendation.

**HAMPSHIRE AND SUFFOLKS.**—The Hampshires and Suffolks showed together. The Suffolks were shown by Jas. Bowman, Guelph. They were good sheep, but only in field condition, and, consequently, did not stand before the better-fitted Hampshires. In the yearling wether class, however, Mr. Bowman was forward with two good sheep, and won first and second. The Hampshires were of extra quality, typical sheep, and well brought out. They were shown by John Kelly, Shakespeare, and Teller Bros., Paris. Mr. Kelly's sheep were in a little better flesh, had a little more size than those of the other flock, and succeeded in winning a rather larger share of the prizes. His ewe lamb is worthy of special mention.

**GRADES OR CROSSES.**—The unwieldiness of these classes undoubtedly detracted somewhat from the interest in and usefulness of this exhibit. Moreover, the judge's task seems to be rather an unreasonable one, when he is required to pass upon grades of all breeds and descriptions in the same class. In awarding a championship premium, one would expect the problem of selecting the winner from the line-up of long-wools and short-wools, but it would try the nerves of any judge to be challenged with this difficulty in every instance. The breeders, almost without dissent, would welcome a separation of the long-wools from the short-wools in any but the championship classes, even though such a change would necessitate that the sections be fewer in each class. It is hoped that another year some such change may be made in the prize-list. There was a large entry in almost all the classes in this section, and on the whole the individuals were of exceptional merit. Space will not permit an extended report. John Campbell probably made the best showing, with some very perfectly-fitted sheep, but in a number of instances other flocks succeeded in getting into first money. In this connection may be mentioned E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown; L. Parkinson, Eramosa, and John Orr, Galt. The many other entries were exceptionally worthy ones, and deserve recognition.

In the pure-bred sections, J. C. Duncan, Lewiston, N. Y., placed the ribbons on the Shropshires, Dorsets, Southdowns, Oxfords, Suffolks and Hampshires. On the Cotswolds, Leicesters and Lincolns, James Snell, Clinton, placed the awards. These two, with W. J. Arkell, Teeswater, united to select the winners in the Grades and Crosses. The judging was fair, impartial and conscientious, and only in one or two instances was there any appearance of dissatisfaction. It is agreed that this was one of the greatest sheep shows Guelph has ever seen. It speaks well for the status of sheep husbandry in Ontario. This has been a record year for sheep sales in the Province, and it is believed that the coming few years will not disappoint the high hopes of the present one. Sheepmen are enthusiastic at the prospect, and the better informed encourage a strengthening generally through the Province of this phase of the stock business.

**SWINE.**

There was some keen competition in swine. The number of pigs was somewhat smaller than last year, on account of a change in the regulations, limiting the number of entries by each breeder in the export bacon classes to three, and reducing the number of pigs in each entry from three to two.

**BERKSHIRES** were shown by Douglas Thompson, Woodstock; Snell & Lyons, Snelgrove; J. Cowan, Donegal; John Kelly, Shakespeare; E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown, and W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills. Some excellent specimens were shown, lengthy, smooth shouldered, firm fleshed and conforming well to the bacon type. The bulk of the best prizes fell to Mr. Thompson, an ambitious young breeder, showing for the first time at a Provincial fair, whose exhibit was certainly very creditable.

**YORKSHIRES.**—The strongest class of the swine department was Yorkshires. Never before was there such a uniformly excellent showing of the "Long Whites." Yorkshire breeders certainly have their business down to a science, and a large number of pigs of almost perfect bacon type made no easy task for the judges. Exhibitors were Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; Jas. Wilson & Sons, Fergus; J. E. Brethour, Burford; R. J. Kerr, Mimosa; John Elliott, Morden; Chas. Currie, Morriston, and R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit.

**TAMWORTHS** the well-known breeder, A. C. Hallman, of Breslau, was out against sharp competition from D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, and Chas. Currie, of Morriston.

**CHESTER WHITES** two breeders were represented, W. E. Wright, of Glanworth, and D. De Courcey, of Bernholm.

It took the judges the best part of an afternoon to decide the class of two pure-bred export bacon hogs. Eleven pairs were placed, and then there were splendid ones, good enough for firsts in some shows, left out of the list. The issue finally resulted in a clean sweep for the Yorkshires. First was finally awarded to Brethour, on what were subsequently the championship pigs, although J. Wilson & Sons crowded close with a strong second, and Duck & Son a good third.

**GRADES AND CROSS-BREDS** made an excellent

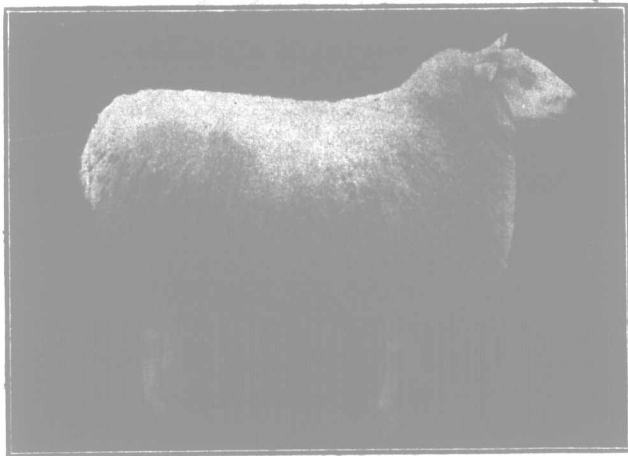
showing, the type being of unusually uniform character, and the prizes widely distributed among the exhibitors. The prize-list on another page tells the tale.

**THE CARCASS COMPETITION.**

In the dressed-beef carcasses of pure-breds, first prize went to a carcass of Aberdeen-Angus beef, shown by Jas. Bowman, Guelph, which when quartered exhibited a cross section of as beautifully marbled fat and lean as one could wish to see.

Almost every hog in the dressed-carcass competition would class as a number one Wiltshire side. The competition was very keen, and while the winners clearly deserved the ribbons they won, yet the degree of difference between the first prize and the commended carcasses was never before so small. In the pure-breds, nine of the prizes went to the Yorkshires, the remaining two, fifth and eleventh, going to the Tamworths. The leading honors in this class fell to J. E. Brethour, who won first, third and fourth prizes. His rating with the same pigs alive was first, fifth and eighth. The judges considered one of the pigs in his first-prize dressed pair to be the best carcass yet exhibited at the Winter Fair. Its mate was just a little underdone, but in every other respect was quite equal to its position. To this pair fell the sweepstakes prize. Jas. Wilson & Sons, who won second prize, had an unusually good pair of slightly overdone pigs. For the most part, however, the tendency was towards being under rather than overdone, and where discrepancies occurred between the live and dressed awards it was for the most part due to this fact, that pigs of particularly good type in every respect did not dress out quite so fat as they should have done.

In the grade classes, five of the prizes went to Yorkshire grades, the other two, fourth and seventh, going to Tamworth grades. The competition here was even closer than in the pure-bred class. The awards agreed very closely, though not exactly, with the prizes awarded to the live animals.



**Leicester Paw, Sanford.**

Champion World's Fair, St. Louis, and International, Chicago, 1904. Champion Lewis & Clark Centennial, Portland, Oregon, and Dominion Exhibition, New Westminster, 1905. Bred and owned by A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

**The Shortage of Bacon Hogs.**

About a dozen of the leading pork-packing houses in Ontario were represented in a deputation which waited upon Hon. Sidney Fisher a few days ago in connection with the alleged shortage of bacon hogs, of which so much has been heard of late. The minister promised consideration of all the matters presented. One of the difficulties confronting the pork-packing industry at present is the importation of hogs from the United States. Owing to the shortage in Canada of bacon hogs the packing-houses are obliged to purchase in Buffalo and other American centers. The American hogs, being largely fed on corn, are inferior in quality to the Canadian product, and it is feared the reputation the Canadian product has won for itself in the British market will suffer from the export of a poorer brand of bacon. The Department of Agriculture is securing information regarding the shortage of bacon hogs in Canada, with a view of remedying the serious condition of affairs.

During the Winter Fair at Guelph Hon. Mr. Fisher was assured by breeders that the packers could get plenty of hogs if they would pay the price and keep it steady. It was represented that there was risk of disease being imported with American hogs (in bond), and effective provision should certainly be made so that American pork could not be palmed off as Canadian bacon in the Old Country. "The Farmer's Advocate" is under the impression that Canadian hog production has not quite kept pace with the packing facilities, and we believe that a

good price and a staple price is necessary with high-priced food and labor.

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In an afternoon discussion on the subject of marketing bacon hogs, at the Winter Fair, the following points were forcibly brought out, and, we believe, represent the conviction of the crowd which packed the auditorium:

The Canadian farmers will raise a larger and more dependable supply of hogs if assured of a steadier price. The attitude of the packers is that they will buy hogs at the lowest possible price; in periods of glut the farmer is subject to the inexorable law of competition, but when prices go up the packers escape the results of natural competition among themselves by having recourse to the supply of American hogs. They thus hold a whip in their hands which they use in supreme defiance of the rights and interests of farmers who are partners with them in the bacon industry. Not only this, but the importation of hogs threatens the health of our herds through the introduction and spread of diseases which are common in the corn belt, but from which we are comparatively or entirely free. Thousands of dollars have been spent to preserve the country from the ruinous effects of hog cholera, and on this score the country cannot afford to run risks. Finally, the curing of American thick, fat pork, some of it produced from hogs fed on the droppings of corn-fed cattle, jeopardizes the reputation of Canadian bacon, and not even a law compelling the branding of each ham and each side of bacon will completely remove the danger nor convince farmers that there is no likelihood of juggling on the part of packers.

The representative of the packers, at Guelph, pretended that the supply of hogs, as to quantity and kind, was a farmers' question purely, that so far as the packers were concerned they could make as much money packing thick, fat pork, if that were the kind produced in Canada, as in packing Wiltshire sides. This is sheer sophistry. The very existence of the Canadian pork industry depends on our supplying a kind of pork product which removes us from the stress of competition with the cheaper American product. Anything which endangers this particular trade is a menace to packers and farmers alike. Shut out American hogs, force the packers to treat co-operatively and sympathetically with farmers, looking to the maintenance of steadier values, and the hogs will be forthcoming. Competition will then regulate the number of factories and the business generally. The country expects the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Fisher, to take uncompromising ground to preserve the Canadian pork industry from the dangers by which it is now threatened.

**GARDEN & ORCHARD.**

**Ilderton Co-operative Fruit Association.**

The object of the Co-operative Fruit-growers' Association, of Ilderton, Ont., is for co-operation of the members (all fruit-growers) in packing, selling and shipping their fruit. The executive consists of five members: The president, secretary-treasurer (Mr. E. T. Caverhill), manager, and two directors. The conditions of membership are payment to sec-treas. of \$1.00 fee, and also agreeing to abide by the terms of the constitution.

The executive do all the necessary business, such as engaging and overseeing packers, purchasing barrels, selling output, making collections, shipping, etc. All expenses incurred in packing and shipping are charged pro rata, and are deducted from returns.

The Association at present has twenty-five members, comprising all the principal fruit-growers of that district. This season the Association shipped nothing but winter varieties (apples), as the crop of fall apples was almost nil.

It is an unwritten rule of the Association that all members shall spray thoroughly, viz., once early, before buds start, with copper sulphate, 6 pounds to 40 gallons water; once just before blossoms open with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green, according to formula; and at least twice after blossoms fall, at intervals of two weeks, and if codling moth is bad a third spraying will be necessary.

They have this season packed two grades of apples, No. 1 and No. 2, and their packers are instructed to put up a uniform grade, keeping well within the limits of the "Fruit Marks Act." The packing is all done inside. Each member is required to house his fruit as picked. Each member's number is put on the barrel along with the Association's brand.

The manager and secretary-treasurer are paid for time and expenses in shipping, etc. It cost

this season about 17 cents per barrel for packing, selling and shipping fruit, the barrels costing 33 cents each delivered. They shipped this season exactly 1,000 barrels, loading five cars. The fruit was sold f. o. b. at Ilderton Station at \$2.60 for No. 1, and \$2.20 for No. 2, thus the net returns to the growers were \$2.10 and \$1.70. The buyers in the section were paying \$1.00, and in a few cases \$1.25 for XXX, so the members have at least gained 70 cents and 85 cents per barrel for No. 1 and No. 2, respectively.

Some of the members sold the best of the culls on the local market at a fair price, and some went to the evaporator, but as the crop was light this year many kept the culls at home. It is believed they could have done better this year if the fruit had been shipped to England as heretofore.

### Experimental Potato Yields.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I was very much amused when reading the reply by Mr. Macoun, of the Central Experimental Farm, to my enquiry regarding potato experiments. I suppose a horse travelling a mile in two minutes would mean he would go at the rate of 30 miles per hour, providing he could keep it up. So I can get 400 bushels of potatoes per acre in the same way. I read of a man in the Old Country who had a new kind of potatoes to sell, and to advertise them he said he had got as many as 30 potatoes in a hill; at that rate it would mean ten hills to the bag, providing there were 30 potatoes in every hill. I am perfectly aware that the dog would have caught the rabbit if he had not stopped to pick the bone. However, laying jokes aside, I want the address of a firm or firms who manufacture potato diggers and baggers, also potato planters. I am in the potato business, and am getting in it on a larger scale every year, and if there are any improved methods I would like to have them.

York Co., Ont.

E. FRENCH.

[Note.—Manufacturers of potato-growing apparatus would do well to at once place an announcement of the fact in the advertising columns of the "Farmer's Advocate" for the information of farmers and others who are steadily increasing their potato-growing operations.—Editor.]

## POULTRY.

### "How Many Hens?"

The number of hens to be kept by the farmer depends largely upon the care and housing he is prepared to give them. Feed, without care and management, will not make a success of the poultry business, no matter how plentiful the feed may be. Neither will management without feed be found sufficient. It requires feed, housing and care combined harmoniously.

At least five square feet of space should be given each hen. That is, a house 10x12 would accommodate 24 hens. But it is important that a roosting board be provided, and all nests, troughs, grit and water utensils hung on the wall, or more room would be needed. With this amount of room, and all their wants liberally supplied, 100 to 150 could be kept in a flock upon a farm, and they would be a source of a surprising large revenue, providing they were of superior laying strain (the lay bred into them counts as much as anything). But if this number were kept it is very essential that every detail be well looked after, else disaster will likely follow. Even if no disaster by way of disease from over-crowding occurred, there would be a very small profit per hen at the close of the year if neglected in any way.

Hens in large numbers, even on a farm, cannot be expected to forage all their grit, shell-forming materials and animal food—all of which must be procured in plenteous supply. It is poor policy to compel Biddy to search all day for a few pebbles to grind her food. She should be kept busy, of course, but should be able to help herself freely to grit and oyster-shell, then she has more time to seek other food.

No doubt where hens are compelled to rustle for themselves without any care or served rations, a small flock will lay more eggs (a great many more per hen) and maintain better health and vigor than a large-sized one. Under these circumstances, about 20 good hardy hens are quite enough. It takes a certain amount of food to maintain animal life, and if we want eggs, the hen must have food in excess of this requirement. Where nothing is fed, on the average farm that obtainable from forage suitable to promote the production of eggs is in too limited quantity to divide among a great many birds, and yet it is all necessary for a few. So the question of "How Many" must be answered by each farmer for himself. The fact must be kept in view, though, that whatever the number they must have a sufficient supply of all that goes to make eggs or they cannot give satisfactory results. A bank account will not permit daily withdrawals and no deposits. The hen is a machine which must be fed, or it cannot turn out fresh eggs.

Prof. Gowell, of the Maine Agricultural College and Experiment Station, is now conducting experiments with

flocks as large as 150 hens, and believes the system will work well in accordingly commodious quarters.  
J. R. H.  
Wentworth Co., Ont.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### To Our Readers:

We want any of our readers who are at any time dissatisfied with the treatment they receive from an advertiser in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE to let us know about it. If you answer an advertisement appearing in our columns and don't get what you pay for, tell us at once, and we will look into the matter. We do not propose to let our subscribers suffer through answering advertising in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and not getting fair treatment. We will consider it a favor if you write us in such cases, giving full particulars.



Earl Carrington.

President of the British Board of Agriculture in the Campbell-Bannerman Cabinet.

Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington was born on May 10th, 1843. He was educated at Cambridge, became Captain of the Royal Body Guard in 1881, Governor of New South Wales from 1885 to 1890, returning home to become Lord Chamberlain of the Royal Household. He now occupies the position of President of the Board of Agriculture in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Cabinet. His landed possessions extend over 23,000 acres.

#### Canadian.

The surplus from the Canadian Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, Ont., this year amounts to \$37,000, the largest in the history of the exhibition.

The Imperial Government of Japan is preparing an archaeological display for the museum of the Ontario Education Department.

The mining convention, held in Toronto, passed resolutions opposing a royalty or any special tax on the mining industry, and advocating a general mining law.

W. W. Dean, Senior Judge of Victoria County, Ont., died at his home in Lindsay, December 11th. He was a member of the Board of Regents of Victoria University.

A nugget, containing two hundred pounds of almost pure silver, has been found at Cobalt, near Groulx Lake. Two smaller nuggets, of thirty pounds each, were found beside it.

Dr. Kilpatrick, late of Manitoba College, gave an address before the Canadian Club, Toronto, in which he said that one great foe to education is denominationalism, and that an educational system contrived in the interests of any denomination is a profound practical and organic mistake. Most are to be addressed—Methodists, Anglicans and Presbyterians, but not addressed to be Methodists, Anglicans or Presbyterians.

#### British and Foreign.

The Washburn's Trial, of 1878, has decreed

that its members shall ride to and from their work in their employers' carriages.

After an interval of twenty years, Lord Aberdeen has been sworn in as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland for the second time.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, who is at present on his way to Japan to bestow a decoration on the Emperor, will return from there by way of Canada. The exact date of his arrival is not yet known.

The huge wheat and oil-seed areas of the Punjab district of India are suffering from prolonged drouth, and great anxiety is felt for the fate of the crops.

Out of the nineteen members of the new British Cabinet, eight are of Scottish descent, and four others represent Scotch constituencies.

At a recent auction sale in England, the anvil used by John Bunyan, and inscribed with his name, sold for £255. At the same sale a first edition of Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing" brought £1,670, and a first edition of his "Midsummer Night's Dream" brought £480.

Three of the Chinese who were found guilty of the murders of the five American missionaries in China were beheaded, fifteen others received terms of imprisonment, and search is being made for others who took part in the violence.

The Brazilian Chamber of Commerce has devoted the sum of £400,000 as a prize to the discoverer of a really enduring method of curing cancer. An international committee is to be formed of six judges, chosen from London, Paris, Rome and Rio Janeiro.

#### Doings Among the Nations.

##### TURKEY.

The Sultan, considering discretion the better part of valor, has yielded to the demands of the Powers for the financial control of Macedonia.

##### RUSSIA.

No ray of hope illumines the darkness of Russia's night of horror. The situation changes only for the worse. Atrocities of the most terrible description are of hourly occurrence, and no section of the vast country is unaffected, but at present the greatest trouble is in the Baltic Provinces. The killing of a German nobleman in Riga has alarmed the foreign residents, who fear a general massacre. The mob has seized the city, and has set up a provisional government, and are being joined by many of the Czar's troops.

## THE FARM BULLETIN.

Dr. J. O. Orr, Manager of the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, has had his salary increased from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per year.

The present season has been a record one in the sugar industry at Raymond, Alberta. The output from one plant alone will total 4,800,000 pounds.

The Calgary Colonization Company, Limited, purpose establishing an experimental farm on a portion of the Hull ranch, near Langdon, to demonstrate that the large block of land they own in that locality is productive. This ranch was bought by them a few months ago. It contains 38,000 acres, and about 1,000 of this will be under grains, grasses and vegetables next spring for the aforementioned purpose.

A Brant Co. correspondent, in renewing his subscription, expresses his delight with the Christmas number of the "Farmer's Advocate." "The article on dairying by Mr. John Gould, of Ohio, is, I think, the best I ever read on that subject. He manages to cover so much ground, and say so much in a small space. It certainly contains a great deal of valuable information."

Canadian apples are finding favor in France, where they are preferred to apples from the United States. A letter from Bodin & Sons, fruit dealers, France, to the Chief of the Fruit Branch, Department of Agriculture, says in part: "We are much better satisfied than two years ago, and if your packers will pay as much attention to packing XX fruit as they pay to the XXX fruit, there is no doubt that your apples will meet with a greater demand than those of the United States, which do not reach us in such good condition."

A reduction in rates on bee products and materials used in connection with the beekeeping industry was asked from the Canadian Railway Commission by the Ontario Beekeepers' Association, represented by Messrs. R. F. Holtermann, Brantford; T. E. Evans, Islington, and William Coise, Streetsville. They stated that wax was sold in a much higher class than tallow or lard, and that honey had to pay much more than syrup and similar products. Comb foundation was sent at a cheaper rate than wax, the raw material from which it was made. Decision was reserved.

At the auction sale of carcasses on the concluding day of the Water Fair, Guelph, a very satisfactory

range of prices were realized, some of them running well up. A 61-pound Southdown lamb, entered by John Jackson, Abingdon, sold for 13½c. a pound. In beef a carcass entered by S. Young sold for \$10.50 per cwt., and the swine was disposed of for a straight rate of \$8.75 per cwt.

**The Late Joseph Yuill.**

The passing away of Mr. Joseph Yuill, at his home, "Elmhurst," Carleton Place, Ont., removed a resident of Ramsay, who, though not among the oldest, was among the best known in the township. The deceased had been in poor health for some time, and of late his strength had been gradually dissipated, until the end came. Mr. Yuill was born sixty-seven years ago on the farm on which he died, being the second oldest son of the late Alexander Yuill, one of the pioneer settlers who came from Glasgow in 1821. Joseph succeeded to the homestead, and his life has been a busy one from the pioneer days to the last. When quite a young man he took a pride in his calling, and devoted his energies to improving the farm stock. Later on, and after his father's death, he went in more extensively for improving stock, and made a name for himself the country over as a breeder of Ayrshire cattle, and was for many years a prominent figure among the exhibitors at the North Lanark and other fairs, an institution in which he took an active interest. He also shared in farmers' institute work, and for ten years spent much time in this work, addressing meetings and promoting the education of the agriculturist. He and Mrs. Yuill also became known as the "first travelling dairy," having gone about one season giving illustrations as to making butter. Lately he had been gradually withdrawing from the responsibilities of the work, and divided the farm, his son Alexander taking the old home, known as "Meadowside," and Andrew the new home, called "Elmhurst." Although often pressed to accept municipal honors, Mr. Yuill remained out of the turmoil, feeling that he had all he could attend to as it was. In religion he was a Presbyterian, a member and elder of St. Andrew's church, Carleton Place; in fact he was a member of the old 8th line Ramsay church, previous to going to the Carleton Place church. In politics he was a Liberal. On March 10th, 1864, he married Margaret Cochran, of Ramsay, who, with a family of nine, survives, this being the first break in the family. The sons are: John, Alexander and Andrew, in Ramsay; Joseph J., in South Tacoma, Wash.; and Nelson, in Almonte. The daughters are: Mrs. W. J. Paul, Ramsay; Miss Nellie, in South Tacoma; Misses Margaret and Sarah, at home.

**Maritime Meetings.**

The Maritime boys of the Ontario Agricultural College had a banquet in the Winter Fair building on Wednesday night, and after a few short and spicy speeches, Prof. M. Cumming was re-elected president, and Mr. C. W. Esmond, secretary.

The Canadian Seed-growers' Association held two meetings during the fair. Addresses were delivered by Donald Innis, on the result of hand selection of seed, who spoke forcibly and earnestly of the advantages of always sowing the best and cleanest seed that could be procured; Col. Wm Blair also addressed the association. James Marchback, of New Annon, P.E.I., told of his experience in using hand-selected seed oats for three years, and said he had increased his yield twenty-one bushels per acre, having raised eighty bushels per acre of Black Tartarian oats.

The Canadian Guernsey Breeders' Association met on Wednesday afternoon, December 6th, and adopted their constitution clause by clause. The officers of this association are: President, H. R. McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.; Vice-President, James McKenzie, Shubenacadie, N. S.; Sec.-Treas., Howard Corning, Chebogan, N. S.

The Cumberland County Farmers' Association met on Thursday afternoon, and after routine business the following officers were elected: President, Samuel Freeman, Amherst, N.S.; Vice-President, Walter Fullerton, Halfway River, N.S.; Sec.-Treas., C. H. Black, Amherst. This society corresponds to a farmers' institute in Ontario, and has conducted some fifteen meetings in this county during the past year.

**Birmingham Fat Stock Show.**

At the Birmingham, England, fat-stock show, the last week of November, His Majesty the King's pure-bred two-year-old Hereford steer won the grand championship award, £25 for the best beef animal in the show, the Elkington challenge cup (value 100 guineas), to the exhibitor of the best animal; the Thorley challenge cup (value 100 guineas), to the breeder of the best animal, and the Webb challenge cup, for the best animal bred by the exhibitor. His Majesty's Shorthorn heifer was the reserve number. The weight of the champion steer was 2,028 lbs., yet he is described as very smooth.

The Cooper challenge cup, value 25 guineas, for the best pen of sheep, went to Mr. James Flower, for a pen of Hampshire Bowns. The reserve was a pen of Southdowns, exhibited by His Majesty. The champion prize for the best pen of pigs went to Mr. R. Ibbotson, for Tamworths; the reserve being a pen of Large Whites, shown by Mr. Arthur Hiscox.

**The Meyer-Amos Shorthorn Sale.**

The joint auction sale at Guelph, on December 13th, of drafts from the Shorthorn herds of A. Edward Meyer, Guelph, and Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, was very largely attended, the crowd being so great that it was impossible for a large proportion of the people present to get even a glimpse of the animals in the sale-ring. The cattle were a useful lot, in only moderate condition, and a considerable proportion of them calves under nine months. No high prices were realized, but the average of \$130 for all was considered satisfactory. The sale was ably conducted by the gifted auctioneer, Thos. Ingram, of Guelph. Following is the sale list:

MR. MEYER'S CONTRIBUTION.

Wedding Gift, 5 years; H. B. Smith, Newton Brook.....	\$215
Nonpareil 56th, 4 years; Hudson Usher, Queenston 165	
Ury's Marigold, 5 years; H. H. Cleveland, Danville, Que. ....	125
Roan Bessie 2nd, 7 months; Jas. DeKay, Hawkesville .....	115
Verbena 24th, 3 years; John Carson, Ailsa Craig.....	90
Lambeth Beauty, 3 years; J. Gatley, Strabane.....	95
Duchess of Sunny Slope, 2 years; G. Reist, Kossuth	115
Sunny Slope Lass, 2 years; A. D. Schmidt, Elmira 125	
Ury's Pet, 1 year; J. A. Lattimer, Woodstock.....	100
Bonnie Bessie, 1 year; James DeKay.....	175
Ury's Blanche 2nd, 1 year; R. H. Henderson, Rockton .....	110
Roan Bud, 1 year; James DeKay .....	135
Claret's Pride, 11 months; R. H. Henderson.....	115
Sunny Slope Lass, 10 months; F. Breen, Melancthon	80
Verbena 25th, 8 months; R. H. Henderson.....	65
Village Lassie 3rd, 6 months; R. H. Henderson.....	105
Verbena Duke, 11 months; H. H. Cleveland.....	75

CONTRIBUTED BY GEO. AMOS & SON.

Mina (Imp.), 6 years; W. H. Easterbrook, Freeman.....	\$345
Cecelia Ray, 1 year; James Simpson, Moffat.....	150
Clementina Bud; Jos. B. Snyder, Waterloo.....	130
Rosebud 15th, 1 year; Fred Wilmot, Milton.....	90
Mysie 44th, 1 year; John Scharringer, Breslau.....	70
Bridesmaid, 1 year; Benj. Tolton, Eramosa.....	115
Maria 14th, 1 year; Jos. B. Snyder.....	140
Jealous Hero, 2 years; H. Parker, Everton.....	160
Duke of Rosemont, 11 months; Thos. Moffat, Palmerston .....	80

**Seed Exhibit at the Winter Fair.**

At the recent Winter Fair in Guelph, considerable interest was taken in the exhibit of seeds, which occupied a space on the second floor of the main building. There were two separate prize-lists offered, one by the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, for seed grown according to its rules, and besides this a general classification open to all competitors. In a number of cases the winners in the Seed-growers' Association classes were also successful in the others. The work of Mr. L. H. Newman, of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, in encouraging the growing of selected seed corn in Ontario, was seen in the large and promising exhibit in this class. The most interesting exhibit of it was the Reid's Yellow Dent, grown from seed bought at auction at the Ames, Iowa, Agricultural College, where it was sold at high prices. It is a large-growing corn, and some first-class well-matured ears were shown. It promises to be a most productive variety in Southern Ontario, and it is thought that with two or three years of careful work it may be acclimatized so as to be a promising ensilage variety for Southern Ontario. Some good Leaming was also on the tables, and in the Seed-growers' session, in the lecture room, Mr. Newman, Secretary of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, stated that it and the Reid's Yellow Dent, above mentioned, were the two varieties to which he was looking for best results in Southern Ontario.

**Something Good.**

Art and literature combine to make the Christmas Canadian Magazine for 1905 the most attractive with which its readers have yet been favored. This periodical steadily improves with age, and has grown old enough to have traditions—worthy ones, we may add—but without the conservatism that clogs progress. Without any sensational methods it has steadily won its way to the front on merit. It is loyal to Canada every time, and deserves the success it is winning. Vaughan's appreciative sketch of Del Sarto, with beautiful reproductions of that famous painter's work, deserves the place of honor which it occupies, and Mr. Wilfred Campbell, the poet, is happily the "Canadian Celebrity" of the month. Mr. W. D. Lighthall offers a useful and most important suggestion for the outworking of the British Empire of the future—an Imperial Committee for consultation and advice, after the plan of the Colonial Conference, but meeting yearly. The engravings of eight great Canadian poets are impressive, and it was a happy inspiration that set Mr. A. H. U. Colquhoun writing for this number of the Magazine the article on Lord Elgin, who will always be famous in Canadian annals, and whose son at this juncture Mr. Campbell-Bannerman calls into the new British Cabinet as Colonial Secretary. Jean Blewett, always wholesome and near the heart of things, gives "The Experiences of a Woman Bachelor" who goes in for platonic love. How it resulted in the good old way is brightly told in a series of letters written to a bosom friend. Well, we cannot mention all the good things in this Christmas Magazine, so advise Canadians to secure it for themselves, rather than the flashy novelties of the Uncle Sam variety.

**Judging Contest at the Winter Fair.**

One of the interesting features of the Winter Fair was the stock-judging competition, which this year attracted, besides a large number of students from the Ontario Agricultural College, a good many from outside points. The students, however, were successful in winning practically all the prizes. Results are:

SHEEP.—1, J. A. Clark, O. A. C.; 2, G. G. White, O. A. C.; 3, K. G. McKay, O. A. C.; 4, H. B. Smith, O. A. C.; 5, W. A. Munroe, O. A. C.; 6, 7 and 8 (tie), W. A. Barnett, O. A. C.; J. D. Brien, Ridgeway; F. M. Ballantyne, O. A. C.; 9, J. A. Telfer, O. A. C.; 10, F. McEwen, O. A. C.

SWINE.—1, J. Bracken, O. A. C.; 2, J. E. Jewson, O. A. C.; 3, A. E. Slater, O. A. C.; 4, L. A. Bowes, O. A. C.; 5, R. Hodson, O. A. C.; 6, W. E. Walker, O. A. C.; 7, W. H. Young, O. A. C.; 8, C. A. Row, O. A. C.; 9, A. W. Sirett, O. A. C.; 10, J. D. Gilmour, O. A. C.

DAIRY CATTLE.—1, G. E. Saunders, O. A. C.; 2, Geo. R. Bell, Glanford Station; 3, A. McLaren, O. A. C.; 4, C. E. Smith, Scotland, Ont.; 5, Chas. C. Nixon; 6 and 7 (tie), R. R. Wheaton, O. A. C., and H. H. Caldwell, O. A. C.; 8, A. E. Slater; 9 and 10 (tie), H. Barton and C. A. Row.

**Smithfield Champions.**

At the Smithfield fat-stock show, in London, England, the first week in December, the two-year-old Aberdeen-Angus heifer, Burn Bellona, shown by Col. C. McInroy, won the championship plate for the best beast in the show. Her weight, at 2 years 10 months 3 weeks, was 1,950 lbs. The reserve was the King's two-year-old Shorthorn heifer, Madeline, whose weight at 2 years and 11 months was 1,896 lbs. For the best beast not exceeding two years old, Mr. R. W. Hudson's cross-bred heifer (Aberdeen-Angus and Dexter cross) won. The champion plate for the best beast went to Col. McInroy's A-A heifer, Burn Bellona, and the King's challenge cup for best beast bred by exhibitor was won by the same heifer. The championship for the best carcass in the cattle classes went to a cross-bred heifer, shown by Mr. J. Douglas Fletcher.

The championship for best pen of long-wooled sheep went to S. E. Dean & Sons' Lincolns, and for short-wooled sheep to H. M. the King's Southdowns. In the sheep carcass competition, Suffolks shown by H. Grant won first, and the reserve went to a pen of cross-bred Suffolk and Cheviot sheep. For the best pen of two pigs, any breed, Berkshires shown by the Middlesex County Asylum won, and for the best single pig, H. R. H. Prince Christian won with a Berkshire. In the carcass competition also a Berkshire won. Mr. N. Benjafield, with Berkshires, won the breed cup for pen of blacks or small whites. Mr. A. Hiscock won for Large Whites, and Mr. R. Ibbotson for Tamworths.

**The Danish Milk Pail.**

(Ottawa correspondence.)

Probably in no other country in the world is dairying followed upon such scientific lines as in Denmark. The Danes lay great stress upon the quick cooling of milk, and for this purpose specially constructed pails are used for milking. Dairy Commissioner J. A. Ruddick a few days ago received from the manager of the Copenhagen Milk Supply Co. a sample of a milk pail used extensively in Denmark. It is of ordinary size, and is made of heavy tin. Attached to the inside of the bottom of the pail is a ball-shaped receptacle, about four inches in diameter, in which ice and salt are stored when the pail is in use for milking. As a result the milk is cooled down to a low temperature almost as soon as it enters the pail. Mr. Ruddick states that many dairymen in Denmark have specially-arranged rooms, into which the cows are driven to be milked. These milking rooms are antiseptic, and are constructed in such a way that it is impossible for the milk to be contaminated by outside influences. The Copenhagen Milk Supply Co. is the original organization of its kind in the world. All other milk supply companies in the world have been modelled after it.

**Space Crowded.**

Owing to the pressure of good reading matter and advertising announcements at this season, we were reluctantly obliged at the last moment to hold over till next issue our report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, and several good Winter Fair and other articles.

**Canada Student Judges Win.**

As we go to press a member of the "Farmer's Advocate" staff wires from Chicago that in the Agricultural College students judging competition at the International Live-stock Show, the Ontario (Guelph) student team made the highest score, and won the cattle, sheep and swine trophy, while on horses they were second to Ohio.

**New Brunswick Meetings.**

The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's Association will be held at Fredericton, on January 23rd and 24th. Such practical men are expected present to deliver addresses as Dr. Saunders; Mr. Macoun, of the Experimental Farm; Prof. Cilnck, of the Macdonald Agricultural College, and Prof. Sears, of Truro, N. S.







Life, Literature and Education.



John Milton.

John Milton was born in London on the 9th of December, 1608. His grandfather was an ardent Catholic who had disowned his son, the poet's father, for becoming a Protestant. This elder John Milton then became a lawyer in London, and labored strongly and well at his accustomed work. The younger Milton inherited from his father that stern, unbending religious nature which had resulted in the father's disinheritorship, but also from him came some of the gaiety, the intellectual culture and the love of music which the poet possessed. The boy's education was most carefully looked after by his father, who advised him to add Italian and French to the Greek, Latin and Hebrew which he learned at school, and who took care that his son should have also a knowledge of English literature. He went to Cambridge, and was designed for the church, but the corruption of the episcopacy of the time was so great that Milton refused to become a priest whose ministry could only be bought "with servitude and forswearing."

He left Cambridge and went to the new home his father had found at Horton, a little village in the neighborhood of Windsor, and there devoted himself to his studies and writing. During his college life, when in his twenty-first year, he had written his noble "Hymn on the Nativity," than which we have no nobler poem on the birth of Christ in the English language. During the six years he lived in Horton he wrote a great deal, "L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso," "Arcades," "Comus," and "Lycidas," being the chief works of that period. In April, 1638, he left home and travelled for fifteen months in France and Italy, where he enjoyed the society of the choicest wits and met many of the celebrities of the day, including Galileo, whom he visited in the prison at Florence. In 1643 he married Mary Powell, the daughter of a cavalier, of Oxfordshire. The marriage was not an auspicious one, though he treated both his wife and her parents with great generosity. They went to London, where he wrote many pamphlets on

religious, social and moral topics, one of them, "Areopagitica," a speech for the liberty of unlicensed printing, being considered the noblest of his prose works. In 1649, owing to his knowledge of Latin, he was appointed foreign or Latin Secretary to Cromwell's council of state. It fell to his lot to send the letters to the Duke of Savoy, expressing English indignation at the massacre of the Vaudois Protestants, and his own horror of the deed is expressed in a sonnet which begins:

"Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints, whose bones Lie scattered on the Alpine Mountains cold; Even them who kept thy truth so pure of old; When all our fathers worshipped stocks and stones."

But for ten years his eyesight had been failing, and in 1652 he became totally blind. His daughters read and wrote for him, and so he was able still to express the thoughts that surged through his great mind in his comparative isolation from his fellows. The Restoration of the Stuarts in 1660 deprived him of his office of secretary, but gave him more time for the consideration of the epic poem which he had resolved to attempt. The result was "Paradise Lost," the grandest epic of our language, and one in which the whole powers of its author were expressed.

Beside being an expression of the poet, this epic has a wider scope. It is the expression of the Puritanism of England, displaying the highest and best of the Puritan mind of that day in its nobleness of conception, in its purity and strength. But not only does it picture to us the high, and noble qualities of Puritanism, but its defects are set before us also, the lack of that fine large sympathy with humanity as a whole which marked them as a people, the repression of all outward signs of emotion or tenderness. The story is "of man's first disobedience, and the fruit of that forbidden tree whose mortal taste brought death into the world and all our woe," and the genius of the man is shown in the splendor and melody which Milton evolved from the meagre outlines supplied by Hebrew history. The problem of it is the problem over which many a Puritan spent hours of anguished thought, of sin and redemption, and Milton's "Satan" is but a composite of the many forms of evil so passionately hated by the true Puritan.

Four years after "Paradise Lost" was published, "Paradise Regained" and "Samson Agonistes" were written, but great as these works were, their greatness was totally eclipsed by their predecessor, and did not receive the attention that was really due to their merits.

Evening in Paradise, from "Paradise Lost."

"Now came still Evening on, and Twilight gray Had in her sober livery all things clad. Silence accompanied; for beast and bird, They to their grassy couch, these to their nests, Were slunk, all but the wakeful nightingale;

She all night long her amorous descant sung; Silence was pleased. Now glowed the firmament With living sapphires; Hesperus, that led The starry hosts, rode brightest; till the moon, Rising in clouded majesty, at length Apparent queen, unveiled her peerless light, And o'er the dark her silver mantle threw; When Adam thus to Eve: Fair consort, the hour Of night, and all things now retired to rest, Mind us of like repose; since God hath set Labor and rest, as day and night, to men Successive, and the timely dew of sleep, Now falling with soft slumbrous weight, inclines Our eyelids. . . . . To whom thus Eve, with perfect beauty adorned: My author and disposer, what thou biddest Unargued I obey. So God ordains: God is thy law, thou mine: to know no more Is woman's happiest knowledge and her praise. With thee conversing I forget all time, All seasons and their change; all please alike. Sweet is the breath of Morn, her rising sweet, With charm of earliest birds; pleasant the Sun When first on this delightful land he spreads His orient beams, on herb, tree, fruit, and flower, Glistening with dew; and sweet the coming-on Of grateful Evening mild; then silent Night, With this her solemn bird, and this fair Moon, And these the gems of Heaven, her starry train: But neither breath of Moon, when she ascends With charm of earliest birds; nor rising Sun On this delightful land; nor herb, fruit, flower, Glistening with dew; nor fragrance after showers; Nor grateful Evening mild; nor silent Night, With this her solemn bird; nor walk by Moon Or Glittering starlight, without thee is sweet.

Thus at their shady lodge arrived, both stood, Both turned, and under open sky adored The God that made both Sky, Air, Earth, and Heaven, Which they beheld, the Moon's resplendent globe, And starry Pole: Thou also madest Night, Maker Omnipotent; and Thou the Day, Which we, in our appointed work employed, Have finished, happy in our mutual help And mutual love, the crown of all our bliss Ordained by thee; and this delicious place, For us too large, where Thy abundance wants Partakers, and uncropt falls to the ground.

But Thou hast promised from us two a race To fill the Earth, who shall with us extol Thy goodness infinite, both when we wake, And when we seek, as now, Thy gift of sleep."



Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

The new Prime Minister of Great Britain and First Lord of the Treasury.

The new Premier, the second son of Sir James Campbell, of Forfarshire, was born Sept. 7th, 1836. He added the surname of his mother to his name, when, in 1872, he succeeded to property under the will of his uncle, Henry Bannerman. Sir Henry was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, taking his degree in 1858. His parliamentary career began in 1868, when he was elected for Stirling, a strongly Liberal district. He has held many offices under the Government: Financial Secretary of War, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Secretary of State for War, and since 1893 has been the leader of Liberal Opposition in the House of Commons. Sir Henry has made no attempt to achieve fame as a speaker in Parliament. He is no orator, but he has worked and thought, and when the time for speech was ripe, his utterances were wise and earnest. Unflinching courage and unadorned common sense are his chief characteristics.

The Inter-church Federation.

Of all the wonderful conferences which have been held in America, the Federal Congress of Churches, which has recently been held in New York City, is the most wonderful. A meeting of five hundred representatives, appointed by the national bodies of the principal Protestant denominations and representing about eight-een million communicants, is an affair of no slight importance. The object of this impressive gathering has been to formulate a plan of federation which shall be practicable. The business of the representatives will then be to refer this plan to their respective denominations to be discussed in their separate denominational conventions. The last of these denominations will have met and had an opportunity to discuss the matter by 1908, after which the

first Federal Council of American Protestants can be organized.

Nineteen centuries of a divided Christianity has failed to bring but a small percentage of the world's inhabitants to a knowledge of Christ, and the conviction has grown that the division of forces and of interests has proved a great loss of strength and usefulness. The day of religious debates, of hair-splitting arguments, of expounding and defending doctrine, is passing, and in its place has come a desire to do more and say less, to preach the gospel of peace and goodwill in its Biblical simplicity, and to set aside as far as possible sectarian differences.

This desire to clasp hands and do something has been shown for many years in various Christian organizations. The absurdity of impressing doctrinal differences on little children led to the great union Sunday-school organization, all studying the same lessons on the same days, and striving together to teach and help the young. Then the young people received the same spirit of fellowship, and Christian youth in all America forgot denominational differences in Christian Endeavor. The Christian Associations for young men and young women carry out the same idea, and have extended their activities all over the world.

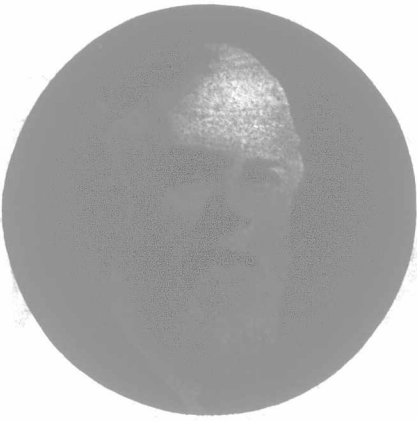
The missionary has done much to bring about this congress. The heathen mind could not comprehend doctrinal Christianity, but could understand the Bible story of the One who died for the lost, and so the wise missionary forgot he was a Presbyterian or a Methodist or a Baptist, and joined with his neighbor missionary to fight idolatry with the simple gospel; and so the missionaries abroad began to ask the boards at home for union in their work, with the result that in India, in China and Japan, colleges and seminaries are being consolidated, and the territory is marked out to prevent unnecessary overlapping.

For the present, at least, definite organic union may not be possible, except in the consolidation of two or more denominations whose doctrines and beliefs are most alike. But the aim is for unity, rather than uniformity; for such a fellowship that, though each body may preserve to a great extent its form of church government and observance of rites and ceremonies, yet there shall be a spiritual union which shall work as one grand whole for the conversion of the world.

The proposal is that a Federation Council of Protestant churches be formed to meet every four years, the first meeting to be held on December 1st, 1908. Each denomination is to have four members in the Council, and one additional for every 50,000 of its members. This Council is to act as an advisory board, and to interfere in no way with the individual denominations.

The object of the Council is to be united action on social and moral questions, the giving of spiritual counsel, the promoting of Christian fellowship, the bringing of the Christian bodies of America into harmonious service for Christ and the world, and the securing of a larger influence for the church as a whole in all matters pertaining to the moral and social condition of the people, so as to promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation of human life.

A small church was sadly in want of general repairs, and a meeting was being held to raise funds for that purpose. The minister having said that to do the work \$500 would be required, a very wealthy—and equally stingy—member of the congregation rose and said he would give a dollar. Just as he sat down a lump of plaster fell from the ceiling and hit him upon the head, whereupon he rose hastily and called out that he had made a mistake—he would give fifty dollars. That was too much for an enthusiast present, who, forgetful of everything, called out fervently, "O Lord, hit him again!"



Lord Elgin.

Colonial Secretary in the new British Cabinet.

To Canadians, the appointment of the Earl of Elgin to the position of Secretary for the colonies in the new British Cabinet should bring undisguised satisfaction. The name is familiar to us in this country, for his father was Governor-General of Canada in 1847, and "Lord Elgin's administration" had a most important influence on Canadian history. Another reason for Canadian interest in this appointment is that the present Earl is by birth a Canadian, having been born in Montreal, May 16th, 1849. In a speech made by Winston Churchill, Lord Elgin's under secretary, he said that the principles which would govern their colonial policy would be free trade, self-government and peace.



The Sultan of Turkey.

Since the attention of the world is at present fixed upon Turkey, a short description of the ruler of that dark land may be in place.

Abd-ul-Hamid II. was born Sept. 22nd, 1842, and came to the throne in 1876 as a successor to his brother, Murad V., who became insane. It is said that the present Sultan had no desire to become a sovereign, but being forced to take his brother's place, he has certainly ruled with a strong and cruel hand. His position in Europe is unique. He is the only ruler the majority of whose subjects are not nominally Christian; almost all of his 36,000,000 people in Turkey are Mohammedan. Besides his actual subjects, there are nearly 175,000,000 Mohammedans throughout the world who look to him as the living head of their faith. A strange working out of inscrutable decree it is that has placed the palace of the head of that fierce and bloodthirsty religion in the capital city of the first Christian empire. Little did the great Constantine think when he founded Constantinople and made it the center of the new Christianity that its streets would one day run with the blood of the followers of Christ!

The man himself is not pleasant to look upon, even if there were no terrible associations connected with a sight of him. He is old for his

years; suspicion and hatred, rather than age, have left their marks upon him. His figure, once lithe and supple, is bowed and his frame shrunken, while from out his fallow face peer his restless, gloomy, unhappy eyes. Behind that face there is strong character, but sadly and terribly misdirected. He is proud, astute, cunning; he knows when to fight and when to yield. When he wishes he can display a most fascinating manner—a good deal of a beast with the outward semblance of a charming man—is the way some one has described him—and it is his greatest delight to use that fascination and charm to hoodwink and evade his enemies when they decree punishment for his many crimes against humanity. Just at the present time he is shrewdly asking the powers why they are insisting on radical reforms in Turkey when Russia is in a much more awful state of chaos, and has hinted that continued interference may result in wholesale slaughter of the Turkish Christians.

He is a tireless worker. Considering the character of the man and the uses to which he puts his energy, that is not a recommendation—a less energetic man would do less harm. The most autocratic of rulers, every transaction connected with his dominion goes through his own hands, and he is his own Foreign Minister. He rises at four in the morning, bathes, sips a cup of coffee, and then to his desk until noon, when, after the noonday prayers in the mosque adjoining his palace, a light lunch is served to him. This is followed by a short siesta, then work again occupies him till late afternoon.

Since coming to the throne he has learned to speak five languages, but beyond the study of these, serious literature has no charm for him, the most sensational fiction, chiefly French, being what his intellectual palate craves. He is known to be passionately fond of music, though a poor performer, and has a theatre in his palace where the best musicians play to an invisible audience, for no lights are allowed in the auditorium. Revolver-shooting is a favorite recreation, and he is said to be one of the best shots with this weapon in Europe. He is extremely fond of animals; horses, two hundred in number, are in his stables, one, a cream-colored Arab, a gift of the Czar; tame deer come into his apartments, and the palace is full of singing birds.

The Sultan has shown a peculiar interest in the modern discoveries and inventions of science along certain lines, the more wonderful in that the science of medicine and the art of healing have received much aid from him to whom so many wounds, so much suffering and death is due. Fountains of cool well-water have been erected in many parts of the city of Constantinople at the expense of his private purse. Asylums, lazarets and hospitals, through his endowments, are rendered practically free, one for afflicted children especially receiving his notice. He has also established a leper hospital on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, the first medical school in the country, and sends representatives to every medical congress.

Altogether, this Abd-ul-Hamid—this killer of Christians, this lover of children and animals, this man who builds hospitals and trains doctors to heal the wounds he himself inflicts—makes a curious study in human nature. There is nothing else like him in this wild world, and well, indeed, for the world that this is so.

### Abraham Lincoln's Maxims.

The following were Abraham Lincoln's maxims for longevity: "Do not worry; eat three square meals a day; say your prayers; think of your wife, be courteous to your credit; keep your digestion good; steer clear of business; exercise; go slow and steady; and there are other things to be done, but they require to make you happy, healthy, and a friend, these, I repeat, are the secrets of a good life."

### A Greeting.

Good-morning, December!  
Now autumn is past,  
Good-morning, December!  
It's winter at last.  
Not left in their orchards  
Are fruits now forbidden,  
But 'neath the white snow  
Old autumn is hidden.  
The leaves that he tore  
From the sorrowing trees;  
The wind that was half  
Of a north polar breeze;  
The nights that were gloomy;  
The ghosts that were screaming;  
And the time when the moon  
Forgot herself dreaming.  
All, all have been bu led,  
All, all have been lost,  
'Neath a white glistening cover,  
And the ground is Jack Frost.  
Hurrah! for old winter,  
Let's all give a cheer,  
Hurrah! for old winter,  
Soon Christmas is here.

Chevalier D'Artagnan.

### The Legend of Music.

The Jews have an old tradition, that when the world was done,  
And God from His work was resting, He called to Him, one by one,  
The shining troops of the angels, and showing the wonder wrought,  
The Master asked of His servants what they of the vision thought.

Then one white angel, dreaming o'er the marvel before him spread,  
Bent low in humble obeisance, lifted his voice, and said:  
"One thing only is lacking—praise from the new-born tongue,  
The sound of a hallelujah by the great creation sung."

So God created music—the voices of land and sea,  
And the song of the stars revolving in one vast harmony.  
Out of the deep uprising, out from the ether sent,  
The song of the destined ages thrilled through the firmament.

So the rivers among the valleys, the murmur of wind-swept hill,  
The seas and the bird-thrilled woodlands utter their voices still;  
Songs of stars and of waters, echoes of vale and shore—  
The voice of primeval nature praising Him evermore.

And the instruments men have fashioned since time and the world were young,  
With gifted fingers giving the metal and wood a tongue,  
With the human voice translating the soul's wild joy and pain,  
Have swelled the undying paean, have raised the immortal strain!  
[Rubie T. Weyburn, in Youth's Companion.]

### An Everyday Creed.

I believe in the efficacy of soap.  
I believe that work is the best panacea for most ills, especially those of the mind, and that fresh air, exercise and sleep are the best medicines for the body.  
I believe in fun and laughter, both as a tonic for the blues and as an outlet for high spirits.

I believe in the beauty of flowers, sunsets and the mountains, in the music of birds and brooks.

I believe that there is a bright side to everything, and that we would be more aware of the good about us were our hearts more responsive to its touch.

I believe in human kindness.

I believe that an ounce of frankness and explanation is worth a pound of repentance and forgiveness, and will often prevent heartache and bitter misunderstanding.

I believe in the simple life of the home, free from formality and social conventionalities.

I believe in the hearty handshake, in hospitality, comradeship, love.—[Boston Herald-Examiner.]

I could not keep house without the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.  
—(MRS.) ADA COLLINS,  
Wheaton, Ill., Dec. 7th, 1905.

### November Short-story Competition Prizewinners.

1st, Bella I. Blair, Rideau View, Ont.;  
2nd, Mary M. Elliott, Pakenham, Ont.;  
3rd, Ida I. Sharpe, Cranbrook, Ont.  
Honorable mention: Hattie L. Sleep,  
Winnie Mann, Velma Beaman, William  
Stainton, Nellie Gray, "A Temiskaming  
Lassie," Janet McNab, Norman Ward-  
law, Fawcett Eaton, Lena E. Oswald,  
Mary Morris, Hilda Baldwin, Herbert  
Bull, Clara Greenwood, Lilian New  
Love, Madeline Noad, Marjorie Head-  
ley, Margaret Veale, Ethel Granberg,  
Effie M. Nelson, William Carr, Rachel  
Carr (Eng.), Pearl Ley.

#### Sacrificing Pussy.

Marjory pressed her little hand tight against her puckered brow, while the other hand gently stroked a snow-white kitten which lay in her lap. "You see, Pussy Kittens," she murmured, "I am most sure mamma would have said I had been very, very naughty, but that red pencil of Dottie's did look so like the one I lost. And now," she continued, as a great tear splashed upon Kittie's head, "now I have found my red pencil, Pussy, just where I left it upon the window-seat in Papa's study." There was a pause; another tear fell on Pussy's tiny pink nose, at which she gave a little inquiring, "Mew!" Its little mistress took her hand from her forehead, and put both hands about her pretty pet. "Yes, Pussy mine," she said, "it'll have to be done. I wouldn't have thought of it if mamma hadn't always said I should give the very thing I loved best of all my playthings to any of my little friends I had hurt by my naughtiness, and I guess I hurt Dottie pretty bad when I said that about the pencil, and then I love you, Kittie, best of all the playthings I ever had. Oh, dear! It was a sad little sigh, but still Pussy was gathered up in the dainty white apron and carried down stairs and out into the street.

Marjory stood at last on Elm Street corner, before a small white house with a yellow door, her apron gathered up in a queer little bundle and held tightly by her left hand, while her right was giving one last rub to her wet eyelashes. Then she rushed for the door, and was trying to ring the door-bell, when a little maiden of about her own age, with a neatly-patched gingham apron and long golden curls, came around the corner. She stopped short at the sight of the girl on the steps. She gave a little start, and cried, "Marjory!" Marjory turned around, and, jumping down the steps two at a time, cried, "Oh! Dottie, Dottie, I am so sorry I found my pencil just where I left it myself. You will forgive me, won't you, Dottie, and—take this little Angora kitten to show how sorry I am?" Dottie had been peering between the folds of the apron at the little ball of long white fur, as this little speech burst forth from trembling little lips. She now gasped out: "For me! Oh thanks." But just then she lifted her head and saw the two red eyes of her companion. Dottie's kind eyes filled with tears. "I wouldn't take it for anything," she said. "Oh! you must, you must," interrupted Marjory. "No, Marjory, we will own it together, and you shall keep it at your place, for you know it would be lonesome here," said the wise little Dottie, with a shake of her golden head.

"And you can call every morning on your way to school and see it," cried the delighted Marjory. It was settled. There came a call from within, of "Dorothy!" There was a pleasant "good-bye" on the doorstep, and the plain little maiden with the long golden curls ran around the corner, while the sweet-faced Marjory walked slowly up the street, caressing her kitten joyfully.

(The End.)

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This essay may be too long to be counted "a short story," but it is truly the work of my own imagination. If it makes no difference, I would rather you did not print my name and address.

BELLA I. BLAIR (aged 15).  
Rideau View, Ont.



#### Buried in the Snow.

"Such a lovely Christmas Eve it's going to be!" cried Ursula, looking gleefully at Hans and Lisbeth, and then at the wood-cupboard, where their mother had hidden the Christmas-tree.

The Maiers' cottage was high up among the Tyrolean mountains, and deep snow covered the steep slopes. Often the children in the dwellings dotted about the heights had to stay indoors for weeks. It was a region of toymakers; even the little ones learned to carve. The Maiers made wooden dolls, which Franz, the father, carried down once a week to St. Ulrich. He was gone now with a great basketful on his back.

Frau Maier was preparing dinner, and the children were making dolls' arms, when the stillness was broken by a noise like muffled thunder. Louder it grew, and they all clung together in terror. "Tis an avalanche coming!" cried Hans, and the house shook and rocked, as if some heavy weight had fallen upon it.

It was terribly alarming, and they expected to be swept away, for an avalanche carries rocks, stones, houses, everything along with it.

But the moments passed; the dreadful roar grew less, and at last died away. "Thank God, it has spared us," said Frau Maier, fervently.

Hans rushed to the window, and then to the door, and cried, wildly: "But, see, the snow is all around us; we can't get out."

It was only too true. Part of the avalanche had broken off, and a mass of snow had rolled down and completely covered the cottage. Those inside it could do nothing, and Frau Maier turned very pale, as she thought that unless help came in a few hours they would all perish for want of air.

It was Christmas Eve too—the joyful day when all through the land Christmas-trees were lighted up, and all children were happy.

"Courage! Father will call the neighbors and dig us out," said Frau Maier, bravely.

She lighted the lamp, turning it very low. Time dragged on; it seemed like night, and the air began to feel strangely heavy.

Frau Maier's secret fear was lest her husband should have been swept down by the avalanche.

"Will Father come soon?" whispered Ursula, drowsily.

"We will ask God to send him," said her mother. She repeated a prayer, and then sang to the children.

Hans was restless, but Lisbeth said her head ached, and lay down on the hearth-rug. It was very still; not a sound could penetrate the stifling mantle of snow.

"It is Christmas Eve," said Hans at last. "Mother, do let us have the tree."

"Without Father?" exclaimed Lisbeth.

"Perhaps he will come in time to see it," said Frau Maier. "You may fetch it, Hans."

Although only a tiny one, decorated with cheap ornaments, the tree looked very pretty. At the top was a wax angel, and there was a present for each child. Hans lighted the candles, and Frau Maier sang, "Quiet night, holy night," which is a German carol.

"It's lovely," whispered Lisbeth, and lay down on the floor again.

It was so hot and close. Oh! for a breath of fresh mountain air!

"Blow out the candles now," said Frau Maier, in a drowsy tone.

"But, don't you think Father will come at all?" asked Hans, anxiously.

"We are in God's hands," said his mother, gently.

Slowly the boy blew out the colored tapers.

"I will count twenty, and then put out the last," he thought. "One, two, three, four," but before the last candle went into darkness, Hans gave a cry.

"Mother, Lisbeth, I can hear voices.

they are digging us out! Father has come in time."

"For the Christmas-tree," murmured Ursula, sleepily.

Who can describe the joy of the wood-carver at finding his wife and children alive? It was the greatest wonder the cottage escaped. A kind neighbor took the family in, and, as the Christmas-tree went too, they had a happy time after all, and thanked God with grateful hearts for their timely deliverance.—[From the Child's Own Magazine.

MARY MARGUERITE ELLIOTT.  
Pakenham, Ont.

#### The Grocer's Test.

"What I want," said Mr. Philpotts, leaning over the counter of his own grocery in a confidential sort of way, "is a good, thoroughly dependable sort of a boy. He must be careful and obliging, accurate and quick at figures. Got any boys like that?"

It was the village schoolmaster to whom the grocer was speaking.

"Two of them," came the reply. "There they go now," and he looked across to the other side of the street, where Jack Willis and Charlie Crawford were sauntering on together.

"I don't need two," said Mr. Philpotts. "D'ye reckon I could get one of these fellows without the other?"

"They aren't quite so inseparable as that," the schoolmaster said, laughing. "Either of them will suit you. Jack is the quickest at figures, but you'll be safe in choosing either," he added, turning to go.

Mr. Philpotts scratched his head. "Now, how am I to know which one I want?" he said, in perplexity. "If he'd just recommended one of them, there wouldn't have been any trouble. So Jack's the quickest at figures? That's one thing in favor of Jack, but let me see."

Mr. Philpotts must have been in a brown study for as much as a minute. I'll be glad to see him get it. Then he went and weighed out fifty pounds of granulated sugar and twenty pounds of bacon for an out-of-town customer. He chuckled while he was doing it, and it was evident that he had hit upon a plan.

"And as sure as you live, sir," he said to himself, rubbing his hands together, "if I find they both do, I'll hire 'em, sir; I'll hire 'em both."

He did not trouble himself about the possibility of not being able to get either boy. The privilege of clerking for Mr. Philpotts during the vacation was too eagerly coveted by the schoolboys to render it likely that he would fail to secure the lad he chose.

But it was with a little thrill of excitement that Charlie replied to Mr. Philpotts' query that evening, as he went into the store on an errand for his mother.

"Are you in a hurry, Charlie?" he asked.

"Mother needs these things for supper," he replied, "and I promised to hurry back. Was there something you wanted of me, Mr. Philpotts?"

He could not keep the eagerness out of his voice, and Mr. Philpotts understood.

"Only to ask you about something," he answered, indifferently. "Drop in some time when you are passing, it it isn't too much trouble."

"I'll come this evening," as he hurried out.

"He wanted to stay," Mr. Philpotts mused; "but he was faithful to his mother's errand. That's one for Charlie. But Jack's quicker at figures, and that's one for Jack."

As luck would have it, it was not many minutes before Jack entered also on an errand for his mother.

"Are you in a hurry, Jack?" said the grocer, weighing out the pound of tea which Jack had asked for.

"Not particularly," Jack answered.

"Doesn't your mother want this tea right away?" queried Mr. Philpotts, sharply.

"Oh, I guess not, not for a little while anyway. Did you want something?"

"I wanted a little talk with you," the grocer began. "To tell you the truth," he went on, "I wanted to ask you about Charlie Crawford. I've been thinking about having him in the store with me this summer, and I thought I'd ask you if you could recommend him. I know I'm a queer old duffer, but I'd rather have your opinion than the schoolmaster's; you know Charlie better. Now, what can you say for your friend?"

It looked very much as if Jack could not say anything. How was he to know that Mr. Philpotts was saying over to himself: "Faithful to his promise, and that's one for Charlie. But Jack's quicker at figures, and that's one for Jack. Maybe Jack's mother didn't tell him to hurry, so I won't call this delay one against Jack."

"Is Charlie neat and careful, and courteous and trustworthy?" asked he.

"Oh, yes," Jack at last found his voice, "he's all that."

Someway his words didn't sound one bit enthusiastic. He wanted that place so much for himself.

"And quick at figures?" the grocer pursued. "I'm very particular about that."

"He's fair," admitted Jack. "He isn't the best in the class."

"Never knew him to cheat at games, or do any mean little thing like that, did you?"

"No," Jack replied, you would have thought reluctantly.

"Anything else you think I ought to know?" queried the grocer.

"N—no," stammered Jack. "Charlie's a good fellow, but—"

"But I see you don't want to tell me," Mr. Philpotts said suddenly. "You are too loyal to your friend to finish that 'but,' I am obliged to you, Jack. I'll make further inquiries."

Jack did not feel very happy, although he hoped that the "further inquiries" would turn Mr. Philpotts' attention to himself.

That evening Charlie called on the grocer. Perhaps he was disappointed when that individual began to inquire about Jack Willis; but, if so, he had conquered his chagrin before it came his turn to speak. "I'm sure Jack would suit you, Mr. Philpotts," he said, and although his voice was quiet, it was quite enthusiastic still. "Everybody likes Jack, and he is so bright and quick. And he's a splendid scholar—the best in the class."

Mr. Philpotts went on with his searching questions, but Charlie became only still more spirited in his admiration of his friend. There was no faint praise in his voice or words. At last, the grocer asked him suddenly:

"Wouldn't you like the place yourself, Charlie?"

Charlie hesitated. Then he spoke the truth.

"Yes, Mr. Philpotts, but I wouldn't stand in Jack's way a minute. I'd be glad to see him get it."

"The place is yours, Charlie. I was only testing you. I didn't have the faintest notion of hiring Jack."

Charlie demurred a little.

"It will be you, or some other boy, not Jack. I have my reasons. Quick at figures, that's one for Jack. Not true to his friend, that's one against him; one from one leaves nothing. Faithful to his friend, and to his promise, that's two for Charlie. Two against none is a pretty fair score. I guess I can wait a little longer for him to do his figuring, if he's as loyal to my interests as he's shown himself to be to others to-night."

Copied by IDA I. SHARPE (aged 15).  
Cranbrook, Ont.

One of the stories attributed to Bishop Potter, says the New York Times, concerns a young and inexperienced clergyman who had just been called to a city charge. At the end of the first month his salary was paid by a check, and he took it to the bank and passed it in at the paying teller's window. That official looked at it and then passed it back.

"It's perfectly good," he said, "but I will have to ask you to indorse it."

The young clergyman took his pen and wrote across the face of the check, "I respectfully subscribe to the sentiments herein expressed."



**Enthusiasm for the Person of Christ.**

Then Paul answered, . . . I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the Name of the Lord Jesus.—Acts xxi.: 13.

"There were strange soul-depths, restless, vast, and broad,  
Unfathomed as the sea;  
An infinite craving for some infinite stilling;  
But now Thy perfect love is perfect filling!  
Lord Jesus, my Lord, my God,  
Thou, Thou art enough for me!"

This is a restless age, and people are not content to dream their lives away. It is a great mistake to think that those who make no outward profession of religion are not interested in it and its claims. Though we believe in a professedly Christian country, our faith is on trial for its very existence; it is being tested and examined to see whether it is indeed the elixir of life, the philosopher's stone that can turn everything to gold, and bring brightness and gladness into the darkest life. Plenty of practical, clear-headed men and women are—like the Greeks of old—saying to the disciples of Christ: "Sirs, we would see Jesus." As the Jews looked eagerly for the promised Messiah, so many a man to-day is searching for a divine Leader, a mighty Master, at whose feet he may pour out all his treasures of love and devotion. It has been forcibly pointed out that the restlessness which destroys the peace of one who has lost his hold on faith, is a "sure proof that scepticism is a malady, not a normal state." When doubt and unbelief bring painful restlessness to the soul of man, is it any wonder that he is driven to seek eagerly for some relief?

Christians may disagree about many things, and may often find it necessary to change or modify their cherished opinions before the remorseless facts of science, but—as Van Dyke says—those who in all ages have uplifted souls with mighty power are alike in one thing. "Their central message, the core of their preaching, is the piercing, moving, personal gospel of Jesus of Nazareth, the Son of God and Saviour of mankind. This, in its simplest form; this, in its clearest expression; this presentation of a Person to persons in order that they may first know, and then love and trust and follow Him—this is pre-eminently the gospel for an age of doubt."

Our only hold on things or ideas is through our own personality, but if no one else has had a like experience, we may doubt the truth of our own sensations. That is the reason we find a delight in exchanging ideas with a kindred spirit—we see our own thoughts reflected in his. When person really touches person, when the personal experience of one spirit is also the personal experience of another, there is a new joy in living. And that is the secret bond of union between souls who feel the very life of Christ thrilling in their veins. They know, by personal experience, the joy of communion with Him, a joy which cannot be explained to one who has never felt it, and which need not be explained to one who has. The secret of the Lord is no secret to those who know Him—it is an ever-fresh spring of joy, constraining them to loving service, not a slavish fear of punishment nor a selfish hope of reward. The only reward they really care much about is His smile and approving "Well done, good and faithful servant!" Those who only look on from the outside may think that such a reward is hardly sufficient return for lifelong service, but a very different opinion is held by those

who are drawn irresistibly by the attractive Personality of the Altogether Lovely One. Christ is the Heart and Life of Christianity. From first to last, He preached Himself, and all really helpful Christian preachers have, like S. Paul, proclaimed one central message—Christ crucified, yet alive for evermore. This is the beginning and the end and the heart of their preaching. They cannot help themselves, necessity is laid upon them, for out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. When the Master speaks, the disciple is constrained to follow, though, like Abraham, he may be forced to leave home and country. Like S. Paul he will press on undauntedly and triumphantly, deliberately turning his back on worldly success if necessary, pressing on towards his Jerusalem though he may feel sure that difficulties and dangers await him there. The attractive power of Christ's Personality which draws him on is as continuous, as invisible and as mighty as the force of gravitation. His friends may think him mad and try hard to prevent him from "throwing his life away," but obstacles only add oil to the fire which burns within him—the fire of undying love for his Lord and Master.

Remove the personal, loving, ever-present Christ from Christianity and all its charm vanishes. It would still teach men to refuse the evil and choose the good, but enthusiasm would die out of the souls of men as the light fades when the sun goes down. Men who only reverence Jesus of Nazareth as a great leader—only one of many great world-teachers—preach that kind of lifeless Christianity. They teach Christ's doctrines, but do not present Him as a living Person who is in constant, quickening contact with each soul. Their writings, interesting though they may be, make one feel sorry for the writers who have missed the only soul-fellowship which can really satisfy a hungry heart. Turn from such moralists to Browning or Tennyson, and you step out at once from shadow into sunlight. Jesus of Nazareth is constantly kindling and keeping alive an enthusiastic personal devotion in the hearts of countless men, women and children who have never seen Him—an enthusiasm which burns on steadily, century after century, with ever-increasing splendor. Let those who deny that He is still alive explain that marvellous fact—if they can! It is unique in the history of our race. Could a man, dead for nearly 2,000 years, rule so royally over the souls and bodies of the noblest and most unselfish of every age? NO! JESUS LIVES! and is ever pressing close to His Heart the heart of each individual disciple, pouring in the strengthening oil of the Holy Spirit and the new wine of a high enthusiasm which must find room for service.

"God Himself is the heart's desire of those who delight in Him; and the blessedness of longing fixed on Him is that it ever fulfils itself. They who want God have Him. . . . The sunshine flows into the opened eye, the breath of life into the expanding lung—so surely, so immediately the fullness of God fills the waiting, wishing soul. To delight in God is to possess our delight. Heart! lift up thy gates; open and raise the narrow, low portals, and the King of Glory will stoop to enter."

I don't believe anyone was ever argued into a belief in Christ. Christianity is love, and you cannot force a man to love God by bringing overwhelming proofs to bear on him. He who will not hear Moses and the prophets would not be convinced though one rose from the dead. Love is alive and must grow, building its body of proof around it as it goes on. The proofs it clings to may not be facts, science may shatter them, but a real Christian has a hold on a Personal Saviour which no scientist or higher critic can shake. He may have to give up his cherished idea that the Bible is an infallible book with no mistakes in it, but love stands as full of life as ever. A real Christian is saturated with Christ, and God is continually breathing into



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him the breath of life. He may disobey his Master or even deny Him, but give Him up altogether?—No! Love is not so easy to kill. To whom else can we go? He only has the words of eternal life. Love is immortal, and can soon build up a new body of proof to walk in, if the old one is destroyed, as the soul builds itself a body to live in. Even if no proof could be found it could live on without a body, if need be—as St. Thomas still loved his Lord though faith and hope were crushed.

"Love is a great thing,  
A blessing very good,  
The only thing that makes all burdens light,  
Bearing evenly what is uneven,  
Carrying a weight, not feeling it,  
Turning all bitterness to a sweet savour.  
The noble love of Jesus drives men on to do great deeds,  
And always rouses them to long for what is better."

HOPE.



### Winter Exercise.

Dear Chatterers,—Haven't we had a beautiful fall? Such abundance of sunshine, and so few of those "melancholy days, the saddest of the year," of which Bryant sings—just ideal weather for long walks. Yet so few people have the walking habit well developed, and I believe country people are poorer walkers than those in the city. In the early days, for the majority of the people who settled in Canada, walking was compulsory, but increased prosperity has brought the ever-ready horse and buggy, or cutter, and we've forgotten how to walk. Surely this is one of the disadvantages of prosperity, for there is nothing so good for a person as a brisk walk; it is better than any doctor's tonic, and is a sure cure for the blues. "I like a walk in nice weather when the sidewalk is clean," draws some lazy soul when you urge her to come out for a run. But what difference need the weather make? Equipped with a short, warm skirt, waterproof footwear, jacket not too heavy, and a cap or small hat held in place by a veil, the pedestrian finds a windy day a real delight, and experiences not a bit of discomfort in paddling round in the rain taking a complexion treatment. And, anyway, the weather is never half so bad in reality as it looks from the window of a cosy room with a bright fire and the newest book.

I know a group of girls who have developed the walking habit this fall. They are all girls whose work keeps them shut into offices or stores from eight to six for six days in the week. But, regularly on Sunday afternoons after dinner—church clothes exchanged for walking skirts and heavy boots—the brigade go off for a tramp of five, six or seven miles, not always on cement walks, but away outside the city limits, choosing a new direction each time, and coming home fresh and rosy, feeling alive all over, and with such a tremendous appetite for supper that the raising of their board bills is being considered. How heavy-eyed and mopey the people look who have slept or read all afternoon and have not got a breath of fresh air!

But many of those who have walked and enjoyed it during the autumn will stop now on account of the cold. How foolish!—for this is just the time of year when you get little or no fresh air unless you do go outside for it. In the summer doors and windows stand open day and night, and you could hardly breathe impure air if you wanted to; but when the cold weather comes on, double windows and storm-doors successfully keep out the supply of frosty oxygen. Sometimes, of course, the snow is very deep and the roads unbroken, then snowshoes are the one desirable possession (that is a hint for Santa Claus). Walking for miles in the frosty air, over fences, across fields, skirting a

piece of standing timber to keep out of the wind, climbing up to the top of a hill for an outlook on the great white world all round, then down to the valley and home again with a new lease of life. Do you know Arthur Weir's Canadian Snowshoe Song?

"Hilloo, hilloo, hilloo, hilloo?  
Gather, gather ye men in white;  
The wind blows keenly, the moon is bright,  
The sparkling snow lies firm and white:  
Tie on the shoes, no time to lose,  
We must be over the hill to-night."

"Hilloo, hilloo, hilloo, hilloo!  
Swiftly in single file we go,  
The city is soon left far below:  
Its countless lights like diamonds glow,  
And as we climb we hear the chime  
Of church-bells stealing o'er the snow."

"Hilloo, hilloo, hilloo, hilloo!  
We laugh to scorn the angry blast,  
The mountain top is gained and past,  
Descent begins, 'tis ever fast,—  
A short quick run, and toil is done,  
We reach the welcome inn at last."

"Hilloo, hilloo, hilloo, hilloo!  
The moon is sinking out of sight,  
Across the sky dark clouds take flight,  
And dimly looms the mountain height,  
Tie on the shoes, no time to lose,  
We must be home again to-night."

DAME DURDEN.

### Recipes.

Fruit Crowns.—Sift together 2 cups "Five Roses" flour, with two level teaspoons baking powder and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt. Rub in 2 tablespoons butter and mix with cold milk into a soft dough that can be rolled out. Roll out  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick and cut into 4-inch squares. Fold over each corner of the squares to the center, and fill in the little slits with any kind of rich preserve with the juice left out. Quince sliced fine, candied cherries, chopped raisins or mincemeat will prove suitable. Before baking, brush over with the beaten white of an egg. Cook in a quick oven.

Muffins.—One pint of sweet milk with the chill off, 1 heaping tablespoon of butter melted,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{4}$  small cup sugar, 2 beaten eggs, 3 cups "Five Roses" flour, 3 level teaspoons baking powder. Mix eggs, butter and sugar; add the milk. Stir in the flour and baking powder and salt which have been sifted together. Have your gem pans hot and well greased. Bake in a quick oven. This quantity will be sufficient for five or six people.

A clergyman in Richmond, Va., tells this story at his own expense: "One Sunday I was accosted by a quaint old woman, housekeeper in the employ of a dear friend of mine. 'I want to tell you, sir,' said the old woman, 'how much I enjoy going to church on the days that you preach.' Expressing my appreciation of the compliment, I said that I was much gratified to hear it, adding that I feared I was not as popular a minister as others in the city, and I finally asked: 'And what particular reason have you for enjoyment when I preach?' 'Oh, sir,' she answered, with appalling candor, 'I get such a good seat then.'"

## Do You Give Christmas Gifts?

OF COURSE YOU DO.

Then what about this?  
Have you a friend who likes reading?

Will he appreciate something that will help him with his farming?

Will he be glad of weekly entertainment for the cold winter evenings?

Will he appreciate a good thing when he sees it?

Will he be interested in knowing just how the brainiest farmers farm?

Has he a family who share his interests and pleasures?

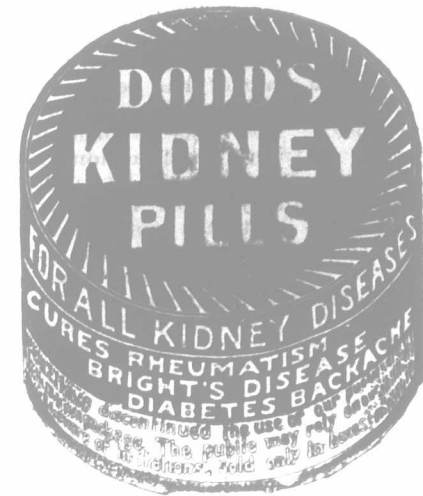
Then why not send him the Farmer's Advocate for 1906 for a Christmas present? It will be a gift that he and his whole family will be sure to enjoy. Think about this, and send in your friend's name as soon as possible. You will be pleased, as well as your friend, with your choice of a Christmas gift.

## Learn Dressmaking By Mail.

LEARN at home how to cut, fit and put together everything in Dressmaking, from the plainest shirtwaist to the most elaborate dress, without using paper patterns. I will send for trial, free of charge, to any part of Canada, The Elite Tailor System and first lesson showing how to take measure, cut and fit a perfect waist and sleeve for any lady. Course of lessons taught in two weeks, or until you are perfectly satisfied, to be paid, after testing, if satisfied, by cash, \$18.00; instalment plan, \$15.00. This charge includes everything. Gold Medal, St. Louis, 1904. Mrs. Wm. Sanders, Dress-cutting School, Stratford, Ont., Canada.

LADIES Fancy Mercerized Girdle and our catalogue of bargains sent free for 5 two-cent stamps. N. Southcott, Dept. 27, London, Ontario.

Bronied Beef Balls.—With a knife, scrape from a piece of raw round steak as much as possible of the soft part of the meat. Dust with a very little salt, and form into balls in the palm of the hand, but applying no more pressure than absolutely necessary. Cook for two minutes on a hot omelet pan, shaking the balls about so they will not stick.



## With the Flowers.

This is rather a large order, Amateur, but I will do my best to help you in your gardening, and hope you may be very successful indeed. In answer to your first question as to flowers for a shady part of your garden, I would suggest ferns for the very shady portions. Many of those you can obtain in the woods will grow quite high and be very ornamental, especially the ostrich-plume fern, which is so common. The anemone is a perennial which grows well in the shade and attains a height usually of twelve to eighteen inches. The old-fashioned hollyhock, the perennial phlox, the garden columbine, the golden glow or double Rudbeckia, the forget-me-not, and lily of the valley are all flowers that you might try, though the last two do not grow very high.

For summer blooming, the hybrid tea roses should prove satisfactory. If young plants are purchased in the spring they may be bedded out at once, though, if sent by mail, it will be better to pot off in three-inch pots and set in a cool, rather shady place for a few days, bringing gradually into the sunshine, until they have become accustomed to it. If the plants are of the usual mail-order size, set them one foot apart each way and make the soil very firm and hard about their roots. Cultivate frequently, or mulch with lawn clippings, working them in as they decay. Do not give liquid manure until the plants are growing vigorously, and then not more than once or twice a week. The tea roses are fairly free from pests, but show a tendency to mildew, which may be avoided by giving them an airy, sunny situation, and by watering early enough that the foliage may dry before the chill of night. If, however, mildew does appear, dust flowers of sulphur over the leaves. Yes, they should receive the same protection in the fall, with, in addition, a foot of mellow earth brought well up around the plants, and rounded so as to shed water,

underneath the leaves and branches, and to ensure perfect safety, a canvas or boards over all to shed the rain.

For a rose that will bloom well indoors the following varieties are recommended: Agrippina and Queen's Scarlet, both crimson; Hermosa, bright rose-color; Etoile de Lyon, a beautiful creamy yellow; Clothilde Soupert, a soft pink, very fragrant and a fine bloomer. Get year-old plants in spring; put them in five or six-inch pots. Have a clay-loam soil which will pack well about the roots. Water moderately. As soon as new growth begins cut away most of the top the plant had when received. By and bye cut back this new growth also, and on no account allow the plant to bloom. In the fall you will have a plant with a number of stubs instead of branches, but each stub well supplied with healthy-looking buds. If necessary, re-pot the plant in a seven-inch pot in October. Keep the plant when you bring it into the house in the fall in a moderate temperature not much higher than 65 degrees; let them have all the fresh air and sunshine possible. They should begin to bloom in January. Cut away each flower as it fades, and, when all the flowers on one branch have developed, cut the branch back at once to some strong bud. The red spider and the aphid will be its enemies, the former being got rid of by dipping the plants daily in water for a moment or two, and the latter by dipping your plants in a bath of tobacco-water.

Helpful books for the amateur gardener are, "The Flower Garden," by Ida Bennet (price \$2); and "Flowers," a little book by Eben Rexford (price 50 cents), both of which may be obtained through the "Farmer's Advocate" office.

I do not know why "tea" roses are so called, unless it is on account of their peculiar fragrance. Can some wise one who frequents this corner tell Amateur and me?

FLORA FERNLEAF.

## HEALTH IN THE HOME.

*By a Trained Nurse*

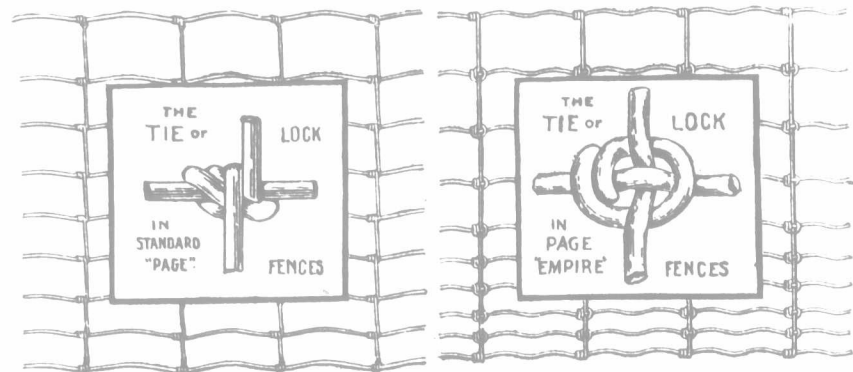
### Asthma and its Treatment.

Asthma is characterized by great difficulty in breathing, and accompanied by a distressing cough. It is paroxysmal, coming on suddenly. The first move is to get the patient into a sitting position, or out of bed (if it occurs at night) into a chair, well protected from cold. A person suffering continually from asthma will have to sleep on many pillows, to avoid the recumbent position. Various asthma powders are sold by druggists which, being set fire to, give off a smoke that relieves the spasm when inhaled through mouth and nose. The basis of such powders is saltpetre, and a homemade substitute is prepared by dipping pieces of blotting paper in a strong solution of saltpetre and allowing them to dry; they are then stored away for future use. When the attack comes on put some on a plate and set fire to them, inhaling the smoke. Stramonium leaves, also obtained at a drug store, are very good, too, and are used in the same way. Other remedies are used in extreme cases, but by order of a physician who understands the case.

Asthma is treated according to the needs of the individual patient, and not always in the same way. The measures above mentioned merely relieve at the time, and are not curative.

Asthmatic people should be careful to select a light, nourishing diet. Avoid everything that is found to cause indigestion, especially at night, for this in itself often causes difficulty in breathing, and always puts a strain upon the rest of the system. Cold drafts should also be religiously avoided, though the asthmatic needs fresh air as much or more than anyone else. When the window is open in winter wrap something about the head, or, if there is a strong wind blowing, air the room by opening a window in an adjoining room. Overfatigue is also to be avoided. Asthma can be cured by appropriate treatment from a physician. A. G. OWEN.

To reduce the waist, exercise the waist muscles; place the hands on the hips, keeping the hips and lower limbs perfectly still and firm, twist the trunk vigorously from right to left. This is one of the best of exercises for reducing the waist line.



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Two Styles—"Standard Page," and "Page Empire."

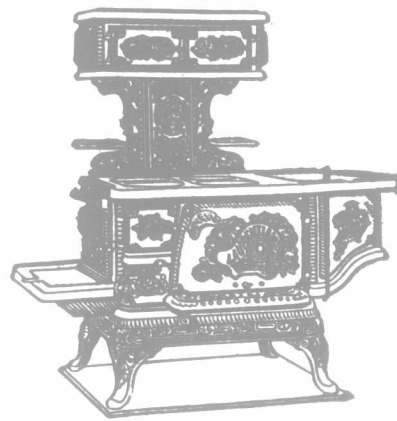
Double strength Wire; coiled for elasticity; Wire is not injured at joints; joints cannot slip; best galvanizing; all painted. 3,290,000 rods in use. Fences supplied in two weights—medium and extra heavy.

All Fences painted WHITE—Our Brand

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Branches—Montreal, Toronto, St. John.

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or not you will be in possession of information which will enable you to buy the right telephone, avoid the right line and save unnecessary experimenting. We send it free.

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WEDDING stationery. Young people interested in what to do for their wedding, get our booklet. Free for the asking. Type faces. Best imported stock. The Press, Dept. 5, Simcoe, Ont.

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A thoroughly modern, commodious and fully equipped school building. A full course of lectures covering the different phases of dairying. A full and competent staff of instructors. For calendar write

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### Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

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

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## SALARY \$60

MONTHLY and expenses, or admission for spare time to one good man in each locality, with horse and rig to advertise and attend to farmers and dealers our Stock and Compound. Permanent positions for 100 men. Write for full particulars, GOLDEN CREST COMPOUND CO. LONDON CANADA.

### STUMP PULLERS

W. SMITH GRUBBER CO.  
LACROSSE, WIS., U.S.A.

# Glengarry School Days.

A STORY OF EARLY DAYS IN GLENGARRY.

By Ralph Connor—Rev. C. W. Gordon.

CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

"Capital!" said the old man, rubbing his hands delightedly. "He's the right sort, whatever."

"And if you keep Thomas home a day or a week, you will have to write to the master about it," continued Hughie.

"And what for, pray?" said the old man, hastily. "May I not keep—but— Yes, that's a very fine rule, too. It will keep the boys from the woods, I am thinking."

"But think of big Murdie Cameron holding up his hand to ask leave to speak to Bob Fraser!"

"And why not indeed? If he's not too big to be in school, he's not too big for that. Man alive! you should have seen the master in my school days lay the lads over the forms and warm their backs to them."

"As big as Murdie?"

"Ay, and bigger. And what's more, he would send for them to their homes, and bring them strapped to a wheelbarrow. You was a master for you!"

Hughie snorted. "Huh! I tell you what, we wouldn't stand that. And we won't stand this man, either."

"And what will you be doing now, Hughie?" quizzed the old man.

"Well," said Hughie, reddening at the sarcasm, "I will not do much, but the big boys will just carry him out."

"And who will be daring to do that, Hughie?"

"Well, Murdie, and Bob Fraser, and Curly Ross, and Don, and— and Thomas, there," added Hughie, fearing to hurt Thomas' feelings by leaving him out.

"Ay," said the old man, shutting his lips tight on his pipstems and puffing with a smacking noise, "let me catch Thomas at that!"

"And I would help, too," said Hughie, valiantly, fearing he had exposed his friend, and wishing to share his danger.

"Well, your father would be seeing to that," said the old man with great satisfaction, feeling that Hughie's discipline might be safely left in the minister's hands.

There was a pause of a few moments, and then a quiet voice inquired gently, "He will be a very big man, Hughie, I suppose?"

"Oh, just ordinary," said Hughie, innocently turning to Mrs. Finch.

"Oh, then, they will not be requiring you and Thomas, I am thinking, to carry him out." At which Hughie and Billy Jack and Jessac laughed aloud, but Thomas and his father only looked stolidly into the fire.

"Come, Thomas," said his mother, "take your fiddle a bit. Hughie will like a tune." There was no need of any further discussing the new master.

But Thomas was very shy about his fiddle, and besides he was not in a mood for it; his father's words had roused him. It took the united persuasion of Billy Jack and Jessac and Hughie to get the fiddle into Thomas' hands, but after a few tuning scrapes all shyness and moodiness vanished, and soon the reels and strathspeys were dropping from Thomas' flying fingers in a way that set Hughie's blood tingling. But when the fiddler struck into Money Musk, Billy Jack signed Jessac to him, and whispering to her, set her out on the middle of the floor.

"Aw, I don't like to," said Jessac, twisting her apron into her mouth.

"Come away, Jessac," said her mother, quietly, "do your best." And Jessac, laying aside shyness, went at her Highland reel with the same serious earnestness she gave to her tidying or knitting. Daintily

she tripped the twenty-four steps of that intricate, ancient dance of the Celt people, whirling, balancing, poising, snapping her fingers, and twinkling her feet in the true Highland style, till once more her father's face smoothed out its wrinkles, and beamed like a harvest moon. Hughie gazed, uncertain whether to allow himself to admire Jessac's performance, or to regard it with a boy's scorn, as she was only a girl. And yet he could not escape the fascination of the swift, rhythmic movement of the neat, twinkling feet.

"Well done, Jessac, lass," said her father, proudly. "But what would the minister be saying at such frivolity?" he added, glancing at Hughie.

"Huh! he can do it himself well enough," said Hughie, "and I tell you what, I only wish I could do it."

"I'll show you," said Jessac, shyly, but for the first time in his life Hughie's courage failed, and though he would have given much to have been able to make his feet twinkle through the mazes of the Highland reel, he could not bring himself to accept teaching from Jessac.

If it had only been Thomas or Billy Jack who had offered, he would soon enough have been on the floor. For a moment he hesitated, then with a sudden inspiration, he cried, "All right. Do it again. I'll watch." But the mother said quietly, "I think that will do, Jessac. And I am afraid your father will be going with cold hands if you don't hurry with those mitts."

And Jessac put up her lip with the true girl's grimace and went away for her knitting, to Hughie's disappointment and relief.

Soon Billy Jack took down the tin lantern, pierced with holes into curious patterns, through which the candle-light rayed forth, and went out to bed the horses. In spite of protests from all the family, Hughie set forth with him, carrying the lantern and feeling very much the farmer, while Billy Jack took two pails of boiled oats and barley, with a mixture of flax-seed, which was supposed to give to the Finch's team their famous and superior gloss.

When they returned from the stable they found in the kitchen Thomas, who was rubbing a composition of tallow and beeswax into his boots to make them waterproof, and the mother, who was going about setting the table for the breakfast.

"Too bad you have to go to bed, mother," said Billy Jack, struggling with his boot-jack. "You might just go on getting the breakfast, and what a fine start that would give you for the day."

"You hurry, William John, to bed with that poor lad. What would his mother say? He must be fairly exhausted."

"I'm not a bit tired," said Hughie, brightly, his face radiant with the delight of his new experiences.

"You will need all your sleep, my boy," said the mother, kindly, "for we rise early here. But," she added, "you will lie till the boys are through with their work, and Thomas will waken you for your breakfast."

"Indeed, no! I'm going to get up," announced Hughie.

"But, Hughie," said Billy Jack, seriously, "if you and Thomas are going to carry out that man to-morrow, you will need a mighty lot of sleep to-night."

(Continued on page 1844.)

### Why Should We Praise?

Lord, we are thankful for the air,  
For breath of life, for water fair,  
For morning burst, for noonday light,  
For alteration of the night,  
For place in Thy infinity—  
Lord, we are thankful unto Thee!

### 75 Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

Bred from imported prizewinning stock. Beautiful feathers and heavy weight.

T. HARDY SHORE, Glanworth, Ont.

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and Almanac for 1906 contains 224 pages, with many fine colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their care, diseases and remedies. All about incubators and how to operate them. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's a really encyclopaedia of chicken-dom. You need it. Price only 15 cts. C.C. SHOEMAKER, Box 480, FREEPORT, ILL.

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MADE TO ORDER. Suits to \$15.00. Jackets, Rain-coats, Waists and Skirts at manufacturers' prices. Send for Samples, Cloths and Fashions. (Dept. 27)

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**\$12.50 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR**

Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, Pet Stock, and miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—Three 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. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

AGENTS wanted in unrepresented territory. The Oshawa Hay Carrier Works, South Oshawa, Ont.

PEACHGROVE FARM—Bronze turkeys, heavy, well-marked birds. Correspondence invited. Frank Binard, St. Thomas, Ont.

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To take charge of house and four children. Everything convenient; no milking. Permanent situation to suitable person. Richard Wilkin, Box 60, Harriston, Ont.

The sponge when used for bathing purposes is hard to keep thoroughly clean, and is liable to sour. The sponge may be thoroughly cleansed and sweetened by rubbing through it the juice of a lemon; wash and rinse in warm water.

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He Echoes a Statement Made by Thousands of the People of the Prairies.

Giroux, Man., Dec. 18.—(Special).—Mr. Philias Normandeau, a well-known resident of this place, is one of thousands of Manitobans who have found relief from the pains and aches of Kidney Disease in Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Normandeau is always ready to say a good word for the remedy that brought back his health.

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Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure sick kidneys. With well kidneys you can't have Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism or any of those other fearful and fatal diseases that spring from sick kidneys.



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Are your hens workers? Do they have full, red combs, and do they bustle? If they are active foragers and lay eggs, give them Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and they will lay more. If they do not lay at all, give them Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and they soon will. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a makes hens lay by increasing the digestion, enabling the organs to extract the largest possible amount of egg-making material from the food. In addition to the wonderful powers of egg production,

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5 lbs. 85c  
12 lbs. \$1.75  
25 lb. pack, \$3.50

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BRONZE turkeys for sale, from extra fine imported hens. Good weights. Francis Docker, Dunnville, Ont.

BARRED ROCK cockerels at low prices, considering quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. W. Dods, Alton, Ont.

BARRED ROCK cockerels for sale. Prices reasonable. Write for particulars. S. S. Garland, Pinkerton, Ont.

BEST ONLY—Barred Rock cockerels; will cheerfully give references of any that's purchased. Prices right, satisfaction guaranteed. A. E. Donaghy, Colborne.

NEW more Barred Rocks, White Leghorn cockerels for sale, \$1 each; Black Minorca cockerels (Minshall strain) \$1.50 to \$2 each; beauties. Three pullets and unrelated cockerel, \$5. Gill, Brownsville, Ont.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, heavy birds, bred from prizewinning imported toms, stock from the first prize Pan-American winners. Pairs and trio-mated not skin. R. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ont.

FOR SALE—Barred Rock, Buff Orpington, White and Silver-laced Wyandotte cockerels and pullets. One to Three Dollars each. F. W. Krouse, Guelph, Ont.

GOLDEN Wyandotte cockerels at \$1.50 and \$2 each. Large and well laced. John F. Smith, Sutorville, Ont.

MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys; Silver-Grey Dorkings; Barred Rocks. Fine lot of birds from prizewinners. Pairs mated, not skin. Alfred E. Shore, White Oak, Ont.

FOR SALE—100-acre farm in Lobo Township, 10 miles from London. This is one of the best farms in the county. Possession given March 1st. Terms to suit purchaser. For particulars apply to D. A. Brown, 122 Wharfedale Road, South London.

QUALITY COUNTS.—We have it in Barred Rocks, cockerels, two to three dollars each before the New Year. A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton, Ontario.

### Canadian Poultry Grit

Poultrymen who have tried this grit recommend it highly. It is the best in the market; possesses great shell-producing qualities, and keeps the hens healthy and robust. Supplied by

Alex Douglass, St. Mary's, Ont.

Important Dispersion Sale

OF SCOTCH SHORTHORNS



32 head: 23 Females AND 9 Young Bulls.

Imported and bred from imported stock. Strictly high-class individually and in breeding.

ALSO REGISTERED

Clydesdale Mares and Work Horses, Farm Implements, etc. The property of MR. ROBERT E. JOHNSTON, on

FRIDAY, JAN'Y 19, 1906

At his farm, 3 miles from Pickering Station on the G. T. R., 90 miles east of Toronto. Conveyances will meet all trains evening before and morning of the sale. TERMS: 5 months' credit, or 5 per cent. off for cash.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

R. E. Johnston, Pickering, Ontario.

Great Dispersion Sale by Auction

THE ENTIRE HERD OF

45 head of Scotch and Scotch-topped

SHORTHORN CATTLE

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

Tuesday, January 9, 1906

This offering represents Crimson Flowers, Duchess of Glosters, Stamfords and Red Roses, among which are about 90 breeding cows, all in calf or with calves at foot; 12 heifers and about a dozen bulls, including the stock bull, Prince Arthur 43857. Also a pair of registered Clydesdale Breeding Mares.

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

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

GEO. JACKSON, Auctioneer.

The Leicester ram, Sanford, illustrated in this issue was bred and is owned by A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., and was sired by Imp. Stanley (4655). He was winner of 1st prize in his class at St. Louis World's Fair, 1904, also championship for ram over one year, and grand championship for ram of any age; head of breeder's flock of ram and three ewes over two years, winning 1st prize for flock of ram and four ewes; one of 1st prize four, get of one ram; one of 1st prize two animals, produce of one ewe. First in class at International Exposition, Chicago, 1904; champion Leicester ram; head of 1st-prize flock of ram and four ewes at same show. In 1905, winner of 1st prize and championship, and head of 1st-prize flock at Louis & Clark Centennial Exposition, Portland, Oregon. U. S. 1st prize in class, and championship as ram any age, and head of 1st-prize flock at Dominion Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C., as well as head of grand champion flock in competition with all breeds.

J. GORDON & SONS' SHORTHORN SALE.

On January 9th, 1906, at his farm, three miles from the Village of Sunderland, Mr. John Gordon & Sons will offer by public auction their entire herd of 45 head of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorn cattle, representing such noted families as Duchess of Gloster, Crimson Flowers, Stamfords, and that grand old dual-purpose strain the Red Roses, among which are 12 breeding cows, 12 heifers from 6 to 30 months of age, and 12 bulls from 6 to 30 months of age. All these cows are either in calf or have calves at foot; the younger animals are nearly all sired by the stock bull, Prince Arthur 43857, bred by John Lyden & Son, sired by that great prize sire, Prince Gloster 40900, dam Atelea 31888, by Revenue 21053. Full particulars as to the breeding of the herd will be given in our next issue. At the same time, Mr. Gordon will offer a pair of registered Clydesdale mares. Fuller particulars will be found in Gordon & Sons' announcement.

Prizewinners at the Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph.

BEEF CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.—Steer, 2 years and under 3—1, Jas. Rennie & Son; 2, John Brown & Sons; 3, Fried's Sons. Steer, 1 year and under 2—1, Israel Groff; 2 and 3, A. Young; 4, D. Talbot & Son; 5, Jas. Rennie & Sons. Steer, under 1 year—1, W. R. Elliott & Sons; 2, J. W. Sutton; 3, A. Young; 4, Jas. Rennie & Sons; 5, Fried's Sons. Cow or heifer, 3 years or over—1, Andrew D. Schmidt; 2, John Brown & Sons; 3, H. K. Fairbairn; 4, Jas. Leask; 5, Fried's Sons. Heifer, 2 years and under 3—1, James Rennie & Sons; 2, R. Dickieson & Sons; 3, E. Brien & Son. Heifer, under 2 years—1, G. & W. Parkinson; 2, W. R. Elliott & Sons; 3, J. Morgan & Sons. Best Shorthorn steer—Championship, Jas. Rennie & Sons.

HEREFORDS OR ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—Steer or heifer, 2 years and under 3—1, Jas. Bowman; 2, John A. Govenlock; 3, F. W. Stone Stock Co. Steer or heifer, 1 year and under 2—1, R. G. Penhall; 2, Jas. Bowman; 3, Samuel Young; 4, John A. Govenlock; 5, F. W. Stone Stock Co. Steer or heifer, under 1 year—1, John A. Govenlock; 2, H. MacDougall; 3, R. I. Penhall; 4, Jas. Bowman; 5, Jas. Bowman. Cow or heifer, 2 years and over—1, F. W. Stone Stock Co; 2, Samuel Young; 3, Samuel Young; 4, F. W. Stone Stock Co.; 5, Jas. Bowman.

GALLOWAYS OR DEVONS.—Steer or heifer, 2 years and under 3—1, C. C. Rudd. Steer or heifer, 1 year and under 2—1, C. C. Rudd; 2 and 3, D. McCrae. Steer or heifer, under 1 year—1, C. C. Rudd; 2 and 3, D. McCrae. Cow or heifer, 3 years and over—1, D. McCrae; 2, C. C. Rudd.

GRADES OR CROSSES.—Steer, 2 years and under 3—1, Jas. Leask; 2, Michael Wolfe. Steer, 1 year and under 2—1, James McCallum; 2, Jas. Leask; 3, John Elliott; 4, G. & W. Parkinson; 5, John Dickieson. Steer, under 1 year—1, Israel Groff; 2, Peter Stewart; 3, Jas. Watson; 4, G. & W. Parkinson; 5, H. McDougall. Cow or heifer, 3 years or over—1, J. O. Pickard; 2, Jas. Leask. Heifer, 2 years and under 3—1, Jas. Leask; 2, John Brown & Sons; 3, Jas. Rennie & Sons; 4, Samuel Young; 5, J. O. Pickard. Heifer, under 2 years—1, Jas. Leask; 2, Andrew Aitchison; 3, Robert Dawson; 4, R. W. McKinnon; 5, John Brown & Sons.

THREE EXPORT STEERS.—1, John Brown & Sons; 2, Jas. Rennie & Sons; 3, Jas. Leask; 4, John Brown & Sons; 5, G. B. Wood.

GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP, best animal in beef-cattle department—1, James Rennie & Son.

BEST PAIR FAT CATTLE, any age, breed, grade or cross—1, Jas. Rennie & Son; 2, Jas. Leask; 3, John Brown & Sons.

FOR BEST EXPORT STEER, sterling silver cup—1, John Brown & Sons.

GRADE STEER OR HEIFER, any age, sired by pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus—1, John Brown & Son; 2, R. W. McKinnon; 3, John Brown & Son.

STEER OR HEIFER, any age, either pure-bred Hereford or grade, sired by registered Hereford bull—1, R. I. Penhall; 2, John Brown & Son; 3, John Brown & Son.

GRADE STEER OR HEIFER, fed in County Wellington, owned by exhibitor at least three months previous to show, silver medal—1, John Elliott.

GRADE STEER, sired by pure-bred Shorthorn bull—1, Jas. Leask; 2, James McCallum; 3, Jas. Leask.

SHEEP.

COTSWOLDS.—Ewe, under 1 year—1, Snell & Lyons; 2, S. Bailey; 3, E. Brien & Sons; 4, Snell & Lyons; 5, E. F. Park. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 2, E. Brien & Sons; 3 and 4, B. Bailey; 5, E. F. Park. Wether, under 1 year—1, E. Brien & Sons; 2, S. Bailey; 3, E. Brien & Sons; 4, Snell & Lyons; 5, E. Brien & Sons. Three ewes, under 1 year—1, E. Brien & Sons; 2, S. Bailey; 3, E. F. Park. Three ewes, under 1 year—1, Snell & Lyons; 2, S. Bailey; 3, E. Brien & Sons; 4, E. F. Park.

LEICESTERS.—Ewe, under 1 year—1, Hastings Bros; 2, A. W. Whitelaw; 3, A. W. Whitelaw; 4, A. W. Whitelaw; 5, G. & W. Parkinson. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1, Hastings Bros; 2, A. W. Whitelaw; 3, Jno. Kelly; 4, Jno. Orr; 5, Hastings Bros.

Bros. Wether, under 1 year—1, G. & W. Parkinson; 2, Jno. Kelly; 3, Jno. Orr; 4, A. W. Smith; 5, Hastings Bros. Three ewes, under 1 year—1, Jno. Orr; 2, Hastings Bros. Three ewes, under 1 year—1, A. & W. Whitelaw; 2, A. W. Smith; 3, Hastings Bros.; 4, G. & W. Parkinson; 5, J. Orr.

Special for best pen of three ewe lambs—1, G. & W. Parkinson.

LINCOLNS.—L. Parkinson won in all sections of Lincolns without competition.

DORSET HORNS.—Ewe, under 1 year—1, 3 and 4, R. H. Harding; 2, John Hunter; 5, Jas. Robertson & Son. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 3, R. H. Harding; 2, Hastings Bros.; 4 and 5, John Hunter. Wether, under 1 year—1 and 2, R. H. Harding; 3 and 4, Jas. Robertson & Son; 5, John Hunter. Three ewes, under 1 year—1, R. H. Harding; 2, James Robertson & Son; 3 and 4, John Hunter.

OXFORDS.—Ewe, under 1 year—1, J. W. Lee & Son; 2, Wm. Brien & Son; 3, J. W. Lee & Son; 4 and 5, A. Stewart. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1, J. W. Lee & Son; 2, W. E. Wright; 3, J. W. Lee & Son; 4, W. E. Wright; 5, J. W. Lee & Son. Wether, under 1 year—1, 2 and 3, W. E. Wright; 4, J. W. Lee & Son; 5, A. Elliott. Three ewes, under 1 year—1, W. E. Wright; 2, J. W. Lee & Son; 3, A. Elliott. Three ewes, under 1 year—1, J. W. Lee & Son; 2, A. Stewart; 3, Wm. Brien & Son; 4, A. Stewart; 5, J. W. Lee & Son.

Specials.—Yearling wether—1, J. W. Lee & Son; 2 and 3, W. E. Wright. Wether lamb—1, 2 and 3, W. E. Wright. Ewe lamb—1, J. W. Lee & Son; 2, Wm. Brien & Son; 3, J. W. Lee & Son. Pen of three wether lambs—1, W. E. Wright; 2, J. W. Lee & Son; 3, A. Elliott. Pen of three ewe lambs—1, J. W. Lee & Son; 2, A. Stewart; 3, Wm. Brien & Son.

SHROPSHIRE.—Ewe, under 1 year—1, J. Campbell; 2, 3, 4 and 5, W. C. Edwards & Co. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1, 4 and 5, J. Campbell; 2, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 3, Lloyd-Jones Bros. Wether, under 1 year—1, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 2, 4 and 5, J. Campbell; 3, W. E. Wright. Three ewes, under one year—1, J. Campbell; 2, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 3, Lloyd-Jones Bros.; 4, W. E. Wright; 5, J. Campbell. Three ewes, under 1 year—1, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 2, J. Campbell; 3, Lloyd-Jones Bros.; 4, W. D. Monkman; 5, A. Rudell.

Specials.—Wether, 1 year old and under 2—1, J. Campbell; 2, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 3, Lloyd-Jones Bros. Wether, under 1 year old—1, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 2, J. Campbell; 3, W. E. Wright. Three wether lambs—1, J. Campbell; 2, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 3, Lloyd-Jones Bros.

SOUTH-DOWNS.—Ewe, under 1 year—1, 3 and 5, Sir G. A. Drummond; 2 and 4, J. Jackson & Son. Wether, one year and under 2—1 and 2, Sir G. A. Drummond; 3 and 4, J. Jackson & Son. Wether, under 1 year—1, 2 and 3, Sir G. A. Drummond; 4 and 5, Telfer Bros. Three ewes, under 1 year—1 and 2, Sir G. A. Drummond; 3, J. Jackson & Son; 4, Telfer Bros. Three ewes, under 1 year—1, Sir G. A. Drummond; 2, J. Jackson & Son; 3, Telfer Bros. Pen: three ewe lambs, under 1 year, get of 1 ram and bred by exhibitor—1, Sir G. A. Drummond; 2, J. Jackson & Son; 3, Telfer Bros. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 2, Sir G. A. Drummond; 3, J. Jackson & Son. Wether, under 1 year—1, 2 and 3, Sir G. A. Drummond. Pen: three ewes, under 1 year—1 and 2, Sir G. A. Drummond; 3, J. Jackson & Son.

HAMPSHIRE OR SUFFOLK.—Ewe, under 1 year—1 and 2, J. Kelly. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 2, James Bowman. Wether, under 1 year—1, J. Kelly.

GRADES AND CROSSES.—Ewe, 1 year and under 2—1, E. Brien & Sons; 2, Jno. Campbell; 3, E. Brien & Sons. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1, Jno. Campbell; 2, L. Parkinson; 3, Hastings Bros.; 4, Jno. Orr; 5, Hastings Bros. Three ewes, under 1 year—1, Jno. Orr; 2, Jno. Campbell; 3, R. J. Stone; 4, L. Parkinson; 5, Hastings Bros. Wether, under 1 year—1, L. Parkinson; 2, Jno. Orr; 3, Jno. Campbell; 4, Jno. Kelly. Ewe, under 1 year—1, Jno. Orr; 2, Hastings Bros.; 3, Jno. Campbell; 4, L. Parkinson.

(Continued on next page.)



Parkinson; 5, G. & W. Parkinson. Ewe or wether, under 2 years—1, Jno. Campbell; 2, L. Parkinson. Best pen of 4 lambs, any breed, grade or cross—1, Sir G. A. Drummond (Southdowns).

SWINE.

BERKSHIRES.—Barrow, 6 months and under 9—1, John Kelly; 2 and 5, Snell & Lyons; 3, John Kelly; 4, J. S. Cowan. Barrow, under 6 months—1 and 5, Snell & Lyons; 2 and 4, John Kelly; 3, W. J. Rudd. Sow, 9 months and under 15—1 and 2, Douglas Thomson; 3, Snell & Lyons. Sow, 6 months and under 9—1, 3, 4 and 5, D. Thomson; 2, John Kelly. Sow, under 6 months—1 and 3, D. Thomson; 2 and 5, J. S. Cowan; 4, John Kelly. Three pigs, the offspring of one sow, bred by exhibitor—1, D. Thomson; 2 and 4, John Kelly; 3, J. S. Cowan.

YORKSHIRES.—Barrow, 6 months and under 9—1 and 4, J. Featherston & Son; 2 and 3, R. F. Duck & Son. Barrow, under 6 months—1, R. F. Duck & Son; 2, J. Featherston & Son; 3, R. J. Kerr. Sow, 9 months and under 15—1, R. F. Duck & Son; 2, J. Featherston & Son; 3, J. Wilson & Son; 4, R. J. Kerr; 5, J. E. Brethour. Sow, 6 months and under 9—1 and 2, J. E. Brethour; 3 and 4, J. Featherston & Son; 5, R. F. Duck & Son. Sow, under 6 months—1, J. Featherston & Son; 2, 3, 4 and 5, J. E. Brethour; 6, R. F. Duck & Son. Three pigs, the offspring of one sow, bred by exhibitor—1, J. Featherston & Son; 2 and 4, J. E. Brethour; 3, R. F. Duck & Son.

TAMWORTHS.—Barrow, 6 months and under 9—1, 2 and 3, D. Douglas & Son; 4, C. Currie. Barrow, under 6 months—1 and 5, D. Douglas & Son; 2 and 4, C. Currie; 3, A. C. Hallman. Sow, 9 months and under 15—1, 2 and 4, D. Douglas & Son; 3, C. Currie. Sow, 6 months and under 9—1 and 3, D. Douglas & Son; 2, C. Currie; 4, C. Currie; 5, A. C. Hallman. Sow, under 6 months—1, C. Currie; 2 and 3, D. Douglas & Son; 4 and 5, A. C. Hallman. Three pigs, the offspring of one sow, bred by exhibitor—1 and 2, D. Douglas & Son; 3, C. Currie.

CHESTER WHITES.—Barrow, 6 months and under 9—1, D. De Courcy; 2 and 3, W. E. Wright; Barrow, under 6 months—1, D. De Courcy; 2 and 3, W. E. Wright. Sow, 9 months and under 15—1, D. De Courcy; 2, W. E. Wright. Sow, 6 months and under 9—1, W. E. Wright; 2, D. De Courcy; 3, W. E. Wright. Sow, under 6 months—1 and 2, D. De Courcy; 3, W. E. Wright. Three pigs, offspring of one sow, bred by exhibitor—1, D. De Courcy; 2, W. E. Wright.

ANY OTHER BREED, GRADE OR CROSS.—Barrow, 6 months and under 9—1, J. Featherston & Son; 2, H. Koellin; 3, A. E. Hulet; 4, C. Currie. Barrow, under 6 months—1, Snell & Lyons; 2, D. De Courcy; 3, D. Douglas & Son; 4, J. Featherston & Son; 5, Chas. Currie. Sow, 6 months and under 9—1 and 3, Herman Koellin; 2, Alf. E. Hulet; 4, J. Featherston & Son; 5, Chas. Currie. Sow, under 6 months—1 and 2, J. Featherston & Son; 3, Daniel De Courcy; 4, Chas. Currie.

EXPORT BACON HOGS.—Two pure-breds—1 and 5, J. E. Brethour; 2, J. Wilson & Sons; 3, R. F. Duck & Son; 4, R. F. Duck & Son. Two grades or crosses—1, R. F. Duck & Son; 2 and 4, J. Featherston & Son; 3, J. Rennie; 5 and 6, A. E. Hulet. Two best export bacon hogs, any breed—1, J. E. Brethour. Pen of four Wiltshire bacon hogs—1, J. E. Brethour; 2, R. F. Duck & Son.

DRESSED CARCASSES.

CATTLE.—Beef, dressed carcasses, pure-breds—1, Jas. Bowman, Aberdeen-Angus; 2, Jas. Rennie & Son, Shorthorn; 3, A. Young, Shorthorn; 4, W. Elliott & Son; 5, R. J. Penhall. Dressed carcasses, grades or crosses—1, H. McDougall, Aberdeen-Angus; 2, J. Brown & Son; 3, J. McCallum; 4, J. S. Wallace; 5, G. B. Hood.

HOGS.—Dressed carcasses, two pure-breds—1, 3 and 4, J. E. Brethour; 2, J. Wilson & Sons; 5, Chas. Currie. Dressed carcasses, two grades or crosses—1 and 3, J. Featherston & Son; 2 and 5, Jas. Rennie; 4, C. Currie.

Classes 39a and 40.—Specials for bacon hogs. Two best dressed carcasses, any breed—1, J. E. Brethour.

SHEEP.—Cotswold, dressed carcasses, wether, 1 year and under 2—1, S. Bailey; 2 and 3, E. Brien & Sons; 4, S. Bailey.

Dressed carcass, wether, under 1 year—1 and 2, E. Brien & Sons; 3, S. Bailey; 4, E. Park.

Lincoln, dressed carcass, wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 2, L. Parkinson. Dressed carcass, wether, under 1 year—1 and 2, L. Parkinson.

Leicester, dressed carcass, wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 4, A. & W. Whitelaw; 2, A. W. Smith; 3, J. Kelly. Dressed carcass, wether, under 1 year—1, Hastings Brcs.; 2 and 3, John Orr.

Oxford, dressed carcass, wether, 1 year and under 2—1, A. Elliott; 2 and 4, W. E. Wright; 3, E. Brien & Sons; 5, J. W. Lee & Sons. Dressed carcass, wether, under 1 year—1 and 2, W. E. Wright; 3, J. W. Lee & Sons; 4 and 5, A. Elliott.

Shropshire, dressed carcass, wether, 1 year and under 2—1, W. D. Monkman; 2, R. Gibson; 3, W. E. Wright; 4, Lloyd-Jones Bros.; 5, W. C. Edwards & Co. Dressed carcass, wether, under 1 year—1 and 4, W. E. Wright; 2, Lloyd-Jones Bros.; 3, A. G. H. Luxton; 5, John Campbell.

Southdown, dressed carcass, wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 2, John Jackson. Wether, under 1 year—1 and 2, J. Jackson.

Dorset, dressed carcass, wether, 1 year and under 2—1, R. H. Harding; 2, A. G. H. Luxton; 3, A. G. H. Luxton; 4, J. Hunter. Wether, under 1 year—1, J. Hunter; 2, R. H. Harding; 3, Jas. Robertson.

Grade or cross, dressed carcass, wether, 1 year and under 2—1, E. Brien & Sons; 2 and 3, A. Rudell; 4, W. E. Wright. Wether, under 1 year—1, R. Gibson; 2, J. Campbell; 3, W. E. Wright; 4, Lloyd-Jones Bros.

Dairy Notes.

(Ottawa Correspondence.)

Dairy Commissioner Ruddick was in Washington last week attending a meeting of the American Warehousemen's Association. While in the American capital, Mr. Ruddick visited the American Department of Agriculture and met many of the officials who are interested in work similar to that in which Mr. Ruddick is engaged. He was shown every courtesy by Secretary Wilson, and given every facility for securing information. Mr. Ruddick greatly appreciates the kindness shown by the officials across the line.

Mr. Ruddick has received reports from a number of the proprietors of cheese factories where cool-curing rooms modelled after those introduced by the Government were in use during the past season. These factories on the average for the season were able to pay from four to five cents per hundred more for the milk taken in than the other factories in the district where they are located. Mr. Ruddick has been much encouraged in his work by these reports, which go to show that the establishment of cool-curing rooms will benefit the cheese trade of Canada to a very appreciable extent.

Rural Teachers.

(Ottawa Correspondence.)

At a recent Farmers' Institute meeting in Eastern Ontario, Mr. T. A. Craig, Inspector of public schools for Grenville County, gave an address on the teacher problem in the rural schools of Canada. He laid strong emphasis on the point that although the rural municipalities were contributing largely to the support of the educational institutions of the country, the rural schools had the poorest class of teachers. This condition of affairs, Mr. Craig asserted, was mainly due to the short-sighted policy of a large number of the trustees of the rural schools. He quoted statistics showing that 96 per cent. of the third-class teachers in the Province were engaged in the rural schools, and only 4 per cent. in the cities. About 37 of the first-class teachers and 50 per cent. of the second-class teachers were also employed in the rural schools. The fact that so many poor teachers were employed in the rural schools was mainly due to the fact that the salaries paid teachers in the country were lower than those paid in the cities and towns. Mr. Craig urged that country school teachers be paid better wages. Qualified teachers could only be secured by taking this move.

Don't Read This! Now you are doing just what we asked you not to do. We knew you would. People are so contrary nowadays. They seem to do it for spite. However, since you have started, we are going to tell you something; confidentially, remember. We wouldn't let it get out for anything. During a spell of weakness we announced some time ago that we would refund the money to any new subscriber who, at the end of the year, is not satisfied with THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE. Refund the money? Why, it's preposterous! However, we always keep our promises, even though they may seem rash, so read our offer to Club Raisers on the inside page of front cover, and if you realize a good thing when you see it, Get Busy! BUT DON'T TELL ANYBODY.

EYE SIGHT BY MAIL. Glasses correctly fitted to relieve headaches and eye-strain. Satisfaction guaranteed. We are Specialists. Write for Booklet. MARTER OPTICAL CO., Post Office N., New York City.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE OF PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS. In steam-heated Sale Pavilion, Rockland, Ont. Wednesday, January 10, 1906. Twenty-six young bulls and 96 young heifers of highest individuality and pedigree. For catalogues apply to W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Rockland, Ont. For Sale—Three Shorthorn bulls, two 20 months and one 9 months. Trumvir (imp.) heads the herd. DAVID CLOW, Whitechurch P.O. and Station.

PERCENTAGE OF ALIEN BLOOD. A Guelph correspondent writes: "In your issue of Nov. 30th, last, page 1707, I find an answer to my question re pedigree of Shire horse, Wellington Boy No. 13021, which is, in my opinion, to say the least, of a rather ambiguous nature, for the following reason: Either the Shire Studbook is not authentic, or we have to take the ipse dixit of anyone who chooses to make assertions. If the Shire Studbook is not reliable, what use is it? Are the Shire breeders to have Mr. Trotter as a revisor of the pedigrees of their studs? One remark I must make whilst on this topic, viz., I have yet to learn that the pedigrees of the Shire breed of horses require a second studbook as some others have. All this blow on the part of 'Scotland Yet,' with regard to the pedigree of Dunsmore Fuchsia, reminds me of a Devonshire man who asked the winner of a first prize in a grade class of fat steers how his beast was bred? Mr. Brown, who owned the beast, replied: 'He is a Durham all but one-eighth, and that is Devon.' Whereon the Devonshire man exclaimed: 'And that eighth gave your beast the first prize.' And it looks to me as if the 64th part would, in the eyes of some give the first to their pets. But there is no Clyde in Wellington Boy."

GOSSIP. AN IMPORTANT SHORTHORN SALE. Owing to the death of his wife, Mr. Robert E. Johnston, of Pickering, Ont., eldest son of Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, advertises that on Jan. 19th, 1906, he will sell by auction his entire herd of Shorthorn cattle, a few registered Clydesdale mares, the work horses of the farm, the implements, and a quantity of seed grain, hay, roots and household furniture, as he is giving up the farm. The Shorthorn herd is composed entirely of imported Scotch-bred cattle and Canadian-bred animals, directly descended from imported stock, representing some of the best Scotch families, high-class imported sires having been used continuously. The herd numbers 32 head, 23 of which are females and 9 young bulls, three of which are imported, and the others sired by imported bulls, and some of them out of imported dams. This sale offers an exceptionally favorable opportunity to secure high-class cattle at the buyer's own price, as we are assured they will be sold without reserve. The Clydesdale mares are said to be a very useful lot, and should be well worth looking after now that horses are so much in demand. Parties interested should look up the advertisement, write for the catalogue, and watch these columns for further reference to the sale next week. Mr. Johnston's farm is convenient to Pickering Station, on the G. T. R., 20 miles east of Toronto, and conveyances will meet the morning trains on the day of sale.

Messrs. J. Crouch & Sons, La Fayette, Indiana, advertise in this issue Oldenburg German Coach, Percheron and Belgian stallions for sale. This firm claims to have imported over 400 stallions of these breeds in the last 19 months. They are in a position to suit anyone wanting a horse of either of these breeds, and their experience should ensure their being first-class judges of these classes of horses. Note their advertisement, and write them for prices, etc.

Mr. David Clow, Whitechurch, Ont., advertises for sale three young Shorthorn bulls, one nine months and the others twenty months old.

## Weight is Money

GIVE

### WORTHINGTON'S STOCK TONIC

a systematic trial, and you will find the weight of your stock greatly increased, which means more money to the stock-raiser. It is not a drug, but a regular system tonic, protecting your animals against disease and correcting disorders of stomach, liver and kidneys. Hundreds of customers testify that

**IT PAYS TO FEED WORTHINGTON'S STOCK TONIC**

IT WILL PAY YOU TO GET A SAMPLE PAIL.

50-lb. pails, \$2.75; 25-lb. pails, \$1.50; and 50c. boxes.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will pay freight on 50 lbs. of Tonic.

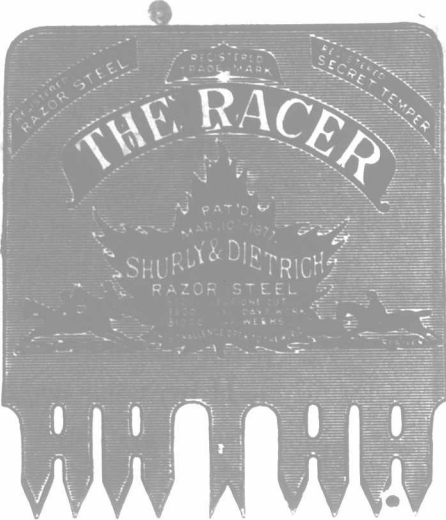
MANUFACTURED BY

**BOGARDUS & COMPANY, Box 684, Chemists, GUELPH.**

### THE RAZOR STEEL, SECRET TEMPER, CROSS-CUT SAW.

We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge, and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw to cut fast "must hold a keen cutting edge." This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves. These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than saws now made perfect taper from tooth to back. Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home, and try them, and keep the one you like best. Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now braided silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand. It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less, and lose 25 cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work. Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American saws. Manufactured only by

**SHURLY & DIETRICH, GALT, ONT.**



### LaFayette Stock Farm

J. Crouch & Son, Proprietors.

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

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



### INNIS & PROUSE

New importation of **CLYDESDALE STALLIONS** represent such noted blood as: Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Sir Everard, Up-to-time, Pride of Blacon, The Dean, Prince Fauntleroy and Lord Stewart. They were selected with great care, combine size and quality. They are an A1 lot. 21 head to choose from.

INNIS & PROUSE, Woodstock and Ingersoll.

### HODGKINSON & TISDALE

Breeders of High-Class Clydesdales and Hackneys

BEAVERTON, ONT.

Our present stock of mares and fillies are the best lot we ever had together. Among them are championship, first, second and third prize-winners at Toronto. Our prices are consistent with quality. We have something that will suit you.

BEAVERTON P. O. & STATION. Long Distance Telephone.



### If You Want to Buy or Sell

a Farm Try an "Ad." in Our "Want and For Sale Column." Always Sure to Bring Results.

Address: Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

## GRAHAM BROTHERS

"CAIRNBROGIE," CLAREMONT

Importers of :: HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES

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

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### CHILDREN FOR ADOPTION.

Kindly send me names of homes in Ontario where I could get a girl, between 10 and 12, stout built, for farm, to do light work and go to school. There are just myself and husband.

Ans.—Apply Protestant Orphans' Home, Mt. Hope Orphanage, or Mr. Joseph Sanders, Children's Shelter, London, Ont.; or J. J. Kelso, Supt. Neglected Children Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont., mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate."

#### BULL NOT FEEDING

I have a bull about a year old, which, after weaning him at ten months old, went off his feed—was constipated—and I cannot get him to feed again. He is all right in bowels now, as I dosed him for that with linsed oil, and now I give him linsed meal scalded with new milk to thin and bottle into him twice a day.

A. G. J.

Ans.—We can only advise coaxing his appetite with good light food, such as Well-cured clover hay, sliced roots and a mixture of bran and chopped oats, feeding only as much as he will clean up each time. If he refuses to eat, we would continue drenching him with milk and oatmeal gruel, adding a teaspoonful of ground gentian root daily to tone up the stomach.

#### HOLIDAYS WANTED.

I am a young man who has worked on the farm for ten years, and doing stock feeding and chores, consequently I am good at them, and no matter where I go I am always put at stock feeding. I always take great interest in my work, and every man I have worked for yet has always kept me tied down, so that I get but few holidays, and no time to myself on Sundays. Now, have I not a right to every holiday in the year, and every other Sunday?

Ont.

Ans.—Yes, but subject to the necessary "choring," unless you have an agreement with your employer to the contrary. We have observed that young men, and old ones too, who are perpetually worrying themselves about holidays are not the ones who make the best headway in the world.

#### CEMENT BLOCKS, CONCRETE OR BRICKS?

I am putting a basement under an old barn.

1. Would like to know if concrete hollow blocks are preferable to solid concrete or brick?
  2. Which of the two first would be cheapest, where gravel could be laid down at \$3.00 per cord?
  3. How much gravel would be required per 100 cubic feet of wall if blocks were used, and what proportion of cement would be required?
  4. Would blocks be frostproof if used for root cellar under approach?
- Middlesex Co. R. C. A.
- Ans.—1 and 2. Cement blocks make a good-looking and dry wall, but are a good deal more expensive, and not so strong.
3. About 90 cubic feet of gravel. Cement ought to be for blocks in the proportion of one to six.
4. Probably they would be as long as cellar was full.
- T. B.

"Hullo, Geordie," said a North countryman, on meeting a friend, "where ha'e ye been this while back?"

"Man," answered Geordie, "did ye no' know I was laid down wi' that trouble they call influenza?"

"No, man, I didn't hear o't; and what kin' o' trouble is it?"

"Well, I can hardly explain," said Geordie; "bit after yer getting letter ye feel lazy like; in fact, ye don't feel inclined to do anything."

"Do ye tell me that? Well I've been troubled that way this last twenty years, and couldn't find a name for it."

### Tobacco Habit.

Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price \$2.

### Liquor Habit.

Marvellous results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a cure certain.

Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge street, Toronto, Canada.

### NEW IMPORTATION

I have landed one of the best importations of

**CLYDESDALES, SHIRES and HACKNEY STALLIONS,**



males and fillies ever landed in America. They are got by such sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Up-to-Time, Marcellus, Pride of Blacon and others, Scotland's greatest sires. Mares and fillies all bred in Scotland to the best sire obtainable. Have size and quantity, and I am offering these at just one half less than other importations are asking for theirs. For full particulars write

**DUGALD ROSS, Streetsville, Ontario.**



### ACCIDENTS will happen. The colts will get hurt. Any Soft Inflamed Bunch can be removed in a pleasing manner with

### ABSORBINE

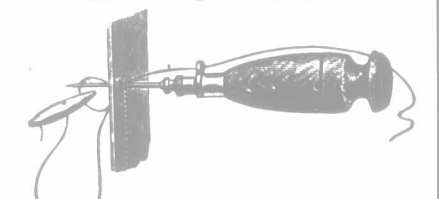
No blister. No hair gone. Comfort for the horse. Profit for you. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 4-B free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 bottle. Removes the black and blue from a bruise at once. Stop Toothache, Reduce Swellings. Genuine manufactured only by

W. F. Young, P. D. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

### MEND YOUR OWN BOOTS, HARNESS, ETC.

"AWL-U-WANT."



Inquire of Hardware Merchants in Your Town. Selling Price, 50c. each.

### "Champion Evaporators"

Over 65,000 Evaporators were sold throughout the maple belts of Canada and the United States. We sell more than the combined output of all other manufacturers of maple syrup Evaporators. Write us at once, stating the number of trees you intend tapping next spring, and we will quote you prices on an outfit suitable for your requirements.



THE GRIMM MFG. CO.

58 Wellington St. MONTREAL.

### I WILL SELL BELVOIR

300 ACRES, one of the very best farms in Ontario. 100 acres arable, average yield of wheat for 20 years, 36 bushels. 200 pasture and bush; 150 acres on the noted Delaware Plains, irrigated spring and occasionally fall, nearly surrounded by River Thames. Good fishing and shooting. The house is large and very substantially built. For further particulars address,

**RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont.**

My motto: "The Best is None too Good." Imported and home-bred Clydesdale and Shire Horses, Scotch Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep.

A choice lot of reg. fillies and Shorthorn calves to choose from. Our stock exhibited have won the highest honors at the largest shows in America.

WESTON P.O., C.P.R. and G.T.R. 10 miles west Toronto. Telephone at house and farm.

**J. M. GARDHOUSE.**

Will Cheese at 12 1/2c. and Butter at 25c. why not

### Buy a Holstein Bull

and Improve Your Dairy Herd? I have them Right in Breeding, Right in Quality, Right in Price. Order early if you want one.

**G. W. CLEMENS, ST. GEORGE, ONT**

**Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm**  
Bushnell, Illinois,

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

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

BRANCHES: LONDON, ONTARIO, and MOSCOW, IDAHO.

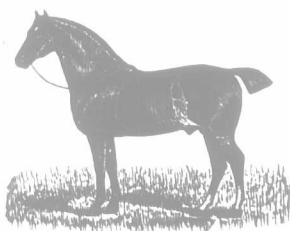
**TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM**  
Bushnell, Illinois.



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

Have just arrived, Aug. 16, 1905, from Great Britain and France with our new importation of high-class stallions, many of them prizewinners in their native lands, bred by the best breeders. The Percherons are large blocky fellows, 3 to 5 years old, descendants of such noted champions as Brilliant, Besique and Romulus. Blacks and dark dapple greys, weighing from 1,500 to 2,100 lbs., with the right kind of legs and feet, and can go like trotters. We personally selected every horse ourselves, using extraordinary caution to select nothing but good sound Hackneys and Clydes are also of the best breeding, some of them prizewinners in England, Ireland and Paris. We will sell you a better stallion for less money than any other importers in America, with a guarantee as good as gold. Intending purchasers should visit our stables before buying elsewhere. Inspect our stock and get our prices. Terms made to suit purchasers.  
Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, Ont. 82 miles S.W. of Toronto, on G.T.R. & Wabash

**Hackneys and Clydesdales**

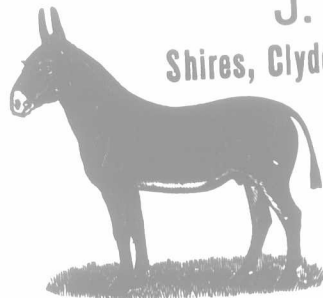


From such noted champions as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Marcellus, Macgregor, Baron's Fashion and Lord Lothian, etc. Inspection invited.

For fuller description and prices write:

**T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.**

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

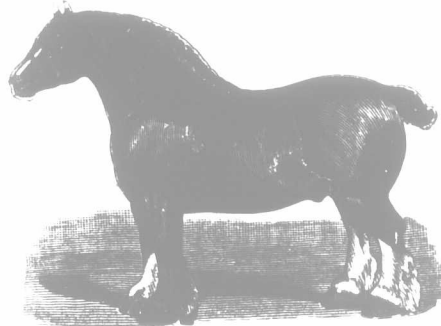


My latest importation includes 45 head of Shire stallions and fillies, Clyde stallions and fillies, Hackney and Percheron stallions and Spanish Jacks, many of them prizewinners in England, Scotland and France. This is a gilt-edged lot and the best we ever imported, combining size and quality.

Stables at WESTON, ONT. Telephone connection.

**J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor.**

**Clydesdales and Hackneys**



DALGETY BROS., Dundee, Scotland, and London, Ont., have on hand just now at their stables, London, Ont., a choice selection of above, including several prizewinners in this country and Scotland. All combining size and quality. Come and see them.

**JAMES DALGETY, Glencoe, Ont.**

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**TURNIP MEASURE.**

1. Would you please give the cubical contents of 60 lbs. of turnips?
2. If the same bulk that makes 100 bushels of grain does not constitute 100 bushels of turnips by weight, why is the weight not suited to the measure as is the case with other commodities?

AUCTIONEER.

- Ans.—1. We could only do so approximately; probably about one-quarter more than 60 lbs. of wheat.
2. Turnips are measured by the heaped bushel, wheat by the level stroke.

**CEMENT-CONCRETE VENEER.**

1. Would you give directions through the "Farmer's Advocate" how to veneer a house with concrete? How many square feet 4 inches thick will a barrel of Portland cement do?
2. Would it be better to have the wall grooved, in imitation of stone, or would it do to paint stripes on it?
3. Could small stones be used, and if they were placed one inch from the outside of wall, would it make any difference if they touched the sheeting of house?
4. Can side walls of house be finished to the top, as the eave extends down about eighteen inches?
5. How much material would be required for three thousand square feet of surface, four inches thick?
6. What is the proper proportion of cement and gravel?
7. Is there any difference in the proportion of cement and gravel used in veneering, and in building a foundation?
8. Is ten inches thick enough for a kitchen foundation?

J. M.

- Renfrew Co.
- Ans.—1. From 60 to 80 square feet, according to the strength of the mixture.
2. It would look better grooved.
3. Certainly, and they might without harm touch the sheeting.
4. It might be necessary to finish the top with the trowel.
5. About 40 cubic yards of gravel and 40 to 50 barrels of cement.
- 6 and 7. The proportion varies according to fineness of gravel or sand. For fine surface work, one part of cement to two of sand is used, while for walls, if gravel is coarse, one to twelve is thought by some sufficient.
8. Quite thick enough.

T. B.

**CEMENT BLOCKS.**

1. Have any "Farmer's Advocate" readers had experience with hollow cement blocks as a basement for a barn?
2. How are they giving satisfaction?
3. Which is the best wall, cement blocks or stone or concrete, for a basement for a barn?
4. How many cubic yards of gravel and how many barrels of cement would it take to make 1,000 blocks 9 in. high, 10 in. thick, and 20 in. long?
5. Would a 10-inch wall be thick enough for a basement for a barn 40 ft. by 70 ft.?
6. Which would be the best kind of gravel to use, coarse gravel and sand in it, or nice fine gravel?
7. And in what proportion should cement and gravel be for the hollow cement blocks?
8. Which is the best kind of cement to use?

SUBSCRIBER.

Wentworth Co.

Ans.—1, 2 and 3. We know of barn foundations built the past summer of cement blocks, and there is no question that they make a fine-looking and warm wall. One farmer, whose barn, unfortunately, was burned shortly after completion, found that every block in foundation wall had been cracked by heat, and on rebuilding put up a solid concrete wall one foot thick. He found that it cost very little more than half what the first wall had done, all the labor except hauling gravel being paid for in both cases.

- 4 and 7. If mixed in the proportion of one of Portland cement to six of gravel, which is about right, about 35 cubic yards of gravel and 50 barrels of cement would be required.
5. It would do, though a little thicker would be better.
6. Sifted gravel, with nothing larger than a grain of wheat, is what is used.
8. In cement, as in most articles, the best is the most economical.

T. B.

**Horse Owners! Use**

**GOMBAULT'S**  
**Caustic**  
**Balsam**

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

**Shire Horses**



We breed the very best and soundest, which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor overfeeding for showing purposes. Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have.

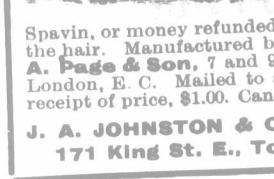
No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool landing stage. Correspondence invited.

Station: Althorp Park, L. & N.-W. Ry.

**JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS,**  
Holdenby, Northampton, England

**DR. PAGE'S**  
**ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE**

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by **Dr. Fredrick A. Page & Son**, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: **J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists,** 171 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.



**The Repository**

**BURNS & SHEPPARD, Props.**



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., Toronto

Auction Sales of

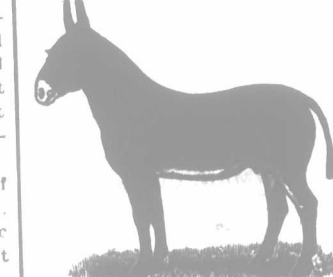
Horses, Carriages, Suggies, Harness, etc., every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock.

Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted.

Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

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

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



Specialty made of forming companies, if desired.

**W. R. GRAHAM, Box 38, Kincardine, Ont.**

WATCH FOR MR. THOS. MERCER'S new importation of Clydesdales, Shires and Hackneys, on his return in January from Scotland. Address: **THOS. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.**

## "Clarke's" Mitts

Clarke's mitts are made from the best hides and skins, tanned in our own tannery and finished in our own factory.

Our celebrated "Horsehide" mitts are made from genuine horsehide—not cowhide, which is found in most mitts, and called horsehide. This mitt is soft, tough, pliable, neat-fitting, warm, heat and wet-proof, and will stand more hard wear than any other mitt made.

We also make mitts from Peccary hog, which is one of the toughest leathers that it is possible to tan; muleskin, buck, elk, sheep, and all other leathers suitable for mitts. Every mitt is branded, so that you know exactly what you are buying.

Sold by enterprising dealers everywhere.

Write for our catalogue. It's free.

**A. R. Clarke & Co., Limited** Toronto Canada

Tanners and makers of all kinds of leather gloves, mitts, moccasins, etc., for outdoor hard wear.



**THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS**  
Imp. Onward in service. Six choice bulls of serviceable age; this includes 4 2-year-olds, all of the blocky, heavy type, at prices that will move them. We can yet spare some cows and heifers.  
**O'NEIL BROS.,** Southgate, Ont.  
Iderton Sta., L. H. & B.; Lucan Sta., G. T. R.

**Broxwood Herefords**  
Young bulls for sale from 6 to 18 months old, all from imported sire and dams, prizewinning stock at Royal and leading English shows.  
**R. J. Penhall, Nover P. O., Ont.**

**HEREFORD CATTLE FOR SALE.**  
A number of nice young bulls, from 6 to 24 months old, low-down, beefy fellows. At rock-bottom prices.  
**W. BENNETT,** Box 428, Chatham, Ont.

**FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS**  
Four bulls from 8 to 12 months old; prizewinners and from prizewinning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals, for sale.  
**JOHN A. GOVENLOCK,** Forest Sta. and P.O.

**HEREFORDS**—We are now offering a few thick, smooth young bulls and a number of females—a low-down, even, beefy lot. If in want of something extra good, correspond with us. We can please you.  
**J. A. LOVERING Coldwater P.O. and Sta.**

**FOR SALE!**  
To avoid inbreeding I will sell my three-year-old Hereford stock bull, Keep On—1361—Splendid stock-getter and repeated prizewinner at the Western Fair.  
**THOS SKIPPON, Hyde Park, Ontario.**

**THE GLENGARRY HERD OF ABERDEEN ANGUS**  
Alton, Ontario.  
Has for sale 3 of the choicest bull calves ever offered by any breeder. They won everything at the fall shows—never been beaten—and their quality has been pronounced by judges as unsurpassed; also females all ages. All by imported Black Bird sire. Would be pleased to hear from persons requiring such stock. Prices and terms to suit purchasers. All stock American registered.  
**GEO. DAVIS, Alton, Ont.**

We are offering Aberdeen-Angus show stock. One offering Aberdeen-Angus yearling bull, two bull calves and one yearling heifer that won first last year at Toronto, London and Guelph; also Fat-stock Show.  
**JAS. BOWMAN, Guelph, Ont.**

**Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Chester White Hogs.**  
Principal prizewinners at Ottawa and Sherbrooke. Breeding stock and young things for sale. Write for prices.  
**A. G. SPAFFORD, Compton, Que.**

**Shorthorns For Sale**—Two choice red yearling bulls, from imported sire and dams; also females of all ages. Scotland's Fame (imp.) at head of herd.  
**ALEX. BURNS, Rockwood P.O. and Station, G. T. R.**

**BELMAR PARO SHORTHORNS**  
Bulls in service: Merryman, imp. (77963) = 33075 =; Pride of Windsor, imp. (Vol. 50) = 50071 =; Nonpareil Archer, imp. (81778) = 45902 =. Our females have been carefully selected and are of the best Scotch breeding, many of them imported.  
Address correspondence to  
**PETER WHITE, Jr., Pembroke, Ont.**

**SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.**  
Present offerings: 4 choice young bulls 9 to 14 months; also a few good heifers, Lincolns, descended from the best English flocks.  
**JOHN LEE & SONS,** Highgate, Ont.  
40 miles west St. Thomas, on M.C.R.R. & P.M. Ry.

**PLEASANT VALLEY HERD SHORTHORNS**  
Headed by imp. Old Lancaster. Young stock for sale. For particulars, write or come and see.  
Visitors met at station, Moffat, C. P. R., 1/2 mile, or Guelph, G. T. R., 11 miles.  
**GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat, Ont.**

**KENWOOD STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS.**  
Headed by (Imp.) Jilt Victor = 45187 =, 10 grand young bulls; also heifers; from imp. and home-bred cows, for sale. Choice Lincoln sheep; Berkshire and Tamworth hogs offered.  
**HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co.**

**3 Shorthorn Bulls 3**  
For sale immediately. Sire, Prince Gloster 40998.  
**WM. D. DYER, Columbus, Ont.**  
Stations: Myrtle, C.P.R. Brooklin, G.T.R.  
**CLOVER LEA STOCK FARM**

**SHORTHORNS**  
Imp. Golden Cross at head of herd. 6 young bulls, three reds and three roans, from six to twelve months old. Parties wishing to visit the herd will be met at Ripley station and returned.  
**R. H. REID,** Ripley Sta., G.T.R. Pine River, Ont.

**SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS**  
Five choice young bulls, 8 to 12 months; also four heifers.  
**W. H. WALLACE,** Woodland Farm, Mt. Forest, Ont.

**BOWHILL SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS**  
The roan yearling bulls that I imported in Aug. now for sale. Smooth, even, good size, and good individuals; also a few good home-bred bulls and females. Come and see them.  
**GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Teeswater, Ont.** Mildmay, G.T.R. Teeswater, C.P.R.

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

## Glengarry School Days.

Continued from our Home Magazine Department.

"Hush, William John," said the mother to the eldest son, "you mustn't tease Hughie. And it's no good to be saying such things, even in fun, to boys like Thomas and Hughie."

"That's true, mother, for they're rather fierce already."

"Indeed, they are not that. And I am sure they will do nothing that will shame their parents."

To this Hughie made no reply. It was no easy matter to harmonize the thought of his parents with the exploit of ejecting the master from the school, so he only said good night, and went off with the silent Thomas to bed. But in the visions of his head which haunted him the night long, racing horses and little girls with tossing curls and twinkling feet were strangely mingled with wild conflicts with the new master; and it seemed to him that he had hardly dropped off to sleep, when he was awake again to see Thomas standing beside him with a candle in his hand, announcing that breakfast was ready.

"Have you been out to the stable?" he eagerly inquired, and Thomas nodded. In great disappointment and a little shamefacedly he made his appearance at the breakfast-table.

It seemed to Hughie as if it must still be the night before, for it was quite dark outside. He had never had breakfast by candle-light before in his life, and he felt as if it all were still a part of his dreams, until he found himself sitting beside Billy Jack on a load of saw-logs, waving good-bye to the group at the door, the old man, whose face in the gray morning light had resumed its wonted severe look, the quiet, little dark-faced woman, smiling kindly at him and bidding him come again, and the little maid at her side with the dark ringlets, who glanced at him from behind the shelter of her mother's skirts, with sly boldness.

As Hughie was saying his good-byes, he was thinking most of the twinkling feet and the tossing curls, and so he added to his farewells, "Good-bye, Jessac. I'm going to learn that reel from you some day," and then, turning about, he straightway forgot all about her and her reel, for Billy Jack's horses were pawing to be off, and rolling their solemn heads, while their breath rose in white clouds above their heads, wreathing their manes in hoary rime.

"Git-up, lads," said Billy Jack, hauling his lines taut and flourishing his whip. The bays straightened their backs, hung for a few moments on their tugs, for the load had frozen fast during the night, and then moved off at a smart trot, the bells solemnly booming out, and the sleighs creaking over the frosty snow.

"Man!" said Hughie, enthusiastically, "I wish I could draw logs all winter."

"It's not too bad a job on a day like this," assented Billy Jack. And indeed, any one might envy him the work on such a morning. Over the treetops the rays of the sun were beginning to shoot their rosy darts up into the sky, and to flood the clearing with light that sparkled and shimmered upon the frost particles, glittering upon the glorifying snow and trees, and even the stumps and fences. Around the clearing stood the forest, dark and still except for the frost reports that now and then rang out like pistol shots. To Hughie, the early morning invested the forest with a new beauty and a new wonder. The dim light of the dawning day deepened the silence, so that involuntarily he hushed his voice in speaking, and the dejected roll of the sleigh-bells seemed to smite upon

(Continued on next page)

## To Enliven the Liver

KIDNEYS AND BOWELS—TO PREVENT DISEASE BY CLEANSING THE SYSTEM—YOU MUST USE

## DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

There's a need in every home of a medicine that will promptly cure biliousness, kidney derangements and constipation.

A medicine that by cleansing the filtering and excretory organs will remove all poisonous waste matter, and by so doing prevent fevers, colds and such deadly diseases as dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease.

No medicine satisfies this need so well as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

This is no idle boast, but an absolute fact that is backed up by the testimony of a hundred thousand homes.

The reputation of Dr. A. W. Chase as author and physician is the guarantee which first made this great medicine popular.

Now, it stands on its record of cures—a record which has seldom, if ever, been paralleled in the history of medicine.

As a treatment for backaches, headaches, indigestion, aching limbs, liver derangements, kidney disorders and constipation, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are prompt, thorough and effective.

Once their merit is tested they are kept in the house and relied on in cases of emergency. By keeping the liver active and the bowels regular, they positively prevent serious disease.

One pill a dose; 25c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Dr. Chase's Backache Plaster promptly eradicates pain, and may be used on any part of the body.

## GREENGILL HERD

## SHORTHORNS

We are now offering for sale 12 bull calves, 2 yearling bulls and high-class females, all ages, at moderate prices. The herd is headed by the great breeding bull (Imp.) Lord Roseberry.

**R. MITCHELL & SONS,** Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington Junc. Sta.

## Scotch Shorthorns SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

4 yearling bulls.  
12 young bulls, 8 to 13 months, all from imp. sires and dams.  
30 heifers under 3 years old.  
40 breeding ewes, 20 ewe lambs and 20 ram lambs.  
3 imp. Yorkshire brood sows.  
Prices easy for quick sales.

**W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.**  
Burlington Jet. Sta. Long-distance telephone in house.

## HILLVIEW STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES and COTSWOLDS

Present offerings: Choice young bulls and heifers. Also a few good young cows. Apply to **JOHN E. DISNEY & SON, Greenwood, Ont.** Stations: Claremont, C.P.R.; Pickering, G.T.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.

## 1864 + HILLHURST FARM + 1905 SHORTHORN CATTLE

Herd of thirty. Stock bull:  
Broad Scotch = 46315 =  
Scottish Hero { Scottish Archer (59893),  
Missie 134th, by William of Orange.  
Butterfly 49th { Prince Horace, bred by W. S. Marr,  
Butterfly 46th (Sittyton Butterfly).

**JAS. A. COCHRANE, Compton, P.Q.**  
**R. A. & J. A. WATT, SALEM P.O.**  
Emiles north of Guelph, on the G.T.R. & C.P.R. Two trains daily each way.

This season's offering comprises ten young bulls and an equal number of heifers, richly bred in the best of Scotch blood.  
Prices reasonable.

## STYLISH SHORTHORN BULL

15 months old, above average size, dark roan and good fleshy fellow; sire and dam both imported. This bull will do credit to any herd. Will sell him right.  
**JAS. COWAN, Seaforth, Ont.**



Frosty, snowy or sloppy weather means cold, wet feet, chilblains and misery, unless your feet are protected by **ARMOUR CLAD** Lumberman's and Boots.

Weather and waterproof, comfortable, and made to stand any wear. All styles.

"The mark of quality" on the genuine



**CLEAR SPRING SHORTHORNS.**

Imp Spicy Broadheads at the head of herd. Young bulls from 6 to 11 months old, females of all ages.

Prices reasonable. Call or write **JAMES BROWN, Thorold.**

**A. EDWARD MEYER**  
Box 378. Guelph, Ont.

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**  
a specialty. Herd bulls—Scottish Hero (imp.), a Shethin Rosemary, Lovely Prince, a Cruickshank Lovely. Nothing for sale in the meantime. Public sale at Guelph, Dec. 13th, 1905.

**Riverview Shorthorns and Oxfords**  
Shorthorns represent Crimson Flowers, Athelstanos, Lady Janes and Roses.

We have for sale eight bulls, including our stock bull, four yearlings, and the balance calves; also a few one, two and three year-old heifers. A thick, straight, mossy lot. Also some spring and one-year-old Oxford rams.

**Peter Cochran, Almonte P. O. and Sta. GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Breeder of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Large English Yorkshire Swine.**

Herd headed by the Duthie-bred bull (imp.) Joy of Morning, winner of first prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, 1903.

Present offering: young Shorthorns of either sex, also a choice lot of Yorkshires of either sex, six months old, from imp. sire and dam. Prices easy.

**Binkham P. O., Ont. Erin Station and Tel. Wm. Grainger & Son, Hawthorn Herd of deep-milking Shorthorns. Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Eight grand young bulls by Prince Misty = 37864 =.** Prices reasonable. **Londesboro Sta. and P. O.**

**Willow Bank Stock Farm | Established 1855 Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep.** Imp. Rosierucian of Dalmeny = 45220 = at head of herd. Choice young stock for sale. **JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.**

**SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS.** Imp. Bapton Chancellor = 40350 = (78286) heads the herd. We have for sale a choice lot of young bulls of the very best breeding and prices right. Inspection and correspondence invited. Address: **KYLE BROS., Ayr, C.P.R. Paris, G.T.R.**

**SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM.** Seven good young Shorthorn bulls for sale, from 6 to 15 months old; sired by Brave Ythan (imp.), some from imp. dams. Prices right. **JAMES GIBB, Brookdale P. O. and Tel.**

**MAPLE HILL SCOTCH SHORTHORNS STOCK FARM** Offers Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls, cows and heifers, 50 Shropshire rams and ewes, and Berkshire pigs, from imp. dams and sires, not akin. A bargain for quick sale. **D. H. RUBNELL, Stouffville, Ont.**

**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 Bows, Strathclair P. O., Meaford, Ont.**

**SHORTHORNS AND DORSETS.** 3 bulls, seven to nine months old; also a few ewe lambs and ewes in lamb for sale. Prices reasonable. **R. H. HARDING, Mapleview Farm, Thorndale, Ont.**

**HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS.**

The great Duthie-bred bull, Scottish Beau, imp. (36099), formerly at head of R. A. & J. A. Watt's herd, now heads my herd.

Present offerings: two bulls seven months old, and females of different ages. Also for sale, Clydesdale mare and foal.

**N. S. ROBERTSON, Arnprior, Ont.**

**Shorthorns FOR SALE**  
Two red bull calves; 6 heifers, sired by that grand bull sire of unbeaten Fair Queen and sister, Queen Ideal. First prize senior heifer calf at the International, 1904. Also first prize and junior champion, and reserve grand champion at Winnipeg, 1905.

**H. K. FAIRBAIRN, Thedford, Ont. CHAS. RANKIN, Wyebridge, Ont.**

Importer and Breeder of **SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.** Herd headed by Pride of Scotland (imp.).

**FOR SALE—**Females and bulls, of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

**PEARSGROVE SHORTHORNS & SHROPSHIRE**  
We are now offering 20 Shropshire ewes, one and two shear, imp. and from imp. stock, a big, strong, well-covered lot; also a few Shorthorn heifers. No fancy prices asked, for quick sales.

**T. H. MEDCRAFT & SON, Sparta P. O. St. Thomas station. Long-distance telephone.**

**SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES.** For Sale: Some grand young cows with calves at foot, by imp. sires; bulls and heifers of different ages; also matched pair of fillies, two and three years old, granddaughters of the great Baron's Pride. For quality and breeding they stand second to none. All at easy prices.

**J. A. LATTIMER, Box 16, Woodstock.**

**Queenston Heights Shorthorns**  
Choice yearling heifers, **Straight Scotch.**

Two bull calves at easy prices. **HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.**

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**  
Scottish Baron = 40421 = (imp. in dam). Also several young bulls and heifers.

**H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, Ont. Stations: Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.**

**BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM** Offers Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls, cows and heifers, 50 Shropshire rams and ewes, and Berkshire pigs, from imp. dams and sires, not akin. A bargain for quick sale. **D. H. RUBNELL, Stouffville, Ont.**

**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 Bows, Strathclair P. O., Meaford, Ont.**

that dim, solemn, quiet with startling blows. On either side the balsams and spruces, with their mantles of snow, stood like white-swathed sentinels on guard—silent, motionless, alert. Hughie looked to see them move as the team drove past.

As they left the more open butter-nut ridge and descended into the depths of the big pine swamp, the dim light faded into deeper gloom, and Hughie felt as if he were in church, and an awe gathered upon him.

"It's awful still," he said to Billy Jack in a low tone, and Billy Jack, catching the look in the boy's face, checked the light word upon his lips, and gazed around into the deep forest glooms with new eyes. The mystery and wonder of the forest had never struck him before. It had hitherto been to him a place for hunting or for getting big saw-logs. But to-day he saw it with Hughie's eyes, and felt the majesty of its beauty and silence. For a long time they drove without a word.

"Say, it's mighty fine, isn't it?" he said, adopting Hughie's low tone. "Splendid!" exclaimed Hughie. "My! I could just hug those big trees. They look at me like—like your mother, don't they, or mine?" But this was beyond Billy Jack.

"Like my mother?" "Yes, you know, quiet and—and—kind, and nice." "Yes," said Thomas, breaking in for the first time, "that's just it. They do look, sure enough, like my mother and yours. They have both got that look."

"Git-up!" said Billy Jack to his team. "These fellows'll be ketchin' something bad if we don't get in to the open soon. Shouldn't wonder if they've got 'em already, making out their mothers like an old white pine. Git-up, I say!"

"Oh, pshaw!" said Hughie, "you know what I mean." "Not much I don't. But it don't matter so long as you're feelin' all right. This swamp's rather bad for the groojums."

"What?" Hughie's eyes began to open wide as he glanced into the forest. "The groojums. Never heard of them things? They ketch a fellow in places like this when it's gettin' on towards midnight, and about daylight it's almost as bad."

"What are they like?" asked Hughie, upon whom the spell of the forest lay. "Oh, mighty queer. Always crawl up on your back, and ye can't help twistin' round."

Hughie glanced at Thomas, and was at once relieved. "Oh, pshaw! Billy Jack, you can't fool me. I know you." "I guess you're safe enough now. They don't bother you much in the clearing," said Billy Jack, encouragingly.

"Oh, fiddle! I'm not afraid." "Nobody is in the open, and especially in the daytime." "Oh, I don't care for your old groojums."

"Guess you care more for your new boss yonder, eh?" said Billy Jack, nodding toward the school-house, which now came into view. "Oh," said Hughie with a groan, "I just hate going to-day."

"You'll be all right when you get there," said Billy Jack, cheerfully. "It's like goin' in swimmin'." "Soon they were at the cross-roads. "Good-bye, Billy-Jack," said Hughie, feeling as if he had been on a long, long visit. "I've had an awful good time, and I'd like to go back with you."

"Wish you would," said Billy Jack, heartily. "Come again soon. And don't carry out the master to-day. It looks like a storm; he might get cold." "He had better mind out, then," cried Hughie after Billy Jack, and set off with Thomas for the school. But neither Hughie nor Thomas had any idea of the thrilling experiences awaiting them in the Twentieth School before the week was done.

(To be continued.)

**The Bad Cold of To-Day MAY BE PNEUMONIA TO-MORROW.**

The sore throat or tickling cough that, to the careless, seems but a trivial annoyance, may develop into Pneumonia, Bronchitis, or some Throat or Lung trouble.

**DR. WOODS NORWAY PINE SYRUP**

contains all the lung-healing virtues of the pine tree, and is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds and all Throat or Lung troubles. Mrs. E. Hutchinson, 186 Argyle Street, Toronto, writes: "I have been a sufferer from Chronic Bronchitis for years and have found Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup far better than any of the hundreds of remedies I have used. Our whole family uses it in cases of Coughs or Colds. We would not be without it."

Don't be humbugged into taking something "just as good," ask for Dr. Wood's and insist on getting it. Put up in yellow wrapper, three pine trees is the trade mark and price 25 cents.

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE**

For young bulls, including 22-months son of Mayflower 3rd, champion female at Winnipeg and Toronto, 1904; also a few good heifers of same family. Primrose Day (imp.) at head of herd.

**WM. McDERMOTT, Living Springs, Ont. Fergus Station.**

**ROWAN HILL STOCK FARM OF SHORTHORNS**

Greengill Archer (imp.) 45184, at head of herd. Present offering: Young cows and heifers at reasonable prices. Correspondence or inspection invited.

**A. DUNCAN & SONS, Carleton Place, Ont.**

**MAPLE + GROVE + STOCK + FARM Scotch and Shorthorns**

Present offering: Two choice nine-months-old bulls, by Captain Mayfly 2nd; also young cows and heifers at very reasonable prices. For particulars write to **L. B. POWELL, Wallenstein P. O. Elmira Stn. and Tel.**

**Shorthorns and Clydesdales**

One pair registered Clyde mares, 3 and 5 years old; one pair Clyde geldings, 4 and 5 years old (show team.) Shorthorn heifers, cows and bulls.

**JAS. McARTHUR, Gobles, Ont. Pine Grove Stock Farm.**

**Shorthorns**—Will sell or exchange Kinellar Stamp, my famous Golden Drop show bull. Have for sale also young heifers and bulls got by him. Tracing Imp. Pansy Lily and Beauty **SOLOMON SHANTZ, Haysville, Ont. Plum Grove Stock Farm. Baden Station.**

**SHORTHORNS**  
Young bulls for sale, sired by Spectator, imp. Prices reasonable. Apply to **JOHN McCALLUM, Springbank Stock Farm, M. C. R. and P. M. R. Box 41, Iona Station.**

**CEDAR VALE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**  
Present offering: A few Scotch-bred heifers, sired by Scott's Choice = 48670 =. For particulars write to **JOHN SCOTT, Dumblane P. O. Port Elgin station and telegraph.**

**MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM**  
4 Choice Young Bulls for Sale. Also some cows and heifers, and prizewinning Berkshire pigs. Terms reasonable. **ISRAEL GROFF, Alma P. O. & Stn., G.T.R.**

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE**  
A few females of different ages, and one red Golden Drop bull, 12 months old. Prices reasonable. **Hugh Thomson, Box 556, St. Mary's, Ont. SHORTHORNS, LINCOLNS & OXFORD DOWNS.**

Herd headed by imp. Royal Prince and imp. Abbotsford Star. For sale: Nine bulls, six months to one year, three from imp. dams and imp. sires; also females, Lincoln and Oxford Down sheep; Oxford Down ram lambs; and Barred Rock cockerels. **John McFarlane & W. H. Ford, Dutton, Ont.**

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.** RIVER VIEW STOCK FARM is offering young stock for sale from Marr Stamford, Scottish Maid and Rosemary dams, and sired by Scott's Choice = 49670 =

**A. J. ROWAND, Dumblane, Ont. SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.**

4 extra choice young bulls ready for service 4 Also bull calves, all from imp. sires. Leicester ewes and lambs of both sexes for sale. Address: **W. A. DOUGLAS, Caledonia Station, Tuscarora P. O.**



# PSYCHINE

(Pronounced SI-KEEN)

## The Greatest of all Tonics

### IN THE LUMBER WOODS

Have you ever noticed lumber men cutting through some giant tree with their saws and axes?

They often will find trees outwardly magnificent but with some inward growth or disease which in time would destroy the whole trunk.

Our bodies are often like these trees, outwardly strong and healthy, yet there are the germs of disease lurking within which, if allowed to grow, will destroy the whole structure.

Consumption, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Chills and Fevers, Anæmia, La Grippe, Catarrh, Stomach Troubles, Congestions, etc., have small beginnings and are the growths of Colds and Chills.

PSYCHINE will protect you and will kill these small germs, and even if disease itself has laid its hand on you will restore you to health and happiness.

All Druggists. One Dollar. Free Trial.

Mr. John Rutter Wren, Mission City, British Columbia, gives his case most fully:

"I desire to tell you what your Psychine and Oxomulston have done for me. I am 52 years of age, and engaged in the lumbering business. Last autumn I had a terrible pain in my shoulder, followed by a most severe cough. When I was brought home and a doctor summoned he gave me some quinine, morphine, and other medicine, and said it was too late, that he could do no more for me. I kept getting weaker all the time, until I resolved to try another doctor. I sent to New Westminster for one, who came, and said I was recovering from inflammation of the lungs, but that I had strained the muscles of the heart, and that death from that cause might occur at any time. After continuing various treatments with the doctors for over three months I saw your advertisement in the People's Home Journal, and requested a sample bottle, which you sent. Before I had finished taking the sample bottle I was able to be out of bed and to walk out of doors, and within two weeks I was back working with the crew in the woods.

"Before taking Psychine I was reduced to 160 lbs., and to-day, after three months' treatment, I weigh 230 lbs., which is my old weight, and I am almost as strong as ever I was."

Dr. T. A. Slocum Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, Canada

### T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ont.

#### SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

Present offerings: 13 young bulls, of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town.

#### Pine Grove Stock Farm

Breeders of High-class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Second annual sale of Shorthorns at farm, on Wednesday, Jan. 10th.

Herd catalogue on application. Address: C. W. WILSON, Sup't., Rockland, Ont. W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited, Props. om

#### Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

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

### J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

#### Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires

Present offerings: Calves of both sexes, from 1 to 7 months; also cows and heifers, 56 head to select from. Nothing to offer in Berkshires or Cotswolds.

#### CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, Station and Post Office, Campbellford, Ont. YOUNG SHORTHORN BULL

13 months old, exceptionally well bred, sired by Prince Gloster, who holds the herd of Hon. John Dryden & Son, and out of a Cruickshank Cecilia dam. He should please anyone. Write or call on S. H. BUCKLER, Raglan P.O., Ont. Myrtle Stn., G. T. R. & C. P. R.

#### Glenburn Stock Farm

For Sale: A few good SHORTHORN bull and heifer calves. The balance of our Shropshire ram bands at special prices.

JOHN RACEY, JR., Lennoxville, Que.



### ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale at moderate prices:

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

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

### Maple Shade

Cruickshank Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep

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

### JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Young distance Myrtle, C.P.R. telephone.

Shorthorn Bulls I have for sale two good young roan SHORTHORN bulls, fit for service, sired by imp. Scottish Peer -40424-. Come and see, or address, JAMES SNELL, Clinton, Ont.

### SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

All out of imported sires and dams.

Prices easy. Catalogue.

### John Clancy, H. CARGILL & SON, Manager, Cargill, Ont.

### Maple Lodge Stock Farm, 1854.

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

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

### JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P.O., Ont.

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

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.), 20367, at head of stud. Farms 34 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto. om

### Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Royal Champion. Young stock for sale from imp. sires and dams. For particulars write to

Ed. Robinson, Markham Sta. and P. O. Farm within town limits.

### SHORTHORN BULLS.

Several of young bulls, also a few of heifers for sale. Prices very low. J. WATT & SON, Elton, Ont. P. O. Box 10, Elton, Ont.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### DIVIDING TAXES.

If A agrees to let B his farm to work on shares for a term of years, B agreeing to pay half of all taxes—A reserving his house and lot from the farm for his sole benefit—can A compel B to pay half of taxes on said house and lot?

Ont. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We would say no, unless the wording of the agreement is materially different from what is indicated in your statement of the case.

#### A TRADE OF FARMS.

A traded a one-hundred acre farm with B for a 150-acre farm, agreeing to give B \$3,300 difference between them. An agreement was drawn up, signed by A and B. Now A's wife refuses to sign the mortgage, on the ground that the \$3,300 is too much difference.

1. Can B hold A to the agreement, there being no forfeit mentioned between them?

2. Can B compel A to have the mortgage signed by his wife against her will?

3. Can B collect damages of A for non-fulfilment of the agreement?

Ont. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Yes. 2. No. 3. Yes.

#### PAYING THE THRESHER.

We had a man threshing alsike for us, and since he finished, we found he did not thresh it clean, and we drew what we could into the barn again.

1. When we thresh this again, if we find alsike in it could we claim and recover damages for the portion of alsike that was wasted?

2. Can he claim pay for threshing it? The thresher got some nails into the huller, and I understand he allowed the mill to run quite open, consequently the seed was not threshed. He did this, however, without consulting me.

Ont.

Ans.—If you have not yet paid him you ought to withhold enough to afford you reasonable compensation; if you have paid it would be right and regular to claim damages.

#### LINE FENCE—DITCHING—LOST DEED—PAYING ANNUITY.

1. The next farm or lot to me is owned by a man living in town, who never clears or does anything to it, but lets it out for pasture to anyone who will pay taxes. Can he be forced by law to put up his share of line fence?

2. The water from my land runs to his. I want to put ditch from mine to his. Can he be made carry ditch on through his, as it backs up at line fence, there not being fall enough for it to get away?

3. What can be done to get a deed for a place, the old one not being found? Have what is called an "indenture." Is this enough to make it possible to get settled papers in owner's own name when payments are all made?

4. A and B are brothers. Farm was willed to A, he paying so much a year to B. B dies, leaving a widow, and willing everything of his to her. Has A to make the payments to her just the same as he would to B if he lived?

J. W. M.

Ans.—1. Apparently this lot adjoining your farm is unenclosed, and our answer to this question must be no.

2. No; you can by taking the proper steps, under the Ditches and Watercourses Act, obtain the necessary outlet for the proposed ditch, but you are not in a position to compel him to do the work or bear the expense.

3. If the lost deed was registered, either by duplicate or memorial, a certified copy from the registry office, together with a statutory declaration accounting for the absence of the original deed, would be practically all that would be necessary. But if the deed was not recorded, then it might be necessary to obtain a certificate under "The Quieting Titles Act." The whole matter is capable of arrangement, but a solicitor would have to be consulted personally as to details.

4. Yes, assuming that she is the executor of her husband's will, and also that the annuity did not die with B.

### Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in 15 to 30 days.

**Fleming's**  
**Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**  
is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Free Book tells all about it—a good book for any horse owner to have. Write for it.

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



**You need a HOLSTEIN BULL**

to head your herd, sired by such noted sires as a value

Piebe De Kol," whose dam and sire's dam records average 519.2 lbs. milk, 27.31 lbs. butter in 7 days, or "Duchess Angelle, De Kol Beryl Wayne," grandson of the famous "Beryl Wayne," 92 lbs. milk in one day, 27.87 lbs. butter in 7 days, 17,175 lbs. milk in 104 months. We have 12 imported and home-bred bulls to offer of such breeding; also heifers and young cows. Just imported, 36 head in the past six months. 72 head from which to select. It will be to your interest to enquire before buying elsewhere.

**H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.**  
Seven miles from Ingersoll.

**ANNANDALE HOLSTEIN HERD**

are the greatest of the breed individually, and backed by great records, viz.:

Brookbank Butter Baron, dam and sire's dam average 22 lbs. butter in 7 days, 4.5 per cent. fat. First-prize bull at Ottawa and Toronto, 1905.  
Prince Posch Calamity, dam and sire's dam average 25.1 lbs. butter in 7 days, 86 lbs. milk in one day, 3.6 per cent. fat. Also a prizewinner at Toronto and Ottawa.

Wopke Posma, imported in dam from Holland. Sire Wopke, his dam Boss, greatest cow in 734 land. Record: 17,160 lbs. milk in 336 days, 7.4 lbs. butter, 3.97 per cent. fat.

You don't draw a blank in purchasing a bull from such sires and such dams as are kept at Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont.

**GEO. RICE, Prop.**

**WOODBINE HOLSTEINS**

Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Posch, absolutely the best official-backed sire in Canada. Dam Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde, 25.8 pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada over all breeds. Sire's dam, Aalgie Posch 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record—8.6 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale.

**A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont.**

Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

**RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS**

80 head to select from. Six young bulls, from 4 to 7 months old, whose dams have official weekly records from 16 to 21 lbs. butter; sired by Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, a son of Sarcastic Lad, Grand Champion prize bull at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

**MATT. RICHARDSON & SON, Ontario.**  
Caledonia.

**HOLSTEINS AND CHESTER WHITES.**

Our Holsteins are producers and prizewinners. Young bulls and a few choice heifers for sale, also some extra good young Chester White pigs, both sexes. **D. G. GOODERHAM, Thornhill P.O., G. T. R.** and street cars.

**Maple Glen Holsteins**—Select bull calves from sale.

Herd now includes one of the best females ever imported from Holland, a cow bred to Canary Mercedes' Son, and one to Mercedes Jullij Pieterje Paul. Secure the best.

**C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont.**

**IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS**

Stock for sale, all ages, imported and home-bred.

**W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P.O., Burgessville or Harley Stations.**

**Queen City Holsteins**

of the noted Faforit family, whose reputation as prizewinners and producers are world renowned. For sale are 8 young bulls from 4 to 12 months old, out of enormous producing dams and sired by richly-bred bulls. **R. F. HICKS, Newtonbrook P.O., Co. York, 7 miles north of Toronto.**

**HOLSTEINS**

If you Young Stock, sired by sons of Tidy want, Abbecker, official record, 25.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, and Mercedes 3rd, 5.78 lbs. butter, out of Record of Merit cows, write **H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.**

**Lyndale Holsteins**

Stock for sale, any age, either sex.

**BROWN BROS., Lyn, Ont.**

**WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS**

Please Mention "Advocate"

**Maine State Dairymen Meet.**

The Maine State Dairy Association held its annual meeting at Pittsfield, December 5th to 7th, with a good attendance. The display of butter was larger and scored higher than in any previous year. President F. S. Adams was in the chair. Gilbert M. Gowell, Professor of Animal Industry, of the Maine University, discussed "The Cow." He thought she was overworked, by being kept in milk too near the time of calving, and said that her yield would be just as much if rested longer at that time. She was losing in stamina. He would have more roots and silage raised.

Hon. J. M. Deering, of Saco, reviewed the history of the live-stock industry of Maine and its outlook. He, too, deplored winter-housing conditions, and emphasized the need of stamina for the preservation of the health of the herds of the future, and laid great stress upon ventilation.

R. W. Ellis also endorsed ventilation, and would arrange for pure air at the front of the tie-up rather than at the rear of the cattle.

Grass as a money-maker was the subject of Hon. Geo. M. Clark, of Higganum, Ct. Mr. Clark, who has been raising abnormally large crops of hay, gives as his watchword intense cultivation. This he defines as going repeatedly over a field with cutaway disk harrow before seeding. He uses a fertilizer of 1,000 parts bone, 800 potash, and 200 nitrate of soda, and sows only grass seed, preferably red top and timothy. The following spring he top-dresses with the same elements in equal proportions. This treatment has resulted in growing from 8 to 10 tons to the acre. He warrants intense cultivation to kill twitch grass.

Both Mr. Clark and E. A. Rogers, of Brunswick, advocated growing alfalfa. Intense cultivation and liming the soil were advised by both, and to these Mr. Rogers added inoculation of the soil by alfalfa bacteria. Two ways were suggested: by procuring soil from fields in New York, where the crop is successfully grown—320 pounds to the acre being used—or by the use of nitro-cultures. The last method was pronounced all right, although some trouble had been experienced the past year, the cultures sent out not having been pure. This was expected to be remedied another year.

Prof. Hurd strongly advised the dairymen to stick to red clover while experimenting with alfalfa.

Its successful growing, its entire fitness as a food, the relatively low cost of growing and housing, and its ability to reproduce itself, were among the reasons given by Hon. Z. A. Gilbert why every effort should be given to grass production.

Stable construction and sanitation, the much mooted question of the day, was assigned to Hon. H. E. Cook, of Denmark, N.Y. Cleanliness, light and ventilation were his strong points. Cement floors, with beds of clean straw and whitewashed walls were necessary adjuncts to cleanliness. It was a hard proposition how to combine the first with the manure cellars so much in vogue. Asphalt could be used; one thing was certain, a floor of wood could not be kept absolutely pure. Four parts lime, one part salt, with or without the addition of a little Portland cement, was the whitewash recommended. Four square feet of window space to each cow was the next edict, and that these windows should be double in winter. Double doors were also required. Walls not over nine feet high were to be constructed double and stuffed with straw, that insulation should be perfect and a perfect system of ventilation introduced. Ceiling was to be tight, and hay or straw stored on the floor above. A large out-going flue, the floor above, and perfectly insulated, follows the wall and roof to the top and is furnished with a cap, the point being to prevent the warm, impure air from condensing before it reaches the outer atmosphere. A large ventilator or door in the flue at the top of the room regulates the circulation of air. The intake flues were smaller, and were placed at intervals along the walls, the openings for the admission of pure air

being near the bottom on the outside and near the top inside.

Causes of variations in tests was the subject of a paper by Prof. J. L. Mills, of Burlington, Vt. Among the reasons assigned were: difference in breed, individuality of the cow, individuality of the keeper, devices for creaming, varying pasture conditions, manner of feeding, a difference in vitality, from day to day, nervous excitement, manner of taking the sample, amount sent and its method of storage, the accuracy of the machine, the ability of the one handling and correctness of his computation.

Hon. George Aitken, Secretary of Vermont Board of Agriculture, related his experience in breeding a hardy dairy cow with strong constitution and paying butter qualities. Without forcing, his cows must yield two pounds of butter per day for 300 days in the year, else they cannot stay with him. He does not breed at too tender an age, and considers breadth of chest necessary to vitality, confining the typical wedge-shaped form to the upper outline. The calf is not allowed to nurse, but is fed new milk for a few days, then gradually put upon a skin-milk diet, to which has been added oatmeal and flaxseed meal. In the summer-time the young stock is put to grass, in the winter it is kept in open yards, and fed rough fodder and roots. Its digestive powers are made strong, and a hardy cow with excellent powers of milk production is developed. Mr. Aitken fed roots in preference to silage.

C. S. Pope, Manchester, places on the market pure cream. His method is to milk through sterilized absorbent cotton, separate and handle under perfectly clean conditions. He receives for this product double price.

At the election the same board of officers was continued. F. S. Adams, Bowdoinham, President; C. L. Jones, Corinna, Vice-President; L. W. Dyer, Woodfords, Secretary, and Rutillus Alden, Winthrop, Treasurer.

The association, at the business meeting, voted \$30, to be given to U. of M. agricultural students, as prizes for best essays on dairying; \$70 more from individuals was added to the list for prize essays on barn sanitation and other agricultural subjects.

**NOTEWORTHY SALES.**

The Truman Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., writes us as follows: "Among our many sales this month, I think the one of most importance to the Shire horse world is the sale of the champion mares, Ringsend Lady and Ringsend Lass. It was only after a very tempting offer, made by Mr. M. R. Meents, owner of the noted Roseland Park Farm, and also a prominent banker of Ashkum, Illinois, that we decided to part with them. We imported them in 1902, having purchased them from the executors of the late Thomas Wing, Esq., of March, Cambridge-shire, England. They will be remembered at the last three International shows, weighing 4,300 pounds, and never varying over fifteen pounds difference in their weights. Their show-yard career in this country is remarkable. Commencing with the Iowa State Fair, they won first and second in their class, first for the two best colts out of one dam, and championship. At the International they have won not only in their classes first and champions, but they have also competed in the harness classes both single and in the double, and have always brought out a ribbon with them. Possibly their crown-ribbon success was at the St. Louis Fair last year, when, after winning in their classes, they won the champion and grand champion prizes for Shire mares. They are full sisters, very closely matched, and also sisters to the International champion, Commodore V. We purchased this pair from Mr. Wing prior to his death, and imported him as a two-year-old. His winnings are too well known to need mention in the "Farmer's Advocate." We also sold another of our imported Shire fillies, named Bounce, among the best two-year-old fillies we have ever imported. She is, we think, safe with foal to the Champion Commodore. This grand filly went to Mr. James Auld, of Wakefield, Kansas; he also buying at the same time the imported Shire stallion, Cloot V., solid black, four years old, weighing about 2,100 pounds. The people in his locality are to be congratulated on having the use of such a grand stallion at their doors."

**Blatchford's Calf Meal**

RAISHS THE FINEST CALVES AT ONE-HALF THE COST OF MILK

Free Pamphlet at your Dealers or  
**BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL FACTORY**  
WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS  
Established at Leicester, England, in 1800

**SPRINGBROOK HOLSTEINS & TAMWORTHS**

Two choice bulls, 11 and 12 months old, Toronto prizewinners, rich breeding; yearling Tamworth boar, 2nd prize at Toronto, good stock-getter; Tamworth sows, bred, and young pigs, pairs not akin. All high-class stock. Come and make your own choice. Prices right.

**A. C. Hallman, Waterloo Co., Breslau, Ont.**

**"GLENAROHY" HOLSTEINS**

We have for immediate sale several young bulls, and a number of young females, that for ideal type and superior quality, backed up by gilt-edged breeding, are unsurpassed.

**G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P.O. and Stn.**

**AYRSHIRES**

The famous Reford Herd at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by Sir William C. Macdonald.

Several yearling bulls for sale; also a number of bull calves. Quality and appearance extra good, bred from the best milking strains, noted for robust constitution and large teats.

For particulars apply to

**MACDONALD COLLEGE**

St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.

**AYRSHIRE CATTLE**

Trout Run Herd of Prizewinning AYRSHIRE CATTLE  
For sale: One choice yearling bull, \$45; bull calves from dams with milk records from 50 to 62 lbs. of milk per day from \$35 to \$40 each; high-class dairy and exhibition cows and heifers from \$65 to \$75 each. Above stock is No. 1 quality, tracing direct to imported stock.

Wyanotte cockerels, \$2 each. For particulars write **WILLIAM THORN, Lyndeshe, Ont., Norfolk Co.**

**Hillview Herd of Prizewinning AYRSHIRE CATTLE**

All animals bred and carefully selected for size, constitution, long teats and deep-milking qualities. Select animals of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. For further information and prices write **A. KENNEDY & SON, Hillview Stock Farm, Vernon, Ont., Winchester Station, C.P.R.**

**AYRSHIRE BULLS**

Fit for service; sired by Royal Peter, imp. Grand Champion at Dominion Exhibition this year; also one May and several August calves by a son of imp. Douglasdale and imp. Minnie of Lessestock, both champions and out of daughters of imp. Daisy and imp. Kirsty.

**W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont.**

**SHANNON BANK STOCK FARM**

FOR AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES  
Young stock of both sexes for sale from imported stock.

**W. H. TRAN, Cedar Grove, Ont.**

**AYRSHIRES FROM A PRIZE-WINNING HERD**

Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to **W. M. STEWART & SON, Menie P.O., Ont., Campbellford Stn.**

**SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES.**

Averaged nearly 7000 lbs. of milk last year, testing 3.9% butter-fat. 1 yearling bull; 1 bull calf six months, also females for sale.

**W. F. STEPHEN, Huntingdon, Que., P.O. Box 101.**

**Meadowside Farm**

Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire pigs, B. F. Rocks and B. Orpingtons. Young stock for sale.

**A. R. YUILL, Prop., Carleton Place, Ont.**

**AYRSHIRES**—Choice stock of either sex, different ages, for sale. Prices reasonable. For particulars apply to **N. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Dundas Stn. & Tel., Clappison, Ont.**

**Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm**

Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times.

**R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont., Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.**

**BARREN COW CURE**

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

**Brampton Jersey Herd**

We have now for immediate sale 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address **B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont., Phone 68.**

**Highgrove Jersey Herd**

Our present offering is: 5 young bulls and few females, among them being 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th prize winners at Toronto this year. Bred from producers and sired by richly-bred bulls.

**ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tweed P.O. & Sta.**





## Bog Spavin

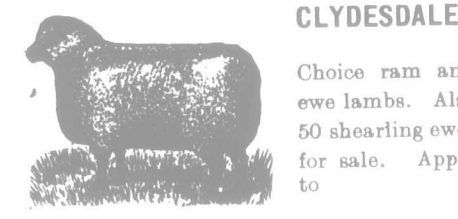
Lameness resembles  
Bog spavin, but the bunch is in front of the  
hock joint, a little to the inner side, and  
is soft and yielding, hardening sometimes as  
the case grows old.

**Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)**  
is a special remedy for the soft and semi-solid  
bunches that make horses lame—Bog Spavin,  
Thoroughpin, Splint, Oub, Capped Hock,  
etc. It isn't a liniment to bathe the part,  
nor is it a simple blister. It is a remedy un-  
like any other—doesn't irritate and can't be  
limited. Easy to use, only a little required,  
no scar. Money back if it ever fails. Write  
for Free Horse Book before ordering. It  
tells all about this remedy, and tells what to  
do for blemishes of the hard and bony kind.

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

### Shropshire & Cotswold Sheep

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and  
CLYDESDALES



Choice ram and  
ewe lambs. Also  
50 shearing ewes  
for sale. Apply  
to

**JOHN BRIGHT,**  
Myrtle Station, Ontario.

### FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

I now offer:  
15 shearing ewes, bred to St. Louis Champion  
ram.  
15 shearing and 2-shear ewes, bred to other  
choice rams.  
This is a rare opportunity to get the progeny of  
the best rams at a **World's Fair**.  
Considering quality and values of common sheep,  
Extra good bargains are offered. Send for  
circular.

**JOHN CAMPBELL,**  
Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

### SOUTHDOWNS

For sale: Babraham Pattern, two years old, the  
best ram lamb in the second-prize pen at the  
Royal, and first London Fair

### COLLIES

At stud, imported Wishaw Hero, \$10. Puppies  
out of dam of first and sweepstakes New York.

**ROBERT McEWEN, Byron, Ontario.**

### DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss  
Ramsden, Missie and Gloster families exclusiv-  
ely, and the former comprising more Royal win-  
ners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any  
other flock in the world. Stock for sale always  
on hand.

**JOHN A. McGILLIVRAY,**  
North Toronto, Ontario.

### HIDES, SKINS

WOOL, FURS, TALLOW, Etc.

Consignments solicited. Top prices.

**E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto.**

### Farnham Oxford Downs

Won 70 Prizes in 1905.

Present offering: 50 ewes from  
1 to 4 years (bred), 15 imported  
rams; also a number of ram and  
ewe lambs at reasonable prices.

**HENRY ARKELL & SON**  
Arkell, Ont.

### 70 Shropshire Shearing Ewes 70 FOR SALE.

These ewes are a capital lot of the right type  
and very fine quality, and bred to No. 1 rams.  
Will be sold at a reasonable price to anyone  
taking the lot. Address:

**JAMES SMITH, Trout Creek Stock Farm,**  
Millgrove, Ont.

**Holywood Production 70785,**  
is offered at the small fee of \$5 to a  
limited number of approved bitches  
for a short time. Send for stud card,  
free. om  
**R. E. CLARK,**  
Glencairn Kennels, West Lorne, Ont.

### Oxford Down Sheep

Choice rams and ewes, any age, for sale.  
Reasonable. For particulars, apply to

**PETER ARKELL & SONS,**  
Summer Hill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont.

**Sheep and Cattle Labels.**  
Do not neglect to drop me a  
line for circular and sample  
Now is the time to get posted  
about them. **F. G. JAMES,**  
Bowmanville, Ont.

### A Poor Man's Opportunity.

By Robt. F. Langford, Winnipeg.  
FRUIT-GROWING IN BRITISH  
COLUMBIA.

A man with limited means, if he be in-  
dustrious and frugal, can get along quite  
as well, if not better, on a ten-acre  
Kootenay fruit block, provided it be am-  
ply irrigated, than on a large prairie  
wheat farm. He has not the expensive  
machinery or stock to buy, has nothing  
to pay for fuel or fencing, or for the  
rougher kinds of building material. He  
grows a larger proportion of his food  
supplies in the form of fruit and vege-  
tables, many varieties of which are un-  
attainable luxuries on the prairies, and,  
owing to mildness of climate, he and his  
family do not require to be so warmly  
housed or clad. He can also obtain  
employment during his spare time at  
much higher wages. The standard pay  
of a working man is three dollars per  
day pretty generally all over the in-  
terior of the Province; somewhat less, of  
course, by the month. His surroundings,  
climatic, scenic, and otherwise, will be  
more pleasant, and the health of himself  
and family infinitely superior, thereby  
saving many doctor's bills. The pure  
mountain water is itself a medicine of  
priceless value.

### NEED NOT WAIT TILL ORCHARD MATURES.

It is true that an orchard does not  
bear heavily till it is from six to ten  
years old, depending on the kind and  
variety of trees planted. That would be  
a long time to wait for returns, if the  
settler had to wait; but he has not.  
While his orchard is maturing, he can de-  
rive large profits from poultry and bees,  
and also by cultivating small fruits and  
vegetables among the young trees,  
especially strawberries. In this way a  
very satisfactory income can be obtained  
the second year the land is under cul-  
tivation, and each successive year, till ma-  
turity of the orchard makes it no longer  
necessary. The gross income from straw-  
berries often reaches \$500 per acre, and  
tomatoes are said to be even more re-  
munerative, and bring returns the first  
season. Potatoes pay well, for which  
there is an inexhaustible local market, if  
one is within easy reach of any of the  
mining towns. Hops are also exceed-  
ingly profitable, the soil and climate being  
admirably adapted to their culture. An  
abundant water supply is essential for  
hop-growing.

### REST FOR THE WEARY.

It will thus be seen that people who de-  
sire to participate in the delights of a  
mild and equable climate, with charm-  
ing scenery, dainty products, and facilit-  
ies for recreation absolutely unattain-  
able in less-favored regions, can have all  
these things given unto them without  
sacrificing material prosperity to obtain  
them. The capable, energetic man can  
do quite as well in British Columbia as  
he can on the bleak and wind-swept  
plains, and have all those desirable  
things to the good.

There are, of course, many people who  
do not crave such attractions as British  
Columbia offers; people who are totally  
lacking in appreciation of the beautiful  
in nature, who see nothing in the  
grandeur of the forests and the glory of  
the flowers, nothing in the sunrise on the  
mountains, sunset in the valleys, or  
moonlight on the waters, who hear no  
message in the murmur of the pines, or  
no sweet solace in the songs of the birds.  
To such, the most dreary wastes are as  
satisfying as the Elysian Fields, so long  
as material prosperity attends their foot-  
steps. To such natures, Kootenay's  
marvellous beauty does not appeal. But  
to those who are blessed (for it is a  
blessing, one of God's most precious  
gifts) with an innate

### LOVE FOR THE BEAUTIFUL.

to those in declining years, or failing  
health, or those who are weary with the  
strife of the strenuous life, there comes a  
call wafting over the Western mountains,  
freighted with suggestions of placid waters,  
rainbow trout, babbling brooks, sylvan  
glens, and the restfulness of the "lolling  
lily," with balmy, aromatic breezes laden  
with the healing virtue of the pines and  
cedars and the fragrance of the rose  
garden, the apple orchard, the locust  
tree, and the exquisite mountain orchid,  
inviting the weary one to Canada's un-  
rivalled natural sanitarium, to the lake  
region of British Columbia, the land of  
sunshine, fruit and flowers—Kootenay, the  
beautiful! To accept the call means to  
the average man ten or twenty years  
added to his life.

### Pictou County, N. S., Notes.

Judging from the merry jingle of sleigh-  
bells heard for the first time this season,  
winter may be said to have fairly closed  
in upon us, and in most cases with farm-  
ers pretty well prepared for it. Although  
live stock has been housed and fed ear-  
lier than usual, on account of bare pas-  
ture, the season was one of the best for  
getting work done; that is, all kinds of  
work except plowing, which in a good  
many instances will have to remain un-  
finished until spring. Some farmers—  
going on the theory that "the unex-  
pected always happens"—are firm in the  
belief that the present cold snap will be  
followed by a week of plowing weather  
yet, and have attested their faith in the  
theory by leaving their plows frozen fast  
in the furrow.

Leaving the plow out of the subject, it  
has been an ideal fall for draining wet  
land, removing stone piles, straightening  
out old crooked fences, clearing up rough  
land, and lots of other work that could  
not well be done when the winter sets in  
early.

The Pictou County Farmers' Associa-  
tion held its quarterly meeting at  
Durham on December 2nd. At the busi-  
ness meeting in the afternoon, a strong-  
ly-worded resolution was drawn up, pre-  
sented the views of the farmers present  
regarding the readjustment of the tariff.  
The resolution was along the lines so  
ably laid down from time to time by the  
"Farmer's Advocate," and will be put  
in the hands of the delegation which was  
appointed to meet the Tariff Commis-  
sioners when they meet at Halifax.

Prices for live stock and all kinds of  
farm produce are high, and the demand  
good. There is a great call for sheep,  
especially breeding ewes, grade stock sell-  
ing for \$6 and \$7 a head, and hard to  
get at that price. The demand for pure-  
bred rams was also very brisk, and breed-  
ers are all sold out, and orders are still  
coming in. Beef is worth 7½c. to 8½c.  
by the quarter, and butchers find it hard  
to get all they want. Pork is selling for  
8c. and 9c. by the carcass; hides, 9c. and  
10c.; wool skins, from 70c. to \$1. Chick-  
ens, without special fattening, are 70c.  
to 90c. a pair. Turkeys, 18c. per pound  
wholesale. Heavy horses for the lumber  
woods are eagerly picked up at good  
prices, but light horses and those some-  
what blemished are not in demand.

A. McP.

### GOSSIP.

Volume 14 of the Canadian Ayrshire  
Herdbook has just been issued by the  
Registrar, Mr. J. W. Nimmo, of Ottawa,  
for the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' As-  
sociation. This is the first volume of  
this record issued since organization of  
the National Record Association, and the  
transference of the office from Toronto  
to Ottawa. This volume contains the  
pedigrees of 1,753 bulls and females,  
also the minutes of the annual meeting  
and the scale of points and rules govern-  
ing Advanced Registry. It is a credit-  
able book, and speaks well for the work  
of the registrar and the progress of the  
breed.

Twenty-three distinct breeds of sheep  
competed for prizes in as many breed  
classes at English live-stock shows of the  
present year. The breeds represented  
were the Cotswold, Leicester, Lincoln,  
Shropshire, Oxford Down, Southdown,  
Suffolk, Hampshire, Border Leicester,  
Dorset, Wensleydale, Romney Marsh,  
Devon Long-wool, Cheviot, Exmoor,  
South Devon, Dartmoor, Herdwick, Welsh  
Mountain, Ryeland, Lonk, Kerry Hill,  
and Black-faced Mountain. This is a  
pretty long list, but does not include  
all the British breeds of sheep.

### THE COW'S TEARS.

A lady complained to her milkman of  
the quality of milk he sold her, and re-  
ceived the following explanation:  
"You see, mum, they don't get enough  
grass feed this time o' year. Why,  
them cows o' mine are just as sorry about  
it as I am. I often see 'em cryin'—regular  
cryin', mum—because they feel as how  
their milk don't do 'em credit. Don't  
you believe it, mum?"  
"Oh, yes, I believe it," responded his  
customer; "but I wish in future you'd  
see that they don't drop their tears into  
our can."—[Live-stock World.]

### Many Women Suffer UNTOLD AGONY FROM KIDNEY TROUBLE.

Very often they think it is from so-called  
"Female Disease." There is less female trouble  
than they think. Women suffer from backache,  
sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, and a  
dragging-down feeling in the loins. So do men,  
and they do not have "female trouble." Why,  
then, blame all your trouble to Female Disease?  
With healthy kidneys, few women will ever  
have "female disorders." The kidneys are so  
closely connected with all the internal organs,  
that when the kidneys go wrong, everything  
goes wrong. Much distress would be saved if  
women would only take

### DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

at stated intervals.  
Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25,  
all dealers or sent direct on receipt of price.  
The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

### W.W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep  
Breeders' Association.  
Secretary of the Kent or Romney  
Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association,  
and late Secretary of the Southdown  
Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter  
and Shipper. All kinds of registered  
stock personally selected and exported  
on commission; quotations given and  
all enquiries answered.

Address: **MOWBRAY HOUSE, Norfolk St.**  
**LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.**  
Cables—Sheepote, London.

### BROAD LEA OXFORDS.

Present offerings are: Ram and ewe lambs of  
the low-down, blocky type.  
Also Yorkshire boar and sows five months old,  
of improved bacon type.  
A number of nice Barred Plymouth Rock  
cockerels at reasonable prices.  
Correspondence promptly answered.  
R. R. Stations: **W. H. ARKELL,**  
Mildmay, G. T. R. Teeswater, C.P.R. • Teeswater, Ont.

### IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES

From the Best Breeders.  
Home-bred Rams and Ewes, both Shropshire  
and Cotswold, of the best breeding.  
Great sappy strong fellows that will breed well,  
and at prices that cannot be anything but  
satisfactory. Write me.  
**ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.**

### 100 Shropshires 100 & Cotswolds 100

One hundred head for sale. Ten  
shearing rams, fifty ram lambs, and  
sixty shearing ewes. Rams are good  
enough to head any flock. The  
ewes are a choice lot and will be bred  
to imp. ram.  
**John Miller, - Brougham, Ont.**

### SHROPSHIRE

We have for sale a number  
of choice ram lambs at rea-  
sonable prices. Also ewes and ewe lambs; also  
4 young Shorthorn bulls, from 6 to 11 months  
old, and a few yearling heifers. om

**SELL BROS.,**  
The Cedars' Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont.

### NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

Still have a lot of beauties to offer in Tam-  
worths of both sexes, from 2 months to 3  
years old; a half-dozen March sows that  
will be bred in October and November.  
All for sale at moderate prices. Also four  
young Shorthorn bulls ready for service,  
and a half-dozen beautiful heifers. o

**COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ontario.**

### TAMWORTHS & HOLSTEINS

Two boars sired by Colwill's Choice, sows bred  
and ready to breed, and a choice lot ready to wean.  
Pairs not akin. Also cows and calves of the deep  
milked strains. All at moderate prices. Write  
or call on **BERTRAM HOSKIN,**  
Grafton Sta., G.T.R. • The Gully P.O.

### TAMWORTHS

3 fine boars fit for service; also a choice lot of  
both sexes, from 2 to 4 months old, of good breed-  
ing stock. Prices reasonable. o  
Glenairn Farm, **Jas. Dickson, Orono, Ont.**

### FOR SALE

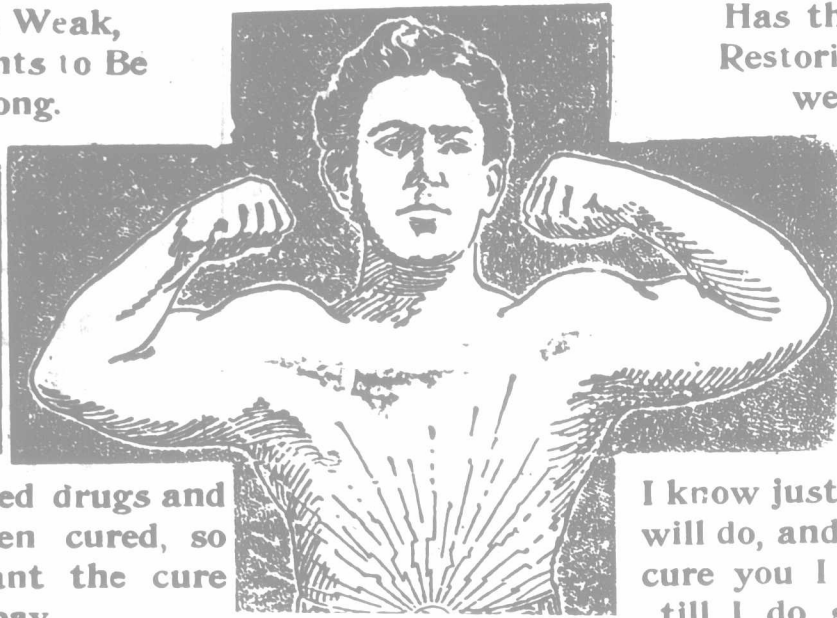
Cheap, this and next month, as I  
am moving, Berkshires all ages,  
of the up-to-date type. B. P. Rocks, Silver and  
Partridge Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, and M.  
Bronze turkeys; also Pekin ducks. All the  
above of the choicest breeding.  
**D. A. GRAHAM, Wanstead, Ont.**

# PAY WHEN CURED

You Are the Man Who is Weak, and Wants to Be Strong.

I Am the Man Who Has the Means of Restoring Vigor to weak Men.

Be A Man Among Men



Strong Men Rule World

You have tried drugs and have not been cured, so you now want the cure before you pay.

I know just what my Belt will do, and if I say I can cure you I want no pay till I do so.

To men who are rundown, weak and puny, who have lost the force of vitality, who feel gloomy, despondent and unable to do battle with the affairs of life; who have Rheumatism, Back Pains, Weak Stomach and Kidneys, and feel generally as if they needed to be made over. If that means you, come to me, and if I say that I can cure you, I will do so or no pay. I don't want money that I don't earn. I don't need and am not after it. But I am after the dollars that are now going wrong in quest of health. Look at all these poor wrecks of humanity that are spending all they can earn on drugs—drugs that are paralyzing their vital organs—that have spent all they have earned for years without gaining a pound of strength for the hundreds of dollars wasted.

That is the money that I am after, because for every dollar I take I can give a thousand per cent. interest, and I don't want it at all until I have cured you if you will secure me. I have cured so many cases right here that I can prove my claims to you; but if that proof is not enough I'll give you the names of men right near you—where you are. Is that fair?

Just lately I have received letters of praise from these men:

**JAMES JOHNSTON, J.P.,** Ottawa, Ont., writes: "Your Belt cured me of heart disease and indigestion in 1903, and have never been troubled with it since."

**F. W. NEWCOMBE,** Box 2331, Montreal, says: "The Belt I purchased from you last year did all that was required."

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 wornout humanity, and I've got cures in nearly every town on the map. Come and see me if you can and I'll fix you up, or, if you can't call, write to me, and I'll do the same. I've got a nice book on men that I'll send sealed, free, if you enclose this coupon.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. Wednesdays and Saturdays till 9.00 p.m. Consultation free.

Put your name on this coupon and send it to

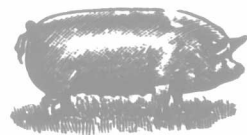
**DR. M. S. McLAUCHLIN,**  
130 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Send me your Free Book, closely sealed, and oblige.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

## Large White Yorkshires



A choice lot of young boars ready for service, young sows ready to breed, and young pigs all ages; all direct from imported stock of choice quality.

**H. J. DAVIS,**  
Importer & Breeder of Shorthorns & Yorkshires  
C.P.R. and G.T.R. Woodstock, Ont.

## WOODSTOCK HERD OF BERKSHIRES



Have a nice lot of fall litters sired by Imp. Polgate Doctor; also a few boars and sows, six to nine months old. Can supply winners at reasonable prices.

**DOUGLAS THOMSON,** Woodstock, Ont.

## Glenburn Herd of YORKSHIRES

Now on hand, a number of sows, 5 and 8 months old, for spring farrow; also a large number of September sows and boars. Booking orders for spring pigs.

**DAVID BARR, JR.,** Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

## CHESTER WHITES

Good bacon type, and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Write for prices.

**W. E. WRIGHT,** Glenworth, Ont.

## Blmfield Yorkshires

Young stock, both sexes, by imp. sire and dam, and the get of imp. sire and dam, up-to-date type with plenty of bone; also one 13-months-old Short-horn bull, dual purpose bred. A good one.

**G. B. MUMA,** Ayr P.O., Ayr and Paris stations.

## YORKSHIRES AND LEICESTERS

For Sale: Boars and sows, 6 weeks to 5 months old; ram and ewe lambs, of good quality; at moderate prices. Write

**C. & J. CARRUTHERS,** Cobourg, Ont.

**POLAND-CHINAS**—Two litters farrowed Oct. 19th; ready to ship Dec. 19th. Price, \$10, registered, crated and f.o.b. here. Order early, as supply is limited. Address: **S. WETHERALL,** Rushton Farm, Cookshire, Que.

## HILLGREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

For Sale: A lot of very choice young things of various ages. We prepay express charges and guarantee satisfaction. Enquiries promptly answered.

**JOHN LAHMER,** Vine P.O., Ont.

## 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 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 champion and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

**D. C. FLATT & SON,** Millgrove, Ont.

## ORCHARD HOME HERD (Registered) Large English Yorkshires & Berkshires

Present offering: A number of choice Yorkshire and Berkshire sows ready to breed; also a fine lot of fall pigs, 6 to 12 weeks old. Our stock is of the highest standard, and our shipments invariably please. We prepay express, guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction. Prices moderate. Enquiries promptly answered.

**S. D. Crandall & Sons,** Cherry Valley, Ont.

## Rosebank Herd of LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Present offering: Choice stock from 6 weeks to 5 months old, sired by Concord Professor and Willow Lodge Crown 8th. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. Express prepaid.

**JOHN BOYES, Jr.,** Churchill, Ont.

## YORKSHIRES

My offering is: young stock of both sexes and all ages; bred from imp. stock and the get of imp. stock, they are true to type and first class in every particular. Write me for what you want.

**L. HOOEY,** Powle's Corners P.O., Fenelon Falls Station.

**For Sale**—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: **E. D. GEORGE,** Putnam, Ont.

## Oakdale Berkshires



Of the largest strains. Imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin.

**L. E. MORGAN,** Milliken Stn. and P.O.

## ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire's Berkshire Herd. Winners of 102 awards in 1904, including champion against all breeds in carcass competition, London Fat-stock Show. The breedings were sired by the champion boar, Baron Kitchener 8403. Polgate Decoy, Polgate Dame, Polgate Dawn—winners in England, Canada and United States—were exported from this herd. For prices and particulars apply to **Compton Estate Office, Eastbourne, or to F. A. Walling, 7 Cavendish Cottages, Eastbourne, Sussex, England.**

## YORKSHIRES

Young boars fit for service. Sows bred or ready to breed from choice imported stock. Also young pigs for sale—reasonable.

For particulars apply to **GLENHODSON CO., Myrtle Station, Ont.**

**C. P. R. and G. T. R. LORNE FORSTER, Mgr.**

## SNELGROVE BERKSHIRES

A number of large, good sows in farrow, also a number of choice young pigs for sale. Now is a good time to order. Our herd has won more first prizes at leading shows in Ontario than any other. Pigs of different ages for sale. Write for prices.

**SNELL & LYONS,** Snelgrove, Ont.

### Asthma

Climates wear out. Smokers, drinkers and those who live only temporarily. The only permanent cure for the CAUSE of Asthma is the "PULMONIC" treatment, founded on the scientific study of the CAUSE of Asthma, and is the only one that brings back the old symptoms, and restores the lungs to their normal state. It is the only one that has STAYED CURD for ever. Write for particulars to **P. HAROLD H. YES,** 111, N. 7th St., N. Y.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

### BLIND HORSE.

A bought a horse from B. B said the horse was all right—there was not a pimple on him. When A started to work the horse, he was blind. A paid \$135 for him.

1. Can A return the horse?
2. Is there any redress?

Dumblane, Ont.

Ans.—1. Probably not at this late date. It should have been done promptly.

2. Yes, by way of an action for damages for misrepresentation.

### TUBERCULAR PIG.

I killed a pig, and found its liver about twice the normal size, and full of nodules which contained a yellowish fluid. My veterinarian told me it was tuberculous, and the flesh was not fit for use. I burned the carcass.

1. Was my veterinarian correct?
2. Is it contagious?
3. Would the other pigs in the same pen be liable to contract the disease?
4. How can a person tell when a pig is taking it?
5. Is there any cure?

J. V. B.

Ans.—1. Your veterinarian was correct. There is no doubt the pig was tubercular, and where there is such extensive disease, the flesh should not be eaten.

2. Yes.
3. There is a danger, but not nearly so much when the liver is diseased as when the lungs are affected.
4. No person can tell, as no symptoms are shown until the disease reaches such a stage as to interfere materially with the functions of the organ involved.
5. No.

### COATS LACK GLOSS, ETC.

I have two black and one brown horse, all used and fed alike. They are fed good hay, oats, bran, carrots and potatoes, all in reasonable quantities. They are all well groomed twice daily, and the coats of the black horses are long and dry, and lack the silky appearance desired; while that of the brown horse is sleek and glossy.

2. How should a warm horse be cared for when brought into the stable?
3. State your method of grooming.
4. Should the hoofs be washed out as soon as the horses are brought in?

H. B. T.

Ans.—1. You have done all that you can do to keep the horses' coats fine. The color of the horse has no influence. It is impossible to keep the coats of some horses short and fine in cold weather. Nature demands a growth of hair so soon as the weather gets cold, and while grooming, blanketing, etc., will arrest this growth in some cases, and tends to do so in all, from reasons we cannot well understand, the results are only relative. The administration of drugs with the idea of improving the coat is not wise, as any drug that has such actions tends to cause fatty degeneration, and injures the animal, and, of course, no treatment can shorten the length of the coats. As it would be unwise to clip your horses this late in the season, you must wait until they shed in the spring to get a short, sleek coat.

2. He should be rubbed with cloths or wisps of straw until he cools off; of course, it takes a long time to rub a long-coated horse dry, but if rubbed for a few minutes and then covered with a warm, dry blanket, he will be comfortable.

3. Proper grooming consists in going thoroughly over the body with a currycomb and brush. The hair should be thoroughly disturbed by rubbing in both directions with the currycomb and then smoothing it down with the brush, after which he should be well rubbed with a cloth (soiled a rubber). The mane and tail should be brushed with a stiff brush, and the feet cleaned out with a hoofpick, and, if necessary, washed. If any dressing is used on the hoofs, they should be dry when it is applied.

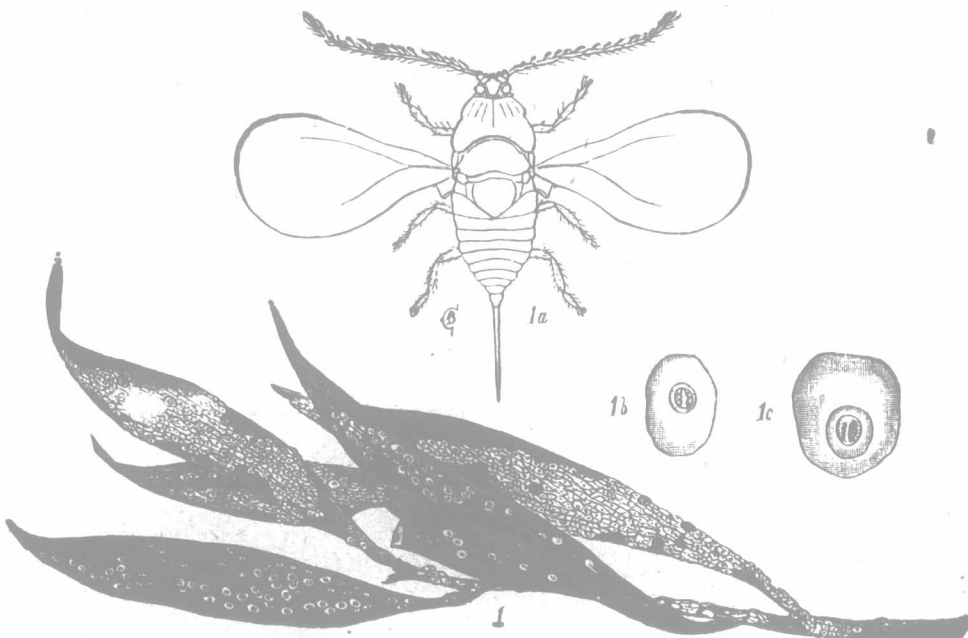
4. There is no objection to washing the hoofs out as soon as the horses are brought in, but in many cases it is advisable to wash them should not exceed twice a week, that is, the less the better. V.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**A SCALE ON OLEANDERS.**

We have an oleander plant about five feet high, which is infested with some sort of pest; am enclosing a portion of it. What is the trouble, and what can I do to cure it? F. M.

Ans.—Dr. C. J. S. Bethune identifies this insect as the white scale (Aspidiotus nerii) found commonly on the orange and lemon trees, particularly in Florida and Southern California, where it also infests a number of other trees and plants. The accompanying cut, loaned by courtesy of the Canadian Entomologist, shows two stages of the life history



of the scale. The female scale is flat, whitish or light gray in color, and when mature is only about 1-12 of an inch in diameter. The eggs are of a light yellow color. The scale of the female is shown at c in the figure, the male scale at b, both magnified. The winged male, which is a very minute creature, is shown highly magnified at a. It is yellow, mottled with reddish-brown, and the wings are transparent.

If but a single plant is infested, the best remedy is to brush carefully with a stiff nail-brush; it will remove the scales. Washing with a strong decoction of tobacco water might also be tried, or a whale-oil soap solution, in the proportions of 1 oz. to 1 1/2 qts. of water, would probably prove effective. A somewhat more drastic remedy, which might be tried first on but a few leaves, is a solution of concentrated lye, in the proportion of 2 ozs. lye to a quart and a half of water. A homemade equivalent would be 3 pints of good lye from wood ashes, diluted with 1-5 of its bulk of water. The advantage of using one of these washes instead of brushing, is that it is easier to get around the base of a stem, but it is quite likely that any application might require to be repeated once or twice at intervals of a couple of weeks, as a few scales are always liable to escape the treatment.

We will esteem it a favor if our querist will report results.

**WORM MEDICINE FOR IN-FOAL MARE—PEKIN DUCKS.**

1. Would the worm medicine prescribed in the "Farmer's Advocate" of Nov. 16th be injurious to a mare in foal?

2. Where could I get pure-bred white Pekin ducks? D. H. H.

Ans.—1. The physic (aloes) in this prescription makes it unsuitable to use for an in-foal mare. A worm remedy that has been recommended in these columns for such cases is as follows: Take 1 1/2 ozs. each of powdered sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper and tartar emetic; mix, and make into 12 powders. Give a powder every night and morning in damp food, or mixed with 1/2 pint cold water as a drench. After the last powder has been given, feed only bran for 8 or 10 hours, and then give 1 1/2 pints raw linseed oil; feed only bran for 24 hours longer, and give water in small quantities and often.

2. We cannot answer such questions, except through our advertising columns. If we did, we would soon go out of business.

**HIRED BOY.**

Early in April, last spring, A hired a boy, sixteen years of age—will call him C—from his father, B, at a certain wage per day, to assist in seeding time, or could stay any length of time as required, but to be dismissed on wet days or any time not required. In course of a few days, it was proposed by both A and C that better satisfaction could be derived by both parties if a permanent contract could be arranged, instead of the day-wage policy, and in a very short time a new engagement at a reasonable figure for a year was agreed upon, providing B was satisfied. The following Sunday, C was home, and on his return

was immediately questioned about his father's opinion in regard to the new engagement, upon which C readily answered it was immaterial to B how long he stayed, and, apparently delighted, worked on throughout the summer. Some time previous to haying, A met B at post office, as did also A's father at a different time, and at both instances B was questioned as to C's contract for the year, and being under the impression that he knew all, consequently wages were not mentioned; at any rate, B hadn't the slightest objection, providing the boy was used rightly. The summer passed on without quarrel or bad feelings on either side, and before the fall work was near completed, without the shortest notice, C left, his only reason being, he said, that someone told him he was working too cheap, for at different times he expressed remarks, speaking well of his employers, that he hadn't to work hard, etc. During the early part of summer, C demanded a bicycle, and as before was requested to procure B's full consent, which, after having been home again, C faithfully promised, upon which grounds A bought the bicycle and paid for it. C used wheel all the season.

1. Can B declare C's engagement, under the above circumstances, null and void, and collect wages as per former contract?

2. Can B or C be compelled to take wheel and settle for it?

3. Can A, when B refuses to settle for bicycle, sell same, and deduct the deficiency off C's wages? J. B.

Ans.—1. No.  
2 and 3. A's proper course would be to retain the balance of C's wages, and proceed against him for the rest of his account.

**EMPLOYEE LOSING TIME.**

We hired a man last April for eight months. The agreement was that he was to help Sunday morning and evening. Instead of fulfilling that agreement, he has nearly all summer left the place Saturday night and remained away till Monday morning, notwithstanding the fact that we have remonstrated with him, and told him that we were charging it to him.

1. Can I legally hold back part of his wages?

2. Again, on two holiday occasions, he left and remained away on one occasion four days, on another two, without a reasonable excuse either time. Can I hold back current wages for lost time? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1 and 2. Yes.

**G**OOD, big "mealy" potatoes can not be produced without a liberal amount of POTASH in the fertilizer—not less than ten per cent. It must be in the form of Sulphate of POTASH of highest quality.

"Plant Food" and "Truck Farming" are two practical books which tell of the successful growing of potatoes and the other garden truck—sent free to those who write us for them.

Address, GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York

**J.P. CLINTON & Co.**  
Edmonton, - - Alberta  
**REAL-ESTATE & FINANCIAL AGENTS**  
Estates Managed for Non-Residents.

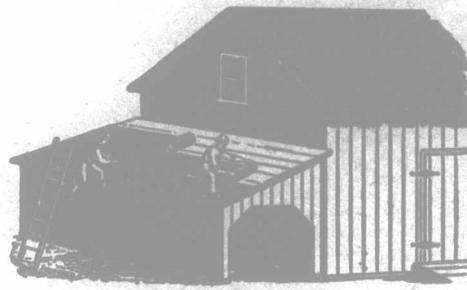
We have lengthy lists of choice improved and wild lands in the Edmonton and Vermilion Valley districts that are rapidly rising in value with the advent of railways into Central Alberta. Many of these lands are situated near new C. N. R. town-sites. Money invested now will double in a few years.

Half section, partly improved and fenced, with fairly good log buildings, and good well; situated twelve miles south-east of Edmonton; near school and church services. First-class land and good investment. **\$11.00 per acre.** Easy terms of payment.

Reference: Imperial or Montreal Bank.

"Careful Attention to Business," our motto.

Correspondence solicited. We will mail lists to any address.

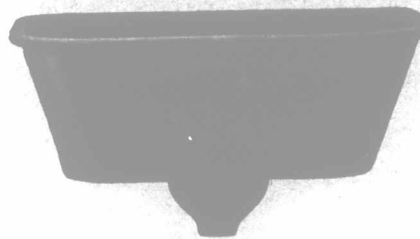


**Mica Roofing**

For steep or flat roofs, water-proof, fireproof, easily laid, cheaper than other roofing. Send stamp for sample and mention this paper.

**Hamilton Mica Roofing Co.,** 101 Rebecca St. HAMILTON, CANADA

**WITH OUR STOCK WATERING BASINS**



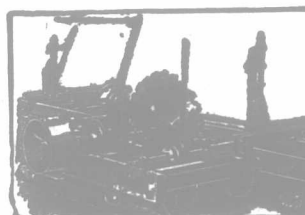
You have a constant, pure and even-temperature supply of water for your cattle. They prevent disease contagion.

They are strong, durable and easy to install.

They are made of cast iron, and either coated or galvanized.

Write for prices to

**C. RICHARDSON & CO.,** Box 500. ST. MARY'S, ONT.



**American Saw Mills**  
**LEAD THE WORLD.**

Factory at doors of iron, coal and steel production. Lowest freight rates; prices right, too. Five sizes portable saw mills; shingle machines; lath mills; cord wood, cut-off and rip saws; steam and gasoline engines; feed mills. Free catalogue. Ask for it. Address American Saw Mill Machinery Co., 113 Hope St., Hackettstown, N. J. New York City Office, 61 Engineering Building. Distributing Points: San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Vancouver, St. Louis, New Orleans, Atlanta, Richmond.

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**FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.**

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

## The Griffin Carbo Magnetic Razor.

We have just received a large consignment of the celebrated Griffin Carbo Magnetic Razors, direct from the manufacturers in Germany, with "Farmer's Advocate" etched on every blade. The manufacturers will not allow this grade of razor to be sold for less than \$2.00.

We will send one by registered mail to anyone sending us Three New Subscribers and \$4.50, or will sell the razor for \$2.00.



With proper care this razor will not require honing for years.

### Gent's Watches.

No. 1.—Nickel, open face, strong case, with thick glass and genuine American movement, with fancy dial. **Three New Subscribers.** Retail price, \$3.25.

No. 2.—Genuine Elgin or Waltham, 7-jewelled movement, twenty-year guaranteed, gold-filled, open-faced, screw back and bezel case. **Thirteen New Subscribers.** Retail price, \$14.00.

### Farmer's Knife.

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

### Bagster's New Comprehensive Teacher's Bible.

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

### Lady's Watches.

No. 3.—Sterling silver, open face, with genuine American jewelled movement; engraved plain or engine turned case and stem wind. **Eight New Subscribers.** Retail price, \$8.50.

No. 4.—Gold-filled case, guaranteed for 20 years, with genuine American jewelled movement; very finely timed and stem wind. **Eleven New Subscribers.** Retail price, \$11.00.

### 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-linked Bracelet and Two Friendship Hearts—Sterling Silver. **For Two New Subscribers.**

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

**A Three-inch Reading Glass.**  
Powerful lens, nickel-mounted. Useful in every home.

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

### The Microscope.

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

### Mariner's Compass.

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