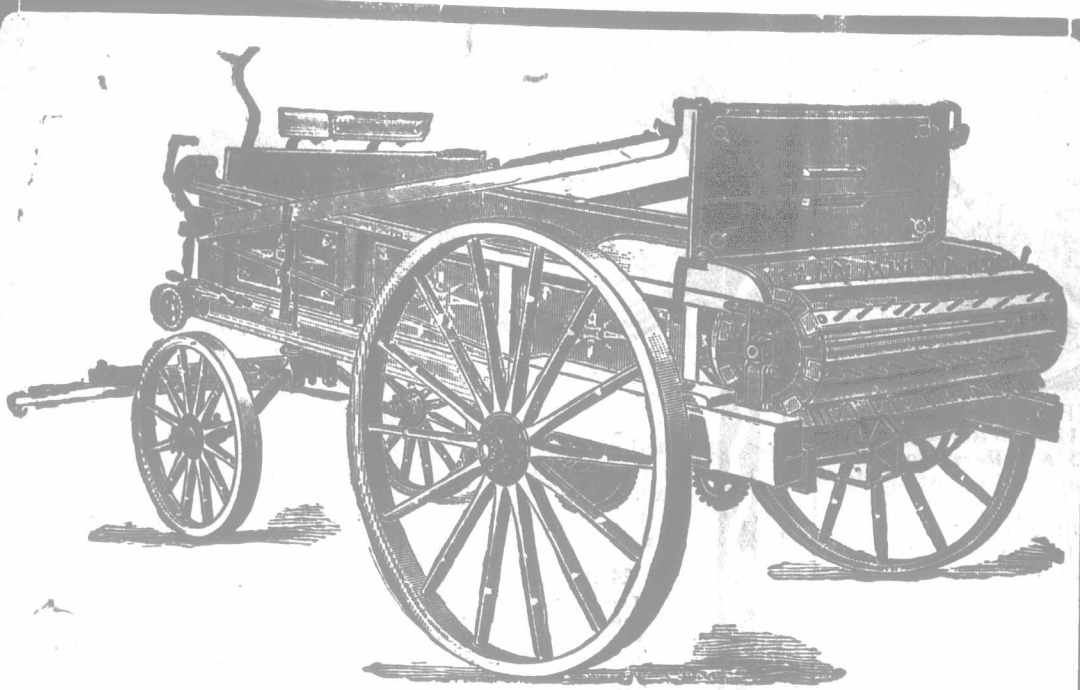


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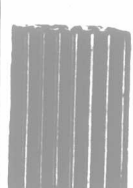
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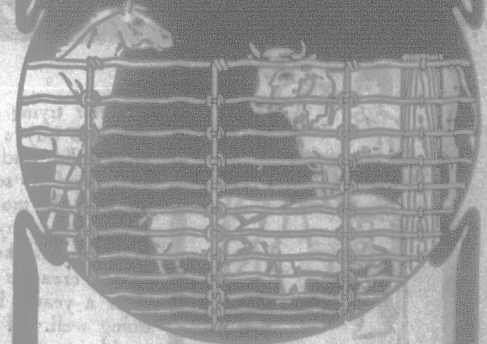
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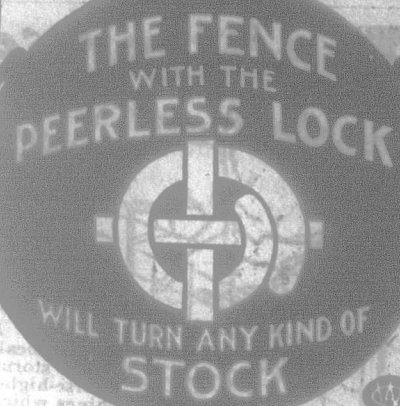
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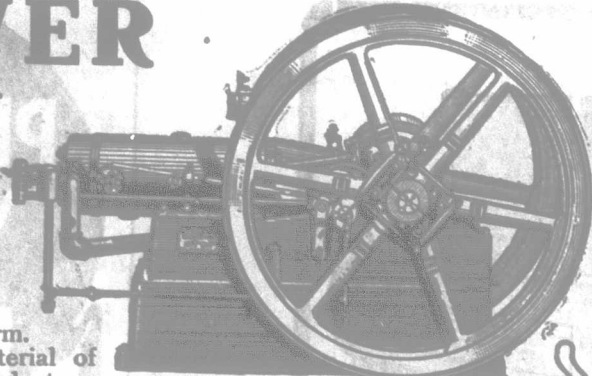
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Oscola, Ia., Jan. 15, 1906. 6

After trying different makes of cream separators I decided to buy a U. S. as it is the easiest to clean, built most solid, and I believe will last me as long as I live. Have had my separator over two years, and it has made me \$20.00 more a year per cow than I made before. I figure that my calves raised on U. S. Separator skim milk pay for keeping my cows.

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**NO**  
REPAIRS

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24 Years' Work—No Repairs		43 Years' Work—75 Repairs	
Hours run.....	1,200	Hours run.....	2,150
Pounds separated.....	1,000,000	Pounds separated.....	1,925,000
Turns of crank.....	5,155,760	Turns of crank.....	5,652,070
Turns of bowl.....	1,152,000,000	Turns of bowl.....	1,844,000,000
Oil used.....	8 quarts	Oil used.....	5 1/2 quarts
Time oiling.....	About 4 min.	Time oiling.....	About 7 min.
Time adjusting.....	None	Time adjusting.....	10 min.
Repairs.....	None	Repairs.....	75 coats

After 24 weeks, the balls in the frictionless bearing supporting the bowl showed wear. This was natural, for each had rolled over 32,000 miles. Renewing balls cost only 75 cents and ten minutes adjusting, yet made this Tubular as good as new. All Tubulars are equally durable. Catalogue P-193 tells about them. Write for it today.

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**AS THEY APPEAR WHEN MOUNTED.**

Make a farm wagon a spring wagon, and no farmer can afford to be without them. They take away the "jars" and "jolts," making it easier for the horses and the man.

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40-inch Bolster will adjust to 38, 39 and 40.  
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**Fetherstonhaugh & Tobin,** Calgary, Alberta



# The Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866.

VOL. XLI.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.  
LONDON, ONTARIO, APRIL 19, 1906.

No. 708

### EDITORIAL.

#### Ontario Provincial University.

The Commission appointed by the Ontario Government has made its report upon the Provincial University. It was composed of Mr. J. W. Flavell (chairman), Prof. Goldwin Smith, Sir Wm. R. Meredith, Mr. Byron E. Walker, Rev. Canon H. J. Cody, Rev. Dr. Bruce Macdonald, and Mr. A. H. U. Colquhoun (secretary). As a result, a new Act will be passed, taking the place of that of 1901, and recasting the constitution of the University. The Commission recommends that it be freed from political control, and be vested in a board of fifteen governors, chosen by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and holding office for six years. The president, as chief executive officer, is to be freed from teaching duties. By liberal public aid—\$275,000 per annum to begin with—the institution is to be maintained at a high degree of efficiency, in keeping with modern educational and investigative institutions. Several points of special interest to "The Farmer's Advocate" readers appear in the report. The Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, is very favorably commented upon, and it is recommended that an advisory board be appointed to assist the Minister of Agriculture in the direction of the College work, to be composed of the Deputy-Minister of Agriculture (chairman), the president of the college, three graduates or associates of the college, who shall be resident in Ontario, and not members of the staff, and, if thought desirable, two representative farmers, not graduates of the college. This board should be purely advisory, and should not in any way relieve the Minister of his direct control and responsibility. This board would simply take the place of the advisory board provided for by statute in 1887. An annual interchange of lectures between the College and the University is advised. It is further recommended that, if the advisory board be appointed, in addition to the president, one of its members, selected by the Minister of Agriculture, sit on the senate of the university. It will be seen that, substantially, the relations of the college and university remain unchanged.

An important recommendation of the Commission is the establishment of a State Veterinary College in affiliation with the university, after the manner of the agricultural college, brought about by the purchase of the present Ontario Veterinary College by the Government. The term will be lengthened, a proper preliminary educational standard prescribed, and other changes made that will tend, in due course, to raise the standard of the veterinary profession, as has for years been advocated in these columns. The Commission and Government are to be congratulated upon the steps advised.

Another recommendation of importance is the establishment of a Department or School of Forestry, for "the double purpose of providing technical training for young men in an important branch of science, and benefiting in the conservation of its forest wealth by their knowledge and skill." Just where the school should be located, the report does not specifically state, but to locate it in the City of Toronto would appear to be a serious handicap that might possibly eventuate in failure. In our view, the proper place for such a school is in conjunction with the Agricultural College at Guelph, where the environment is favorable, where kindred topics are taught by competent experts, and where the proper stamp of men are available, or most likely to be attracted, for the making of foresters.

#### Sale of Drugs and Patent Medicines.

Among the bills introduced at the present session of the Ontario Legislature, was one by Mr. Downey, M. P. P., to further amend the Pharmacy Act, by requiring, in case of joint-stock companies conducting departments in their stores for the sale of drugs, medicines, etc., that each director be compelled to take out a certificate, under Section 18 of the Act. In view of the fact that qualified druggists must possess a very high educational standard, and beside two terms at the Ontario Pharmacy College, must serve four years in learning the business, which is then carefully hedged about with restrictions regarding sales, etc., for the protection of the people, it is not unreasonable that other persons engaging in a similar business should conduct it under proper safeguards; but to require that every director of a joint-stock company which sells medicines as one line of business, qualify as a druggist, seems to us unreasonable, and should be modified before becoming law. Surely some more simple and efficient requirement can be devised so that the sale will be in charge of persons with qualifications corresponding to those of the regular druggist.

Our legislators are also getting after the proprietary or patent-medicine business. In the Ontario House, Mr. A. C. Pratt, M. P. P., of South Norfolk, introduced a bill to regulate their manufacture and sale. It requires that the formula—that is, the ingredients, and exact proportions of each—of all such preparations, except those put up on the written order or prescription of a physician for an individual patient, must appear upon the label of the bottle or package, in plain type, and in case such medicine contains more than six per cent. of alcohol, or more than one-twentieth of one per cent. of morphine, heroin, cocaine, or their salts or equivalents, or any quantity of any article named in Schedule A of the Act (containing about 50 poisonous substances), then the word "POISON" shall appear in bold-face type and red ink on white paper. This applies to all patent medicines made or imported into the Province of Ontario.

A visit to the drug stores will show that the labels on a good many proprietary preparations already bear the names of the constituents, but not the proportions; but many of the more important patent medicines are not so labeled, the proprietors being desirous of keeping to themselves the nature of preparations of great value to them, the acquiring of which may have cost them serious outlays of time, money and research. They do not wish to give away their patents, and there is force in the contention. So long as the public interest is not prejudiced, private rights should be respected. Now, instead of the summary procedure of this Bill, why not as a safeguard to the public, require that the formula of these proprietary medicines be submitted in confidence to a competent Government officer or board representing pharmacy and pathology, who would pass upon it as one suitable to be placed upon the market? The proposed use of the word "POISON" on labels, seems to us unreasonable. It would assuredly kill the sale of the contents. It would, in a host of cases, convey an entirely false impression to the ordinary individual. Thousands of prescriptions, compounded on the order of regular physicians, contain poisons, but in no greater proportions than the proprietary article, and are truly remedial, and not poisonous, as commonly understood, because they are compounded or diluted with other substances. About as well order the druggist or physician to put "Poison" on every bottle, box or package. Patent medicines, like doctor's prescriptions, are to be used according to directions, and not

swallowed holus-bolus. Taken in bottlefuls, many doctor's draughts would put the patient out of business. We submit that it is neither truthful nor necessary to brand either as "Poison" in the ordinary acceptation of that term.

Apart from these considerations, the point has been raised that the proposed law, being one affecting trade and commerce, is a Dominion matter, and outside of Provincial control. We are therefore not surprised to find that Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, M. P., of Beauharnois, P. Q., has introduced in Parliament, at Ottawa, a bill under the title, "An Act to Amend the Adulteration Act," forbidding, under heavy penalties, the manufacture, importation or sale of any proprietary or patent medicine which does not display on the package "a formula setting forth the component parts of the medicine," also the name and address of the manufacturer. This is much less drastic than the Pratt Bill before the Ontario Legislature. The fine for the first offence is to be \$50, and for subsequent violations \$100.

Dr. W. H. Ellis, Provincial Analyst of Ontario, remarked that, while there are patent medicines absolutely useless, others are excellent prescriptions; but none are universally useful. It seems to us that people generally consume more medicines, both patent and doctor's prescriptions, than there is any real need for. If the laws of health and preventive measures were more generally understood and observed, there would be vastly less resorting to drugs which, as Dr. Ellis observes, are only useful at times in counteracting a greater evil.

In our enquiries regarding the above subjects, we found that a great many proprietary medicines and preparations are prescribed by regular physicians, and also, on the admission of one of the latter, very many doctors are seriously lacking in practical knowledge of pharmacy or the preparation of drugs. On the other hand, druggists are, in many cases, lamentably deficient in their knowledge of pathology. Instead of a lot of ill-considered drastic legislation, what would seem to be needed is: First, some sort of tribunal that would officially certify to such patent medicines as are useful and safe, and prevent those which are not from being placed upon the market; second, the better training of doctors in the composition and preparation of drugs; third, more attention to pathology by druggists; and, fourth, closer study and observance by the public of the laws of health.

#### The Truth About the Embargo.

The following words by a recent visitor to our office, voice a misapprehension concerning our position on the British cattle-embargo question: "You advocate the interests of the farmers, but their interests are sometimes divergent. You uphold the embargo on Canadian cattle; this is all right from the standpoint of the export feeder, but bad for the general farmer." Conversation elicited his conviction that we were endeavoring to curry favor with the feeders.

"The Farmer's Advocate" does not uphold the embargo, and policy, from a subscription point of view, was the very consideration we discarded in our utterances, because, for every feeder on our lists, we must have at least nine readers who do not belong to this class. We realized that our observations on this subject might not strike a very popular chord, but we spoke our convictions, confident that we were on the right track, and that the future would vindicate our course.

Once and for all, let us make it clear that we regard the embargo as an unjust though comparatively harmless imputation on the health of Canadian herds. This, however, is a sentimental consideration not worth the hot air spent over



## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,  
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1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE  
is published every Thursday. (52 issues per year.)

It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely  
illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most  
practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairy-  
men, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication  
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We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as  
we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed  
matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the  
Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, Descriptions of  
New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known,  
Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of  
Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us  
must not be furnished other papers until after they have  
appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on  
receipt of postage.

13. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected  
with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any  
individual connected with the paper.

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

it. Were the embargo removed, our finished cat-  
tle could be marketed more advantageously in  
Great Britain. When they struck a depressed  
market, or arrived in reduced condition, they  
could be held for a time, and sold at a better  
price. The degree of security thus afforded would  
enhance the value of feeders in this country, and  
bring more money to the Dominion.

It would be absurd for a Canadian paper to  
oppose removal of the embargo. The embargo is  
Britain's business. We may question her wisdom  
in maintaining it, but if, on the pretext of pro-  
tecting the health of her pure-bred herds, or for  
any other reason, she chooses to keep the bars  
up, she has as good right to do so as Canada  
has to quarantine pure-bred stock coming across  
the seas. By the way, how much good would  
repeal of the embargo do if, as Mr. Stratton as-  
sumes in the article in "The Farmer's Advocate"  
of April 5th, a tuberculin test and quarantine  
regulation similar to ours were to be adopted in-  
stead?

The strong point we make is that the British  
embargo is something about which Canada has  
no right to kick, and it ill becomes metropolitan  
Canadian newspapers which pride themselves on  
their magnanimity, conciliation and tolerance, to  
attempt, by agitation, to drag into Imperial  
politics an issue which is, after all, important to  
Canada principally in the minds of newspaper  
editors more zealous than well-advised. Espe-  
cially is this true because there is a substantial  
silver lining in the cloud of exclusion.

One thing, too, we should bear in mind is  
that, while our cattle are free from disease, there  
could be no assurance that at any time the occur-  
rence of mange, pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth  
disease, or something else, in a shipload might  
not cause a sudden withdrawal of the privilege  
of free importation, and immediately dislocate  
our cattle trade. At present the Old Country  
stockmen feel secure, our trade is established on  
a safe basis, and everyone knows where he is at.  
But the main reason why we looked philo-

sophically upon the situation is that the embargo  
has, empirically, it is true, but effectually, never-  
theless, prevented the export of stockers from  
Canada, and, incidentally, of the feed that finish-  
es them. Close study, experience, observation  
and scientific investigation have convinced us that  
the only end of export cattle feeding in which  
there is any money worth speaking of is the fin-  
ishing end. Selling three- or four-cent stockers  
is like giving away the cream and keeping the  
skim milk. The less we do of it the better.  
Every stocker raised in Canada should be finished  
here, and we look forward to the day when prac-  
tically every farmer will finish the cattle he raises,  
either for the local butcher or the export market.  
It can be done perfectly well, for steers require  
less in the way of stabling than do cows or young  
calves. Every Ontario farmer can provide the  
accommodation, every one can raise most of the  
feed, and anyone who is a good enough herds-  
man to raise cattle at a profit is competent to  
finish them. We repeat the words of Thos. Mc-  
Millan, of Huron Co., one of Ontario's most suc-  
cessful export feeders, at the Winter Fair at  
Guelph:

"Farmers are making a great mistake in  
raising stockers and selling them to us to finish.  
If they would feed their cattle a little better, so  
as to have them ready to ship at 2 or 2½ years  
of age, and realize beef price instead of feeder  
price, they would make more profit, and cut the  
like of me out of the business."

On top of that, read the following abstract from  
the Dundee Courier, an Old Country paper plead-  
ing—and pleading shrewdly, from the British  
standpoint—for embargo repeal:

"How hardly the embargo bears on the com-  
mercial farmers of Great Britain is partly seen  
in the fact that when Canadian cattle were al-  
lowed to land in Great Britain for feeding pur-  
poses, many of the commercial farmers could fill  
their cattle courts twice a year, and make a prof-  
it on each beast of AT LEAST TWENTY-FIVE  
DOLLARS A YEAR. On the cattle that the  
farmer now has to buy, it is said that he does  
not make half the profit, and, owing to the limited  
supply of stores and the high prices, he cannot  
keep so many cattle on the land. With more  
cattle available at the right prices, the land would  
BE BETTER MANURED, where it is now often  
IMPOVERISHED."

Out of whom were they making the \$25 profit?  
And, if finishing cattle is good to build up their  
land, why not ours? It may do no harm to  
repeat here that fattening cattle return to the  
soil, in the form of manure, practically all the  
fertility in the food they consume. Growing  
cattle utilize a large proportion of these elements  
in building up bone and muscle. Raising stock-  
ers is hard on the land; finishing cattle rapidly  
builds it up.

The above, we hope, will make clear what our  
position is, and why we take it. We would like  
to see the embargo taken off, but not to permit  
the development of a stocker trade. In so far as  
it has served to prevent that, it has proved a  
blessing to Canada; and if the further outcome  
of it should be the establishment of a successful  
export trade in dressed beef, it would be a still  
greater boon.

### Labor Problem and Wages.

"The labor question," said A. E. Sherrington,  
Bruce Co., Ont., to "The Farmer's Advocate,"  
lately, "is, after all, but a question of wages.  
We hear the complaint that men cannot be had,  
but there are men, and good men, right here in  
this country, if we will pay them enough to keep  
them on the farm, and especially if they can be  
assured of yearly engagements. But, naturally,  
when they can do better in town, or think they  
can, than they are offered in the country, they  
will go to town, and who can blame them? Many  
farms are being neglected for lack of labor, the  
farmer pleading that he cannot afford to pay for  
the necessary help. I say if many would hire  
more help, and pay the wages required, they  
would be much better off than by trying to do  
everything themselves, and thereby neglecting  
things. I do not believe we'll ever see times as  
hard as they used to be, nor wages so low. There  
will be fluctuations, no doubt, but the general  
tendency is towards better times and higher  
wages, and what is needed is more intensive pro-  
duction, and the production of more top-quality  
stuff. Again, at the Institute meetings, we often  
hear the complaint, 'We haven't time to do so  
and so.' Usually, if you go into town, you'll  
find those men sitting around a whole forenoon  
in the tavern or in a store."

## HORSES.

### The Automobile and the Horse.

We hear a great deal these days about the ad-  
vance of the automobile and mechanical traction  
power, and there are not a few who believe that  
sooner or later motor power will, to a very large  
extent, put the horse out of business. They base  
their calculations upon the cheapening of motor  
power, and the comparatively low prices at which  
automobiles will be sold in the near future.

But may not the cheapening of the automobile  
have the same effect as the cheapening of the  
bicycle had a few years back? We all remember  
the sudden collapse of the bicycle business at that  
time. People not only stopped buying, but quiet-  
ly put away their wheels and adopted some other  
mode of locomotion. And may not a similar  
collapse await the automobile, if its price is  
brought down to the level of the more common  
people? It will not then be a mark of distinc-  
tion to own automobiles. They will gradually  
become unfashionable, and assume their normal  
position along with the electric car and other  
methods of locomotion.

When that time arrives the horse will be ele-  
vated to a higher plane. Handsomer and better  
carriage horses will be in demand; larger and  
better draft horses will be required, and special-  
class horses will sell at a higher premium. If  
the cheapening and consequent collapse of the  
automobile business comes, as did the bicycle col-  
lapse, there will be more profit than ever for the  
farmer in the production of high-class horses to  
suit the market demands for special-class horses.  
On the other hand, the all-purpose horse and the  
small, cheap horses will be less in demand than  
ever.

However, the horse situation at present is full  
of encouragement for the producer. Prices for  
good horses continue at a high level. In fact,  
some classes of horses are not to be had in this  
country at any price. Of course, there is a lib-  
eral supply of inferior to medium horses of nearly  
all classes to be had, but even these horses bring  
remunerative prices.—[Horse World.]

### Glanders.

1. Please give a description of a horse dis-  
eased with glanders.

2. How long may a horse have the disease be-  
fore there is any outward symptoms?

3. How is the Government Inspector paid—  
by stated salary, or according to the work he  
performs?

4. How much per cent. is allowed for horses  
destroyed, and who is supposed to burn them?  
A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Previous to the discovery of mallein,  
which revealed the presence of latent glanders,  
only those animals showing clinical symptoms  
were supposed to be diseased. We now know,  
however, that a very large number of horses are  
affected with glanders, while presenting no exter-  
nal appearance of the disease. Clinical symp-  
toms, when present, may comprise discharge from  
one or both nostrils, ulceration of the mucous  
membranes of the nose and air passages, dis-  
charge from the eyes, enlargement and indura-  
tion of the submaxillary glands, general unthrifti-  
ness, cough, difficulty in respiration, and occa-  
sionally nasal hemorrhage.

In the form of glanders commonly known as  
"Farcy," swellings appear, following the course  
of the lymphatics in the limbs or elsewhere. These  
swellings may suppurate and discharge an un-  
healthy pus, or they may disappear temporarily  
without suppurating, although, in most cases,  
only to recur at a later date.

The length of time during which a horse may  
be affected with glanders before showing outward  
symptoms is as yet undecided, but there is abun-  
dant evidence to prove that the disease may exist  
in a latent form for several years, and that dur-  
ing this time the animal may be capable of affect-  
ing others, although himself apparently  
healthy.

Veterinary Inspectors of the Dominion Govern-  
ment, dealing with outbreaks of glanders, are  
paid by salary, which is in no way affected by the  
number of outbreaks dealt with or the work per-  
formed.

By authority of the Animal Contagious Dis-  
eases Act, compensation for animals slaughtered  
on account of disease is paid at the rate of two-  
thirds of the actual value of the animal when in  
a state of health. In the case of ordinary horses,  
the value is limited to \$150, and in pure-bred  
horses to \$300.

The carcasses of animals destroyed must be  
disposed of by the owner thereof, in a manner  
satisfactory to the Veterinary Inspector in charge  
of the outbreak.

J. G. RUTHERFORD,  
Dominion Veterinary Director-General.

### Better Every Week.

It seems to me "The Farmer's Advocate" is  
getting better every week. It is a very welcome  
visitor to our home.



**Training a Saddle Horse.**

The approach of the annual spring horse show in Toronto revives interest in the training of horses. It is not generally known what an important factor it is to "supple" a horse before and during his training as a saddle horse. Many people suppose that a horse is simply taken from the field, broken to endure saddle, bridle, girthing and weight of rider, and that the walk, trot and canter come naturally, as a child learns to walk. If a moment's observation is given to the "how" the majority of grown-up children walk, this view will steadily become more and more pertinent.

The "suppled" or exercised, horse carries itself like an athlete; there is no slouching. Like the athlete, he can be "exercised in his bedroom" by those who know the latter-day alphabet, and it is only by "suppling" that grace in its highest degree can be obtained. "Suppling" gives necessary exercise in bad weather, and is the foundation of all grace and "school" accomplishments. The prime necessities are patience, a kindly, enforced discipline in which resentment is never aroused, and under such circumstances the horse is only too willing to obey when he understands. The artificial command of "balance" is acquired to produce easy and united paces, merging the man and the horse into the modern Centaur.

**HOW THE HORSE CAN BE IMPROVED.**

There is no horse, says a writer in the New York Evening Post, which cannot be improved by what is known as "suppling," and "collecting," the latter being the equal distribution of weight between fore and hind legs, at rest or in action, and the greater any malconformation, the greater the artificial balance required to collect, this gradually growing less and less, as exercise in the human slowly "collects" or "corrects" a dropped shoulder or a "pigeon" breast. Today, no sharp bits are used, no heavy bits, no rough, strong hands, nor hard loud words or voice; there are no suspicions to be allayed, no fears to be combated; all is done by kindly impressing the animal with the sense of power in its master and tutor, and the one principle during exercise is to keep it busy on the master's orders. If the animal takes the initiative by an involuntary step, bring it back to execute an order. Avoid a pitched battle by changing quickly to something else, coming back to the disputed point later, and, when punishment is necessary, it must be done by "hoppling," not by whip.

The first exercise is on the Cavesson rein, a head collar, having a metal front nose-band and metal sides for the reins which go to the surcingle, like check reins, but at the side. The horse is led to a "longe-line" or hand rein, attached to a frontal ring. No bit is used. In some quiet spot, stand in the center, and send the animal to left and to right, circling about, halting, moving, and changing direction at order from driver. At intervals bring the horse to hand and pet him. If done reasonably, the exercise sends the blood coursing through the animal's veins; he likes it, and soon regards it as great fun, shown by improved "dash" and action, as he gains confidence in understanding what the man wishes. Use the rein lightly at a walk or very slow trot, and remember, the greatest power is in pulling down, bending the head to the chest. This exercise may be given twice daily, twenty minutes each division. Always pet at the end.

**AWKWARDNESS DUE TO RIGID MUSCLES.**

Practically all human and equine awkwardness comes from rigid muscles in the neck and head. When these yield to rein and bit, the hind quarters will yield to heel and pressure. Then the rider can "collect" forces from either extremity, and control the mass. The first exercise to follow the "longe-rein" is on the snaffle bit, with saddle on back. "Standing at ease" is to have the front line of the face vertical to the position moved towards, this giving the correct poise to the neck. Mount in a single sustained movement, rising, throwing the leg over without "dwelling," dropping lightly to saddle, and at once gripping with knees, as reins are gathered automatically, one in each hand. Lightly "feel" the mouth, holding hands low and steady, and, as he plays with the bit, gently rein in until the head front is vertical to the ground, nose nearly touching chest, as the movement, later, approaches perfection. Release tension gently, pet for obedience, and walk a few steps. By and by he will carry the nose clear between the knees, far beyond the rein tension.

Next extend the arms forward, drawing gently upwards on the reins, bringing the head up. Then lower to front vertical, and pet again, walking a few steps to distract attention. Now draw the right rein gently, bringing the head round to the right, keeping the front vertical position. Do not try to turn too far at first, but slowly increase day by day, until the horse is practically looking behind him. Bring back to front vertical, pet and walk. These movements supple and flex all muscles in front of the shoulders, and, when learned, should be done once at each schooling, every care being taken not to weary or annoy the animal, which soon regards it as a pleasure.

A regularly groomed dog will generally be eager to fetch his brush at grooming time.

**SUPPLING THE HAUNCHES NOT EASY.**

This has been easy. To supple the haunches is more difficult. Dismount and stand opposite left (i.e. near) girth, gathering both reins in left hand, under the chin, with slight tension on both reins to the bit. With the right hand hold the whip, and give light and gentle taps to the croup until the hind legs move a step under the body, the left-hand tension preventing the horse moving his fore feet. When the hind legs move, recover poise by relaxing the left hand, permitting the horse to move fore legs forward. Pet again, and walk.

Stand in the same position, with reins under chin, and, when tapping brings hind legs forward, move the taps to left side, just behind girths, thus making the hind quarters move to the right, with the fore legs stationary. Pet at the first move, and then force another move, then pet again. Relax by touching whip lightly to under side of right forearm, playing the bit lightly to right side of mouth, inducing the horse to move its right foot to position. The felt fore foot must not move, and will not if done right. Reverse this action by standing on the opposite side of the horse, reversing hand action, and by and by the animal will go far round to left or right in the "pirouette."

Having made the horse understand this, at the next lesson mount, and try using the heels gently, instead of the whip. Hold the reins in left hand to prevent forward movement, and, reaching behind the back, gently tap the whip on the croup, pressing the right heel to the side, at the same time gently, but firmly, tapping left

the lady entering a carriage, although not often so grasped, it is due to lack of balance, intentional in the Hackney carriage horse.

A curb bit is now used. Mount, press legs to sides, then, and not before then, feel the mouth. The neck bends, the jaw yields; the horse is "in hand." If the hands move before the legs, control is lost. A light pull on the reins sends the horse forward on a walk, and the forehead comes up; a light touch of the heels prevents the croup hanging back, and the horse is "collected." Turning to the right, the right rein should order while the left rein governs, the left heel pressing a trifle—a very slight trifle—to keep the croup true. When the turn is thus completed, all pressure is equalized. Never make a turn without the reverse rein slightly governing, thus keeping the sense of balance plain to the horse. Reverse for a turn to the left. Stop the animal by gentle pressure of both heels at the moment of gently drawing the hands towards the body. This phase cannot be too highly perfected. Make all turns wide, slowly decreasing circuit, ride in "8's" and reverse, aiming always at great precision of movement at the walk.

**THE TROT TO FOLLOW THE WALK.**

Then trot. Start by walking, "collect" by heel pressure and slight rein tension, relaxing tension as the horse moves stronger to the trot. Make the pace moderate, governed by a gentle play of reins, and not by reining back, keeping the croup constantly up, by use of the heels. Aim at sustained collection, which means a perfect balance, and which cannot be mistaken once it is struck. Trot in wide circles, "8's," and reverse; and to stop, collect thoroughly, sustain heels steadily, and increase rein length slowly until the horse walks or halts, as desired.

All these movements carried out, makes a horse as near perfection as his conformation, etc., permits, and will improve any horse. They induce to graceful pose, collection and balance, which must be persisted in until these become a habit, similar to the squared shoulder of the soldier or the athlete. Then the horse is "made," and must be so sustained, for an inexperienced rider will ruin the animal in no time with careless hands and seat. It is interesting and noticeable that, while this system has been made more plain and more easily understood, the principles have



**Leek Advance.**

An English Shire stallion, winner of the Crewe Shire Horse Society's £300 premium, 1906.

heel, as far back as possible, until the move is made. Then pet, force another step, and pet at each successive step, without allowing the animal to relax. In four lessons the horse should readily obey rein and heel without whip.

Then reverse to the other side under the same corresponding conditions, finally working both sides to perfection, the last move being to flex the horse's head in the direction of the moving croup, making the horse look something like an inverted "S," the upper turn being the head, the lower being the tail. These really simple movements, which any horseman can readily employ, supple every muscle, teach obedience to hand and heel, giving "balance" to forehead and croup, and, with graceful backing, (bringing the haunches to the ground), are the foundation for every movement, except the straight-line walk, trot and canter, all of which are improved a thousand per cent. by such suppling. Thus much for what corresponds to the "setting-up" drill of the human.

**WHAT UNITED ACTION MEANS.**

In what is known as "united action," the rider has every part of his suppled horse under command, the horse obeying certain signals, and, by expert handling, not only is action improved, but the very conformation may be changed. High forehands are lowered, weak, drooping quarters raised, and the balance of weight corrected. Many horses are seen to spread the hind legs at a mount, and so cannot move off with the fore legs until the hind legs are brought under. Witness the Hackney pose. A "safety pose" for

scarcely been changed or improved since 1733. The more complicated and difficult exercises of shoulder-in, traversing, demivolté, trot and gallop backwards, are beyond the amateur, and need not be dealt with here. It may, however, be interesting to note that one of our expert metropolitan handlers has recently accomplished the backward trotting of one of his horses.

Nearly every horse will do the first described exercises with a little persuasion, but some take longer than others to understand what is desired. The Kentucky bred and reared horses are generally regularly ridden, and take readily to suppling, making finer saddle material in the right hands. These are "bred to it," and there is more in this than is generally supposed. The principal trouble for many years has been that the Kentuckians have been "gait crazy," and could not be brought to the understanding that the metropolitan saddle demand was for the walk, trot and canter horse, of Kentucky stock preferred. The same stock, with the "gaits," is a dead letter in New York, which is not degrading its excellencies or ridiculing its demand elsewhere. That this is being at last understood, is shown in the coming saddle show, in which the great saddle horse association is offering a prize for register produce shown at the much-stigmatized "walk, trot, and canter."

We have found your paper a very valuable medium for advertising our goods.  
THE PARIS PLOW CO., LTD,  
Paris, Ont.



**Sore Shoulders.**

Large, ill-shaped, flat-faced collars, hames projecting an inch below the bottom of the collar, long, tangled manes allowed to work in under the collar, heavy-tongued implements, careless drivers, steady work on hot days when the horse is soft, dirty collars on which sweat-grease has accumulated—these are a few of the preventable causes of sore shoulders. To know them should be to avoid them. Many collars are too large for the horses that work in them. A collar should fit snug against the shoulder, not on the shoulder-point. It should be about as snug as it can be without hindering the breathing. An old collar, in which the stuffing has got all worked out of place, till the face is flattened out, is liable to cause pressure on the shoulder-point. Such should not be used for any heavy or steady work. Care should be taken to keep the hames strapped together at the top, so as to prevent them sliding down and bringing the point of draft too low on the shoulder. By the way, we noticed, lately, a simple iron device, got up by a harnessmaker, for riveting onto the bottom of the collar, so that the hame-strap could be slipped through it. The device keeps the hames up in place. Long hames, projecting above the collar, have an advantage for working harness, in that they may be easily made to fit a collar of almost any size.

When the horse is first put onto heavy work in the spring, start him easy. It is poor economy to rush in the first field seeding, and finish the work with jaded, shoulder-galled, run-down teams. The first day should accomplish not more than half a day's work. Stop the horses at the headlands every few rounds, lift the collars to let the air circulate under them, and straighten the manes. Overheated blood is a most prolific cause of abrasions, galls and sores.

When the horses have cooled off at night, bathe the shoulders with water containing a little salt. In the morning, brush the collar thoroughly clean. With sore shoulders, as with most other ailments, prevention is easier than cure, and a great deal better.

**Horses versus Motors.**

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact, writes Sir Walter Gilbey, in the Live-stock Journal, that competition has arisen between horse-power and motor-power, and this is a serious consideration for the horse-breeders of this country. While not for a moment disputing the fact that the motor traction for quick transit and for business purposes will supersede, and is superseding, the ordinary harness horse, I think we may safely leave it to the public taste to prove that for visiting and driving in the park, especially for ladies, the horse conveyances will still be found to more than hold their own.

On my recent two visits to France I witnessed ample proof of the increased popularity of both riding and driving horses. In Paris, I found in that fashionable part of the city, the Bois de Boulogne, a large number of beautiful carriage horses and riding horses ridden by both sexes—more than I ever remember to have seen on previous occasions. This may be considered the more remarkable, as France was the first country to create the fashion for motor cars. Under all circumstances, I do not think that the effort of our Hackney breeders will suffer in the future, as some people would have us believe.

A good deal has been said lately as to the predominance of the chestnut color in our Hackneys, but, from my forty years' experience in breeding, I can state, without hesitation, that such horses can be bred to any color by using a Hackney sire and carefully-selected mares as to color, and bays, browns or chestnuts produced as may be desired.

**To Prevent Abuse of Old Horses.**

A law intended to abolish the trade in broken-down horses has been signed by the Governor of Massachusetts, and goes into effect April 21st.

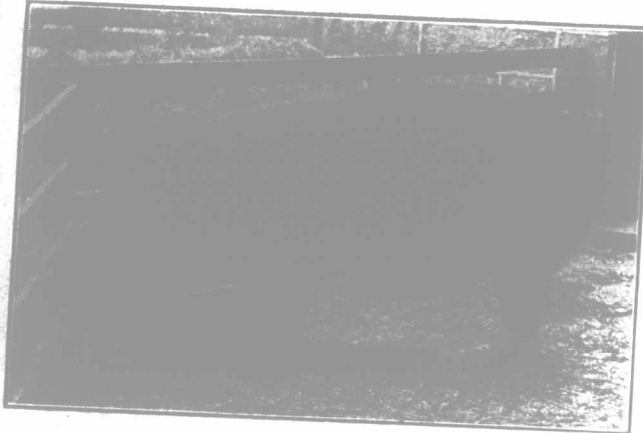
Section 1.—It shall be unlawful for any person holding an auctioneer's license to receive or offer for sale, or to sell at public auction, any horse which by reason of debility, disease or lameness, or for other cause, could not be worked in this Commonwealth without violating the laws against cruelty to animals.

Section 2.—It shall be unlawful for any person to lead, ride or drive on any public way, for any purpose except that of conveying the animal to a proper place for its humane keeping or killing, or for medical or surgical treatment, any horse which, by reason of debility, disease or lameness, or for other cause, could not be worked in this Commonwealth without violating the laws against cruelty to animals.

Section 3.—Any licensed auctioneer violating any provision of this Act shall forfeit his license, and any person violating any provision of this Act shall be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six months.

**LIVE STOCK.****Mr. Harding Replies to Mr. Flatt.**

I notice in your issue of March 15th, Mr. D. C. Flatt insinuates that, in the short article on the hog question, which appears in the Feb. 22nd issue over my signature, I was slinging mud at the bacon hog. In reply, I would say I had no intention of doing such, and will leave it to the many readers of your valuable paper to decide whether I did or not, as no doubt the paper is on file in every home where it goes—or if it is not, it ought to be—and can quickly be referred to. I never intended to say anything that would injure any breeder, nor did I attempt to put forward the argument that the much-abused Chester White was an ideal bacon hog; but I will say, now, that if farmers would sprinkle some good Chester blood into some of those extreme long, narrow, cat-hammed hogs (many of which have been scattered throughout this fair Dominion, and have done their share in driving people out of the business), I believe they would have larger bank accounts to-day, and the reputation of Canadian bacon would not be injured. If I am to believe the statements of very many feeders throughout this country, which have been freely given to me, unsolicited, I have to come to but one conclusion, and that is that they could not make money feeding the packer's type of hog and selling at a flat rate. I quite agree with Mr. Flatt that we should produce ideal hogs, but that ideal should be from the feeder's as well as the consumer's standpoint, and we should then be paid for what we produce, according to quality. In conclusion, I wish to say I did not expect to gain any further notoriety from writing that short article, nor do I enjoy replying to such, yet I feel it to

**Snelgrove Mabel.**

A bacon-type Berkshire sow. Bred by Snell & Lyons, Snelgrove, Ont., and sold to Joshua Lawrence, Oxford Centre, Ont.

be my duty to defend myself, or try to. Surely Mr. Flatt is not so down on Chester Whites that he has written the article in question hoping to take from them the portion of credit that belongs to them. If he thinks he can offend me by telling your readers that I am a Chester White breeder, he makes a great mistake, for, although I am not actively engaged in hog-breeding just now, on account of my farm being in grass, yet I would say good ones of the breed suit me very well, and they are not the only breed I have tried. Lest anyone should think, from the tone of this article, that I am advocating a short, thick hog, let me just say I want a pig of good length, with smooth shoulders, well-sprung ribs and deep sides. If this class of pig is fed a goodly portion of roots for a winter ration, and a fair amount of green feed in summer, along with a reasonable amount of exercise, I venture to say they will be produced as cheaply as it is possible to do it, and culls will be scarce. Trusting that you will find space in your valuable paper for these few words, I close for this time.

Middlesex Co., Ont.  
R. H. HARDING.

**Large Yorkshires in United States.**

In a lengthy article on "The Place of the Large Yorkshire in American Swine Husbandry," J. J. Ferguson, an ex-Canadian, now employed in the packing business, of Chicago, says: "I do not recommend the general introduction of Yorkshires over the country to the exclusion of present types, which in many cases are producing maximum results with greatest profits. However, it cannot be denied there is an ever-increasing demand for them from all sections of the country, for the purpose of crossing with the present stocks for increasing their vigor and improving the amount and quality of bone. In any section of the Northwest where the production of bacon hogs is already a well-established and profitable industry, the Yorkshire is strongly in demand, and this demand will continue."

**Notes from Ireland.**

The past few weeks have witnessed the occurrence of numerous important events in Irish agricultural circles, and among these, perhaps, the most notable has been the actual appointment of the

**COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY**

into the working of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, to which I made a preliminary reference in a recent letter. What invests the appointment with a peculiar interest for Canadian readers is the fact that included among the members of the committee is a prominent agricultural authority from Ontario, in the person of none less than the Hon. John Dryden, ex-Minister of Agriculture for Ontario. A feeling is prevalent in some quarters that the inclusion of Mr. Dryden in this committee is but the prelude to a more important appointment for that gentleman, namely, to the onerous position of Vice-President, in succession to Sir Horace Plunkett, about whose work I have also had something to say lately. Though some narrow-minded individuals cavil at Mr. Dryden's appointment on the Committee of Inquiry, on the grounds that he cannot possibly have much knowledge of Irish affairs, the more sensible view is generally taken, that his experience of agricultural development in one of our principal competing countries is a great acquisition to the efficiency of the committee. The scope of the inquiry is not by any means a limited one—to review, to report on, to amend by suggestion, both in respect of popularity, efficiency and economy, the work of the Department may be said to summarize the objects for which it was called into being. The effects of a thorough inquiry are looked forward to on all hands to make for progress, and more lasting results from the operations of the Department in the country.

**IMPROVING DAIRY COWS.**

Arising out of many resolutions and conferences on the subject, the Department of Agriculture have at last drawn up and issued a scheme intended to bring about an improvement in the dairy stock of the country. Constructed as it is on sensible lines, there is good reason to expect that with the co-operation of the farmers of the country the scheme will be productive of much good in advancing the welfare of the important dairy industry. Briefly summarized, the scheme put in operation is as follows: The Dept. will keep a register of cows selected; the inspection of these cows to be carried out by their own officials. Owners of cows—cross-bred and pure-bred—are invited to apply on a prescribed form for the inspection of their stock as regards (a) general merit (i.e., appearance), and (b) milk yield. All cows will be inspected twice. At the first inspection they will be provisionally selected on the ground of general merit. The cows so selected will then be subjected to a second test later in the season as to the quantity and quality of their milk, and if they come out of this successfully they will be marked and numbered, and will become eligible for entry on the register. Owners of cows, after the first inspection is passed, are required to weigh the milk yielded every seventh day during the entire milking period, and record the same on a prescribed form, and they must also keep a record of the breeding and dates of birth of produce, for the purposes of future registration. All cows entered on the register must be served by a pure-bred bull of her own type approved by the Dept., and the female progeny from the service will also be subjected to inspection. The foregoing indicates shortly the lines upon which the scheme will work. As will be seen, it is not a very complicated programme, and though its effects will not be apparent for some years, it may confidently be expected that the milk cows of the country will in time undergo a distinct levelling up.

**THE ADMISSION OF CANADIAN STORES.**

By the time these lines appear in print, the decision of the Government regarding the opening of British ports to Canadian store cattle will, in all probability, be known. Writing beforehand, one hardly knows what to prophesy, for the Prime Minister and his colleagues in the Cabinet have throughout the agitation studiously avoided any statements that could possibly commit them to a definite course of action. One thing, however, they have done—they have afforded every facility for the expression of all opinions from all points of view, and have promised to give full consideration to the relative merits of the appeals made by both sides engaged in the agitation. Needless to say, the issue is one most seriously affecting Irish farmers, and, consequently, the result is awaited with the keenest suspense and anxiety in this country. Our agriculturists have not been idle by any means, and as far as lay in their power they have given very emphatic expression to strongly worded protests against any change in the existing restrictions being made. Throughout the country resolutions galore have been unanimously adopted, by county committees, agricultural societies, boards of guardians, and other similar public bodies, and one can be pardoned for assuming that a united expression of opinion, such as is thus indicated, will carry enormous weight when the decision is being come to. Of course, Ireland is not the only country affected. Influential gatherings of English and Scotch breeders have also raised corresponding protests against any alteration, but it is Ireland that I am principally writing about. Perhaps the most typical protest made in this country was the memorial of the Royal Dublin Society. It was pointed out in this memorial that since the passing of the Act of 1896, Irish flocks and herds have practically enjoyed entire security from foreign diseases; the important industry of dairying has much increased, and



the breeding and rearing of pedigree stock has rapidly assumed large proportions. Without security from disease, both these industries must suffer to an enormous extent. In Ireland, however, the trade in stock overshadows in importance any other; 90 per cent. of the entire land-holders are dependent on it for their living. Of late the improvement effected in Irish stores has been universally acknowledged, and they are now keenly sought for by British buyers. The demand for the opening of the ports, it is pointed out, comes from a comparatively small number of stock-owners, and much of the agitation has been fostered and kept alive by corporations of several seaport towns, whose revenues naturally suffered from the passing of the Act. The very large majority of stock-owners, in all parts of the Kingdom, are decidedly against any opening of the ports, as should disease be introduced from Canada, or through that country from the United States, the results would be terrible to contemplate. Any change, therefore, concludes the memorial, in the policy of the Government, resulting in the opening of the ports, can only mean profit to the few and enormous loss to the many, especially in the case of Ireland.

**A RECORD PRICE.**

Just as I close, I hear of a notable sale in the north of Ireland, of a two-months-old Shorthorn calf, the property of Mr. A. M. Kerker, Co. Down, which has been bought by Mr. James Cullen for the Argentine, at the great price of £200. "EMERALD ISLE."  
Dublin, Ireland, March 29th, 1906.

**Dock the Lambs.**

Dealers and shippers declare that thousands of dollars are lost every year by Canadian farmers through neglecting to dock and castrate lambs when quite young. Ram lambs are a drug on the market in the fall of the year, owing to their fretfulness, their disturbing the ewes with which they are shipped, and the rank flavor their flesh takes on at this season. Lambs should be docked at about two weeks old, and the males intended for the butcher's market castrated at the same time. There is very little danger of loss from these operations if performed at the early age mentioned, and the danger increases with every week after that age. In the case of lambs docked at two or three weeks old, it is very rarely that excessive bleeding takes place, and when it does it is only necessary to tie a soft cord tightly around the stump for a few hours, which will promptly stop the bleeding. In the case of older fat-tailed lambs, it may be well to apply the cord before cutting off the tail, which is generally done at the second or third joint from the rump. Castration should be performed just before docking, and consists in simply cutting off the end of the scrotum and drawing the testicles singly, casings and all, either with a pair of pinchers or with the teeth, as most English shepherds do.

For the sake of the cleanliness of the lambs, for improved appearance, for ready sale at the best price, and for convenience in pasturing and feeding both sexes together in the fall and winter months, docking of all the lambs and castration of the males not intended for breeding purposes should be attended to at the proper time.

**THE FARM.**

**A Prize Farm Competition in Minnesota and the Dakotas.**

Jas. J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, has offered cash prizes, aggregating \$4,725, to the farmers of Minnesota, the amount being divided among the nine Congress districts of the State, at the rate of \$525 each. In each district three prizes are offered, in each case \$300, \$150 and \$75, respectively. Similar prizes are offered for the eastern half of North Dakota, the western half of North Dakota, and for South Dakota, making a total for the 13 districts of \$6,825 offered in the three States.

The prizes are to be awarded by Professor Thomas Shaw, together with one other judge from each district, approved by Mr. Hill. The judges will award the prizes according to what they consider the best system of rotation adopted by each farm entered in the contest, character of cultivation, cleanliness of farm, crop yield, number and quality of live stock kept in proportion to area. There are no fees, dues or expenses, the prizes are open to every farmer, the only restriction being that the farms entered must keep cattle, and, in addition thereto, either sheep or swine, or both.

If good for Minnesota, why not for us?

**I Like My Job.**

One of President Roosevelt's friends, seeing him in the midst of a big, busy day's work, asked him how he could stand such a strain. "Oh, I like my job," replied the President.

What a fine world would this be, what a more contented, happy people we should all be, if we could bring more joy into our work, so as to be able to say, "I like my job."

Ask the average man about his work, and in nine cases out of ten he will tell you of the hardness of the struggle, of this difficulty, of that obstacle, and of some other care. It is the rare exception that you find a man so in love with his work as to wish his son to follow in his footsteps. "Any other trade, any other profession but mine for him," he says. But what a difference when a man's eye kindles as he says, "I like

my job?" That is the spirit that grapples with difficulties and conquers them; that looks upon an obstacle as simply something to overcome—the conquering spirit of a relish for the "job" in hand, whatever it be; the playing of the game with a zest that makes for the surest success, and the biggest, truest happiness—the man who wins. That is what we want in our lives, men and women, whatever the work in hand; the spirit that works with a will and says, "I like my job."

**Some New Grains and Their Value.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

For the last few years I have tested almost every new grain that has been put on the market, and, therefore, I am able, I think, to give the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" a few hints on what to put their money in, and what to leave alone.

Emmer, by many improperly called spelt, an entirely different grain, is one of the best new grains. Its weight is forty pounds to the measured bushel, and its nature is that of wheat. It is enclosed in a hull like that of oats, which is claimed to have a feeding value equal to oat hulls. It yields better than oats or barley, and makes good feed for any stock. Poultry seem to like it as well as wheat. On the whole, it is equal to any of the feeding grains we sow, and should be tried by every farmer. It is sown at about the same rate as oats.

Spelt is somewhat of the same nature as emmer, but is coarser-hulled, rusts easily, has weak straw, yields poorly, and, on the whole, is almost worthless. I would under no conditions recommend it.

Corn wheat, also called Polish wheat, is now being cracked up by some seedsmen. It looks like wheat, only larger, and is somewhat three-cornered, like emmer. Its straw is long and coarse; it threshes clear of the hull, like wheat, yields very poorly, and it would not pay anyone to grow, unless his soil is for some reason particularly adapted to it.

White and black hullless barley have also been grown throughout the country generally, and have not proven

**Value of Underdraining.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A question often debated in agricultural journals is, "Will it pay to underdrain our farms, especially our low-lying lands?" I think it undoubtedly will pay, and for the following reasons:

1. The soil is materially deepened by underdraining, a fact which is of the greatest importance to our crops on the farm. Every farmer knows well the importance of having a deep soil for roots of plants. Many of the crops require a deep soil for nourishment, such as wheat, mangels, rape, turnips, and especially is a deep, dry soil required for clover and lucerne. On the other hand, if the subsoil remains wet or water-logged, plants such as are mentioned above cease to draw nourishment, and consequently do not thrive. A deep, dry subsoil is of the greatest importance, because it supplies a very much larger feeding ground for the roots of the plants.

2. The soil is more easily pulverized. It is well known that a wet soil can never be thoroughly pulverized, so as to give the best results in sustaining and promoting the germination of seeds and plants. In working a soil such as clay, or a loamy clay, it becomes baked and hardened to such a degree as prevents, in a measure, the success of the crops planted there. It is just the reverse with underdrained land, as it immediately begins to supply the plant food, causing germination, and after that the roots can easily begin to penetrate the soil for nourishment. Underdraining first dries the surface soil of all lying water, so that it can be thoroughly worked and pulverized at least one week earlier in spring, and the same soil will work to greater advantage in midsummer. I think all will agree with me in the fact that at all seasons of the year it is easier to work underdrained lands than land not drained.

3. Our season for working land is lengthened by underdraining. This alone is of the greatest importance to the farmers of Ontario, when our long winters and warm summers are separated from each other by so short a period of spring weather, which period is most important, for often the difference of one week in planting corn or sowing a crop of grain means a bountiful return, when sowing a week later might mean failure. The gain of time and labor are not the only results we receive from well-drained land. We gain time for vegetation. A longer season produces heavier crops. How often in late years have we noted, in cutting our corn crops, the difference a week or ten days in the



**Clementine.**

A good type of the English dual-purpose Shorthorn cow.

a very great success; although, on the whole, the black has proven the better of the two.

Beardless barley was also extensively advertised by some seedsmen a few years ago, but now its price is hardly quoted in the catalogues, and some have left it out entirely.

The only one of the above grains I can recommend any farmer to grow is emmer; I can heartily recommend it to one and all. CANUCK.

**Plant Breeding at Ottawa.**

At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, an increasing amount of work is being done in cross-breeding of grains, with a view to the production of new varieties combining qualities which shall render them especially suitable for certain purposes and certain localities. The work is now in charge of Cerealist Chas. E. Saunders, a son of Dr. Wm. Saunders, the Director. One of the objects in view is to produce a variety of spring wheat suitable for heavy rich soil when there is plenty of rain and the grain is liable to rust and lodge. Some crosses of Red Fife have been made with certain very early sorts obtained from Hindustan. Some of these crosses are expected to combine early maturity, with a considerable degree of the qualities of the Fife. Last summer the earliest variety of Indian wheat grown on the farm ripened in 87 days after sowing. The Red Fife ripened in 105 days.

It is work for the future, this crossing and plant breeding—work that requires skill, with infinite patience and care. But considering the immense importance of improvement of varieties of farm crops, the country can afford to keep a few men employed in such investigative work.

planting produces, the crops planted later being largely injured by frosts, which would have been avoided by earlier planting.

4. Drainage prevents the roots freezing out. One of the drawbacks to farming in some localities is the winter-killing of fall wheat and clover roots. The reason is this: The soil is loosened and indifferently pulverized, being only plow-depth, and below this is a layer of clay or harder substance which is impervious to water. The surface soil gets filled, sponge-like, with water, and earth and water, freezing, draw the roots of clover and wheat to the top, where they are left to wither and die. Underdraining will quickly carry away this water, and thus prevent the freezing-and-thawing process, and as there is very little disturbance in the root-bed, the roots retain the position in the ground.

5. One great advantage yet to mention is the absence of open drains or water furrows, which are a great hindrance in drilling, reaping and drawing in the crops, besides the extra wear on implements and trouble to both men and horses. The cost of working underdrained land is much less, being in the ratio of man and team for three days to man and team for four days on underdrained land, and I think the work will be done with better satisfaction. One more advantage to the farmer who underdrains his land is that he requires less seed than otherwise would be required.

Six years ago, on taking possession of my farm of 150 acres, I was very much opposed to underdraining, for I had not previously laid one foot of tile; but, after seeing the wonderful results from my first underdrain, I was so satisfied



that, by this spring, with the exception of the main drain, which will be done with tile from 8 to 14 inches, I will have my whole farm all underdrained. One field has not been plowed for thirty years, on account of the wetness of the soil, and some seasons it continued wet until mid-summer. The same field can now be cultivated quite early in the spring, and with perfect satisfaction. Two neighbors of mine who are large and successful farmers, and who have had a great deal of experience in underdraining, tell me they think it will repay one in three years for the outlay expended.

The above article has been written with the view of helping those farmers who are undecided regarding the advisability of underdraining. The practice has been of great service to me, and I hope it may be of as much benefit to others.

Oxford Co., Ont. JOHN C. SHAW.

**Room for More Ruskins.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I was pleased to read the articles on Ruskin in "The Farmer's Advocate." I am sorry his works are so expensive. We need a lot of his teaching put in practice on the farm. Our schools teach the children to do things well; when they get on the farm it's do them quick, not do them well. An old Scotchman, a good workman, was pulling peas with a scythe in a gang. Coming home through the field to dinner he made the remark, "I see its take some, and leave some, and go with the crowd." He was a little slow, and could not live here. A man might save his wages on a job, but unless he is quick he will not get on here. Eighteen years ago the writer started keeping poultry—Black Spanish fowls. I took a basket of eggs to the packing-house to sell for cash. A lady was there selling eggs; the buyer was counting them out. They were small and very dirty—poor looking things. I noticed him pay her. He took mine, clean, large, white eggs, and paid me. I said, "Could you not pay me more for mine?" "No," he said, "they are all eggs; it doesn't matter a ——" I went home disgusted, and quit the business to an extent. We are told how to care for the cows, the milk, cream, pails, etc., and when trying to get the girls to brush the cows before milking, and sometimes wash their udders, you are told Mrs. So-and-so never bothers with hers, and she gets just as much for her butter as we do for ours. Now, it does seem uphill work to do things well, as there is so little direct compensation for doing things well. Take, for example, two men cutting corn for stooking or silo. One cuts good and low, lays his corn straight and in neat bunches handy to pick up; he is no better paid or thought of than the other. A good man hired on a farm last year, splendid plowman, out bright and early, things went well, crops good. His wages were small; at the end of seven months did he get anything for his extra ability and faithful service? Ah, Ruskin, you were before your time. There's room for more Ruskins; may they come.

OBSERVER.

**Manure Mixed and Kept Under Cover.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been reading with interest, in a few of the last issues of "The Farmer's Advocate," the care of farmyard manure, and the best time to apply it to the soil. Several years ago I heard a speech given by William Rennie, of Toronto, on the care and application of farmyard manure. Mr. Rennie said they mixed all kinds of manure together, and piled it up under cover, and that care should be taken to keep it from getting too hot; this could be done by allowing the stock to trample over it, or by keeping it watered. Since then I have tried Mr. Rennie's plan, and have found it very satisfactory. I draw out and plow under first thing in the spring for corn and roots, keeping the ground worked up with the disk till the weather is warm enough for planting. I do not cultivate very deeply with the disk—just deep enough to keep down grass and weeds. Immediately before planting I harrow with an iron harrow to level up the ground, and by the time the weather permits planting the manure has become bedded into the soil. For corn and turnips I have found this better than applying the manure at the time of planting. In this way a great many of the weeds are killed, by keeping the ground cultivated every week before the planting season.

Lanark Co., Ont.

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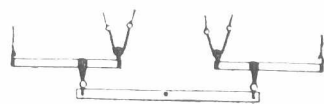
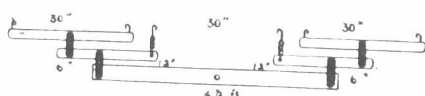
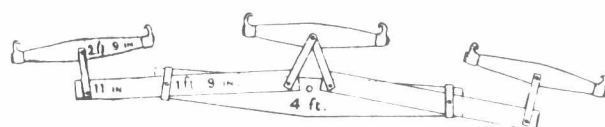
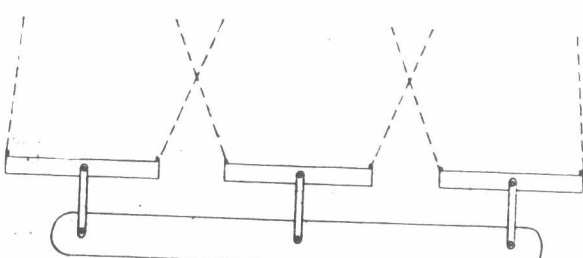
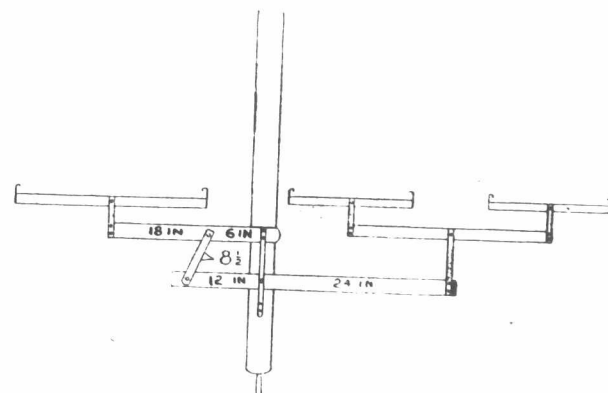
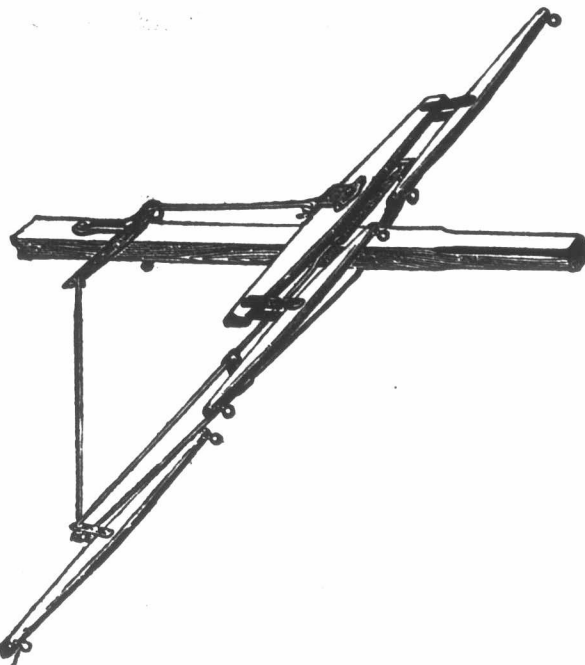
**Good Prospects for High Timber Values.**

Secretary Wilson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, says if the present drain upon the timber resources of the country is not checked, the lumber industry will go the way of the buffalo.

According to the figures of the last census, the amount of lumber produced by the mills is 35,084,166,000 feet per year. If this colossal output constituted the only drain upon the timber resources, the industry might still survive, for the total woodland area of the United States is nearly 700,000,000 acres, and natural growth would keep somewhere near legitimate demand. But, in addition to lumber cut and milled for commercial purposes, \$20,000,000 worth of standing timber is burned up in forest fires every year.

**Three-horse Eveners.**

By request we republish some of the cuts of three-horse eveners, which appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" last spring. Anyone who has an evener which he considers an improvement over the best of these is invited to send us a pen sketch, with description. We always welcome useful ideas in farm contrivances.



**Growing Better Each Year.**

Enclosed please find post-office order for \$1.50, subscription for your valuable paper for 1906. "The Farmer's Advocate" is much appreciated at our house, and is certainly growing better each year. Personally, I do not know how I could get along without it; there is so much information for the man handling stock. Wishing you continued prosperity.

W. D. FOSTER,  
Foreman Washington State College Farm.

**Seeding with Clover.**

The great value of clover as a food for stock and as a fertilizer of the soil, has become so well known to farmers wherever it can be successfully grown, that they know they cannot afford to leave it out of their rotation, even though the price of seed be sometimes high, as it is at present. In order to keep up the productiveness of the land, manure of some sort must be used, and there is no other fertilizer equal to or so cheaply available as that made from feeding cattle and other stock on the farm, and no fodder crop, except lucerne, is equal to clover in value as a stock food. From the standpoint of fertility, the strong point in favor of clover is that it gathers nitrogen from the air, by means of the bacteria inhabiting the nodules upon its roots, while the roots also strike deeply into the soil, bringing up to the surface mineral elements helpful to succeeding crops, and improving the mechanical condition of the soil, while its decaying roots supply the humus or vegetable matter, known to be essential as plant food, and for the conservation of moisture and the prevention of that close packing and baking of the soil which excludes the air and cripples the crops. Practical farmers had learned from experience, long before science had revealed these reasons, that a clover sod plowed down made one of the best preparations for a bountiful following crop, and since the reasons have been more intelligently understood, have come to appreciate clover more highly, and know it is one of their most valuable aids in the production of paying crops of all kinds.

While clover seed is higher in price this year than usual, it is not higher than it has been at different times in our recollection, and even at present prices, as a manurial agent, if for nothing else, is the cheapest fertilizer that can be purchased, costing less than two dollars an acre.

Owing to the high price of the seed, it is all the more important that the seeding should be done in a manner to ensure a good catch, and this is a subject that will stand a good deal of discussion. There is a considerable difference of opinion as to how and when the seed should be sown and covered, the quantity that should be sown per acre, and the best nurse crop with which to seed. Opinions differ as to quantity, all the way from less than ten pounds up to fifteen pounds per acre; some practice sowing in front of the drill hoes and some behind; some recommend harrowing after the seeding, and others condemn this practice; some claim to secure as good a catch with oats as with wheat or barley, while others claim that the latter is, as a rule, the only safe crop to seed with. It would appear to be practicable to arrive at a more uniform conclusion as to what is a sufficient quantity of good seed to sow per acre under average conditions. If eight or ten pounds is sufficient, it savors of recklessness, or, at least, of extravagance, to sow more, especially as timothy or other grass seeds are generally sown in combination with clover. If there is danger of covering the seed too deeply by sowing before the drill hoes, or if by sowing behind the hoes the seed is, by harrowing, drawn into the groove in which the grain is deposited and robbed of moisture and choked by the growth of the grain, this should be noted and avoided. If the rank growth of oats shades the ground so that the clover makes a sickly growth and is liable to perish from the heat of the sun after the harvesting of the oats, this difficulty should be avoided by sowing the oats more thinly. The correspondence published under the heading "Varieties of Farm Crops," in our issue March 22nd, indicates that much thinner grain seeding is favored now than twenty years ago, and since thin seeding gives almost as heavy yields of grain, and goes far to ensure success with clover, which puts the land in shape to grow better crops of all kinds in future, it would seem to be "penny wise" to risk success with the clover seeding, thereby reducing the succeeding hay crop, for the possibility of an extra bushel or two of grain per acre. Thin seeding of grain and moderately thick seeding of clover pays best in the long run. We believe nine or ten pounds of red clover should be the minimum. Of course, in considering these points much depends upon the kind and condition of the soil, preparation of the seed-bed, quality of the seed, the class of the nurse crop, and the nature of the season. A poor, dry soil requires more seed than a rich one, since on poor soil only a portion of the seedlings may be depended upon to survive and stool out vigorously. Extra seed should be used on the hard, dry spots, so as to prevent the occurrence of imperfect stands, which give weeds a chance to come in. The seed-bed should be prepared in first-class shape; anything else is poor economy, from the standpoint of the grain crop as well as the clover seeding. The seed should be the best obtainable. Cheap seed contains weed seeds, and the clover seeds are liable to be of uncertain germinating quality, while the plants will lack vigor to a certain extent. Cheap seed is almost invariably dear. The season plays an important part in determining the amount of seed necessary, but since this cannot be correctly prophesied, it is well to sow enough to insure success in a dry season; if the summer turns out moist the extra seed will do no harm. It is poor business to take chances on a field for the sake of a few dollars' worth of seed. Regarding nurse crops, while if we could choose, we would prefer to seed down with fall wheat and barley, the three- or four-year rotation best adapted to our conditions requires seeding with almost every acre of grain, and the best practice, therefore, is to strive by thin sowing of grain and thick seeding of clover to insure success in seeding



even with oats. The longer clover is grown the easier it is to get catches.

We shall be glad to receive short letters from many farmers throughout the country, giving their experience in success and failure, together with their methods of preparation of the soil, the nurse crop used, the quantity of seed sown, and the covering of the seed.

**Experience in Clover Seeding.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been an interested reader of your paper for a number of years, and have learned many useful things thereby. I saw a statement by an eastern farmer in regard to the time to sow clover seed, early or late. His experience is much the same as ours. Years ago we made a practice of sowing 20 to 25 acres of fall wheat, and endeavored to seed to clover as early as possible in spring, but times changed, prices for wheat went from a dollar to fifty cents, and we found it more profitable to grow oats and hay. We always sow clover seed at same time as spring grain; always use a Hoosier drill and grass-seed attachment; sow behind the hoes, neither harrow nor roll after, and scarcely ever miss a good strong stand. We aim to sow only the best seed the land can produce, both in grains and grass seeds; clean it for market as well as it can be done, and get the top price.

We find it pays to try to excel in all lines undertaken; it is not the number of acres of land seeded, or the number of cattle, horses or hogs kept. A lot of stock well tended will increase your bank account materially, but a few well taken care of are much better than many poorly cared for.

Essex Co., Ont. SYLVESTER STUART.

[Note.—These short, practical letters are the ones we like to get. They make the paper interesting and helpful. Let others give their methods and experience, whether agreeing with this or not.—Ed.]

**An Object Lesson in Wood-lot Care.**

The alarming figures which have been given in "The Farmer's Advocate" and elsewhere, showing the rate at which the woodland is disappearing from the face of this Province, some counties having now less than ten per cent. of their total area in bush, and that in most cases being encroached upon rapidly, by reckless cutting and pasturing, should cause every man who expects to remain in Old Ontario, and everyone who professes a grain of public spirit, to do some earnest thinking. Some, who deplore the present rate of deforestation, despair of saving the remnants of the once magnificent forests, believing that nothing can now be done. For these, particularly, this article is written. It is a fact that not only may the denser bushes be preserved, but even those where the grass has come in, and where the trees, thinned as in a park, are dying year by year, may be thickened up in a few years with a dense undergrowth, which will hold the forest leaves, crowd out the grass, and thus be the means of sparing the large trees now dying. This is no mere theory. A number of striking instances have come under our notice, and right here let us say we shall be pleased to hear from anyone who has tried this plan of enclosing the bush and keeping stock out. We feel pretty sure that everyone who has tried it will be enthusiastic over the results.

A splendid illustration of how an unpastured wood-lot will reproduce itself may be seen on the farm of Arthur Baty, Township of Westminster, Middlesex Co., Ont. Some twenty-eight years ago the example of a neighbor induced Mr. Thos. Baty, who then owned it, to enclose what was left of a fourteen-acre woodland, and keep out all live stock. The bush was not counted a very thrifty one; it was thin and straggling, grass was successfully disputing possession with the fast-dying trees, and it was in almost the condition of the neighboring one, illustrated herewith as a contrast picture. The state of the Baty bush to-day is shown by the accompanying halftones, made from photos taken last month by a member of "The Farmer's Advocate" staff. The young trees, some of them measuring 6 to 10 inches in diameter at the base, which have come up during the twenty-eight years, stand thick and straight. Grass has long since disappeared, and in summer the bush is almost as dense as the primeval forest. The "lover's lane," leading to the Westminster Kirk, is a favorite walk of the whole neighborhood. In summer, with the weight of leaves, the trees bend over in places, and the branches meet, forming a beautiful arch. Since the grass has gone out, too, various early forest flowers, such as adder's-tongue, liverwort, bloodroot, phlox, red and white lilies, etc., as well as the old-fashioned beaks and various kinds of dainty ferns, have reappeared, though the hundreds of people who used the walk plucked and dug the latter up till they were well-nigh exterminated along the path. From an aesthetic point of view, such a bush is well worth the use of the land; besides, it yields a yearly revenue in fuel, and the growing maple, beech and ash represent a splendid investment.

Once the stock was kept out and the young seedlings began to occupy the ground, an improvement was noticed in the thrift of the old trees. In cutting down trees to-day, a marked increase is noticed in the thickness of the outer twenty-five rings or so of wood as compared with the rings formed previous to that time. All through the bush the young seedlings have made a fine growth, but they have done best when not too close to the large trees. The finest growth of all is on the site of an old sugar camp, which, when the area was enclosed, was all sodded over, without a sign of a tree.



Encroach of the Clearing.—Inevitable result of pasturing a wood-lot.



Twenty-eight Years from Sod.—Site of an old sugar camp in the Baty bush. When the bush was enclosed, this area was a circle of grass. All the growth shown has come in naturally since.



The Lovers' Lane—A walk preserved in Mr. Baty's bush.

The growth that has come in naturally since then is shown in the illustration. Could there be more convincing evidence of the feasibility of reforestation by exclusion of stock?

Not only has the east side of the bush been saved, but the north and west as well, the principal difference being that the growth of young stuff is a little bit scrubbier in these exposed localities. It might be well for anyone else trying the experiment to plant a few evergreens along the north and west limits. On favorable soil they would grow rapidly, and soon form a valuable shelter belt.

Practically the only care this lot has received is the cutting and removal of dead and fallen timber. A little thinning of the young stuff has also been done with beneficial results. The growth of the saplings is straight and clean, and some day this piece of timber will be worth a long price. Already the owner values it at not less than \$100 per acre for firewood, and each year adds many dollars to its value. It is the pride of its owner, and a protection and pleasure to the whole neighborhood.

And what a boon to bequeath to posterity! How much slaving has been done by ambitious parents to leave their children with big farms and money in the bank! People have acted as though a bank account to squabble over were the greatest blessing they could leave their heirs; at the same time they have often left bleak homesteads which their children forsook at the first opportunity. How much wiser to leave as part of the patrimony, a thrifty wood-lot, which, while proving



a pride and profit to the father, will be an investment at a high rate of compound interest for the son, and will stand a living monument to its original preserver when his grave is sunken and his fallen tombstone covered with grass.

We hear nowadays of reforestation, tree nurseries, etc., and this is all right, yet the simplest plan is to let our present wood-lots reseed themselves. Some complain they need the bush pasture. But is it real economy to sacrifice the revenue and the blessings of a fine bush for a few months of inferior grazing? Plant instead a few acres of soiling crop, oats and peas, lucerne and corn, and keep the stock out of the bush.

Hundreds of thousands of acres of rocky and hilly land in the Eastern Provinces of Canada should never grow any crop but wood. Their cultivation is either impossible or unprofitably difficult. Keep them under trees. Plant them if necessary, but if the bush is already there, take care of it. A general awakening is coming on this subject of the farm wood-lot, and not any too soon. Meanwhile, every example counts. Who will be the first man in each locality to commence?

## THE FARM.

### Care of Milk and Utensils.

Part of an essay written by Miss Annie W. Green, at the O.A.C. Dairy School, 1905. Now cheese and butter maker for the Aylmer, Ont., Cheese and Butter Association.

No professor in any factory or creamery, even if he has the most up-to-date machinery and fixtures to work with, can produce a good quality of cheese and butter from poor milk and cream. We ought to give the factoryman milk and cream in the very best condition, then he will have control of flavor. We are getting new evidence every year of the great need of more care of milk at the farm. Our leading dairymen are awake to the fact that there is something in the air that is very detrimental to the keeping qualities of our finished product—butter and cheese. The milk secreted in the udder of a healthy cow is sterile, but it soon becomes contaminated with bacteria, and as we study the ripening process of milk and cream, we find that some bacteria are very beneficial, and some are very detrimental. Bacteria are really plants of the very lowest form, and for rapid growth they require food, heat, and moisture. Milk, then, is one of the very best substances we can find in which to produce bacteria. The greatest care should be taken to keep milk cows in good health, and to exclude from the herd any animal that is not well, and the dairyman must do this in order to insure the purity of his milk. Bacteria are present in the first few streams drawn from the udder, and it contains very little butter-fat, so in discarding this milk the loss is not great.

The contamination of milk is largely under the control of the producer, and if he does not send in to his factory a first-class quality of milk and cream, he himself will be the loser, and milk is the one farm product above all others that calls for exceptional cleanliness, because it is a human food.

Few men put on a clean wash suit to milk in; this is one thing necessary, for average farm work will cover the clothes with dust, and this, falling into the milk pail, will rapidly produce bacteria detrimental to the keeping qualities of the milk. The dairy stable should be well ventilated, and have abundant light. This will prevent disease and add to the comfort and health of the animals. The stable should be cleaned, and all feeding done at least one hour before the milking begins. The cows should be well groomed, especially the udder, flanks and abdomen, and a damp cloth taken, and the parts mentioned gone over with it to remove any loose hair and dirt that may still be clinging to the cow. Bacteria are always found in dirt, dust, cobwebs, and litter of all kinds in the stable or dairy room. The exclusion of dirt and dust from the milk means the exclusion of bacteria, and we find that most of the impurities in milk get into it during the short time after it comes from the udder, and before it is taken from the stable. Very small particles of dust, hair, etc., which are always floating in the air of a filthy stable, drop into the milk every second it is exposed there, and infect it with the bacteria, which are carried around on the dirt, and so we find upon investigation that it is only the filthy, untidy farmer or dairyman who would send his milk to the factory in such a condition.

Again, if the cow is not properly looked after and groomed, dirt and hair will fall directly into the pail while she is being milked. The flank and udder hold quantities of dust and dirt which are dislodged by the motion of milking, much of it falling straight into the milk pail, and experiments have shown that it is always greater when the cow is milked by one who jerks or shakes the udder than when the cow is milked quietly.

Through the country we see many farmers allowing their cows to go in the most filthy condition, more especially where the cows are housed the greater part of the year. It is next to impossible to keep milk clean if the animal is not groomed, and grooming is something the cow enjoys very much. Then the milker should be clean, tidy, and good-natured. We would advise milking with dry hands; if this cannot be done, then moisten the hands with some vaseline. To milk with wet hands usually transfers the dirt from the hands and teats into the milk pail, carrying with it thousands of bacteria we do not want. After milking,

cool as quickly as possible. There are two ways of cooling milk that must be kept over night. One is to give it a good stirring, and the other is to set the can in cold water, but we advise combining the two methods. The object of cooling milk is to prevent it from souring. Souring is the result of the development of certain bacteria. Cooling milk by stirring it and exposing it to the air tends to prevent souring, but it also exposes the milk to the danger of being contaminated with bacteria, which causes bad flavors in the

from the cream means the exclusion of enormous numbers of bacteria, and from a fine-flavored milk or cream the manufacturer can produce a fine quality of cheese and butter that will command a high price. We are safe in saying that properly-handled milk or cream will keep sweet long enough to be got to the factory in good condition.

The milk utensils should be made of the very best pressed tin, all seams well soldered, and, if possible, the factoryman should wash and sterilize the cans at least once a week with the steam pipe at the factory. After washing and scalding, all cans should be set in such a position that they will drain and the sun fill them, and before using them again they should be well rinsed, to remove all dust.

Cleanliness and care will bring our milk in sweet every time, and get us the best price for what we are able to produce. Let us educate the farmer, as professors, instructors and students, into the fact that "cleanliness" is money—this is the only hope for cleaner milk and dairy products.

### Milk Record the Basis for Improvement.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

"Does it pay to keep daily milk records?" I say decidedly, yes! In support of this declaration, I will mention a few of the very many reasons which appeal to me. Firstly and lastly, it increases a man's interest in his herd, and in his individual cows, without which he had best give up dairying; this interest brings better care to the cows and better feed. These two, care and feed, are the foundation stones upon which all successful dairy herds must be built. How are you to feed intelligently or economically without a knowledge of what every cow is doing at the pail? I can think of no more certain way of bringing about better feeding than through the keeping of a daily record and the use of the Babcock test for butter-fat. If our watchwords are, Breed, Feed, Weed, the scales and the test are an absolute necessity for the successful accomplishment of any one of them.

I am at present milking 23 cows, Ayrshire and Ayrshire grades, have kept a daily milk record for four years, and try to take a Babcock test once a month.

I use a blank, ruled, for one month, supplied by Prof. Grisdale, of the Central Experimental Farm, who sends them free of charge on request. This hangs on a board in the stable, beside the small spring scales, close to the can into which each pail of milk is emptied. Ten seconds per cow at each milking is the average time consumed in weighing and recording the weight. In order to avoid errors and to save time, we put down the gross weight, deducting the tare of the pail at the end of the month.

Samples are taken for a composite test, from both milkings, three days a month, a tablet of corrosive sublimate being used as a preservative. It takes about two hours to make the Babcock test for the herd, with a ten-bottle machine. At the end of the month the old sheet is taken down, and an hour or so devoted to adding up the totals and deducting the weight of pail, and the result is inscribed in a monthly summary sheet, giving the number of days milked that month, pounds

of milk, pounds of butter-fat and test; from which it is a very easy matter at the end of the year to arrive at each cow's record for twelve months. Believe me, as I do, in the importance of weighing and testing, I have assisted in organizing a cow-testing association for this district, under the offer of the Dominion Government, with a membership of 27 dairymen, with over 600 cows. I will continue keeping my daily record, and let the Government do the testing.

I am convinced that whoever has tried it, will prefer to keep a daily record, rather than one or three days a month, as it quickly becomes a habit, is rapidly done, owing to constant practice, and is not thought any trouble at all, but where only attempted occasionally, it will be looked upon as a very hard task, will take longer, and will very likely be put off in any busy time.

However, this plan of the Government is the thin edge of the wedge, and will, without doubt, be productive of immense good; but it is simply amazing to find how many apparently intelligent farmers there are who will have nothing to do with testing and weighing, even when offered to them free of cost. In conclusion, I would say that by itself, keeping a daily record will not result in a greatly increased yield from a given herd, but if used as the basis of feeding, breeding, weeding, it must very soon treble the total yield from the average herd.

Missisquoi County, Que.

W. E. RAY.

Roots, corn silage, clover and lucerne are the key to success in the economical feeding of live stock.



Miss A. W. Green, Aylmer, Ont.

cheese and butter. This fact emphasizes the importance of stirring the milk, when that process is necessary, in pure air.

The air a few feet from the barn we found in our practical bacteriology work to be the most laden with germs, and, consequently, the milk should not be exposed any more than is necessary near the barn, but should be strained and otherwise handled some distance away, and in a place where currents of air do not carry contamination from the barn or milking yard to the milk.

Cooling the milk with ice or water would be the better way, where ice or cold water could be had, as this exposes the milk less to contamination. In such cases sufficient stirring could be given to cool all parts of the milk as quickly as possible, and especially would



Queen of Roses.

Guernsey cow, winner of first at the Royal, Bath and London Dairy Shows, 1905. West of England and

we recommend aerating where rape, turnips or other strong-smelling foods are given the cows, though the use of such foods should be strongly condemned.

Stirring and aerating the milk at or near the barn or yard cannot be too strongly condemned, as it is just such work that adds to the cheese and butter makers' troubles, and not only that, but lowers the reputation of the maker himself. Lactic acid bacteria are what we want in our milk and cream. Bacteria of most kinds thrive best at a temperature from sixty to ninety degrees F., and where the temperature falls to forty five or below freezing they remain dormant. This source of contamination, then, is largely under the control of the dairyman. The exclusion of dirt and dust



**The Creamery Overrun.**

The following excerpts are taken from a paper prepared by Prof. E. H. Farrington, of Wisconsin, for the convention of the National Creamery Buttermakers' Association at Chicago:

Butter is a mechanical mixture of butter-fat, water, salt and curd, and from the nature of the processes of washing, salting and working of butter, it is inevitable that there will be different amounts of water in different churnings of butter.

The average composition of butter is about the following: Butter-fat, 83.5; water, 12.0; curd, 1.0; salt, 3.5 per cent.

The overrun represents the difference between the weight of butter-fat in a given quantity of milk or cream, and the pounds of butter made from this milk or cream. For example, if 232 lbs. of butter are made from 5,000 lbs. of milk, testing 4 per cent. fat, the overrun may be found by first multiplying the milk by its test, which gives 5,000 by .04, or 200 lbs. butter-fat; then by subtracting this number of pounds from the 232 lbs. of butter, the difference is 32 lbs., which is 16 per cent. of the fat in the milk (32 by 100, divided by 200, gives 16.0). The overrun in this case is 16 per cent.

Normal losses of butter-fat in manufacturing occur in the skim milk, the buttermilk and the waste of milk, cream or butter that sticks to the tinware, churn and other utensils used in the manufacturing processes. These all have a tendency to reduce the overrun, and when any of them are cut out entirely, as in the case with the skim-milk fat when cream only is received at a factory, the overrun will be increased. It may also be increased by incorporating excessive amounts of water in the butter, by short weights of the milk or cream, and by under-reading tests of the milk or cream bought.

Exactly the same overrun cannot be expected in each churning, and it may normally vary between 12 and 20 per cent.

Abnormal overruns of over 20 per cent., or under 12 per cent., are caused by some error or carelessness, and may be due to some one or all of the following causes:

1. Inaccurate weighing.
2. Inaccurate sampling.
3. Inaccurate reading of fat tests.
4. Excessive losses in skim milk.
5. Excessive losses in buttermilk.
6. Losses of fat in milk, cream or butter wasted.
7. Low fat content of butter, or excessive water content.

**The Multitudinous Microbes.**

The importance of care in washing milk utensils to rid them of the ubiquitous microbe is indicated by the number computed in an actual experiment, according to an exchange. In the first washing were found 7,389,000 bacteria; in the second washing, 157,000, and in the third washing, 58,000. We are not told how many washings it would take to make the pails really clean. Presumably steaming or scalding would be the only way to disinfect them, and then one might expect a few germs to be left around the corners.

Results for three months of the testing of individual cows in the Cowansville, Que., cow-testing associations, organized by the Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture, show great differences in the average yield from the various herds, illustrating the possibilities of general increase; for instance, in March the variation is from 10.8 lbs. of butter-fat per cow, to as high as 29.4 lbs., the average of 18 animals in one herd.

**Cow-testing Associations.**

Eleven cow-testing associations have been organized in Ontario and Quebec by the Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture. About three thousand cows are now regularly under test, their owners having agreed to weigh the milk six times a month, the Department doing the testing for a year. It is expected in this way that several unprofitable cows will be detected and disposed of, while an incentive will be given to keep better stock and feed them better.

The table below gives the result of the first thirty-day period of testing at St. Armand, Que., showing the average yield of each herd, and the contrast between the highest and lowest yield of butter-fat from the best and poorest cow in each herd:

ST. ARMAND WEST, QUE., ASSOCIATION, 30 DAYS, ENDING 22nd MARCH, 1906.										
Herd No.	No. of cows.	Average per cow.			Highest amount of fat per cow.			Lowest amount of fat per cow.		
		Milk lb.	Test.	Fat lb.	Test.	Fat lb.	Milk lb.	Test.	Fat lb.	
1	15	416	4.6	19.4	635	4.5	28.5	300	3.9	11.7
2	14	480	3.8	18.1	680	3.9	26.5	340	3.3	11.2
3	22	478	3.7	17.6	745	4.0	29.8	190	4.2	7.9
4	9	264	4.5	12.1	480	4.0	19.2	170	7.1	8.6
5	10	585	4.0	23.4	790	3.7	29.2	290	5.7	16.5
6	12	401	4.0	16.1	650	3.6	23.4	210	5.2	10.9
7	17	540	4.0	21.7	780	4.0	31.2	210	4.6	9.6
8	11	565	4.2	23.9	780	4.7	36.6	240	5.0	12.0
9	18	545	3.8	19.9	820	3.4	27.8	185	4.5	8.3
Average 128		482	3.9	19.2						

**POULTRY.**

**Tardy Incubation.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Here is a little article which might be of some interest to your readers. On March 4th, 1906, I set two hens, each having an equal number of eggs. In due time only one came off with good results; the other gave no signs of increase. I thought it no use to let her sit longer, but for fun I let her remain, and on March 30th the first chick made his appearance. On the 31st five more came out, but were so weak that four of them died. The two that remain are smart but very small. A cold snap in the fore part of March must have chilled the eggs. J. W. AUSTIN. New Westminster, B. C.

**Expensive Carelessness.**

At different farms this winter I have noticed dead hens thrown upon the roof of the henhouse, and several in other places about the premises. There is nothing more certain than that contagious diseases fasten themselves upon the buildings and grounds where poultry is kept, and are always ready to fasten themselves upon the fowls whenever they are weakened by extremes of weather, or any other cause. Nothing spreads the contagion so much as the carcasses of birds that have died from a contagious disease.

There was a time when the most troublesome form of roup, as we have it now, was not known.



A Young Poultryman.

It usually comes on as a result of a cold, and for this reason many think it is only a bad cold, and think nothing about its being spread in the flock. It is a fact that a hen is not likely to get the roup unless she catches a cold, but it is equally true that she will not get the roup when she has a cold unless she is in some way exposed to the contagion. Roup is a specific germ disease, very similar to diphtheria in persons. There is no question about the truth of this, for microscopic examinations have revealed the germ. It has been propagated in cultures, and birds inoculated from the culture have promptly developed roup. Fowls that die from roup or any other disease should be removed at once and burned, and it is much wiser to remove them when they first show unmistakably signs of disease, and kill them and burn them. W. I. THOMAS.

If you have a piece of alfalfa near the barn, observe how the hens range over it from now on, picking the green leaves as they unfold. Alfalfa is a great early green feed for poultry. Chickens are fond of it, and it helps the egg crop.

Has there been a cow-testing association formed yet in your vicinity? A line to C. F. Whitley, care of the Dairy Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, may be the means of starting a whole community on the path of progress.

**Hatching Duck Eggs.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A great many people do not like to begin hatching out chicks early in the spring, because, as the weather is often unsettled, the chicks cannot be allowed their liberty, and they do not do so well. The question of weather is not so important to little ducklings, as they can be housed from the time that they are hatched until they are marketed. They do not require any exercise, and but very little artificial heat. They will nestle down together and keep each other very warm. They do not require light in their sleeping quarters, and as long as they can see their food when they run out to feed, it is all that they require. If only a few are to be hatched, the eggs can be placed under hens, and the ducklings can be brought into the kitchen and kept in a box with plenty of clean hay in it and an old sack thrown over the top. At feeding time they should be lifted out and fed in some large, shallow box with an old sack in the bottom of it. If a large number are wanted, it is best to place the eggs in an incubator. They hatch very well in incubators, but they require more moisture than hens' eggs, and in ordinary incubators will hatch much better if the eggs are dipped in tepid water for the five days before hatching. The eggs should be put under water for only one second. A duck's egg should not be discarded because a weak germ is discovered, for very often these make the strongest ducklings after all. If a germ should die, it will very soon be noticed, as the eggs become mottled and discolored. When the little ducklings hatch they should not be fed for thirty-six hours at least. They should be given all the broken eggshells that can be spared, as this will help the gizzard to work and will make the digestion strong. The first meal should consist of bread toasted nearly black, and soaked in tepid water. Fine sand and shell grit should be sprinkled over the toast and water. Fine sand and shell grit are necessary to ducklings, and they will not grow well without them. Rolled oats, given dry, may now be fed four or five times a day. A deep water dish should be supplied, and a cup should be turned upside down in it to prevent the ducklings from swimming in the dish. The water should be deep enough to cover the nostrils. The little ducklings can eat almost anything that is minced up small, and all food and drink should be given warm. They must have meat and ground oats of some sort. Dog biscuit slightly moistened makes splendid food for ducklings, and if they are intended for stock, they may have all the green stuff they can eat, but if intended for table it must not be given, as it makes the flesh yellow and flabby. The ducklings must not be allowed all the water that they can drink, as many will drink too much. If they are intended for table, they must soon be limited to two drinks a day. British Columbia. OCTAVIA ALLEN.

**GARDEN ORCHARD.**

**Dust Spraying Inefficient.**

Experiments extending over three seasons have been conducted by the Department of Horticulture at the Illinois Experiment Station, to test the efficiency of dust spraying with dry Bordeaux mixture and arsenites, as compared with ordinary liquid applications, led to the following conclusions:

With regard to the effects upon foliage, the results were identical in all orchards and in all seasons. Trees sprayed with liquid Bordeaux and Paris green retained their foliage in healthy working condition throughout the season. Dust-sprayed and check trees may be placed together, because the behavior of foliage was the same in both. Leaves began falling in July, and in early September these trees were practically denuded. This loss of foliage by dust-sprayed and check trees was due to apple scab, against which disease the dust spray was entirely ineffective. The effects of this loss of foliage are very serious. The assimilatory processes of trees are active in proportion to the working leaf surfaces; as leaves fall, these processes diminish until brought to a stop by the entire loss of foliage, long before the work of the season should normally end. The fruit is starved, does not approach normal size, and buds for the next year cannot be properly developed.

Differences in fruit were as marked as were differences in foliage. Liquid-sprayed trees gave smooth fruit of good size. Dust-sprayed and check trees gave small, ill-formed fruit, badly marked by scab, and of very little value even as evaporator stock.

Dust spray is 52 per cent. cheaper than liquid spray, and it is easier to transport about the orchard. It has no other advantages.

The results of the experiments are sufficiently decisive to warrant the conclusion that dust spray is absolutely ineffective as a preventive of injury from prevailing orchard fungi, and that it is considerably less efficient



as an insect remedy than is the liquid method of applying arsenites.

The effort of the orchardist may be best expended in perfecting the preparation and application of the standard Bordeaux mixture combined with arsenites.

### The Farmer's Flower Garden.

One frequently sees, both in city and country, crude flower-beds, made by raising mounds of soil a few feet from the house, and filled with any odds and ends of plants which may have happened to be in the house all winter, with the addition, perhaps, of a few others bought on the market in spring. Sometimes such beds produce quite a little bloom during the summer months, but situated, as they often are, in a dooryard with little or no attempt at improving the appearance of it, they lack attractiveness when compared with flower-beds in or beside a well-kept lawn, where, with the trees and shrubs, they form part of the home-like picture which we should like every farmer who reads these articles to feel he can make about his own home.

There is no class of flowers more suited to country gardens than the hardy herbaceous perennials, for once these are established they will remain for many years, and are truly a perennial source of pleasure to even those who are not enthusiastic about flowers. If a farmer were to depend on annuals for his flowers every year, he might some years neglect sowing the seed, and thus be without a good supply, whereas if there is a border well stocked with perennials he is certain to have flowers. Bulbs, also, especially tulips and narcissus, should be planted, as these likewise will remain for a long time. In our last article it was suggested that a border about six feet wide be left between the hedge and the lawn. It is a border such as this which should furnish bloom from early in the spring to late in the autumn. As many perennials do not need to be moved for a long time, it is important in preparing a border to have soil which will furnish abundant plant food to them, as sometimes when plants increase in size and the border is filled with them, it is difficult to dig in manure. There should be good, rich, loamy soil, which will not bake, to the depth of twelve inches or more in the border, and a heavy dressing of well-rotted manure turned under to add still more fertility to it. The surface soil should be thoroughly broken up and levelled with the rake, but the soil should not be raised much above the level of the lawn. A great mistake is often made in raising beds high, as they dry out much easier in summer than if left but little above the surrounding level. As the whole border should be occupied with flowers, and as it may take several years to get enough perennials to fill it, some plan must be adopted to get bloom in the meantime. We know of no other flower which will make so gorgeous a show for as little outlay as the annual poppies, the Shirley varieties being among the best of them. The seed of these may be sown thinly all over the border in early spring, and for about six weeks of the summer there will be a brilliant show. The annual poppies re-seed themselves, and once they go to seed in the border a supply of them is assured from year to year. The seed of Iceland and Oriental perennial poppies may also be sown in the same way as the annual ones. The Iceland poppies will bloom in the autumn if seed is sown early in the spring, but the Oriental poppies do not bloom until the second season. Once the latter are thoroughly established they will furnish abundant bloom during the month of May. While the poppies multiply rapidly, and if left to themselves would occupy most of the border, they may be treated as weeds when not wanted, and are very easy to kill.

Some other good hardy annuals, the seed of which could be sown the first year, and every year for that matter, are Phlox Drummondii, Verbenas, Candy-tuft and Zinnias, all of which are very effective. Once, however, there is a border to put things into, it will not take long to get a good collection of perennials if we so desire. Friends will be only too glad to give away pieces from large clumps, and there are few but could afford to buy some plants each year. There are quite a number of good perennials which can be grown readily from seed, among which are the Aquilegias or Columbines, the Larkspurs, Campanulas, Coreopsis, Gaillardia, Forget-me-not and Hollyhocks. Foxgloves and Canterbury Bells are also hardy biennials, which are raised readily from seed. Among the most desirable perennials are the Irises, or Flags, of which there is a very large number of varieties, of many shades of color. If the proper varieties are obtained, beginning with the Orris Root (*Iris florentina*), and ending with the Japanese Iris, there will be bloom for more than six weeks. The hardy perennial Phlox can also be obtained in great variety, and these will furnish bloom in mid and late summer. Some of the lilies should be planted, as these have a beauty all their own. Of these, *Lilium speciosum* should not be omitted, as it furnishes bloom during the month of September, when many other flowers are past. The Bleeding Heart, though an old-fashioned perennial, is very desirable. There are some very fine hardy herbaceous Spiræas, some of the finest being *Spiræa Aruncus* or Goat's Beard, *Spiræa Ulmaria* or Meadow Sweet, and *Spiræa Venusta*. Pæonies may now be had in great variety, and should not be omitted from the farmer's garden. We should, however, advise planting them in a clump by themselves, as owing to their great spread of foliage they may crowd out other kinds. A place should be found for the Rudbeckia Golden Glow, as it is such a showy plant, but as it spreads so rapidly it is best planted by itself, and looks well in a corner where it is allowed to form a large clump.

In planting perennials, the height to which each grows should be learned, if possible, and the taller ones put in the back of the border, so that they will not hide the lower growing varieties, and also because the taller look best at the back. Full information regarding the best perennials can be obtained through the Experimental Farm at Ottawa. Somewhere near the front of the house there should be a good-sized flower-bed, the soil of which may be prepared the same as for the border. There is nothing more satisfactory for a bed of this kind than geraniums, a bed all of a crimson or scarlet variety being the most effective. Fine strong plants can usually be obtained at very reasonable prices in most of the market towns.



One of the most graceful perennials is the Goat's-beard (*Spiræa aruncus*), with creamy white flowers.

Bulbs are very satisfactory for the farmer's garden—tulips, narcissus and hyacinths being the most suitable. Before the geraniums are set out in the spring the bed may be occupied with tulips, which will make a fine show during the early part of May, and may be dug up when it is time to plant the geraniums, and ripened off gradually, after which they may be stored in a dry place until September, when the best bulbs should again be planted. It is, however, in the border between the clumps of perennials that bulbs give the greatest satisfaction with the least trouble. Here hardy narcissus may be left for a number of years, and will give an increasing number of flowers each year, and, as they begin blooming in April, will give flowers when they are more appreciated than later on when so many kinds are



The Larkspur is one of the most effective perennials, and once established, will succeed well for many years. The Larkspurs vary in color from white to the deepest blue.

in bloom. Tulips may also be left for a number of years in the same place, if they are in well-drained soil, but will need lifting from time to time if they multiply too fast, the large bulbs being re-planted and given more room, and the small ones planted in a less prominent place and left until they reach blooming size. Hyacinths do not always give such good satisfaction outside as tulips and narcissus, but are very desirable, as they are so beautiful and have such a delightful per-

fume. Bulbs should be planted in September or early in October to get the best results. The price of them is so reasonable, when one takes into consideration how much they brighten up the lawn and border in spring, that no place should be without them.

Of annual climbing plants with attractive flowers, two of the most satisfactory are sweet peas and nasturtiums, and a few cents' worth will give an abundance of bloom from July until frost. To have the greatest success with sweet peas, the seed should be sown in rich soil as soon as it is dry enough in the spring to work, the reason being that sweet peas require an abundance of moisture, and if sown early the roots have time to get well down where moisture is always plentiful before the hot weather comes. Sweet peas also do best in full sunshine. The climbing nasturtiums will be found more satisfactory than the dwarf varieties. Unlike sweet peas, nasturtiums bloom best in rather poor soil, and seed should not be planted until danger of frost is almost past, as the nasturtium is a tender plant.

It is easy to grow the flowers above mentioned, and they can be obtained with such a small outlay that it must be only lack of desire and supposed lack of time which are the reasons for so few flowers being grown around the farm home. For the sake of our families, and for the good influence which it is sure eventually to bear on our own lives, let us force the desire upon ourselves and begin this spring to make our country homes more attractive, and if we make ourselves desire to do the work it will be done and we shall never regret it.

W. T. MACOUN, Horticulturist.

Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

### Planting the Young Orchard.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In selecting nursery stock, always purchase young, thrifty trees—in apple, pear and plum, two-year-old trees from the bud; peach, one year; in grapes, strong, well-grown one-year-olds are as good as two-year-olds and better than poor or medium two-year vines. When the stock is received, open out the bales or bundles, spread them out in a trench dug in some mellow soil, cover up one-third of trunk, working the fine earth among the roots, so that the roots come into contact with the soil. Have the land to be planted well prepared for some hoe crop; the quickest way to mark is to run a double furrow where each row of trees is to be planted, and then mark out the same way crosswise. If these furrows have been done accurately, the trees can be set at each intersection, and will not require very much digging, and will be easily kept straight by sighting up the furrow each way. Trim off all bent, broken or injured roots, cutting with a slant and a sharp knife. Trim, as a rule, all of the side twigs or branches, and leave the tree from two to three feet high, cutting off the top to that height. Plant the tree a little deeper than it has been in the nursery row, firming the fine soil well among the roots, leaving the top soil two inches unpacked or loose. The first two or three years a hoe crop should be kept in the orchard, and no weeds allowed to seed. In peaches and plums, after three years, it is better not to plant any crop among trees, but to give them full possession of the soil. Pears may be cropped a year or two longer, and apples a little longer still. Give the trees plenty of room; they will live longer, and yield better fruit. Set peaches and plums at least 20 feet each way; or, I prefer, 22 to 24 ft. between the rows one way, and 18 the other way. This will enable the fruit-grower to work between the trees the wide way longer after the fruit begins to bend the limbs and they come down too low to go under. Low-headed are to be preferred, as they are more easily sprayed, pruned and picked, saving fully twenty-five per cent. in labor. A record should be kept of varieties planted in each row, so if any should die they can be replaced with the same variety next season. Grapevines when planted should be cut back to one or two shoots, and those only two or three buds in length.

Lincoln Co., Ont.

ROBT. THOMPSON.

### Robbing the Lawn.

By this time the inhabitants of the cities have diligently raked up all the old grass and leaves on their lawns, so as "to give the new grass a good start." Then during the summer they will patiently spray it with the garden hose to keep it fresh. If they would leave a little of the old grass and leaf mold on the lawn, and wait a few days longer for the velvet sheen of the new blades, the soil would be richer, and in better condition to withstand summer heat and drought. Sticks, stones and such objects should be removed, of course, as they are bad for lawn mower or scythe (too many country lawns are still mowed with the scythe), but nothing is better for a lawn, meadow or pasture than a little humus, in the form of leaf mold.

Importers of fruit are warned that the Fruit Marks Act, referring to the grading and packing of fruit, and sections 4 and 5 of the Act, "Respecting the packing and sale of certain staple commodities," referring to the size of fruit packages, will be strictly enforced. Importers of foreign fruit will be held responsible for the packing and marking of the fruit which they sell, as well as for the size of the packages. Copies of the Fruit Marks Act, and the Act "Respecting the packing and sale of certain staple commodities," may be had, free, on application to the Fruit Division, Ottawa.

A. McNEILL, Chief, Fruit Division.



**Prof. Hume Returns to Canada.**

(Ottawa correspondence.)  
 One of Russell County's brainy young men is to occupy the chair of horticulture in the Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec. He is Professor Harold H. Hume, now State Horticulturist of North Carolina. Professor Hume, who was born in 1875, is a native of Marvelville, Russell County, the center of a rich agricultural district of Eastern Ontario. It was there his natural instincts first led him to a study of plant growth and conditions affecting it. His taste for the study of horticulture led him to take in early life a course at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. In 1898 he received the appointment of associate graduate of the O. A. C., and later acquired other academic honors, in the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture in Iowa State College, and in 1901 Master of Science from the same institution. Prof. Hume found a congenial appointment in the Professorship of Horticulture in the University of Florida, which he held from 1899 to 1904. It was in the latter year that he was appointed State Horticulturist for North Carolina, in which capacity he will continue to act until September 1st, when his new position will demand his attention. F. D.

**The Farmer's Vegetable Garden.**

My object in briefly touching upon this subject is to create, if possible, more interest in the home vegetable garden. To have a good supply of vegetables during the whole year is quite within the reach of every farmer, and that, too, at a limited cost, if right methods are adopted.

I have always rather discouraged the methods employed in the development of the average kitchen garden, for the reason that generally it is a place surrounded by a fence, often unsightly, so enclosed that horse labor cannot be easily employed, and too often bordered with vigorous-growing weeds, rendering the whole surroundings very untidy.

If one has poultry and does not intend to keep them confined, it is decidedly best to have the vegetable garden far enough away so that the hens cannot undo his work. Nothing is more annoying in the spring-time than poultry in the garden patch.

Generally speaking, the only advantage in having the vegetable garden handy to the house, is that it is within easy reach for the housewife. The idea that the vegetable garden must occupy the same spot year after year is not altogether a good one. True, the soil is rich in plant food, but on the other hand this advantage is counterbalanced in many cases by the weeds, which so often spring up in abundance in such places, taking full possession of the patch; the farmer, through rush of field work, and not being able to do the work he should with the horse and cultivator, is not able to keep the kitchen garden in such state as to give satisfactory and profitable returns. Maximum return for minimum labor is the great desideratum. My opinion is that the vegetable garden for the average farmer will give best returns if located in the field along with the potato and root crop. Some garden crops, such as cabbage and onions, will not do well in the average potato field, but for the limited area necessary for these crops an extra amount of well-rotted manure could be applied.

For the vegetable garden, therefore, set aside one ridge in the field, and put the different garden crops in rows, so that practically all the work can be done with the horse and cultivator. Rather than devote the end of the ridge to one crop, extend it along the whole length of the field, or whatever part of the row will take the seed we wish to plant. Put only one row of seed to a drill, for by so doing they are much more easily hoed. It is advisable to run drills 2 1/2 to 3 ft. apart, and rake them down to almost level before making on it a narrow mark with a marker, into which the seed is dropped. For squash, melons, cucumbers, etc., give up the space of five drills, and use the center drill for the hills, which are located from six to ten feet apart.

The great essential for successful vegetable growing is cultivation, and when the garden is located and arranged as outlined above, there will be no difficulty in doing most of the work with the horse cultivator at very little more cost than that necessary to produce a good potato crop.

It is advisable to work soil as soon as it is fit in the spring, but it is seldom advisable to put in seed early, before the ground has warmed; so I never advise too early planting of the farmer's vegetable garden. It is much better to work the ground as soon as it is fit, and let it lie for a week or two, giving it one or two workings during that time to get it into the very best condition possible. The principle involved in this method also holds good with all farm crops.

W. S. BLAIR,  
 Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

**Keeping Onions Over Winter.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
 Not long ago I was talking with an old gardener on the subject of keeping onions over winter. He told me that for the last twenty years he had always "frozen" his onions; that is, he puts them in a pit and covers them to a depth that they will freeze through and through, but still thick enough that they can only thaw out very gradually. He says that treated in such a manner they come out in the spring in as good a condition in every respect as they were in the fall. This process is new to me, so I would like to hear your opinion, and that of any of your readers who may have had experience of it. (Mrs.) W. E. HOPKINS.



**Prof. H. H. Hume.**  
 Appointed Horticulturist at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

**APIARY.**

**Beekeepers' Brevities.**

- Watch the weaklings!
- Pinch the heads off the worthless queens.
- It is the good queen and the good management that work to the best advantage in an apiary.
- If, as is estimated, 3,500,000 visits from the bee must be made and 62,000,000 heads of clover must be deprived of nectar to collect one pound of honey, how many acres of clover are required to yield an average of one hundred pounds per colony in an apiary of one hundred colonies?
- The fellow who thinks he cannot afford to buy a good smoker that he needs, is the fellow who can't afford to do without it at any price. It's a waste of time and money to bungle along with some bad or worn-out smoker. Don't tolerate it. A good new one will give better satisfaction, cause less annoyance and delay, and will pay for itself in a short time.—Louis Scholl, in *Gleanings in Bee Culture*.

**Buying Bees.**

The beginner in beekeeping is very liable to get the idea, when he goes out to buy his first bees, that "A hive of bees is a hive of bees," that all hives of bees are of equal value, and that it makes little difference which of the hives of the man he buys from he takes home with him. This is a mistake. There is as much difference in hives of bees as there is in horses—and that's quite a bit. If the "greenie" went into the apiary and picked up the first hive he came to, he would run a chance of getting something worth anywhere from one dollar to ten, with the odds in favor of the former figure. He may not be able to notice any difference, principally because he doesn't know what to look for. The hives are there, with bees going in and out of each one, and that is all the casual observer sees. The difference is there all the same, and he can see it if he looks for it, and knows a difference when he sees one.

Let the budding apiarist, when he goes to buy his first bees, take his bee-veil along with him, that he may not be afraid to go near enough to the bees to see them well, and watch them for a time. On a fine, warm day, when the fruit trees are in bloom, is a good time, if he can contain his impatience until then—which he probably cannot. Let him put on his veil and go right up to the hives and watch the bees at work, standing beside the hives, and not in front of them so as to obstruct the flight of the bees. He will soon observe that some hives have many times more bees going in and out, carrying loads of pollen and honey, than have others. These busy ones are the good ones, and the busier they are the better. Quietly raise the cover of one of these busy ones and take a look inside. It will probably be found "choke-full" of bees, right into the corners. That is the way you want them. Then take a look inside one of the slow ones, with only a few bees going in and out. See the difference? A little bunch of bees, perhaps the size of your fist or so—not worth carrying home. There will be colonies in all stages between these two extremes, but the more bees in the hive, other things being equal, the better. But "other things" are not always equal. The beginner wants quiet bees if he can get them. He can learn their disposition pretty well by lifting their cover off quietly. If they boil out and sting him a few times they are probably cross. If they pay little or no attention, but crawl around quietly on the frames, they are all right. Then he should select a hive having straight combs, if he is buying bees on combs which have not been built from foundation. A look in the top will generally show whether the combs are built straight—each comb attached to only one frame—or whether they are built "criss-cross," on cornerwise of the hive, and each comb attached to two or more frames, in which latter case it will be impossible to handle the bees without first transferring them. But about the worst snag a beginner can run up against is a queenless colony. If there are many bees standing around on the alighting board, and apparently doing nothing in particular but killing time, and if the field bees are working indifferently and carrying in small loads of pollen, or none at all, when other colonies are working well, and if the bees in the hive are cross and irritable, it would be well for the beginner to give that hive the go-by, and select one where the bees are going in and out with such a rush that they have no time to notice him or anything else, and where any bee that shows an inclination to loaf on the front doorstep gets knocked off his feet by the "field gang," and where the loads of pollen going in are so big that he wonders how in the world the bees manage to make them stick on, anyway. A colony like that is worth the money you pay for it. E. G. H.



**A Cheaply-cultivated Farmer's Garden—Note the Long Rows.**



## THE FARM BULLETIN.

S. M., Oxford Co., who inquired about a steer, will have his question attended to if he will send his name as evidence that he is a subscriber.

Did it ever occur to you that it would be nice to own a book full of good ideas and suggestions for entertaining? If you will look on page 659 of this issue, you will ascertain how just such a book can be purchased. It is called "Bright Ideas for Entertaining," and the name indicates the contents exactly.

Experiments with a couple of prominently-advertised patent washes for San Jose scale, proved that these, when used in sufficient strength to compare favorably with the reliable lime-sulphur mixture, in its killing effect upon the scale, cost from ten to fifteen times as much as the lime-sulphur, and cannot be recommended except in a very small way.

Hon. L. P. Farris, Commissioner for Agriculture in New-Brunswick, is sponsor for the following crop figures for that Province in 1905: Wheat had given 19.6 bush. per acre, with a total of 405,897 bushels; over 46,000 bushels more than in 1904. Oats averaged 29.3 bush. per acre, and totalled 5,486,528 bushels. Barley was 8,037 bushels ahead of 1904. Buckwheat, over 100,000 bushels less. Potatoes averaged 148 bushels per acre, and turnips 498.8 bushels per acre. Dairying showed a small increase, the factory products totalling 344,026.

### Canada Best of All.

Andrew Elliott, the well-known Farmers' Institute speaker, of Waterloo Co., Ont., has recently returned from an Institute campaign in Minnesota. In conversation with a member of our staff, he said the remarkable feature to a Canadian was the large and enthusiastic attendance at agricultural meetings in that State. These often ran up to five hundred, and in one case he had spoken to a thousand farmers. These are largely Scandinavians, and a great many are tenants of extensive landowners. Rent and land values are high, and the people are being driven in large numbers to the Canadian Northwest. Minnesota is a good State, and the farmers show a gratifying disposition to learn what is best and latest, but still, Mr. Elliott says, their standard of intelligence, taking the run of people as you meet them, is not equal to that in Ontario, nor is their farm practice up to ours. They are to a great extent in the grip of the beef and other trusts, and they exhibit little resource in evading the clutches of these vampires of trade. Mr. Elliott visited the State Agricultural College at St. Anthony Park, and had the pleasure of addressing the students there. At this institution girls, as well as boys, take the regular course in agriculture, including the lectures on breeding, etc.

Last year Mr. Elliott was in the State of Mississippi doing Institute work. Though speaking well of the hospitable Southerners, he could not but deplore the economic and sociological conditions. Among the poorer classes of whites, early marriages, inferior physique, poverty and inertia abound. Among the negroes an unconquerable lust leads to violence, immorality and crime. Mr. Elliott makes the somewhat remarkable confession, that, after being on the ground and witnessing the terror in which unprotected white women dwell, he has become a convert to lynching as a means of keeping the blacks intimidated. On the whole, after travelling pretty well over two States of the Union, and through several others besides, Mr. Elliott returns convinced that if there is any better country than Ontario to live and to farm in, it is the Canadian West.

### Fair Dates for 1906.

Canadian Horse Show, Toronto.....	April 25—28
Alberta Stallion and Foal Show, Calgary.....	May 7—8
Fat-stock Show, Calgary.....	May 8—10
Montreal Horse Show.....	May 9—12
Winnipeg Horse Show.....	May 23—25
Galt, Ontario, Horse Show.....	May 31—June 1
Toronto Open-air Horse Show.....	July 2
Inter-Western Exhibition, Calgary.....	July 10—12
Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.....	July 23—28
Brandon Exhibition.....	July 31—Aug. 3
Canadian National, Toronto.....	Aug. 27—Sept. 6
Canada Central, Ottawa.....	Sept. 7—15
Western Fair, London.....	Sept. 7—15
New York State, Syracuse.....	Sept. 10—15
Michigan West, Grand Rapids.....	Sept. 10—14
Dominion Exhibition, Halifax, N. S.....	Sept. 20—Oct. 5

### The Hired Man's Holidays.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In regard to holidays and recreation, I think if a man attends properly to his work he will get all the recreation he wants without requiring holidays to get it. It is not always in the slackest time of the year that the National holidays come round, and I think it is far better to work on those days if it is needed, and take a day off when there is little to do. I myself have been in Canada four years now, since I landed in Halifax without money and absolutely green, with a capital G, having never been on a farm. I had very little idea of farm work, but I was very lucky in getting a good master the first year, and, thanks to his good teaching, I have never been short of work since. I do not make a practice of being in too big a hurry, and I can always spare a few minutes to help the women, if they should need me. I have little more to say, only that a man who is willing to work will get lots of it in Canada, and he will get enough recreation without worrying over the holiday question.

Peterboro Co., Ont.

ENGLISHMAN.

### Lumbering in Temiskaming.

The lumbering industry is important, for Temiskaming. The settlers and jobbers were busy since the fore part of October, getting ready logs for lumber and pulpwood and cedar. They were skidded up on large skids, ready for sufficient snow about New Year's, to draw them to the local sawmills, or to the banks of the rivers or large creeks that greatly abound in this country, to be dumped in the spring and carried down to the sawmills at Ottawa. Quite a quantity are bought up by the different mill-men located handy to the rivers or lakes on the way. In the first place a road must be cut out to get in supplies. The jobber will cut this wide enough to take in the supplies on the waggon. He must have engaged enough men to handle the output that he has under contract. When he can bring his supplies in for both men and teams, he starts building all the lumber camps that he requires. In every instance he must build a cookery, a sleeping apartment, a building for holding supplies, and a stable for the teams. All these buildings are made comfortable by chinking up the cracks of the walls, and by hammering moss into every available crevice. When completed by competent hands, these buildings will be a pleasure to both the men and teams engaged. In the next place the draw-road must be cut and thrown out. This road will be about 20 feet wide, cut straight for where you intend to draw the timber. When completed this road will be a most picturesque sight, that anyone would wish to see. The snow here is soon made into splendid sleighing. This main draw-road must be made where there is no upgrade; if there is, your teams cannot draw large loads, and that would mean less profits. The wages here for men in the lumber camps is \$35 to \$38 a month for best men, and the medium would be from \$26 to \$30 per month, with bed and board. Provisions are, \$2.80 per cwt. for flour; potatoes, 75c. per bag; good bacon, 13c. per lb.; butter, 25c. per lb.; eggs, 28c. dozen; cheese, 13c. lb.; sugar, 21 lbs. for \$1; beans, 5c. per lb.; honey, 10c. per lb.; onions, 5c. per lb.; hay, \$15 per ton; oats, 55c. per bush. I will explain in the next letter how the timber is got ready for drawing, and how the men are placed to get the largest returns.

N. A. E.



James Bowman, Guelph, Ont.

President Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Cattle-breeders' Association. Elected five years in succession.

### Embargo Bill "Talked Out."

In the British House of Commons on April 6th, Thos. Cairns, M.P., moved the second reading of his bill for the removal of the embargo against Canadian cattle, which was seconded by Mr. Price, M.P. It was pointed out that Canadian cattle were free from disease, 1,250,000 having landed in the past ten years, and not one was found suffering from foot-and-mouth disease or anthrax. Mr. W. O'Brien opposed the bill on behalf of Ireland. Premier Campbell-Bannerman announced that the Government would not interfere in the matter, leaving it an open question with the House. A long debate followed, the House adjourning without reaching a decision. In other words, the bill was "talked out," and may not be reached again this session.

### Against Rural Delivery.

Secretary Wm. Smith, of the Canadian Postal Department, and Chief P. O. Supt. Rast, who were sent to Washington to enquire into the free rural delivery system of the United States, report to the Postmaster-General against the system, chiefly because it would result in a deficit of several million dollars if adopted in Canada.

### Book on the Plank-frame Barn.

The increasing scarcity of timber is responsible for a growing interest in the plank-frame barn, as evidenced by numerous inquiries received at this office. The system has been in use in Central Ohio for the past 20 years, and has been rapidly growing in favor wherever people have had an opportunity of investigating its merits. Just to hand is a neat little 35-page illustrated book, published by the David Williams Co., of New York, on plank-frame barn construction, which should meet a widespread demand from intending builders and carpenters. It is written by John L. Shawver, and first appeared as a series of contributions to "Carpentry and Building." It may be ordered through this office—price, 55 cents, postage paid—or it may be obtained as a premium, simply by sending us one new subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate." We quote from it the following enumeration of advantages claimed for the plank-frame method of construction:

1. A saving in timber of from 40% to 60%—a not small item in many localities, where timber for building purposes has become a scarce article.
2. An opportunity to employ for the building of barns timber that could scarcely receive consideration if solid mortise and tenon frames were to be built.
3. A saving in the cost of sawing, cutting and hauling of about one-half of the timber.
4. A saving in cost of framing, ranging from 50% to 90%, according to the plan of the building and the efficiency of the builders.
5. In cases where farmers' wives are expected to board and lodge the builders, a saving in labor and vexation of two or three weeks' unnecessary time for framing old-style barns.
6. A riddance of practically all of the interior timbers, which are usually an interference with the use of the horse and hay slings, as well as a source of constant vexation at threshing time, and all other times when the barn is in use.
7. The full benefit of the self-supporting arch roof, a construction of combined triangles, long braces and perpendicular timbers.
8. Durability, arising from the fact that there are no mortises in which moisture may accumulate and cause the tenons to decay.
9. The strongest possible support for the track of the hay fork or sling.
10. Ease of addition to the main building, should any ever be required.

Changes and variations in plans need cause no loss of timber, as is certain to be the case where a bill of materials has already been placed on the ground. If a piece of timber is too long, the piece cut off is used at some point, though, perhaps, not over 18 inches in length, and containing only two feet or more of stuff. Suppose we cut off 18 inches of an 8x8, we have lost 8 feet of lumber, which is worthless for any purpose save firewood. If a given piece is too short, it is spliced in a moment's time, and no loss of strength is sustained. In an old-style framing, if a piece was too short, it required considerable labor to remedy the matter, and a loss of both timber and strength was sustained.

### Accurately Graduated Glassware for Dairy Purposes.

At a meeting of the directors of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, in Stratford, a resolution was passed, to the effect that this association, realizing the difficulty dairymen experience in securing properly-graduated or accurately-marked glassware, appoint Messrs. A. F. MacLaren, M.P., and Geo. H. Barr, a committee to act in conjunction with a like committee appointed by the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, to lay this matter before the proper authorities in the House of Commons, Ottawa, with a view of having all glassware used in connection with cheese factory, creamery or dairy work guaranteed to be accurately graduated or marked, and that any person offering for sale glassware or instruments not so guaranteed shall be liable to a fine.

In representing the views of the association, Mr. Barr mentions the fact that last spring, in a search for two lactometers (instruments for testing the specific gravity of milk or cream), to be used by cheese factory and creamery instructors, about thirty instruments were tested in the dairy supply houses before they could get two that were near enough correct to be used for their work. Also, in the use of the Babcock tester, it is found that test bottles vary as much as two-tenths to three-tenths of a per cent. Such inaccuracies are liable to lead to injustice when testing for adulteration, and also in paying for milk or cream according to percentage of fat. Pipettes, thermometers and cream pails (used with the oil-test churn) are also inaccurate, hundreds of thermometers being on the market that vary as much as ten degrees, showing that there is need for some steps to secure reliable instruments and accurate measures for use in our cheese factories and creameries. The recommendations of the dairymen should be acted upon without delay.

We call the attention of our readers who want suggestions for entertainments or social gatherings of any kind to the advertisement on page 659, referring to "Bright Ideas for Entertaining." This book is full of "Bright Ideas" from cover to cover, and there should be one in every home. Look up the announcement, and see how easily it can be procured.



Barn.

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Some Aftermath of the Seed Control Act, 1905.

Farmers are taking a lively interest in the noxious weeds seeds found in samples of grass and clover seeds. Never did they make so close an examination as they do this year. Some test its purity with the wet finger; others spread a small sample out on a piece of white paper, and even examine it with a reading glass. Very few as yet are noticed who take a knife and examine a few seeds at a time from a small sample spread on a piece of white paper, which is certainly the best way to make such an examination.

There are not enough farmers as yet who take the pains to examine closely the high-grade seeds and the lower-grade seeds side by side, to see if there be a reason for the difference in price of 25c., 50c. or \$1.00 per bushel, as the dealers usually make in their grades.

In most cases where this is done, I notice that the farmer buys the best seed, feeling assured he has got the best value for his money. And he has. In the cheaper seeds offered by the trade, while they may be comparatively free from noxious weed seeds, they often contain a large percentage of small seeds, other weed seeds, as foxtail, and more or less shrunken, dead and discolored seeds, which pull down the percentage of good vital seed. It may be said that good seed, like good land, is cheap at any price, and poor seed is dear at any price.

The following incident, which occurred this spring in one of the best clover-seed producing districts of Ontario, will serve to show some of the interest in clean seeds the farmers are taking. In many of the seed-producing districts, the Clipper mills, both hand and power machines, are in great evidence for recleaning purposes.

In the town of B—, a farmer brought in a lot of clover seed pretty foul with ribgrass or buckhorn, and wanted to sell it to a dealer who has a power Clipper mill. The dealer said, in looking it over, that he was doubtful about handling such seed, but if after cleaning it, it became presentable, he might take it if the price suited both parties concerned. The farmer consented, and his seed was put in the mill. Quite a stream of weed seed impurities were seen to come out of a spout which he watched carefully. While this was going on, Farmer No. 2 came with another lot to be recleaned. He naturally enough stepped up to see the seed and watch the process. He remarked, "What is that coming out there?" "Ribgrass," was the reply. "Pibgrass! Say, whose seed is that, anyway?" he asked. He was told Farmer No. 1's. Farmers 3 and 4 also drove up with small lots, and they also expressed surprise, and wanted to know whose seed it was. On learning, they remarked, "I thought you had a clean farm," etc.

Farmer No. 1 called the dealer to one side and said: "Say, Mr. —, I am going home, I can't stand this any longer. You can give me just what you like for that seed." He came back in a few days, and sold all the seed to the dealer, who exported it, and he bought some of the best seed the dealer had for sale, and free from noxious weed seed impurities.

A number of other farmers have done the same thing—disposed of all their seed to dealers, and bought the best recleaned seed available. This is a better way than trying to sell the low-grade seed to neighbors. It is as much a violation of the Act for a farmer to sell his low-grade seed to his neighbor for seeding purposes, when there are more than five noxious weed seeds of those mentioned in section 4 of the Act, to the 1,000 seeds of timothy, alsike or red clover, as it is for a seed retailer to do it, even if the farmer should sell and deliver it on his own farm, as clause 2 under section 3 allows. He has no exemption from sections 4 or 6 of the Act, however. T. G. RAYNOR.

Superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm.

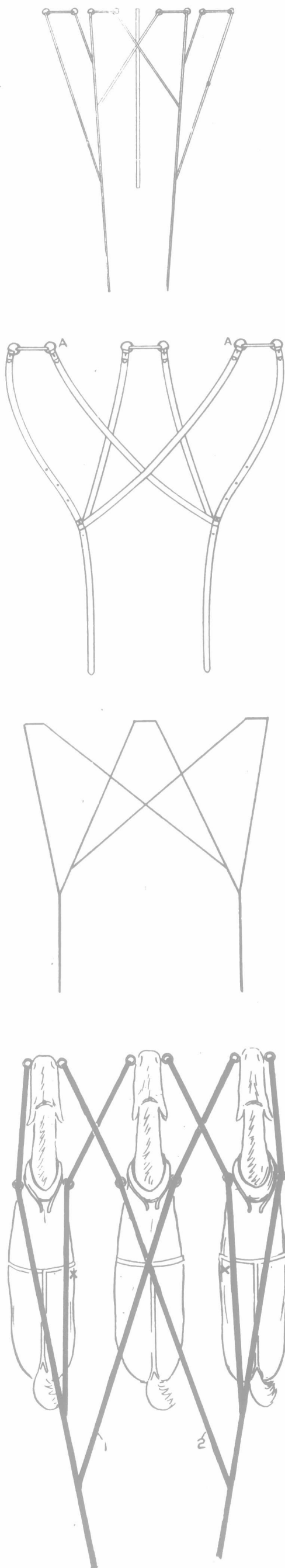
(Ottawa correspondence.)

Newton Woolverton, who has been appointed to take charge of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Brandon, Man., was born in Oxford County, Ont., and is a son of E. Woolverton, a prosperous farmer of that county. When a young man he attended Toronto, taking a course in arts, in which he was medallist, and took honors and a scholarship, being graduated B. A. in 1877. He then became professor of mathematics at Woodstock College, Ontario, a position he held for seven years. For the next seven years he was Principal of the same college, and during that time organized and equipped the first manual training school established in Canada. Upon leaving Woodstock, in 1891, Mr. Woolverton went to Marshall, Texas, where he had been appointed to a high position in Bishop College. There he taught mathematics, botany and chemistry, and during his seven years' service to the college, equipped and managed a large manual training department. Since 1898 he has owned and managed a large farm in Manitoba, and has made a study of every question connected with Western agriculture. By scientific methods and careful oversight he has made his farm one of the finest and most up-to-date in Western Canada.

Three-horse Lines.

Would you kindly illustrate in "The Farmer's Advocate" the proper way to arrange three-horse-team lines, using two lines only? W. J. THOMPSON.

Below will be found three ways of arranging lines for three horses, and one way for four horses. The cuts are self-explanatory.



A Mild Winter in P. E. Island.

The winter of 1905-1906 will pass into history as one of the mildest ever experienced here. The winter steamers gave us continuous communication with the mainland, and there was no interruption of the train service on our railway. Shipping has been continuous, and a great number of cattle and hogs have been slaughtered, and found a market in Sidney. Last winter the ice blockade, that lasted over two months, kept us from shipping till late in the season, then most of the beef cattle were thrown on the market at once, causing the price to drop. We do not anticipate any drop this year, as the cattle are pretty well cleaned up. Continuous communication with mainland markets, such as we enjoyed this season, is a great boon to our farmers; without it we suffer from serious drawbacks, compared with farmers on the mainland. On account of the brisk demand for hogs at a high price, a good many were fed this winter, and with feed cheap and plentiful, it was a good paying business. Potatoes were worth about 15c. per bushel at the outports, and have rotted badly, and, as a consequence, they have been fed to stock in large quantities. During the winter there has been a lively discussion going on in our local papers about our potato trade. The principal variety grown on the Island for the last half century has been a blue potato, called McIntyres, or Prince Alberts. They are a late-maturing, coarse variety, with deep, sunken eyes. In the past they have been good yielders, and not much given to rot; now they yield as well as ever, but often rot badly, and they are not wanted in the American market, except at a low price, and our Maritime markets are getting tired of them. They do not suit the Montreal market, as some shippers have found to their sorrow. It is proposed now by many of our thinking farmers to drop them, and substitute white varieties, that will suit the American and West India trade, and also to a large extent our Canadian trade. Our potatoes have always been shipped in bulk in schooners from the outports. They are run into the schooner's hold over a screen, and stowed away with shovels, and get pretty rough usage, and, consequently, look bad when the hatches are opened at the end of the voyage. Sometimes a large cargo, containing five or six thousand bushels, have turned out all rotten when they arrived in Boston. There is an agitation now for shipping in barrels or boxes. This would cost more for freight, but we believe the better condition of the potatoes on arriving at market would more than make up the difference. Our potato trade in the past has been a very profitable one, but if we are going to keep it so we must carefully consider what the modern markets demand as to varieties and manner of transporting them.

The dairy business promises to be brisk the coming season. One cheese factory will have commenced to make cheese as early as April 16th. A convention of Farmers' Institutes is called for Charlottetown, on April 18th. Prof. Cumming, of Truro Agricultural College, will be present, but as yet we have not seen any programme advertised. Frank Hearty, of Charlottetown, has bought a number of Clydesdales, a stallion and mares, to put on his farm in the Royalty. They were selected in St. John, from a shipment that had arrived from Scotland.

Prices: Oats, 36c. to 38c.; wheat, for seed, 85c.; milling, 70c.; cattle, 4c. to 5c., live weight; hogs, dead, 8 1/2c.; eggs, 14c. It is too soon yet to say whether the clover has wintered safely. W. S.

How They Clear Land in Temiskaming.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I promised some time ago to tell the readers of your valuable paper, how we clear the land. There are several plans practiced throughout the district, but the plan that I intend to write about is the most progressive, as well as the most economical—one that is generally adopted. Through the advent of the sawmill the clearing of the land is made easy and profitable. There are eleven sawmills within a radius of seven miles from where we live; three of those sawmills have been brought up this winter, and all will be ready for work this season. Assuming you have a good team of horses, you will require to start at work in the fall—or, what would be better, about the middle of August. The portion of land you intend to clear the next year, it would be well to survey off, and blaze the boundaries out distinct. In the next place, you must cut a draw road as near as possible to the center of this proposed clearing. This draw road must be connected in some way with the road which will be the best to reach the sawmill. The next best work to do would be to cut out lateral roads from the main draw roads—you might say about every thirty rods. When you have this completed you will be ready. You must have all the necessary tools on hand, then start in the farthest corner to cut down, and cut in lengths suitable for lumber. Cut all trees from eight inches up. Assuming there are only two men in the gang, you can work it admirably. After you have the lengths cut for a start, one can take the team and draw those logs to the main draw road; in the center fix up a skid in the usual way. The bottom logs on this you can easily roll, but when it gets higher you can then deck them up best with the long steel line and block, which makes it both quick and sure. You must, of course, have the team on the line. After going over the whole proposed clearing in this way, it may be near Christmas, which is the usual time here when the team is put on drawing to the river or mill. If you and your partner have worked well in the meantime, you will have a great number of logs



ready. After taking off these logs there may be quite a quantity of smaller trees, which, if you can, ship out to town, either by boat or train. You can get all those up convenient, and procure a circular saw and cut them all up in short wood, or four-foot pulp, which is in growing demand here at present. Now you have all the timber off, and you have made all into merchantable quantities, and there will be nothing left but the brush and roots, partially decayed logs, etc., which will be found in numerous places. Just as soon as the snow leaves in the spring (which is about the first week in April—some years before, and some years a little later—I mean where the rays of the sun can get in)—about this time commence with a 3½-lb. axe, good and sharp, to cut all small, brushy trees; cut those down in the ground—no danger with your axe and the ground, because if you are out of the stony ridges which you will find in some places, you cannot even find a gravel to mar the edge of your axe. Cut over the whole fallow in this way—if it is brush from resinous trees, the brush need not be piled—and when you come to those rots, cut them up into about four-foot lengths, and split those pretty fine, so they will handle easily and dry out quickly. If you can get a week or ten days' dry weather when you have finished, you can be assured of a good burn. Burning is perfectly safe, especially if you will exercise good judgment, and burn the fallow when the breeze is blowing favorably away from your home. The best burn that I saw since I arrived here, in four years, only penetrated about two rods in the green timber. When the weather and breeze are favorable to burn, I procure a large piece of birch bark, as this holds a blaze when lighted. I start on the windward side of fallow, and get a solid blaze started from one side of the fallow to the other. You will have better success in this way, as the fire will burn over the whole surface. After this there may be a few brands left, which can easily be gathered up and burnt.

Temiskaming, Ont.

NEEL A. EDWARDS.

**Agricultural Legislation in B. C.**

(Special correspondence.)

During the session of the Provincial Legislature, recently held at Victoria, some legislation of importance to those interested in agriculture was enacted. One of the most important features was a bill to provide for the formation of a Stock-breeders' Association, for the purpose of conducting fairs, auction sales, the importation of farm stock, or the introduction of any other features tending to promote the live-stock interests of the Province. This association has already been formed, and a stallion show and auction sale have been held under its auspices, which proved a decided success. Next year this association proposes holding a Winter Fair, similar to those held in the Eastern Provinces, so it bids fair to become of great benefit to the stockmen in all parts of the Province.

**DAIRY INSPECTOR APPOINTED.**

Another step was the amendment of the old Dairy-men's Association Act, making provision for the appointment of a dairy inspector for the Province, and Mr. F. M. Logan, B.S.A., of the Live-stock Department, Ottawa, has been selected for this position, and will carry on this work in connection with his duties as Deputy Live-stock Commissioner. An important clause was inserted in this Act, which empowers the Inspector to prohibit the sale of any milk, cream, butter or cheese produced or manufactured on premises which he considers unsuitable for the production of these articles, and if these regulations are not complied with, the owner of such premises is subject to a fine not to exceed \$50, for each offence.

**EXTERMINATION OF WILD HORSES.**

There was also an Act passed, which provides for the eradication of the wild horses of the mountain ranges. It is estimated that there are in the vicinity of 10,000 wild horses in this Province at the present. Most of these are so small in size, and so wild in their nature, that they are practically valueless. In many places they are becoming a serious nuisance to the ranchers. They not only consume a large amount of valuable feed, but will often mix with the tame horses, and induce a number of them to join their ranks, and lead them away to the mountains, where they too become wild, and, consequently, worthless to their owner. Besides this, there is danger of these horses becoming infected with glanders, and spreading the disease among valuable horses, so the sooner they are destroyed the better.

**The Ontario Education Bill.**

Throughout Ontario great interest centres in the new Education Bill, introduced by Hon. Dr. Pyne, Minister of that Department. In the main it aims at three things: 1st, to make the system more responsive to the needs of the people; 2nd, to improve the quality of the schools; and, 3rd, to make teaching more remunerative. Among its main features are the following:

The appointment of a Superintendent of Education, Mr. John Seath being commonly named for this position.

An advisory council of seventeen members, representative of all branches of education, fifteen elective, and two, the President of the University of Toronto and the Superintendent of Education, being ex-officio.

Supplementary estimates to contain a special grant to the rural, public and separate schools.

Additional grants to the territorial and poor schools and the continuation classes. The latter are to be made a more important feature than heretofore.

Increased Provincial grant to public schools the first year under new Act about \$90,000. This does not include provision for new Normal schools.

Additional powers to educational boards to acquire and expropriate lands.

A minimum salary fixed for rural school teachers. Average salary rural schools at last available reports was \$372 for male and \$283 for female teachers. Discipline provided for teachers who accept smaller salaries. The minimum salary section will not come into effect till next year. It will make the minimum salary for rural teachers \$300 in sections where the assessment of the property of the school supporters is less than \$30,000, \$350 where the assessment is between \$30,000 and \$40,000, \$400 where the assessment is between \$40,000 and \$80,000, \$450 where the assessment is between \$80,000 and \$160,000, and \$500 where the assessment is at least \$160,000. It will mean an average increase of about \$100, and the burden will be shared by the Government and the municipalities.

Commissions of inquiry, with extensive powers as to securing evidence in regard to any educational question. One commission to be appointed shortly, and to deal at an early date with the text-book question.

No school inspector to be dismissed except by a majority vote, for cause, and with the approval of the Government. Increased allowance for inspectors' expenses.

The establishment by September, 1907, of additional Normal schools, sufficient to train about 200 students yearly; the number and location of these not yet decided. Their capital cost will be about \$200,000, and yearly maintenance will cost \$70,000 to \$75,000.

This involves the abolition of the present county and city model schools. The district model schools to be retained, and possibly the model schools in one or two of the less advanced counties. No more third-class certificates will be issued.

High schools, the truancy and the public libraries acts are to be amended and consolidated at the next session of the Legislature; and

Steps are to be taken next session to reorganize the system of public school inspection.

**Exports of Butter and Oleo.**

According to the Crop Reporter, the exports of oleomargarine from the United States for the twelve months of 1905, show an increase of 35.5 per cent. over the exports for 1904. The exports of butter during the same period show an increase of only 17.7 per cent.

**Mr. Murray's Appointment.**

Mr. Jas. Murray, B.S.A., of the Dominion Department of Agriculture Seed Branch, has been appointed Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes and Fairs for the new Province of Saskatchewan. He has been very efficiently superintending the Seed Branch work in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

**MARKETS.****Toronto.****LIVE STOCK.**

Export Cattle—Receipts of finished cattle larger. Prices about 10c. per cwt. lower, owing to dull foreign markets. Exporters ranged from \$4.90 to \$5.15 per cwt. for choice, and \$4.65 to \$4.85 for medium to good. The bulk sold at \$4.80 to \$5 per cwt. Export bulls sold at \$3.60 to \$4.12½.

Butchers—Receipts of finished cattle for Easter trade were large. Trade fair at 10c. to 20c. per cwt. lower quotations. Choice picked lots, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., sold at \$4.75 to \$5; loads of good, \$4.40 to \$4.60; medium, \$4 to \$4.25; common, \$3.25 to \$3.80; butchers' cows, \$3 to \$4 per cwt. Butcher bulls at \$3.25 to \$3.40.

Stockers and Feeders—About 400 stockers and feeders changed hands last week. Trade fair for best qualities of heavy feeders, but prices were easy, in sympathy with those for fat cattle. Short-keep feeders sold at \$4.40 to \$4.60; heavy feeders, \$3.90 to \$4.30; light feeders, 800 to 900 lbs. each, \$3.50 to \$3.90. Stockers of good quality sold from \$3.25 to \$3.50; stock heifers, \$3 to \$3.25; stock bulls, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Milch Cows—Trade in cows continues dull, owing to few outside dealers being on the market, but more particularly to the poor quality of the bulk of the cows offered. Prices ranged all the way from \$28 to \$50 each, with a few at \$55 to \$60 each.

Veal Calves—Deliveries of inferior quality calves have been large, with few choice amongst them. The bulk sold from \$3 to \$6 per cwt. Prime-quality, new-milk-fed veals sell at \$7 to \$7.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Deliveries light, with prices easier. Export ewes, \$5 to \$5.50; bucks, \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt.; yearling lambs of fine quality, \$7 to \$7.50 per cwt.; mixed lots at \$6 to \$6.50 per cwt.; spring lambs have been more plentiful,

but of poor quality, selling at \$4 to \$7 each.

Hogs—Receipts have been moderate, with prices higher, at \$7.25 per cwt., fed and watered, and \$7.50, off cars, unfed; lights and fats, 25c. per cwt. less.

**HORSES.**

This has been a busy week on the Toronto horse market, nearly 700 having changed hands. The majority were workers, the quality of which was fair; a few expressers and a few drivers, with several carriage and saddle horses. The latter classes are rare, and prices high. Good sound pairs of workers sold as high as \$400; and single of the same class brought \$200, and as high as \$225; roadsters, single, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$160; single cobs and carriage, \$125 to \$155; matched pairs, carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$300 to \$500; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$140 to \$180; general-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$160 to \$200; drafters, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$175 to \$210; serviceable second-hand workers, \$60 to \$75; second-hand drivers, \$60 to \$80.

**COUNTRY PRODUCE.**

Butter—Receipts have been a little heavier. There has been a good demand for all of good to choice quality, both dairy and creamery. Creamery prints, 26c. to 28c.; solids, 24c. to 25c. Dairy, pound rolls, 22c. to 23c.; large rolls, 20c. to 21c.; bakers' tub, 10c. to 20c.

Cheese—Good demand; prices firm, but unchanged, at 14c. for large, and 14½c. for twins.

Eggs—Supplies have been steady, with prices firm, at 17c. for new-laid, and 13c. for storage.

Poultry—Deliveries continue light, and prices firm all round. Chickens, or last year's pullets, sell at 16c. to 18c. per lb.; broilers, 12c. to 13c. Turkeys, hens, 20c. to 24c. per lb.; gobblers, 16c. to 18c. per lb.

Potatoes—Market steady. Ontario, 65c. to 70c. per bag, on track, here; Eastern, 78c. to 80c. per bag, on track, here.

Baled Hay—Market firm, on account of bad roads, at \$8 to \$8.75 per ton for No. 1 timothy, on track here, and \$6 per ton for No. 2.

Beans—\$1.65 to \$1.70, hand-picked; prime, per bushel, \$1.40 to \$1.45.

Honey—\$1.25 to \$2 for combs per doz.; 7c. to 8c. for strained.

**BREADSTUFFS.**

Trade quiet, pending opening of navigation.

Flour—Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, \$3 to \$3.10, in buyers' sacks.

Bran—\$21 bid, buyers' sacks, Toronto, to arrive.

Wheat—Ontario fall wheat, No. 2 white quoted 77c. to 78c., outside, f. o. b.; No. 2, mixed, 77c., f. o. b.; spring No. 2, 75c. asked; Goose, No. 2 offered at 73c.

Rye—65c. bid, outside. Manitoba No. 1, 82c. at Owen Sound.

Barley—No. 2, 49½c. bid, at northern points, and 50c. at Toronto; feed barley, 42c., outside, and 46c. at Toronto.

Peas—Offered at 77c., outside; 75c. bid.

Oats—No. 2 white offered at 40c. at North Bay, quoted at 34½c., f. o. b., 78 per cent points.

Corn—No. 3 American yellow, 51c. bid, track at Toronto.

Buckwheat—48c. asked.

**FARMERS' MARKET.**

Dressed hogs, prices firmer at \$8.50 to \$10. Butter, 25c. to 30c. Eggs, 18c. to 22c. Potatoes, 65c. to 70c. per bag.

**SEEDS.**

There is a good inquiry for seeds for farm purposes. Prices ranged as follows: Red clover, fancy, \$7.80 to \$9.30 per bushel; alsike, extra fancy, \$7 to \$9 per bushel; alsike No. 2, \$5.50 to \$6.50 per bushel; best alfalfa, \$16.50 per 100 lbs.; timothy, \$2 to \$2.40 per bushel.

**HIDES AND TALLOW.**

E. T. Carter & Co., wholesale dealers in wool, etc., have been paying the following prices for hides: No. 1 steers, 11½c. per lb.; No. 2 steers, 11c.; No. 3 steers, 10½c.; No. 4 steers, 10c.; No. 5 steers, 9½c.; No. 6 steers, 9c.; No. 7 steers, 8½c.; No. 8 steers, 8c.; No. 9 steers, 7½c.; No. 10 steers, 7c.; No. 11 steers, 6½c.; No. 12 steers, 6c.; No. 13 steers, 5½c.; No. 14 steers, 5c.; No. 15 steers, 4½c.; No. 16 steers, 4c.; No. 17 steers, 3½c.; No. 18 steers, 3c.; No. 19 steers, 2½c.; No. 20 steers, 2c.; No. 21 steers, 1½c.; No. 22 steers, 1c.; No. 23 steers, ¾c.; No. 24 steers, ½c.; No. 25 steers, ¼c.; No. 26 steers, 1/8c.; No. 27 steers, 1/16c.; No. 28 steers, 1/32c.; No. 29 steers, 1/64c.; No. 30 steers, 1/128c.

hides, fat, 8½c.; calf skins, No. 1 selected, 14c.; sheep skins, \$1.45 to \$1.65; horse hides, \$3.15 to \$3.50; tallow, rendered, 4½c. to 4¾c.; wool, unwashed, fleece, 16c. to 17c.; wool, washed, 25c.

**Montreal.**

Live Stock—With opening of navigation approaching, exporters are making contracts with ship owners. Demand for space has been mostly from American shippers. Armour & Co. have renewed their contract with the Thomson Line for London space for another year. Space on the first May boat, from Portland to Liverpool has been taken at 35s. for ranch cattle. Canadian distillery cattle have been purchased by Americans, 5½c. having already been paid for about 1,000 head, while stall-fed cattle have sold at 5½c. to 5¾c., and Ontario farmers are said to be paying 5c. to 5½c. for cattle to put on grass. Some very choice stock was offered last week. One splendid steer brought \$7.35 per cwt. for shipment to Quebec, and a choice heifer brought about 7c. The range for fancy stock was from 6½c. to 7c. per lb.; very choice, 6c. to 6½c.; choice, 5½c. to nearly 6c.; fine, 5c. to 5½c.; good, 4½c. to 5c.; medium, 3½c. to 4½c., and common, 2½c. to 3½c. Some fancy calves were offered and sold at from 7c. to 8c. per lb., one bringing 8½c., the most of the fine stock, however, bringing \$12 to \$15 each. Common sold down to \$2 to \$5 each. Sheep ranged from about \$5 to \$7 each, and spring lambs at \$4 to \$6 or \$7. Live hogs were extremely high in price, the market advancing to 8c., asked, for selects. Sales of heavy to mixed stock took place at 7½c. to 7¾c., this being pretty nearly a record price for live hogs; if, in fact, not the highest ever paid in Canada.

Horses—Market very firm; supplies difficult to obtain. Heavy-draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 each, \$250 to \$300 each; light-draft or coal-cart horses, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 each, \$175 to \$225 each; express horses, 1,100 to 1,300 each, \$150 to \$200;



THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

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Table with 2 columns: Amount and Rate. Rows include \$5 and under (3 cents), Over \$5 and not exceeding \$10 (6 cents), \$10 (10 cents), and \$30 (15 cents).

These Orders are Payable at Par at any office in Canada of a Chartered Bank (Yukon excepted), and at the principal banking points in the United States.

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choice saddle or carriage horses, \$350 to \$500 each, and broken-down animals, \$75 to \$125 each.

Maple Products—Receipts so far this season have not been specially large. At first the weather was very favorable, but later the reverse, afterwards again becoming favorable. So that, on the whole, it has probably struck an average.

Butter—The demand for butter is very active, especially for new-milk goods. For these, as high as 24c., wholesale, is being paid at times, although 23 1/2c. to 23 3/4c. is probably a more customary figure.

Cheese—The market is interesting, but rather undecided. Little or no cheese left in stock here, of last year's make, and values are in the vicinity of 13 1/2c. to 13c.

Eggs—Market has been excited of late, and prices advanced. Quotations changing every few hours, but at date of writing, we quote 18c., wholesale. Dressed Hogs and Provisions—Dressed hogs firm, in sympathy with market for live; 10 1/2c. to 10c. for choice, fresh-killed, abattoir stock.

Potatoes—Shipments are being made to Western Ontario points. Locally, prices here have run up to 66c. to 67c., on track.

Seeds—Market continues fairly steady.

Dealers are paying \$7.25 to \$7.75 per bushel of 60 lbs. for red clover, at country points; \$4.50 to \$6.75 for alsike, and \$2.75 to \$3.75 for timothy per 100 lbs.

Hay—The market shows very little change, hay having been remarkably firm and steady all season. There is some talk of a lighter crop the coming summer, owing to the frosts, in certain sections, for a considerable period last winter.

Grain—The market for grain shows very few changes. The firm tone in oats has, perhaps, developed a slight advance, sales having been made at 38c., 39c. and 40c., for Nos. 4, 3, and 2, store, respectively, and several holders insisting upon getting that much.

change, on the whole. Demand for No. 1 northern, Manitoba, is good, and prices are about the same, at 90c., in store. Ontario white wheat is not in very good demand, and prices are fairly steady, at about 84 1/2c., store.

Hides—Dealers paying 9c., 10c. and 11c. per lb., for Nos. 3, 2, and 1, respectively, and selling to tanners at 1/2c. advance; sheep skins, \$1.15 to \$1.20 each; calf skins, 13c. for No. 1, per lb., and 11c. for No. 2. Horse hides are \$1.50 to \$2 each. Rendered tallow, 4 1/2c. per lb., and rough, 1 1/2c. to 2 1/2c.

Chicago.

Cattle—Common to prime steers, \$4 to \$6.40; cows, \$3.25 to \$4.50; heifers, \$2.75 to \$5; bulls, \$2 to \$4.25; calves, \$2.75 to \$6.10; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.75.

Hogs—Choice to prime, heavy, \$6.55 to \$6.85; medium to good, heavy, \$6.45 to \$6.60; butchers' weights, \$6.50 to \$6.62 1/2; good to choice, heavy, mixed, \$6.45 to \$6.60; packing, \$5.75 to \$6.85.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$3.25 to \$6.50; yearlings, \$5 to \$6.25; lambs, \$4.75 to \$6.65.

Buffalo.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.25 to \$5.75; shipping, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butchers', \$4.25 to \$5.10; heifers, \$3.75 to \$5; cows, \$3 to \$4.65.

Veals—\$5 to \$7.25. Hogs—Heavy and mixed, \$6.80 to \$7; Yorkers, \$6.75 to \$7; pigs, \$6.70 to \$6.90; roughs, \$5.90 to \$6.25; stags, \$4.20 to \$4.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep steady, lambs, 10c. to 20c. higher; lambs, \$6.25 to \$7.20; yearlings, \$6 to \$6.25; wethers, \$6 to \$6.25; ewes, \$5.50 to \$5.75; sheep, mixed, \$3 to \$5.75.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 10c. to 11 1/2c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8 1/2c. per lb.; sheep, dressed, 15c. to 16c. per lb.; lambs, 17c., dressed weight.

Each man has his own vocation. The talent is the call. There is one direction in which all space is open to him. He has faculties silently inviting him thither to endless exertion. He is like a ship in a river; he runs against obstructions on every side but one; on that side all obstruction is taken away, and he sweeps serenely over God's depths into an infinite sea.

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Only the quiet, secluded sanctuary of the family can give back to us the welfare of mankind.

In the foundation of every new family, the Heavenly Father, eternally working out the welfare of the human race, speaks to man through the heaven he has opened in the heart of its founders.—Friedrich Froebel.

Disraeli's memory is revived on April 19th by the celebration in England of Primrose Day. The statue in Parliament square is decorated, and people of all classes wear a small bunch of primroses in the buttonhole. This yearly evidence of the statesman's popularity is a curious phase of English politics.

MIGHT AS WELL HAVE IT IN STYLE.

"Ma wants a package of dye, and she wants a fashionable color," said a little girl to a druggist. "A fashionable color?" echoed the pharmacist. "What does she want it for: eggs or clothes?"

ONLY PARTIAL.

Merchant (engaging office boy)—Well, young man, you seem to have very good references; but do you always stutter like this?

Young Applicant—N-n-no, s-s-sir-o-o-o-only w-w-w-when I t-t-t-talk.

God accepts our homeliest, poorest gifts or services if they are indeed our best, and if true love to Him consecrates and sanctifies them. We need to care but for two things—that we do always our best, and that we do what we do through love for Christ.—J. R. Miller.





## Life, Literature and Education.

### Our Eastern Debate.

Mr. Herman Morse, Middleton, N. S., has suggested that the following subject be taken for our Eastern debate:

"Resolved that a general system of Macdonald Consolidated Schools, such as those instituted by Dr. J. W. Robertson, would be more advisable for rural districts than the present rural-school system."

This subject is both timely and valuable so far as the educational interests of our country are concerned. The Maritime Provinces are, without doubt, pushing the new system more energetically than any other part of Canada. In Ontario and other parts, while many advantages of the Consolidated School are recognized, there are doubts and objections, and even some hesitancy as to whether the work of the graded school such as the Consolidated School must of necessity be, is, after all, as effectual in producing the best final results as the old ungraded schools, in which the pupil must be, to a great extent, thrown upon his own resources. We hope that the coming debate will do much to render all these hazy points clear, and that every aspect of the subject, practicability, expense, etc., will be fully covered.

As mentioned before, only our Eastern Provinces and the Eastern States will be permitted to enter this debate, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P.E.I. to enter the lists against Quebec and the Eastern States. All the rest of our readers, in Ontario, and elsewhere, will sit in judgment.

To N. S., N. B. and P. E. I., then, we will assign the affirmative in the contest, and we trust that Quebec and the Eastern States will give our seaboard Provinces a good fight of it. The only rules we shall specifically lay down are:

1. That essays do not contain more than 800 words.
2. That essays must be received at this office not later than May 19th.

As in our last debate, two essays on each side will be published, and prizes of books will be given, with, in addition, a Society Pin to the leader of the winning side.

Now, will you kindly take note of this announcement? We shall not again repeat it, or refer to it at all, until the essays have been received. We have no space for continuous repetitions, so kindly keep your "Farmer's Advocate" of to-day, that you may have it to refer to when writing.

"Massachusetts, Connecticut River, and Boston Bay, you think paltry places, and the ear loves names of foreign and classic topography. But here we are; that is a great fact, and, if we will tarry a little, we may come to learn that here is best. See to it only that thyself is here; and art and nature, hope and dread, friends, angels, and the Supreme Being, shall not be absent from the chamber where thou sittest."—Emerson, in "Heroism."



Ralph Waldo Emerson.

(Born, 1803; died, 1882.)

Ralph Waldo Emerson, who has been called the "most original and influential writer that America has yet produced," was born at Boston, Mass., on May 25, 1803, the son of a clergyman, who died in 1811, leaving a widow, with six little children, and but little means of support. Mrs. Emerson, however, seems to have been a woman of unusual courage and ambition. She had resolved upon educating her children, and of having some of the boys enter the ministry. Accordingly, she kept boarders to assist in obtaining the money necessary, sent her children regularly to school, and encouraged them, when at home, to read the best literature.

Although all of her family proved studious and clever, Ralph was the only one destined to become famous. At the age of eleven years he entered the Latin School, but, although he was always known as a thoughtful youth and a bookworm, he appears to have made no brilliant record at college. In mathematics, in fact, he was almost an utter failure.

After graduating, he taught school for a while—and detested it. He was still determined to be a minister, and as soon as he had earned enough, went to college again, with that end in view. In 1829 he was ordained, but, although he first call was to one of the most important Unitarian churches in Boston, his term in the ministry was short.

With a rebellion against formalism, more extreme, even, than that of the Puritans themselves, he concluded that the individual consciousness is all in all, and creeds and rites superficial and unnecessary. The rite of the Lord's Supper—the first rock among those that occasioned his separation from the ministry—he considered as never intended for perpetuation. Feeling thus, he could not conscientiously continue his pastorate in a church in which both rite and creed were necessities. Hence, in 1832, he resigned, and never afterwards accepted the regular pulpit of any church, although he continued to preach, from time to time, until 1847.

Shortly after his resignation his wife died, and, broken down in health, he took a trip to Europe, where he came first in touch with Landor and Coleridge, Wordsworth and Carlyle. Of the latter, brilliant, high-minded, iconoclastic, dyspeptic Carlyle, quarrelling with his wife at

Craigenputtoch, he writes, "Carlyle, so amiable that I love him." It was clearly an instance of the affinity of souls—two souls attuned to the chord of greatness. Emerson has said of friendship: "Friendship requires that rare mean betwixt likeness and unlikeness that piques each with the presence of power and of consent in the other party." In his life-long friendship with Carlyle was this demonstrated—that "mean between likeness and unlikeness"—the sturdy independence of the rugged, blunt, all but pessimistic Carlyle, echoing to the equally sturdy, if less chaotic, more cut and hewn independence of the sunshiny, optimistic, saintly Emerson.

In the works of the two men we see continually this likeness and unlikeness. "I should say sincerity," says Carlyle, "a deep, great, genuine sincerity, is the first characteristic of all men in any way heroic." "Greatness once and forever," says Emerson, "has done with opinion. . . . Deal so plainly with man and woman as to constrain the utmost sincerity."

Again, both preach the gospel of work. "He that can work is a born king of something," says Carlyle; and Emerson, "See only that thou work in every hour, paid or unpaid, and thou canst not escape the reward; whether thy work be fine or coarse, planting corn or writing epics, so only it be honest work, done to thine own approbation, it shall earn a reward to the senses as well as to the thought. No matter how often defeated, you are horn to victory. The reward of a thing well done is to have done it." And so one might go on multiplying examples. Yet, with all his iconoclasm, Carlyle is more conservative than Emerson. Carlyle would let a few idols stand; Emerson says, "I unsettle all things."

After his return from Europe, Emerson began his career as a lecturer. His headquarters, however, he always made at Concord, near Boston, where he settled after his second marriage, there finding a life uneventful without, yet rich in growth within. Wonderful friends, too, he found in this quiet spot—for this was a period golden to American literature. Longfellow, Hawthorne and Lowell were members of the little coterie that met frequently at Boston for conversation and "dinners," and Emerson was not a least-valued member of the circle. In his garden, too, for a time, worked Thoreau, the most unique hired man, perhaps, that ever was. One is not surprised that Emerson was not long in finding the young philosopher out, and that he wrote of him to Carlyle as a wondrous young man whom he had discovered, and of whom, some day, much more would be known.

In 1836 Emerson's first book, "Nature," appeared. "Sartor Resartus," it will be remembered, was rejected by eleven publishers, and it is not strange that "Nature" found difficulty in finding appreciative readers. In twelve years, in fact, only 500 copies were sold. "Nature" was too deep, too mystic, to catch the common ear; but philosophers were talking about it. Later, in rather rapid succession, appeared "Essays," "Representative Men," "English Traits," "Conduct of Life,"

"Society and Solitude," "Natural History of Intellect," and others, all short books, written in the form of essays or discourses, and replete with thought. Gradually the force of the lessons that he strove to teach dawned upon his audience, and his audience grew. Emerson became known as the greatest philosopher of his country, and one of the greatest in the world.

And now, just a few words as to his work. It is scarcely to be expected that the youthful, immature reader will fully appreciate Emerson, or, even the reader, be he twenty or eighty, who has not thought deeply into the problem of life, or learned how far to accept when a great man uses exaggeration for force or poetic license. Emerson, though his success was not in poetry, was poetic, and he often uses a poet's liberty. For instance, he says that the "great" must consent to "hate father and mother, wife and child." This is not meant to be taken literally, and one must read carefully the context to know what he means. One must study Emerson to grasp his thought, and one must study life.

Yet, the young reader cannot afford to completely overlook him. It is an interesting experiment for such to read one of Emerson's works, carefully underlining the passages that impress him, and that especially appeal to his understanding; then, to put the book away for two, or three, or five years, until new experiences, new thought, have mellowed or illuminated his life. Let him now go over the book, underlining those things that have now become clear and forceful, and the experiment will be a revelation.

Nevertheless, for young or old, immature or mature, there are lessons in Emerson which need not be lost. He would teach men to stand on their own feet, to think independently, to be out-and-out men, accepting no conventions because they are conventions, cringing to no man, hewing a clean, independent and forceful way through the clutterings of this world. Carlyle would "patch the tailor." Emerson, too, would have a hand in the remodelling. A foolish consistency he rejects as the "hobgoblin of little minds." He would have men grow, even though they should trample every preconceived idea under their feet. This is the doctrine of self-reliance which crops out somewhere in every chapter of his work, in phrase or sentence, or paragraph.

We should like to compare the thought of Emerson with that of the ancient philosophers, but we cannot this time be prolix. So, that we leave to you. If you will, read "Epictetus," "Marcus Aurelius," "Plato," and see how closely and how often Emerson has approached them. After all, thinking men are not so different, be their time that of Nero or Edward. "In every work of genius," says Emerson, "we see our own rejected thoughts," and in Emerson's work, when we find it, we recognize the thought of the old stoics, not plagiarized nor elaborated, but rather the thought of all time, not "rejected," but thrown open to the Twentieth Century sun. Thus, indirectly, too, does Emerson teach another lesson.



Anecdotes of M. Wagner.

Those who have been delighted with Charles Wagner's "Simple Life," will be interested in the following anecdotes of him, as told in "The Craftsman," and which were noted on his visit, while in the United States, to the home of Mr. Stickney, of "The Craftsman":

"With entire ingenuousness, M. Wagner looked about him in the large room when he first entered. He remarked upon the architecture and furnishings, and then, seeing an inviting, roomy chair, he approached it, examined its structure and cushions, and, with a gesture of approval, seated himself, relaxing his frame and closing his eyes. In this attitude he remained for several minutes, and when he again spoke, it was to say: 'I am quiet and happy. This chair is no temporary resting-place. I feel as if I had secured a permanent situation.' Then, glancing at the smooth surface of the arm, upon which the grain showed its beautiful markings, he exclaimed: 'I love the direct wood. Here is something wrought by the hand of nature herself. The tree knows the secret of growing old gracefully. Wood is like a child, because its best qualities are apparent. It makes no pretences, and carries no deceit. It is like a child, too, because it may be spoiled by varnish—which is another name for false education. If a surface polish be given to either it will not mature agreeably. In the case of the child, the contact of the world will produce defacement and scars; in the case of the wood, the hand laid upon it will leave disfiguring marks. But this chair is hospitable and humane. It is willing to support your weight; your hands might be soiled and perspiring from labor, but it would, like a gracious friend, fail to observe them. It would receive no impression from them. It is one of those enduring things which deserve to be heirlooms; to be a center around which family memories cluster; to become dear to successive generations, like the homestead and the legends of domestic honor.' This chair, so attracting him, he afterward received as a gift from Mr. Stickney."

"Still another phase, or, I would say, facet, of M. Wagner's character appeared when, on the morning after his arrival, he was asked to say grace at breakfast. This he did in a few beautiful, poetic words which recalled the pastoral poems of those men of simpler lives than our own—the Hebrews and the Greeks. Bowing his head, he said: 'We thank Thee, O Source of Life, for the lordly gift of bread. It comes from Thy sunshine and man's labor. May we eat it in love, and thus possess Thy sunshine within our souls! Amen!'"

"In connection with the table, there is one thing which I wish to note in passing. That is the freedom from etiquette, the almost peasant-like simplicity which M. Wagner retains, seemingly as an hereditary mark. He uses his bread as we know it to have been used in Biblical times—as a sponge or sop for liquids—and as we still see the European peasants employing it, as they sit at their homely tables, gathered about the steaming soup-tureen, after their day of hard toil. So there is nothing that offends or rebels in M. Wagner's action, which perfectly fits the man, and adds to him one more touch of the son of toil."

"The comments which I have just made may be naturally followed by the quotation of a fragment of conversation which illustrates M. Wagner's radical ideas of society. In a discussion of the simple life as the source of democracy, I happened to quote the words of Walt Whitman:

"I do not ask who you are; that is not important to me. You can do nothing, and be nothing, but that I will enroll you, To cotton-field drudge, or scavenger, I mean; On his right cheek I put the family kiss, And in my soul I swear, I never will deny him."

"My listener immediately asked: 'Who is Whitman? I have never heard of him until this moment. But I recognize in him a brother in spirit. For I must tell you that I never meet the scavengers of my quarter without lifting my hat to them; and once every year I invite them to my house, that I may pay them special honor.'"

"From the salient characteristics recorded, it might be inferred that the spirit of M. Wagner is aggressive, seeking to turn those about him to his own opinions. But such is not the case. He is, personally, the same gentle spirit whom we have learned through his books to love and honor, seeking to discover and disclose the good and the noble that there is in men, rather than the wrong, as a practical way of helping them to be better."

The Quest of Truth.

I have read with interest the various articles on reading, and I cannot altogether agree with any of the writers; but it is not my intention to criticize nor to offer a list of books that would, in my opinion, be the most suitable reading matter, but to present a few thoughts not generally recognized. It has been stated that "The mind is the standard of the man." To state it in its truest sense, "The mind is the man." Now, all that man can do is to think and act, and his every conscious action is based upon the thought preceding such action;

of the race have suffered by accepting falsehood, even though they accepted it in perfect confidence that they were in the possession of truth.

When we look about us, and see the race divided into classes, socially, politically, and religiously, the question naturally presents itself: Why is it so? And if we investigate, we find that people are guided by their beliefs, not by knowledge, for knowledge is a power that would bind them together as one man. Life has a solid scientific basis, and is governed by inflexible laws over which man has no power. He must comply with the terms of such laws or suffer. The man who has never gained a clear conception of life is like a ship without a rudder, drifting in every direction amid the storms of life. He is fearful of life, fearful of death, and fearful of the future. Now, it never was intended that man should live in such a condition; and the principal highway leading to such a condition is ignorance. To know the truth makes us free, as it causes the mind of man to vibrate in unison with the Divine Mind. By the term ignorance, I have no special reference to those of limited education, but to all those who have never demonstrated truth of their thoughts. One of the Bible writers has said: "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge"—and the same would be applicable to a great many people to-day.

Reading gives us acquaintance with other men, but our first duty is to



C. Haigh-Wood.

Joyous Spring.

hence it follows that good thoughts lead to good actions, and evil thoughts to evil actions. Out of the abundance of the heart (the mind) proceed all the good or evil he manifests; therefore it is of vital importance that we exercise the greatest possible care to keep the great enemy of mankind from gaining a stronghold within. As our character is made up of the thoughts and experiences of life, our thoughts are eternal. We find a record of all our thoughts and experiences in our book of life—the memory—and as we pass from the present stage of life into the future we are forced to read its pages, and it is at this point we will recognize our position, with no opportunity to rectify mistakes, and our ignorance of the vital questions of life will find no excuse. It is folly in the highest degree to suppose that He who created man gave him insufficient power to fulfil his mission. If he fails to recognize his power, he cannot exercise it, and he suffers in consequence.

Reading is one of the greatest sources we have of gaining information; but we must bear in mind that all the information we receive, from whatever source such may come, may or may not be based upon truth. Let no man deceive himself by thinking that he standeth upon the rock of truth, by accepting such without a trial of the propositions presented to him. To know a thing is the fruit of experience, and by it alone we gain truth. Millions

get acquainted with ourselves. We should endeavor to know our power. How often do we hear men speak about the wonderful talents of some men. Now, the very fact that we can comprehend their thoughts, is conclusive evidence that we possess similar power; the only difference is that the one has exercised his, while the other has not. Some men have achieved wonders, though not without effort. Everything in life is the result of individual effort. True greatness consists in the discovery and exercise of our power along the Divinely-intended path of life. It is not a matter of wealth, education, position, or any such thing. Therefore, let our earnest desire be to know the truth and apply it. NEWTON L. FORSTER. Halton Co., Ont.

Our Society Pin.

Dear Sirs,—I received the Society Pin, and am very much pleased with it; fully better than I expected. I will do what I can to help the Society along, by trying to get more members. I may say I have enjoyed the debates very much. W. L. MACFARLANE, Fox Harbor, N. S.

"O friend, never strike sail to a fear. Come into port greatly, or sail with God the seas. Not in vain you live, for every passing eye is cheered and refined by the vision."—Emerson, in "Heroism."

Joyous Spring.

In choosing a subject for his brush, our artist must have had in mind Mrs. Hemman's well-known Ode to Spring:

"I come, I come! ye have called me long, I come o'er the mountains with light and song! Ye may trace my steps o'er the wakening earth, By the winds which tell of the violets' birth, By the primrose-stars in the shadowy grass, By the green leaves opening as I pass. Come forth, O ye children of gladness, come! Where the violets lie may be now your home, Ye of the rose-lip and dew-bright eye, And the bounding footstep to meet me fly! With the lyre and the wreath, and the joyous lay, Come forth to the sunshine. I may not stay."

And the joyous maidens of our picture need no other invitation. H. A. B.

News of the Day.

Canadian.

A company has been formed to carry out the construction and operation of the new Union Station, Toronto.

Six thousand immigrants from the Old Country are now en route to Canada. When they arrive, the total will number 5,000 more than at this time last year.

A monster delegation, composed of representatives of all departments of industry in Western Ontario, waited on Premier Whitney, in Toronto Parliament Buildings, on April 11th, to beg that Niagara Falls power be used for the benefit of the districts represented. Upon the same day, a bill was laid before the House, at Washington, praying that the American Falls be preserved, and that no additional power permits beyond those already in operation be issued.

British and Foreign.

The Russian elections have resulted in an overwhelming majority for the Liberals.

The Moroccan Conference was terminated on April 7th by the signing of the Convention by the delegates.

British shipbuilders have received orders from the Brazilian Government to build three first-class cruisers.

Maxim Gorky, the noted Russian patriot and author, is in New York, ill of consumption. He will go west to Colorado.

Japan has announced that two Manchurian ports, Antung Hsiang and Tatung Kao, will be thrown open to the commerce of the world on May 1st.

All Italy is spellbound at the terrific eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, which has transformed whole districts in the vicinity of the volcano from fertile lands into bleak areas of ashes and cinders, piled, in some places, to a depth of 150 feet. Five hundred thousand people are homeless, and, notwithstanding the most heroic efforts, both of the train service and the soldiery, several hundred people lost their lives before assistance could be rendered. The loss of property has been estimated at \$20,000,000, and a relief fund has already been started for the succor of those who must otherwise perish of starvation. The last to arrive safely from the terrible region of thunder and flame and smoke were Prof. Mattucci and his assistants, who, to the last minute, kept their post at the observatory, and continued to take observations. Now



that the worst of the eruption is over, the Professor has again returned to his place, and is sending out reports daily. The last equally destructive eruption occurred in 1631, when 18,000 people lost their lives. Pompeii, Herculaneum and Stabie were destroyed A.D. 79. At that time, it is estimated, 200,000 people perished.

### The Making of Rebecca.

#### A CHARACTER SKETCH.

It is thus that Kate Douglas Wiggin introduces to us the little heroine of her story, Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm:

As Mr. Jeremiah Cobb, the driver of the stage between Maplewood and Riverboro, was about to start upon his return journey, he was accosted by a woman who had just alighted from a wagon, and who request him to take charge of a child, who "might have been ten or eleven years old, but who had the air of being small for her age." "I want you to take her to my sisters, Mirandy and Jane Sawyer. They live in the brick house. Will you keep an eye on her, please?" To Rebecca she says, "Good-bye, try not to get into any mischief, and sit quiet, so you'll look neat and nice when you get there. Don't be any trouble to Mr. Cobb, etc."

With one or more parting injunctions from the other, and characteristic replies from the child, the former turns her horse's head homeward, and says to herself as she gives a backward glance at the cloud of dust cast up by the wheels of the departing stage. "Mirandy'll have her hands full, I guess; but I shouldn't wonder if it would be the making of Rebecca."

Meanwhile, the little passenger in the coach, clothed in a stiffly-starched buff calico dress, slides from space to space on the leather cushions, bracing herself against the middle seat with her feet, and extending her cotton-gloved hands on each side, in order to maintain some sort of balance. After each jolt, she rearranges her funny little straw hat, her bunch of lilies, and gathers into her arms her best possessions—a small bead-purse, containing some meagre coins, and a tiny pink sunshade, which seems to be her chief responsibility, for later on, when she is asked by Mr. Cobb why she does not put it up, she replies, "Oh! dear, no, I never put it up when the

sun shines; pink fades awfully. I only carry it to meetin' cloudy days, and if the sun comes out all of a sudden, I have a dreadful time covering it up. It's the dearest thing in life to me, but it's an awful care."

We mention this here, as the pink sunshade has its own little part to play in the development of the many-sided character of our interesting little Rebecca Randall.

"The heat, the dust, the contemplation of errands in Milltown, had lulled Mr. Cobb's never-very-active mind into complete oblivion as to his promise of keeping an eye on Rebecca."

Suddenly he hears a small voice above the rumble of the wheels, sees a small shape hanging as far out of the window as safety allows, and notes the ineffectual efforts made by his little passenger to catch his attention by means of the microscopic sunshade.

"Please let me speak!" are the words which at last reach his ears. "Does it cost any more to ride up there with you? It's so slippery and shiny down here, and the stage is so much too big for me that I rattle round in it till I'm almost black and blue. And the windows are so small, I can only see pieces of things, and I've most broken my neck stretching round to find out whether my trunk has fallen off the back. It's my mother's trunk, and she's very choice of it."

Mr. Cobb, having helped her out, "boosted" her up to the front seat, and assured her that there was no "extraneous charge to sit along o' me," the friendship between the kind-hearted, childlike old man and the little maiden of ten takes its birth. Her flow of words, her baffling enquiries, her rapidity of thought are utterly incomprehensible to him; but she arouses his admiration, and he, knowing the Aunt Mirandy to whom she is to be consigned, pities her from the bottom of his heart.

Later, on, as Mr. Cobb sits upon the back porch of his house, giving his day's experiences to his wife, he thus "sizes up" Rebecca: "Bout ten, or somewhere along there, an' small for her age; but land! she might be a hundred to hear her talk! She kep' me jumpin' tryin' to answer her. Of all the queer children I ever come across, she's the queerest. She ain't no beauty—her face is all eyes; but if ever she grows up to them eyes, she'll make folks stare."

"I don't see what she had to talk

about, a child like that, to a stranger," replies Mrs. Cobb.

"Stranger, or no stranger, t'wouldn't make no difference to her. She'd talk to a pump or a grindstone; she'd talk to herself ruther'n keep still. I don't know how she'll git on with Mirandy Sawyer—poor little soul."

Others had generalized upon the latent possibilities behind those eyes of Rebecca, eyes which illuminated an otherwise almost plain face, giving messages and suggestions which required an answering intelligence to comprehend; but Mr. Cobb simply remarked to his wife that "when ever the child looked at him, she knocked him galley-west."

As they had chatted during their journey, she had, with childlike candor, thus described her home circle: "How many of you are there?" had asked Mr. Cobb. "Seven," she said. "There's verses written about seven children:

"Quick was the little maid's reply,  
O master! we are seven!"

I learned to speak it at school, but the scholars were hateful and laughed. Hannah is the oldest. I come next, then John, then Jenny, then Mark, then Fanny, then Mira."

"Well, that is a big family!"

"Far too big, everybody says," replied Rebecca, which seems to have provoked Mr. Cobb to murmur, "I swan!" and insert more tobacco in his left cheek. "They're dear, but such a bother and cost so much to feed, you see. Hannah and I haven't done anything but put babies to bed at night and take them up in the morning for years and years. But it's finished, that's one comfort. They're all over and done with. Mother says so, and she always keeps her promises. There haven't been any since Mira, and she was born the day father died. Mother named half of us, and father the other half, but we didn't come out even, so they both thought it would be nice to name Mira after Aunt Miranda, in Riverboro; they hoped it might do some good, but it didn't. We were all called after somebody in particular. Jenny is named for a singer, and Fanny for a beautiful dancer, but mother says they're both misfits, for Jenny can't carry a tune, and Fanny's kind of stiff-legged. Mark is called after his Uncle Marquis, who died a twin. Twins don't often live to grow up, and

triplets almost never, did you know that, Mr. Cobb?" asked this experienced little maiden, but I think that's all there is to tell about us." "Land o' Liberty, I should think it was enough," cries Mr. Cobb.

As the eventful moment of her arrival at Riverboro drew nearer, Rebecca's hand stirred nervously in her lap. "I didn't think I was going to be afraid," she said almost under her breath; "but I guess I am just a little mite."

"Would you go back?" queries her sympathizing old friend. She flashed him an intrepid look, and then said, proudly, "I'd never go back—I might be frightened, but I'd be ashamed to run. . . . Going to Aunt Mirandy's is like going down cellar in the dark. There might be ogres and giants under the stairs, but, as I tell Hannah, there might be elves and fairies and enchanted frogs!"

Another trait in Rebecca's compound little character is made manifest by her manner of resisting, partly from conscientious motive of obedience, and partly because of an inborn tactful strain in her nature (for which she was certainly not indebted to her gifted but irresponsible father, Lorenzo de Medici Randall) a very real temptation, proposed by kindly Mr. Cobb, to divert her mind from its growing fears.

"There ain't no harm, as I can see, in our makin' the grand entry in the biggest style we can. I'll take the whip out, set up straight, and drive fast; you hold your bo'quet in your lap, and open your little red parasol, an' we'll just make the natives stare!"

The child's face was radiant for a moment, but the glow faded out quickly, as she said, "I forgot, mother put me inside, and maybe she'd want me to be there when I got to Aunt Mirandy's. . . . Would you please stop a minute, Mr. Cobb, and let me change?"

So, those who looked from their windows saw a little brown elf in buff calico, sitting primly on the back seat, holding a great bouquet of lilies in one hand and a pink parasol in the other, but they could not see "the calico yoke rising and falling tempestuously over the beating heart beneath, the red coming and going in two pale cheeks, and a mist of tears swimming in two brilliant dark eyes."

And so Rebecca's journey had ended.  
H. A. B.

(To be continued.)

### Behold the Man!

God highly exalted Him, and gave unto Him the Name which is above every name; that in the Name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven and things on earth and things under the earth, and that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father.—Phil. 2: 9, 11, R. V.

"If Jesus Christ is a man,—  
And only a man,—I say  
That of all mankind I cleave to Him,  
And to Him will I cleave away.

"If Jesus Christ is a God,—  
And the only God,—I swear  
I will follow Him through heaven and hell,  
The earth, the sea, and the air."

What a multitude of voices would endorse those ringing words. Even among our "Advocate" readers how many there are who have enshrined that one MAN in the innermost temple of their souls, and in whose hearts he reigns, an absolute KING. I saw a little Japanese woman not long ago whose face fairly shone as she talked of the gladness of her service for Christ. "All the days I am so happy, so happy!" she declared, and no one could look into her face and doubt that assertion. She has undertaken the charge of 100 orphan children—"In His Name"—some of them children of men who died in the war with Russia. All her small income is devoted to this work, and once at least the whole family, herself included, had absolutely no food for a day. I only mention this woman to show you that there is some wonderful attractive force in this Man, strong enough to capture hearts not only in this country, but in other lands. He and He only can satisfy the hunger of the human heart.



I say this in all confidence, and have yet to learn that this strong assertion can be disproved. Other affection may satisfy the heart for a time, but the love of Jesus is soul-satisfying for a lifetime, and can meet the needs of a little child or a learned man, the cultivated soul of a white man, or the ignorant soul of a black man—filling each according to its capacity.

When Pilate said: "Behold the Man!" how little he knew the tremendous significance of his own words. How little he knew that the quiet Prisoner standing before him that day should be the central Figure of all history until the end of time, that every event should be dated "Before Christ" or "A. D." I am speaking to Christians who disagree about numberless things, and it is not my business to try to make you think exactly as I do. But, though we may disagree about regeneration, conversion, predestination, and hundreds of other doctrines, there is only one Faith which can rightly be called Christianity, and that is faith in the Living God as revealed in the Man Christ Jesus. Belief may change as we gain more information,—the belief of a child is not the same as the belief of an educated man, and yet their faith should be one. Some time ago I received a letter from one of our readers in Nova Scotia, and a day or two later heard from another in Alberta. Probably the writers differed almost as widely as their homes were separated, but they were one in their loyalty to Christ. Faith does not need

to wait until we all agree in our religious opinions. We may make numberless mistakes in our ideas about God and His dealings with the world, but faith does not wait until we know everything. Many a little child or ignorant old woman is walking in a far clearer light of faith than some deeply-read theologian who has spent years in studying difficult passages of ancient MSS. To accept, as a fact of history, the certainty that the Founder of Christianity was crucified by Pilate or even to believe that He rose again—may be of no practical use to us at all. Faith without works is dead and worthless. Such intellectual belief, if it has no practical effect on our lives, cannot help us any more than our belief that King Edward rules the English Empire. The leaders of the Jews may have believed the Roman soldiers when they said that the tomb was empty, but that belief only made more criminal their deliberate attempt to hide the facts by the daring lie that the disciples had stolen the Body. To believe with the understanding is a necessary part of our duty—we are bound to study our religion diligently and put it to the test. If we are afraid to let it stand in the full light of modern science, critical research, and every other reasonable test, then it is plain that we have no real faith in its truth and reliability. That doesn't mean that we are to lose hold of our faith every time a few scientific men say they cannot find God. It doesn't mean that we are to lose our sure confidence that God speaks

to the world through the Bible, though learned critics may prove that every word of it is not infallible—has it ever claimed to be an infallible book, or even to be "one" book at all?—though many of its defenders have made such claims for it. Our faith can live without the Bible, if necessary—valuable as it most certainly is. Many loyal servants of Christ have laid down their lives for Him without knowing anything—scarcely—of the Bible; many of them, indeed, before the New Testament was written at all. Christ's messages to you do not all come through words written or spoken by His servants. He speaks to you Himself, personally and individually, in a still small voice, which is audible only to you. His call to troubled, sin-burdened men and women is not so much to accept unquestioningly every word of our English Bible as to put all their trust in Him. He alone of all the great and good leaders of men holds Himself up as the Center of everything. He proclaims Himself as the Light of the whole world, and offers rest, peace and joy to all who throw their whole weight on Him—does any other man offer to provide such gifts for even one soul? He claims the awful responsibility of judging each of the millions of souls which have been created, taking into account all the conditions of heredity, environment and education which weigh so heavily for good or evil. He demands as a right our absolute obedience—even in thought—and the highest love of every heart. And He asks this unhesitatingly from all of us, though we have never seen Him nor heard His voice. No other man in all the ages of the world ever made such a tremendous claim as this. And, most wonderful of all, not one soul in all these thousands of years has ever yielded to this one Man's Kingly authority without growing steadily nobler, purer, braver, happier. We judge of a medicine



did you know this experienced that's all there and o' Liberty, ough," cries Mr.

of her arrival Rebecca's hand ap. "I didn't e afraid," she eath; "but I ite."

queries her She flashed and then said, ck-I might be med to run. randy's is like dark. There ts under the h, there might and enchanted

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ad ended. H. A. B.

Bible, though that every -has it ever ook, or even though many such claims without the as it most servants of ives for Him -scarcely-of dede, before tten at all. not all come oken by His Himself, per- a still small to you. His ed men and accept un- our English ust in Him. d good lead- as the Cen- claims Him- e world, and to all who n Him—da- provide suc- e claims the ing each of a have been all the con- ent and edu- ly for good a right our thought—and ct. And He n all of us, en Him nor man in all ade such a And, most soul in all ever yielded authority ible, purer, a medicine

by its effect, we learn to trust a physician if he always succeeds in curing the patients who faithfully carry out his treatment, and who can rival the Good Physician in the treatment of sin-sick souls?

We who know Him as our nearest and dearest Friend have found by long experience—both our own experience and that of other—that He can meet the infinite need of our hungry souls. Can anyone else? It has been declared that it would be as easy to convince a man who was drinking into his lungs the life-giving sea-breeze that he was breathing poisonous carbonic acid gas, as to convince anyone who knows what it is to live and move and have his being in Christ that He is "only a myth, a legend or an idea."

The power of the Personality of this one Man is thrilling the world to-day, and men who are filled with enthusiastic love for Him have also a wonderful power of drawing souls after them to His feet, and at the same time winning affection for themselves. No matter how men of the world may profess to look down on their opinions, they cannot look down on the men themselves. Those whose devotion to Christ is real and enthusiastic will win respect, approval and affection on all sides. Those who side with the Great Captain are winning victories in every land. His side has always been the winning side, even when Christians were persecuted everywhere. The blood of the martyrs has always been the seed of the Church. But to be a Christian in name only is to be branded as a hypocrite by men as well as to be disowned by God. Intellectual belief will never satisfy Him who claims both obedience and love. If you think that love can't be made to order, try the path of obedience, and love will spring up in your heart before long. Throw your whole nature open to Christ, and you will find by experience that His promised peace and joy are no idle words. These things are never revealed to those who stand aloof and criticize Christianity. The secret of the Lord is only revealed to those who fear Him—and it is a secret still, a shining jewel with a message of love which no man knoweth saving he that receiveth it and He that gives it. Though the Name

dearest to each Christian is that Name which is above every name—JESUS—still He reveals Himself secretly and peculiarly to each disciple whom He loves. Only an infinite God can satisfy the varied and infinite longings of any soul, and even God could only come perfectly into touch with man through becoming Man. Like the wise men, we are all seeking the King, seeking Him in order to present our treasures of love and service; though, until we find Him, we may not really know that we were seeking Him.

" 'Tis the weakness in strength that I cry for! my flesh that I seek In the Godhead! I seek and I find it. O Saul, it shall be A Face like my face that receives thee; a Man like to me, Thou shalt love and be loved by, forever; a Hand like this hand Shall throw open the gates of new life to thee! See the Christ stand!"

Surely our inmost souls must echo those burning words of Robert Browning. If this Man should fail us, to whom can we go? If this Man be not able to save us from sin, and lift us nearer to God, then no other man can. It is Christ or no one. Choose ye this day whom ye will serve.

"I have a life with Christ to live, But ere I live it, must I wait Till learning can clear answer give Of this and that book's date?"

"I have a life in Christ to live, I have a death in Christ to die, And must I wait till science give All doubts a full reply.

"Nay, rather while the sea of doubt Is raging wildly round about, Questioning of life, and death and sin; Let me but creep within Thy fold O Christ, and at Thy feet, Take but the lowest seat.

"And hear Thine awful voice repeat In gentlest accents, heavenly sweet: 'Come unto Me, and rest; Believe Me, and be blest.'" HOPE.

Space Telegraphy.

Oh, God! mysterious are Thy ways, How can our thoughts to Thee be known?

How may the cry of him who prays Be carried to Thy Great White Throne? For over miles of trackless space The prayer must travel, ere the soul Feels the sweet sense of pard'ning grace That journeys backwards to its goal.

And yet in just one moment's time How oft the drooping heart revives, Cheer'd by a sense of love sublime That from its heavenly source arrives. The voiceless message breathes no sound, No touch, disturbance, can we feel, So calm the silence all around, We question, "Can those things be real?"

"Is heaven a myth and God a dream?" The scoffer says, "There is no God!" That souls adrift upon Life's stream Alone must bear their weary load. What reason can the sceptic give To prove the truth of what he says? Systems of science he receives Because he sees their works and ways:

Then, unbeliever, tell us how The electric instrument can throw Its spiral wave, that, broadening now In space, doth ever onward flow Until the receiving station feels Vibrations that it understands, And soon the operator reels Off messages from distant lands.

Long years ago some persons said That telegrams through space could fly, O'er woods and vales and ocean bed, Without a line to guide them by; But unbelievers shook their head And muttered, "It can never be! The days of miracles are fled, Such wonders man will never see."

But now we know that man achieves Those possibilities so grand, Then, cannot the great God who lives Above, all ways mysterious command? If instruments we here devise Can send their messages through air, May not our thoughts to heaven arise And to God's ear our wishes bear?

Space-telegraphic stddy would Be source of strength and courage here, It would advance our spirits' good And make our Christian duties clear. The electric instruments must agree, The receiving and the sending one Must be in tune, in harmony, Or else the work cannot be done.

One hundred instruments may stand Within the field disturbed, and one Receive the message, as the band Of ninety-nine are out of tune. Ah, there's the secret! Oft we fail To reach the Infinite, because Our thoughts are not in-tune, our frail And erring lives fit not God's laws.

If we would have our souls to feel Th' eternal life is not a dream, To know the unseen world is real And God and heaven are what they seem;

Then we must earnestly desire To conform our souls with the Divine, Our inmost thoughts must all aspire To make our lives with goodness shine.

Father! Thy spiral wave of light Into our sinful natures throw, Dispel those doubts of darkest night And let hope's dawning sunbeams glow Within us. Father, fill all space With messages of truth and love, That, though we cannot see Thy face, We'll feel the quickening Spirit move.

"Receiving Stations" here on earth, For God! Oh, friends, it is sublime! But "Sending Stations!" throwing forth

Comfort, encouragement, through time To needy ones in deep despair, Is grander still, it seems to me, Breathing out fragrance everywhere Of sweetest fellowship with Thee.

--Mrs. J. Arnell, Calgary, Feb. 20, 1906.

Your thought is indeed a beautiful one, Mrs. Arnell, and I am sure your verses will bring comfort and courage to many a dispirited and doubting heart. Spirit telegraphy is a very real thing, not only between a soul and God, but also between soul and soul. What would life be worth without the "Communion of Saints?" HOPE.

The Pirate's Cave.

By Burges Johnson.

Under the table, when dinner's through, There is my fav'rite cave. My sister she is a pirate crew And I am a captain brave. With treasure out of the cookie-jar, And plunder from other lands, To the pirate lair that's hidden there We creep on our knees and hands. Before the people get up to go, Then is the time to hide; I whisper, "Ho, my lads! lie low! There are foes on every side!" And then I thump on the table-top. And Papa says: "Hey! What's that?" And another thump makes Mother jump And guess that it's just the cat. But Papa says, when I thump again, "Pr'aps it's a pirate bold!" And his legs an' feet come huntin' then, A-tryin' to catch ahold. He keeps me hurryin' back an' forth Till his hands come huntin' too,— Then I sink the ship when I feel his grip, And Mother she gets the crew!

Exact Reasoning.

Here is a bit of exact reasoning on the part of a little schoolgirl. The teacher wished to impress the idea of the wrong of idleness. He led up to it by asking who were the persons who got all they could and did nothing in return. For some time there was silence, but at last the little girl, who had obviously reasoned out the answer inductively from her own home experiences, exclaimed, with a good deal of confidence, "Please, sir, it's the baby!"

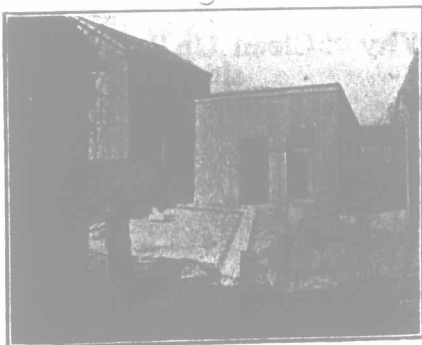
"He who wishes to walk in the most peaceful parts of life with any serenity, must screw himself up to resolution. Let him front the object of his worst apprehension, and his stoutness will commonly make his fear groundless."—Emerson, in "Prudence."



THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

Gardening Competition.

These pictures show plainly what an industrious boy or girl can do in one season with an ugly back-yard. We will give a prize for the best snapshots sent



in by anyone under 18. Take your first picture now, and your next when the garden is at its best, say about the middle of August. Send the two pic-

tures, for this competition only, to Cousin Dorothy, "The Farmer's Advocate" Office, London, Ont.

Luck and Laziness.

Luck tapped upon a cottage door, A gentle, quiet tap, And Laziness, who lounged within, The cat upon his lap, Stretched out his slippers to the fire And gave a sleepy yawn; "Oh, bother! let him knock again!" He said; but Luck was gone.

Luck tapped again, more faintly still, Upon another door, Where Industry was hard at work Mending his cottage floor. The door was opened wide at once; "Come in!" the worker cried, And Luck was taken by the hand And fairly pulled inside.

He is still there—a wondrous guest, From out whose magic hand Fortune flows fast—but Laziness Can never understand How Industry found such a friend. "Luck never came my way," He sighs, and quite forgets the knock Upon his door that day.

St. Louis Republic.

Bird-hunting Competition.

A prize will be given for the longest list of birds actually seen this spring. Write on one side of the paper only, and describe each bird in a few words, and, if possible, give its name (this is not necessary to win the prize). Competition closes June 15th.

COUSIN DOROTHY, 52 Victor Ave., Toronto.

A Remarkable Vegetable.

This is something you would never see at a fall fair—a squash big enough to hold a calf! But such a squash was grown in California, and, you see, it has been hollowed out, so that the calf could take its nap inside. The puppy on top looks as if he had grown the squash himself.



Which of our boys and girls can "grow" a squash as big as this one this year?

Fable of the Pansy.

A pretty fable about the pansy is current among French and German children. The flower has five petals and five sepals. In most pansies, especially of the earlier and less highly-developed varieties, two of the petals are plain in color and three are gay. The two plain petals have a single sepal, two of the gay petals have a sepal each, and the third,



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**THE CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE CONCERN, LIMITED.**  
A departmental store owned by the people. **Hamilton, Canada.**

which is the largest of all, has two sepals.

The fable is that the pansy represents a family consisting of husband and wife and four daughters, two of the latter being stepchildren of the wife. The plain petals are the stepchildren, with only one chair; the two small, gay petals are the daughters, with a chair each, and the large, gay petal is the wife, with two chairs.

To find the father, one must strip away the petals until the stamens

and pistils are bare. They have a fanciful resemblance to an old man with a flannel wrap about his neck, his shoulders upraised, and his feet in a bathtub. The story is probably of French origin, because the French call the pansy the step-mother.

"The whole course of things goes to teach us faith. We need only obey. There is guidance for each of us, and by lowly listening we shall hear the right word."—Emerson.



Now that it is no longer customary in most parts of Canada for cattle, sheep, etc., to run at large, there may be some encouragement to consider the proposition put forth in the following excellent article, which appeared recently in Country Life in America. It seems time that all the artists and nature-lovers of our beautiful Canada should arise in wrath against the wholesale murder of our native shrubs and flowers, which has been going on for the past few years. Nowhere, perhaps, should there be a greater wealth of floral beauty—especially of the more delicate, fragile, appealing kind—than in Canada, and yet year by year we see the shearing, uprooting, devastating process continued, often when there is neither sense nor reason for it.

We trust that Mr. Bailey's article may be carefully read. Add to the list of flowers he has mentioned, a few more especially indigenous, perhaps, to our own land, Dogberry and Wild Cherry, Cardinal flower and Trillium, Dutchman's Breeches and Violet, Jewel Weed, Joe Pye Weed, Boneset, Wild Bergamot, Purple Aster, and many others, all harmless, all beautiful, all awaiting a chance to be permitted to grow wherever a suitable spot may offer; then think of a thousand burned and barren roadsides from which every tree, even, has been mercilessly cut.

The farmer, above all men, brought, as he is, every day, into close touch with all the beautiful things of wood and field, should not be unmindful of their beauty and their refining influence. He will be a better, gentler man, and none the less manly if to him "the primrose by the river's brim" is something more than merely a yellow primrose. He cannot turn his fields into a flower-garden, but he can, at least, enjoy the beauties of the wayside, nor turn his scythe against them. If he must cut, let him cut the aliens, and let our harmless native flowers live.

### Why "Clean Up" the Roadside?

The only idea of neatness and good husbandry in many parts of the country seems to consist in ruthlessly destroying all the beautiful native growth of the wayside. The railways emulate the notion and mow down the beautiful herbage which is striving to reclaim the sandbanks. Instead of pleasant verdure, the traveller must look upon desert wastes or a mass of rotting or charred vegetation. The waysides, these people say, must be made decent; the wild-rose, the brier and the clematis uprooted; the fringed gentian and turtle-head mowed down. If one remonstrates and ventures timidly to suggest that this is flying in the face of God's providence, the chance is he will be insulted. Ignorance dies hard. These honest, but deluded workers really think that a gutter filled with cut and withered shrubbery is neater, cleaner, more acceptable, than a shady, fern-fringed lane.

What are we to do with such people? We have heard, but hope that it is not so, that certain State by-laws demand this vandalism. Arise, ye army of bicyclists, and have such legislation repealed! On Arbor Day—when a few saplings are stuck into the earth with overmuch oratory—send out rather your missionaries to preach the protection of what we now possess. Get laws passed

to prevent electric companies from mutilating our trees, or market men from allowing their horses to eat them up. Encourage everywhere the love of the beautiful.

It is a mistake to say that weeds spread from the highway. As a rule they do not. The native vegetation is not weedy; it is the unnaturalized, aggressive, brigandish immigrants, unlettered and tigrish, that we have to fear. But when we cut down the indigenous flower on the roadside, leaving fat soil, then look out for May-weed, thistle, carrot, parsnip, beggar-ticks and dock!

Along roadsides we often see the golden balls of tansy, beautifully contrasted with their ferilike foliage. Here, too, are the pink flowers of bouncing-bet, sometimes double, the sickly green of the cypress spurge and the old-fashioned tawny lily. Here the smaller Canterbury bell escapes and flourishes as in some English lane.

Of the plants last mentioned, few are ever seen far away from houses. It is pathetic if they abide, as is often the case, where houses once were.

Ferns especially love these wayside places, and spread their point-lace without money or price. And see the shrubs! Pink spires of hardhack, pretty white or delicately-tinted meadow-sweet; fragrant clethra; button-ball, perhaps, and almost ever the black alder. What a glory are the scarlet berries of this, lasting late into the winter. Then, see those cymes of elder—a rarer, more creamy lace even than that of carrot!

Who will protect these treasures for us?  
WM. WHITMAN BAILEY.

### Canary Vine, Cannas, etc.

Amateur, Elgin Co., writes: "Would the Canary-bird Vine be well for a veranda as an annual, with Sweet Peas intertwining? Where could I procure the seed of the former? Would Cannas and Lilies of the Valley bulbs, planted now, blossom this summer?"

Ans.—Canary Vine, with its delicate foliage and dainty little blossoms, is a very pretty veranda vine. We think the pink and purple tints of the Sweet Peas would be likely to clash, somewhat, with the yellow of the Canary flowers. Why not let the Canary Vine have a corner to itself, and simply plant some tall-flowering annuals to fill in below; Nicotiana (white), Gypsophila (white) and Coreopsis (yellow and brown) would be pretty, with Mignonette and Alyssum as an outside border. If, however, you wish a vine, Cinnamon Vine would do very well, as its growth is not so robust as to overshadow and crowd out the delicate Canary Vine.

Canna tubers may be planted any time during April or May, preferably in boxes of sand kept warm and moist. Do not set outside until all danger of frost is past, then put in deep, rich beds of muck and manure, and give a great deal of water all through the summer. In the fall, before frosts come, root and bring into the house, where they will bloom on nicely until their season is over.

We do not think you can expect many flowers from Lily of the Valley bulbs planted out now.

For any seeds that you require, write to Wm. Rennie & Co., Seedsmen, Toronto; Simmers & Co., Seedsmen, Toronto; Bruce & Co., Seedsmen, Hamilton; Keith, Seedsmen, Toronto.



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We make elegant Suits to order for \$15, \$18 and \$25. No clothing store—no ordinary tailor—can duplicate the values under \$5 to \$10 MORE.

We buy cloths, linings, etc., in enormous quantities. We make hundreds of suits where your local tailor makes one. Of course it costs us less to make a suit.

Here's the way we prove it. We'll send you samples of cloth—tape line—measurement blanks—FREE. We'll then make up the suit to your individual order, express it to you to examine and try on. If not exactly as represented—if you don't think it worth \$5 to \$10 MORE than our price—send it back. It won't cost you a cent.

Write to-day for samples.

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Moles, Warts, Ruptured Veins, Birthmarks, Pimples, Blackheads, Blisters, Eczema, Rashes, Dandruff, Wrinkles, Falling Hair, Freckles, Moth-patches, Oily Skin, Gray Hair, Corns, Bunions, etc.,

and improving and beautifying the figure, hair, hands and complexion. Every year shows an increase in the patronage extended us, showing that our efforts are appreciated. If you have been unsuccessful with others, try our treatment. Satisfaction positively assured.

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Grand Trunk Railway System SINGLE FARE FOR EASTER

Going April 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16. Returning until April 17.

Between all stations in Canada; also to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Detroit and Port Huron, Mich.; Chicago, Ill. Reduced rates also in effect to St. Paul and Duluth, Minn. For tickets and full information call on E. DE LA HOOKE, City Pass. Agent; E. RUSE, Depot Ticket Agent, or J. D. McDONALD, D. P. A., Toronto.



I should not take any space at all to "talk in" myself this morning, for there's a whole budget of letters waiting; but there's a subject on my mind, and I must get rid of it—that is, in regard to the birds. I wonder if you waited for them as anxiously as I did this spring, or if you have enjoyed them as much since they came; for we have them, at least a few of them, you see, right here in the city, and the robins and song sparrows are not afraid to sing right out, notwithstanding the brick walls and chimneys on every hand.

What I want to say, however, is to urge you, if you have anything whatever to do with children, to teach them to notice and love our little songsters, and to "leave them alone": a boy with an air-gun after a song-bird is no pleasant sight.

Our song-birds are disappearing. Can you realize what that means? What would it mean if we had none at all—woods, groves, swamps, fields bereft of the glad warble of thrush and white-throat, and very and bobolink? Would it not seem as though the very soul of the spring had gone?

Last summer I heard a bird enthusiast lecture on birds. One statement "stuck." That was: "A bird's whole life is marked by continuous fear." Then he went on to speak of the enemies and the hardships the little creatures have to face by day and by night; the weariness of their long flights; often, when the weather turns suddenly cold and the snow falls, the difficulty of finding food; snakes; shotguns; bird-eating animals; a score of things. And, yet, the brave little hearts struggle to us spring after spring, seeking with a sort of homesickness, one may suppose, for the old nesting haunts.

Will you not do what you can to help make their lives a little easier?

Besides, the fact must not be overlooked that it is a positive gain to the farmer to protect the birds. Were it not for their good offices, insect life, injurious insect life at that, would increase tremendously, and every farmer can imagine the result of that. What if Mr. Robin takes a few of your cherries? Remember, he does not live wholly on cherries. Along with them he gobbles up thousands of small pests, which, if unchecked, would render a fruit crop an impossibility. I have heard it said that if wild cherries, elderberry bushes, etc., be planted near a fruit garden, comparatively little harm will be done to the "tame" fruit, the birds invariably seeming to prefer the wild varieties.

Again, don't have a bird or a piece of a bird on your hat. I think I told you before that personally, I have not worn a bird nor any mangled part of one on my head for years. I don't suppose any millinery establishment has become exactly bankrupt because of my abstinence; but I just mention the fact here to emphasize the point that one may have very satisfactory hats without birds. Ribbons, flowers, tulle, silk, malines, etc., make up very prettily by themselves, and if all the farm women of Canada determine to do with these, by just so much will the demand for the dead bodies of birds be lessened.

"What about English sparrows?" I hear someone say. Well, here, I must confess, one must draw the line. I don't dislike him for himself, but he fights the other birds, and drives them from their nests, thus, doubtless, causing the death of thousands of unhatched birdlings every year. "Keep at them with a shotgun," is the advice of one anxious for the safety of our native birds (the English sparrow is an alien), and I, anxious for them too, can only echo his words. The cow-bird is another bandit, worse still, though he isn't so common. For him, too, one can crave no mercy. But, so far as our native birds are concerned—save them!

Now I must stop. I am afraid I have crowded out quite a number of

letters this time; but now I promise to be "good" for a while again, and give others a chance.

DAME DURDEN.

That Leaky Furnace Pipe.

Dear Dame Durden,—Please, may I come into your charming circle, of which I have long been an admirer? I have thought of writing, but I thought I would wait until someone asked a question I could answer. So now I will try to help "A Banbury Tart" about that furnace-pipe. We had the same trouble with a stovepipe, and oh, what a discouraging sight to get up in the morning and find that black, smoky stuff all over everything! What I did was to get a piece of heavy tin, and fasten it on the damper so that it could not be shut real tight, and yet be close enough so that the fire would hold in all night. It has been successful in its mission, and I think if Banbury Tart will not close the furnace too tightly, it will work all right.

I do enjoy the letters in the Ingle Nook very much. In fact, I like "The Farmer's Advocate" from cover to cover, and I am very much interested in the Literary Society, and intend to become a member. But the Ingle Nook is just like a friend that comes always with something very good, and often it has been the very thing I have been wanting.

Now, I hope I have not trespassed on your good nature, and, if I may, I will come again some time. EDNA, Kent Co., Ont.

Trespassed? I feel positively cheered at so kind a letter. Yes, come again often, and don't forget the Literary Society. It is young yet, and needs all the help and encouragement it can get.

From "Grandma."

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been a silent admirer of your circle for a long time, so concluded to draw up my chair. I have watched for the cure for the leaky furnace-pipe, as we have trouble in the same way.

I have found many useful and helpful articles in "The Farmer's Advocate," but especially in your "Home Department." I was much pleased with the letter by Jack's Wife. It is true that a woman can grow wise with her own experience, but she can grow wiser by making use of the experience of others. Might I ask, does she attend the Women's Institute meetings when there is a good, live demonstrator on household economics or home-makers' work? It is true they can reach but few, so need all the help they can get through the press. Will the day come when every wife and daughter will attend as many of those meetings as they can? There is no subject more important than that pertaining to our home life. It is a great mistake not to have some knowledge of the composition of the different foods we are using daily. Lack of knowledge on our part is the cause of a great deal of distress and disease. At times, our diet is not well balanced, and we overtax our digestive organs.

Is she just to the large corps of Institute lecturers to overlook the excellent work they are doing? For the most part, those ladies have not only had practical experience in household duties, but also practical training along some line of Domestic Science. I hope I have not been too long-winded, so that the old cat will get this. I remain,

Yours ever, GRANDMA.

Hastings Co., Ont.

A Prize Layer Cake.

Dear Dame Durden,—I enjoy reading the Ingle Nook department so much, and I will send along with this, a good recipe for layer cake. It has taken first prize at several fall fairs. Whites of 4 eggs,

3/4 cup butter, 1 1/2 cups granulated sugar, 1/2 cup cornstarch, 2-3 cup sweet milk or water, 2 cups flour sifted, 2 teaspoons baking powder. Trim cake to suit taste.

Coffee Cake.—One egg, 1 1/2 cups sugar, 1 cup butter, 1 cup baking syrup, 1 cup strong coffee, 1 cup seeded raisins, 1 cup currants, 1 nutmeg, 1 teaspoon soda, 5 cups flour. I find this equally as good as fruitcake. Hoping I have not taken up too much of your valuable space, I remain, INTERESTED READER.

Brant Co.

We thank the above writer very heartily for her recipes. She has shown a very generous spirit indeed, in telling how her "prize" things were made, and we appreciate it, don't we?

Thanks to Several Chatterers.

We have received several letters explaining how to can corn. We shall not publish these now, as two or three recipes have already appeared, but are saving a few for the corn season. Many thanks to those who have contributed. Thanks also to "Nan" and others, who sent songs. Since we have been obliged to rule out poetry from the Ingle Nook, we cannot publish "Nan's" request for another song. We think, however, she will understand that we would do this if we could. "Nan," too, is enamored of Aunt Patsy's meat pie. We must tell the good soul of her appreciation. Write us a letter again, Nan.

Give More Details.

The following letter, we think, presses home a pertinent point. It is so easy to tell about things, when one is used to doing them, without giving directions clear enough for the out-and-out beginners. Will the chatterers kindly take note of this?

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been an interested reader of the Ingle Nook chats, and found some of the recipes very nice. Still, to a new beginner, I think there are a lot of the small details left out. Was much interested in a recipe by "Farmer's Wife" to can beef in glass sealers; but no mention is made about salt or pepper, and then, when do the rubbers go on, before or after boiling? I know these are silly questions to ask, but when one has had no experience, it's just such little trifles that cause a good deal of worry. Kindly explain.

NEW BEGINNER.

Huron Co., Ont.

A Wrinkle for House-cleaning Time.

The next time you varnish your stove-pipes, get the asphaltum varnish at the drug store. It is fine to put on a stove or range you are not using. It keeps it from rusting. I have my range all done with it, but the top, and when it gets dirty, I wash it off in clean water. Before I stop, I will give you a recipe for apple shortcake: Peel, core, and slice sour apples as for pie. Put a layer, about one inch thick, of the apples in the pie-tin; have ready a crust, made of 1/2 cup sour cream, 1/2 teaspoon soda, and thickened with flour. Roll out about half an inch thick, and put over the apples. Don't make any air holes in it. Bake till done, and then turn upside down. Sprinkle sugar and spice over it, and then have some good rich whipped cream poured over it. These will keep for days, only don't put the cream on till you want to use it. Hoping this may not go to the waste-paper basket, I will bid the sisters good-night, and thank them for their kind help.

Hastings Co., Ont. MRS. J. W.

This shortcake "sounds" delicious.

A whole budget of questions are still on hand, but I shall try to answer some of them, at least, next time. D. D.

"What I must do is all that concerns me, not what the people think. This rule, equally arduous in actual and in intellectual life, may serve for the whole distinction between greatness and meanness. It is the harder because you will always find those who think they know what is your duty better than you know it. It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he who, in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude."—Emerson, in Self-Reliance."



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You pay no money, except half the crop you grow until you pay for the land, then you get a clear title. No place offered for sale more than 8 miles from town.

Write for information, tell me what position you are in, and I will make you a proposition to suit.

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It is made of steel that is exactly fitted for it. A woven-wire fence can be made of wire too soft or too hard.

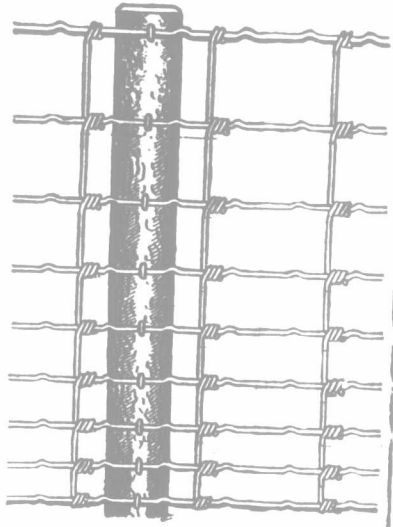
It must be exactly right to render good service.

The structure of the American Fence is perfect. It is built of big, solid, galvanized wires, all No. 9 gauge if you prefer it, with the upright or stay wires hinged; in all heights and for all purposes.

American Fence and Gates are for sale by dealers everywhere, or write us direct and we will send you a catalogue free, and tell you where you can get the fence and save money.

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**The Canadian Steel  
& Wire Co.,  
Limited,  
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.**



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**The People's Ability to Judge Quality and Price** has been shown in the unparalleled growth of this business. So accurately do they judge, that they have left their accustomed places of supply and come to us, and they tell their friends and their friends' friends, and so general and so great has been the demand for our catalogue that at times we have been compelled to restrict its circulation.

**It is the Co-operative Method** that has made this store successful. It is because of the fact that this is a general co-operative movement that people are able to save large amounts by dealing with us.

**In Our Catalogue We Give the Names** of dozens of prominent farmers, Reeves, county wardens, farmers' institute presidents, etc., that can be referred to regarding our integrity and our ability to do what we say. Be sure and get this catalogue. **THE CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE CON-CERN, Ltd.,** A Departmental Store Owned by the People, Hamilton, Can.

## FREE TO LADIES!



Cured me when all else had failed. It will do the same for you, and that you may be convinced I will send ten days' treatment free to any lady who is suffering from troubles peculiar to our sex. Address, with stamp, MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

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Plans for Parks, Cemeteries, Public and Private Pleasure Grounds made by

**Chas. Ernest Woolverton, Landscape Gardener,  
GRIMSBY, ONT.**

Drawings made to a scale, so that any gardener may carry them out. Correspondence solicited

## HEALTH IN THE HOME.

*By a Trained Nurse*

### Diarrhœa.

There are two forms of diarrhœa, namely, the acute and chronic. The acute form is familiar to everyone. It is the result of errors and indiscretions in diet, sometimes of exposure to cold or severe mental emotion. This form is usually transient, and generally subsides in a few days, if care is taken with the diet. Chronic diarrhœa is by no means as simple and as easily cured as the acute form. A chronic diarrhœa is, in most cases, a symptom of some serious disease—typhoid fever, intestinal maladies, or a tuberculous condition of the intestines.

In both acute and chronic forms, the regulation of the diet is more important. After an attack of acute, the return to food should be gradual, the food being taken in small quantities. Begin by taking a little arrowroot, rice or flour porridge. In both forms, the diet should consist of concentrated foods, Barley, mutton and chicken are all astringent. Milk diluted with lime-water, sago, also flaxseed tea, protect the stomach from local irritation. Care must be taken to avoid foods which cause fermentation or irritation. Cereals contain glucose, and ferment easily. Fruits and vegetables all irritate, and should not be taken.

In all cases of diarrhœa the patient should be extremely careful to protect against sudden changes of temperature or wet feet or clothing.

### RECIPES FOR USE IN DIARRHŒA.

**Mutton Broth.**—One pound mutton, 1 quart cold water, 1 tablespoon rice. Method of preparation: Allow mutton to simmer three hours, put it on in cold water, remove fat and season.

**Mutton Custard.**—One quart milk, ½ pound mutton suet, 1 stick cinnamon, 2 tablespoons flour. Method: Spread suet fine, mix with milk;

cook in double boiler; strain, add flour blended with water; add salt, boil ten minutes.

**Poached Egg in Milk.**—Scald milk, drop in egg, reduce temperature. If desired, thin white sauce can be added to milk. Pour over toasted bread.

**Scalloped Mutton.**—Six tablespoons mutton chopped fine, 6 tablespoons buttered breadcrumbs, 2 tablespoons dried breadcrumbs. Method: Place dry crumbs in bottom of baking dish, alternate layers of mutton and crumbs, cover with crumbs. Pour over a white sauce—1 tablespoon flour, ½ cup mutton broth. Bake in oven.

**Orange Sponge.**—One-half cup water, ½ cup orange juice, 3 tablespoons cornstarch, salt, 2 eggs, 8 lumps of sugar rubbed on orange rind. Method: Cook cornstarch and water, add juice and sugar, add whites of eggs beaten, mould and chill; serve with whipped cream, or custard made of yolks.

**Rice Cream.**—One and one-half cups milk, ¼ cup rice, rind of 1 lemon, 2 tablespoons gelatine, ½ cup sugar. Method: Cook rice in milk (in double boiler), add lemon, salt, sugar, and, last, gelatine dissolved. Mould, and when nearly set add ½ cup whipped cream.

**Egg Gruel.**—Heat a cup of milk to boiling point, stir in one well-beaten egg, ¼ cup of cold milk. Stir constantly till thick, but do not boil again. Season with salt, or sugar, if preferred.

**Arrowroot Porridge.**—One-half cup of fresh milk, ½ cup boiling water, ½ teaspoonful of arrowroot, wet in cold water 1 teaspoon sugar, salt. Boil water, arrowroot and salt till clear, add milk and sugar; cook ten minutes, stir constantly. Serve while warm.

**Arrowroot Jelly.**—Three-quarters tablespoonful arrowroot, ½ cup water, ½ teaspoonful sugar, lemon juice. Boil all together till clear. Mould.

MARION DALLAS.

## About the House.

### Article No. 2—Roasts and Boils.

As was stated in article No. 1 of this series, the proteids, a few minerals, and water, constitute the chief tissue-builders, or waste-repairers of the body. Meat is not only rich in proteids, but contains also the minerals, phosphoric acid, potash and iron, along with, usually, a varying proportion of fat, which, it will be remembered, is a productive source of heat and energy. Added to this, that the meats in general, and especially lean beef, game, breast of chicken, etc., are among the most easily digested and thoroughly assimilated of the solid foods, and it will be seen that they should not be lightly excluded from the daily bill-of-fare.

However, as remarked a few issues ago by "Jack's Wife," it is quite possible to turn a tender, juicy, nutritious cut into an India-rubber-like ball, for whose digestion an ostrich's maw would almost be necessary. When so cooked, meat is comparatively useless, a sheer waste of time, money, and material, yet, notwithstanding this fact, one continually sees people treating a boil as if it were a stew, crisping a roast almost to a cinder on the outside, frying beef-steak just as though it were bacon, and, worse than all, wasting the greater part of a great piece of meat by first making soup of it, then serving up the insipid, tasteless mass and dignifying it by the name of "boiled meat."

In this paper, we shall not have time to deal with all the methods, but must confine ourselves to the two standards, roasts and boils.

In the case of both of these, perhaps the first requisite is that this rule be burned upon the brain of the cook: The juices of the meat must be retained.

Now, this can only be done in one way, by producing a close, firm coating all over the outside of the meat. If this is neglected, more or less of the juice will run out, and the India-rubber process will be, by just so much, perfected. The most effective means of producing this coating is to subject the whole surface first to an intense heat. The following examples will, however, tell more explicitly what we mean.

**To Roast Beef.**—First choose your roast. The chuck ribs, first cut of ribs, tip of sirloin, middle of sirloin, first cut of sirloin, back of rump, face of rump, and tenderloin, are the portions set apart for roasts and steaks. If, however, you want the very choicest cut, choose the second cut of the sirloin, and the back of the rump and first three ribs. Pictures of all the cuts have, from time to time, appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate." Now trim your roast, wipe it, and, if necessary, skewer it into shape. Next, rub it over with salt (some also dredge with flour), and place in the baking pan, preferably on a rack. Now sear the outside completely by either of the following methods: (1) Place on top of the stove, and brown (without the rack), by turning first on one side, then on another, basting meanwhile with fat tried out and brought to a blue heat; that is, until a blue smoke rises from it. (2) By placing the roast first in a very hot oven, subsequently lowering the temperature somewhat, and



# Croup Comes Suddenly

HENCE THE WISDOM OF KEEPING IN THE HOUSE THE MOST EFFECTIVE CURE.

## DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

Slight hoarseness in the evening is the only warning of croup.

About midnight the child awakes coughing—that peculiar, metallic cough called croup, and which strikes terror to the mother's heart.

Then begins the struggle for breath, and if relief is to be obtained, treatment must be prompt and effective.

Anyone who has tested Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine as a cure for croup will not hesitate to pronounce it an unqualified success.

It is wonderfully prompt in loosening the cough, clearing the air passages of the head, and soothing the excited nerves.

People who realize the suddenness with which croup comes on, and the danger which accompanies it, usually keep some of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine in the house for use in case of emergency.

For bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma, and every form of throat and bronchial trouble, this great family medicine is a quick and certain cure.

Mr. Wm. McGee, 49 Wright Avenue, Toronto, Ont., writes: "There is no remedy, in my opinion, that can act more promptly than Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. It cured my son of croup, absolutely, in one night. We gave him a dose when he was black in the face with choking. It gave him instant relief and cure."

There are imitations of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. Be sure you see the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, on the bottle you buy; 25 cents a bottle; family size, three times as much, 60 cents; at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

"The law of nature is, 'Do the thing, and you shall have the power; but they who do not the thing have not the power.'"—Emerson.

### MAKE OLD DRESSES NEW!

## DIAMOND DYES

The Simplest and Easiest Way of Home Dyeing.

Their Great Superiority Over All Other Ways of Home Dyeing—A Ten-cent Package Will Color from One to Five Pounds of Goods—Colors that Will Not Wash Out in Strong Soapsuds.

Success in home dyeing depends wholly upon the kind of dyes used. With Diamond Dyes, if the simple directions on the package are followed carefully, and the special dyes for cotton are used for cotton and mixed goods, and the wool dyes used for all-wool goods, there is absolutely no chance of failure.

Diamond Dyes are very simple and easy to use, and by using a stick to lift the goods while in the dye bath, there is no need of soiling the hands. For beauty, brilliancy and fastness, no other dye-stuffs, whether for home use or for the dye-shop, equal the Diamond. The latest scientific discoveries are used in their manufacture, they are guaranteed the strongest and fastest of all known dyes, and will not wash out in the strongest soapsuds, nor will they fade when exposed to the sunlight.

Try Diamond Dyes once, and see how easy it is to make old and faded dresses, waists, ribbons, capes, jackets, etc., look like new.

keeping it uniformly so until the cooking is completed.

Roasts should always be cooked in the oven until the outside is of a rich brown color, the fat nicely crisped, and the lean well cooked to the depth of about a quarter of an inch, the center then being of a deep pink color. The time usually allowed after the meat is thoroughly heated through is 8 to 10 minutes per lb. for rare, and 12 to 15 minutes for well-done roasts. Just here, it may be mentioned that rare beef is much more easily digested than well-cooked, rare roast beef requiring only 3 hours for digestion, whereas thoroughly-cooked beef requires 4 hours. Unless one has a good self-basting pan, roasting meat should be very frequently basted by dipping up the dripping with a spoon from the bottom of the pan, and pouring it over the meat. If there is not sufficient fat in the roast itself to make dripping, a few bits should be placed in the bottom of the pan.

To Boil Beef.—In boiling beef, the searing process, or an equivalent to it, rather, is accomplished by dropping the meat into "mad" boiling water, and letting it boil just a minute or two. Then move the pot to the back of the range, and keep just simmering for two or three hours. The cuts used for boiling are the rattlerand, second cut of rattlerand, brisket, thick flank with bone, and boneless flank.

A note which may, perhaps, be well inserted here is that soaking any kind of meat, if tough, in vinegar and water for a time will make it more tender, more digestible, and of better flavor, the vinegar in this case having the same effect on the meat as the development of the natural acids should have.

In our next article we shall deal with liver, sweetbreads, etc.; also with frying, stewing, and soups.

### HOUSECLEANING HINTS.

A Furniture Polish.—Mix 1 wineglassful olive oil, 1 of vinegar and 2 tablespoons alcohol. Apply with a soft cloth, and polish with flannel.

To Straighten Rugs that Curl Upward.—Sew strips of buckram on the under side.

To Make Curtain Rings Run Easily.—Rub the poles with paraffin.

To Fill Cracks in Plaster.—Mix plaster of Paris with vinegar, and apply with a knife.

A Durable Whitewash.—Slake half a bushel of lime with boiling water, keeping the vessel covered. Strain, and add 8 quarts salt, dissolved in warm water; 2½ lbs. ground rice, boiled to a thin paste, and stirred in boiling hot; ¼ lb. Spanish whiting, and 1 lb. clean glue, dissolved in water. Boil all over a slow fire, add 5 gallons hot water, and let stand a few days. When applying, reheat. This whitewash is said to last as well as oil paint, and may be tinted almost any color, except green.

To Clean Stove-zinc.—Rub with kerosene. If any spots remain, apply a paste of ammonia and whiting, let dry, and rub off.

### April Rain.

It isn't raining rain to me, It's raining daffodils. In every dimpled drop I see Wild flowers on the hills. The clouds of gray engulf the day And overwhelm the town— It isn't raining rain to me, It's raining roses down.

It isn't raining rain to me, But fields of clover bloom, Where any buccaneering bee May find a bed and room— A health unto the happy, A fig for him who frets,— It isn't raining rain to me, It's raining violets.

—Robert Loveman, in Harper's Monthly Magazine.

### Recipes.

Buttermilk Muffins.—One quart sour milk, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in warm water, 1 teaspoon salt, and enough "Five Roses" flour to make a batter. Bake in a quick oven.

Breakfast Corn Cakes.—Two eggs, 1 cup sweet milk, 2 tablespoons sweet cream, ½ cup sugar, ¼ cup "Five Roses" flour, 2 cups Indian meal, 3 teaspoons baking powder.

### City Children.

Pale flowers are you that scarce have known the sun! Your little faces like sad blossoms seem Shut in some room, there helplessly to dream Of distant glens wherethrough glad rivers run, And winds at evening whisper. Day-light done, You miss the tranquil moon's unfettered beam, The wide, unsheltered earth, the star-light gleam, All the old beauty meant for every one.

The clamor of the city streets you hear, Not the rich silence of April glade; The sun-sweet spaces which the good God made You do not know; white mornings keen and clear Are not your portion through the golden year, O little flowers that blossom but to fade! —Charles Hanson Towne, in Everybody's Magazine for April.

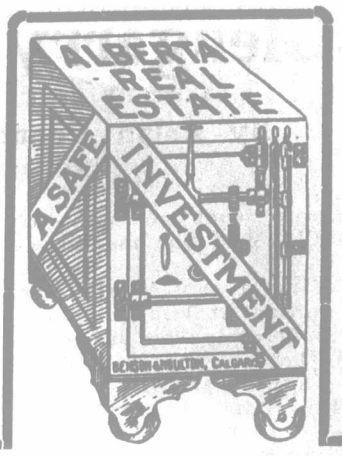
### ON "BOYS."

"The nonchalance of boys who are sure of a dinner, and would disdain as much as a lord to do or say aught to conciliate one, is the healthy attitude of human nature. How is a boy the master of society!—independent, irresponsible, looking out from his corner on such people and facts as pass by, he tries and sentences them on their merits, in the swift, summary way of boys, as good, bad, interesting, silly, eloquent, troublesome. He cumbers himself never about consequences, about interests; he gives an independent, genuine verdict. You must court him: he does not court you. But the man is, as it were, clapped into jail by his consciousness. As soon as he has once acted or spoken with éclat, he is a committed person, watched by the sympathy or the hatred of hundreds whose affections must now enter into his account. There is no Lethe for this. Ah, that he could pass again into his neutral, godlike independence! Who can thus lose all pledge, and, having observed, observe again from the same unaffected, unbiassed, unpriable, unafrighted innocence, must always be formidable, must always engage the poet's and man's regards. Of such an immortal youth, the force would be felt." —Emerson, "Self-Reliance."

### ARROWS FROM EMERSON.

"Whoso would be a man must be a non-conformist." "Discontent is the want of self-reliance: it is infirmity of will." "Insist on yourself; never imitate." "Nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principles." "Truth is handsomer than the affectation of love." "Curses always recoil upon the head of him who imprecates them." "Treat men as pawns and ninepins, and you shall suffer as well as they. If you leave out their heart, you shall lose your own." "He is great who confers the most benefits." "Every man in his lifetime needs to thank his faults." "No man ever stated his griefs as lightly as he might." "Defect in manners is usually the defect of fine perceptions." "Since our office is with the moments let us husband them." "I am constrained every moment to acknowledge a higher origin for events than the will I call mine."—Emerson, in "The Over-soul." "People wish to be settled: only as far as they are unsettled is there any hope for them."—Emerson.

"I must be myself. I will not hide my tastes or aversions. I will so trust that what is deep is holy, that I will do strongly before the sun and moon whatever only rejoices me, and the heart appoints. If you are noble, I will love you; if you are not, I will not hurt you; and myself by hypocritical attentions. If you are true, but not in the same truth with me, cleave to your companions; I will seek my own. I do this not selfishly, but humbly and truly. It is alike, your interest and mine and all men's, however long we have dwelt in lies, to live in truth."—Emerson.



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## Glengarry School Days.

A STORY OF EARLY DAYS IN GLENGARRY.

By Ralph Connor—Rev. C. W. Gordon.

CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

"What's easy enough to talk about?" asked the master, coming up.

"Taking a city," said Mrs. Murray, smiling at him.

The master looked puzzled.

"Mother means," said Hughie, "keeping one's temper in shinny."

But I'm telling her it's pretty hard when a fellow clubs you on the shins when you're away from the ball."

"Yes, of course it's hard," said the master, "but it's better than being a cad," which brought a quick flush to Hughie's face, but helped him more than anything else to keep himself in hand that day.

"Can't understand a man," said the master, "who goes into a game, and then quits it to fight. If it's fighting, why fight, but if it's shinny play the game. Big team against us, eh, captain?" he continued, looking at the Front men, who were taking a preliminary spin on the ice, "and pretty swift, too."

"If they play fair, I don't mind," said Hughie. "I'm not afraid of them; but if they get slugging—"

"Well, if they get slugging," said the master, "we'll play the game and win, sure."

"Well, it's time to begin," said Hughie, and with a good-bye to his mother he turned away.

"Remember, take a city," she called out after him.

"All right, muzzie, I'll remember."

In a few moments the teams were in position opposite each other. The team from the Front made a formidable show in weight and muscle. At the right of the forward line stood the redoubtable Dan Munro, the stocky, tricky, fierce captain of the Front team, and with him three rather small boys in red shirts. The defense consisted of Hec Ross, the much-famed and much-feared Jimmie Ben, while in goal, sure enough, stood the immense and solid bulk of Farquhar Bheg. The center was held by four boys of fair size and weight.

In the Twentieth team the forward line was composed of Jack Ross, Curly Ross's brother, Fusie, Davie Scotch and Don Cameron. The center was played by Hughie, with three little chaps who made up for their lack of weight by their speed and skill. The defense consisted of Johnnie "Big Duncan," to wit, John the son of Big Duncan Campbell, on the left hand, and the master on the right, backed up by Thomas Finch in goal, who, much against his will, was in the game that day. His heart was heavy within him, for he saw, not the gleaming ice and the crowding players, but "the room" at home, and his mother, with her pale, patient face, sitting in her chair. His father, he knew, would be beside her, and Jessac would be fitting about.

"But for all that, she'll have a long day," he said to himself, for only his loyalty to the school and to Hughie had brought him to the game that day.

When play was called, Hughie, with Fusie immediately behind him, stood facing Dan in the center, with one of the little Red Shirts at his back. It was Dan's drop. He made a pass or two, then shot between his legs to a Red Shirt, who, upon receiving, passed far out to Red Shirt number three, who flew along the outer edge and returned swiftly to Dan, now far up the other side. Like the wind Dan sped down the line, dodged Johnnie Big Duncan easily, and shot from the corner, straight, swift and true, a goal.

"One for the Front!" Eleven shinny sticks went up in the air, the bagpipes struck up a wild refrain, big Hec Ross and Jimmie Ben danced a huge, unwieldy, but altogether jubilant dance round each other, and then settled down to their places, for it was Hughie's drop.

Hughie took the ball from the umpire and faced Dan with some degree of nervousness, for Dan was heavy and strong, and full of confidence. After a little manœvering he dropped the ball between Dan's legs, but Dan, instead of attending to the ball, charged full upon him and laid him flat, while one of the Red Shirts, seizing the ball, flew off with it, supported by a friendly Red Shirt on either side of him, with Dan following hard.

Right through the crowd dodged the Red Shirts till they came up to the Twentieth line of defense, when forth came Johnnie Big Duncan in swift attack. But the little Red Shirt who had the ball, touching it slightly to the right, tangled himself up in Johnnie Big Duncan's legs and sent him sprawling, while Dan swiped the ball to another Red Shirt who had slipped in behind the master, for there was no such foolishness as off-side in that game. Like lightning the Red Shirt caught the ball, and rushing at Thomas, shot furiously at close quarters. Goal number two for the Front!

Again on all sides rose frantic cheers. "The Front! The Front! Munro forever!" Two games had been won, and not a Twentieth man had touched the ball. With furtive, uncertain glances, the men of the Twentieth team looked one at the other, and all at their captain, as if seeking explanation of this extraordinary situation.

"Well," said Hughie, in a loud voice, to the master, and with a careless laugh, though at his heart he was desperate, "they are giving us a little taste of our own medicine."

The master dropped to buckle his skate, deliberately unwinding the strap, while the umpire allowed time.

"Give me a hand with this, Hughie," he called, and Hughie skated up to him.

"Well," said Craven, smiling up into Hughie's face, "that's a good swift opening, isn't it?"

"Oh, it's terrible," groaned Hughie. "They're going to lick us off the ice."

"Well," replied the master, slowly, "I wouldn't be in a hurry to say so. We have a hundred minutes and more to win yet. Now, don't you see that their captain is their great card. Suppose you let the ball go for a game or two, and stick to Dan. Trail him, never let him shake you. The rest of us will take care of the game."

"All right," said Hughie, "I'll stick to him," and off he set for the center.

As the loser, Hughie again held the drop. He faced Dan with determination to get that ball out to Fusie, and somehow he felt in his bones that he should succeed in doing this. Without any preliminaries he dropped, and knocked the ball towards Fusie.

But this was evidently what Dan expected, for as soon as Hughie made the motion to drop he charged hard upon the waiting Fusie. Hughie, however, had his plan as well, for immediately upon the ball leaving his stick, he threw himself in Dan's way, checking him effectually, and allowing Fusie, with Don and Scotchie following, to get away.

The Front defense, however, was too strong, and the ball came shooting back toward the line of Reds, one of whom, making a short run, passed far out to Dan on the right. But before the latter could get up speed, Hughie was upon him, and ignoring the ball, blocked and bothered and checked him, till one of the Twentieth centers, rushing in, secured it for their side.

"Ha! well done, captain!" came Craven's voice across the ice, and Hughie felt his nerve come back. If

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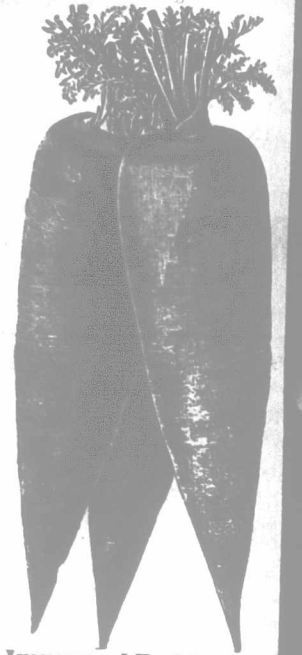
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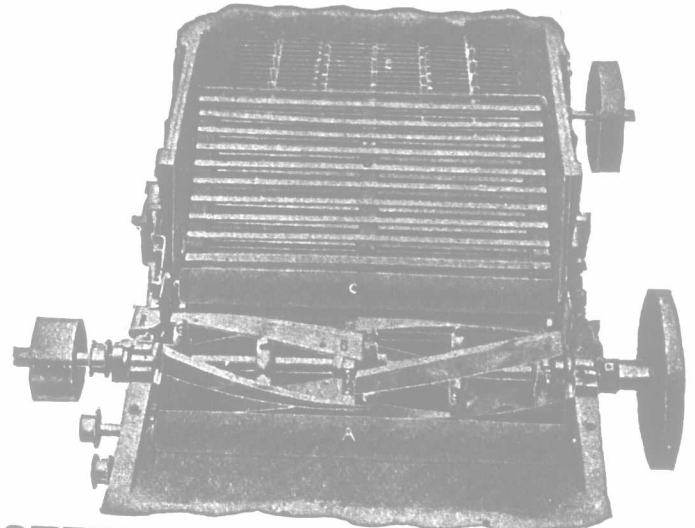
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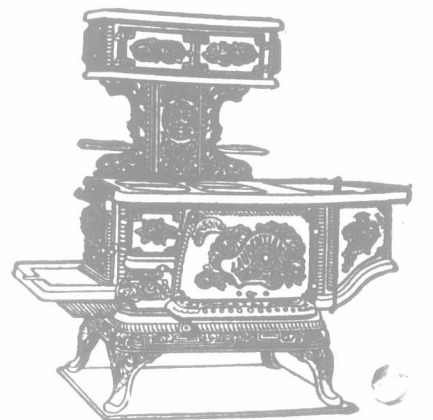
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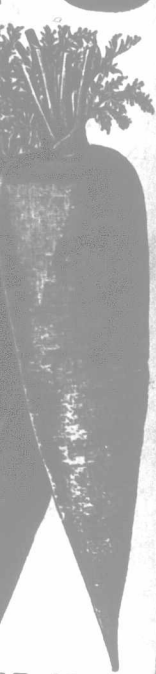
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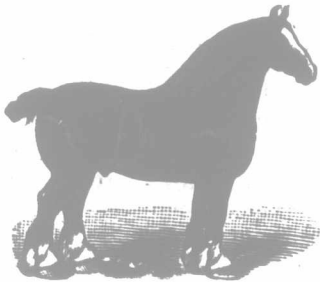
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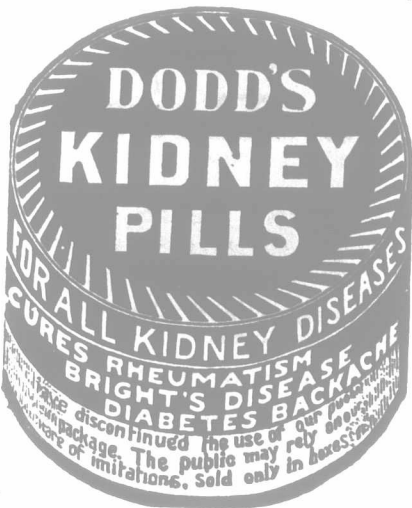
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All's right with the world."  
—Browning.



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he could hold Dan, that deadly Front combination might be broken.

Meantime Don had secured the ball from Craven, and was rushing up his right wing.

"Here you are, Hughie," he cried, shooting across the Front goal.

Hughie sprang to receive, but before he could shoot Dan was upon him, checking so hard that Hughie was sent sprawling to the ice, while Dan shot away with the ball.

But before he had gone very far Hughie was after him like a whirlwind, making straight for his own goal, so that by the time Dan had arrived at shooting distance, Hughie was again upon him, and while in the very act of steadying himself for a try at the goal, came crashing into him with such fierceness of attack that Dan was flung aside, while Johnnie Big Duncan, capturing the ball, sent it across to the master.

It was the master's first chance for the day. With amazing swiftness and dexterity he threaded the outer edge of the ice, and with a sudden swerve across, avoided the throng that had gathered to oppose him, and with a careless ease, as if it were a matter of little importance, he dodged in between the heavy Front defense, shot his goal, and skated back coolly to his place.

The Twentieth's moment had come, and both upon the ice and upon the banks the volume and fierceness of the cheering testified to the intensity of the feeling that had been so long pent up.

That game had revealed to Hughie two important facts: The first, that he was faster than Dan in a straight race; and the second, that it would be advisable to feed the master, for it was clearly apparent that there was not his equal upon the ice in dodging.

"That was well done, captain," said Craven to Hughie, as he was coolly skating back to his position.

"A splendid run, sir," cried Hughie, in return.

"Oh, the run was easy. It was your check there that did the trick. That's the game," he continued, lowering his voice. "It's hard on you, though. Can you stand it?"

"Well, I can try for a while," said Hughie, confidently.

"If you can," said the master, "we've got them," and Hughie settled down into the resolve that, cost what it might, he would stick like a leech to Dan.

He imparted his plan to Fusie, adding, "Now, whenever you see me tackle Dan, run in and get the ball. I'm not going to bother about it."

Half an hour had gone. The score stood two to one in favor of the Front, but the result every one felt to be still uncertain. The last attack of Hughie's, and the master's speedy performance, gave some concern to the men of the Front, and awakened a feeling of confidence in the Twentieth team.

But Dan, wise general that he was, saw the danger, and gave his commands ere he faced off for the new game.

"When that man Craven gets it," he said to the men of the center, "make straight for the goal. Never mind the ball."

The wisdom of this order became at once evident, for when in the face-off he secured the ball, Hughie clung so tenaciously to his heels and checked him so effectually, that he was forced to resign it to the Reds, who, piercing the Twentieth center, managed to scurry up the ice with the ball between them. But when, met by Craven and Johnnie Big Duncan, they passed across to Dan, Hughie again checked so fiercely that Johnnie Big Duncan secured the ball, passed back to the master, who, with another meteoric flash along the edge of the field, broke the Front's defense and again shot.

It was only Farquhar Bheg's steady coolness that saved the goal. It was a near enough thing, however, to strike a sudden chill to the heart of the Front goal-keeper, and to make Dan realize that something



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Single-comb Brown Leghorn Eggs, \$1 per setting, from choice prize stock. A fine lot of Yorkshires, imported and home-bred, all ages; also a grand young Short-horn Bull. W. J. MITTON, Thamesville Sta. & P.O. Maple Park Farm.

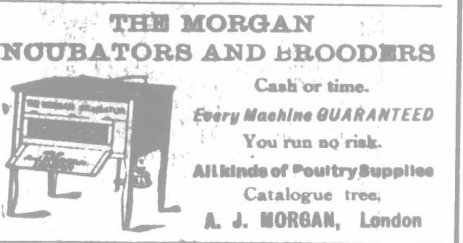
\$9,000 Poultry Catalogue. 40 kinds Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, fowls and eggs cheap. 100 grand pictures, 20 house plans. We make hens lay, cure diseases, etc. Send 10c for mailing catalog. Incubators 30 Days Free Trial. J. R. Rabeson Jr. & Co., Box 21, Delavan, Wis.

MEN WANTED to advertise and introduce our stock and poultry compounds to farmers and dealers. Work during spare time or permanently. This is an exceptional opening for a hustler. Write for particulars. GOLDEN CREST CO., 48 Bathurst St., London, Can.

ATTENTION! POULTRYMEN. The choicest prizewinning birds from the best strains of any variety of Wyandottes. Only high-class birds for sale. Address: JAMES HOULTON, GREAT MALVERN, ENGLAND, or S. HOULTON, CALGARY, Canadian Representative.

THE MORGAN INCUBATORS AND BROODERS. Cash or time. Every Machine GUARANTEED. You run no risk. All kinds of Poultry Supplies. Catalogue free. A. J. MORGAN, London

BUCHANAN'S (Malleable Improved) PITCHING MACHINE. For unloading hay and all kinds of loose grain.



Unloads on either side of barn floor without changing car. No cladding necessary. Malleable iron Cars. Steel Forks. Knot Passing Pulleys. Will work on stacks as well as in barns. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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WANTED

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.

ALBERTA lands for sale by Fetherstonhaugh & Tobin, Leduc, Alta.

ALBERTA lands for sale. Many good bargains. Write to-day. Patmore & Jamieson, Calgary, Alta.

BEST strawberry plants for sale. Prices right. Catalogue free. E. E. Hartley, box 32, Milton, Ont.

FOR particulars of Nanton farm lands, write Loree & Campbell, Nanton, Alta.

FARM to rent in Red River Valley—640 acres; all fenced; 300 in cultivation; good buildings, good water, plenty of wood; within three miles of railroad station. Tenant must provide all his own equipment. Long lease to satisfactory tenant. Apply Box 44, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.

FARM manager wanted—A working foreman on a farm of 350 acres, near Toronto. One capable of taking full charge of a stud of Clydesdales. Must be industrious and have good control of hired help. Apply by letter only, giving full particulars as to height, age, family, amount of wages, and copies of recent testimonials, to Dr. W. Mole, Veterinary Surgeon, 443 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ont.

I WILL sell Belvoir—Silver medal farm of the Province. About 300 acres pasture on the noted Delaware Plains; 100 arable. Will grow anything that can be produced in the Province, but peaches, corn, wheat, tobacco, hops, etc. Further particulars, address Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.

IMPROVED farms for sale in the Edmonton district. Candy & Co., Edmonton, Alta.

MARRIED MAN—On farm—Canadian preferred. State wages. Yearly engagement. Send references. Henry Sanders, Fairbank.

NEW country just opened, the best in Alberta. Land for sale from seven dollars up. Red Willow Investment Co., Stettler, Alberta.

RED Deer Lands—For fall wheat and mixed farming lands come to Red Deer District the centre of Central Alberta. Write for particulars. Michener & Carscallen, Red Deer, Alta.

WANTED—Apprentices to learn the trade of moulding. A few young men can be put on at good pay can be earned while learning the trade. Apply to F. W. King, Superintendent, McClary Mfg. Co., Nelson St., London.

WESTERN farm lands for sale. Correspondence solicited. McKee & Demaray, Regina, Sask.

WANTED—MEN—Railroads in Canada, passenger brakemen, firemen, electric motor men, conductors. Experience unnecessary. Particulars for stamp. Dept. 75, Inter. Ry. Inst., Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.

WANTED—Situations for housekeepers from Great Britain. Mostly widows, with one or more children. Apply, Brigadier Howell, Salvation Army Immigration Department, Albert Street, Toronto.

QO PER DAY selling the "Auto-Spray." Best automatic hand sprayer made. Sample machine free to approved agents. Cavers Bros., Galt.

Blatchford's Calf Meal. RAISES 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.

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must be done to check these dangerous rushes of Craven.

"Get in behind the defense there, and stay there," he said to two of his centers, and his tone indicated that his serene confidence in himself and his team was slightly shaken. Hughie's close checking was beginning to chafe him, for his team, in their practice, had learned to depend unduly upon him.

Noticing Dan's change in the disposition of his men, Hughie moved up two of his centers nearer the Front defense.

(Continued on page 659.)

For right is right, since God is God, And right the day must win; To doubt would be disloyalty,— To falter would be sin.

—F. W. Faber.

Perhaps we shouldn't call it "the old world," for it's new-made every day in the year—new meadows, new fields, new springs that bubble in the sunlight, new hearts and new friends. And, for all we know, there may be new heavens a-making for many of us! Wherefore, let us take heart and hope for the future, and, if we can't join the singing of the morning stars of Life, we can at least deserve the blessing of rest when the evening bells are ringing!

GOSSIP.

We call our readers' attention to the advertisement in this issue of Blatchford's calf meal. Drop a line for price and fuller particulars, and you will receive prompt attention.

The Standard-bred Kentucky stallion, Leotard, bay, 15.24 hands, by Walsingham, dam a sister to Mambrino King, is advertised for sale at a reasonable price by Mr. W. Cowper, Dundas, Ont.

An imported Shire stallion and an imported Hackney stallion, both up to good size, weight and quality, and proved sires of high-class stock, are advertised in this paper for sale, by May 1st, at reasonable prices, by Daniel Thody, Lambeth, Ont., six miles from London.

John Vance, Tavistock, Ont. (Buffalo and Goderich and Stratford and Port Dover divisions, G. T. R.), will sell at public auction, in Tavistock, April 25th, 26 imported registered Clydesdale fillies and 2 yearling Clydesdale stallions. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, sharp. Write for catalogue.

Mr. A. M. Shaver, Ancaster, writes: "I have just sold the grand Shorthorn bull, Christopher (imp.), to J. B. Snyder, Floradale, Waterloo Co., Ont., who is to be congratulated on having secured a bull of such breeding and quality, and especially such a stock-getter. We still have one young bull, ten months old, and weighing nearly 900 lbs., sired by Christopher, and from a grand milking cow, cheap, also bargains in cows and heifers for quick sale."

Mr. D. M. Watt, breeder of Ayrshire cattle, Allan's Corners, Que., writes: "Enquiries for bulls are coming in daily. I was sold out of last year's stock by the end of February. I have a nice lot of bull calves from one to four weeks old, sired by Pearl Stone of Glenora. My herd is in fine condition this spring. We wintered 48 head and a number of young ones. I am getting orders for heifers and young cows which I cannot fill this year. Correspondence is strictly attended to."

Sale of Clydesdale Horses ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25th, 1906 MR. JOHN VANCE, Tavistock (on Buffalo & Goderich and Stratford & Port Dover divisions of G. T. R.), will offer for sale by public auction in Tavistock, on April 25th, 26 imported registered Clydesdale fillies and two yearling Clydesdale stallions. Terms: Cash, or six months' credit with interest at 5 per cent. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp. Catalogues on application. D. RUDY, Auctioneer.



### Glengarry School Days.

(Continued from our "Home Magazine" department.)

"Get into their way," he said, "and give the master a clear field."

But this policy only assisted Dan's plan of defense, for the presence of so many players before the Front goal filled up the ice to such an extent that Craven's rushes were impeded by mere numbers.

For some time Dan watched the result of his tactics, well satisfied, remaining himself, for the time, in the background. During one of the pauses, when the ball was out of play, he called one of the little Reds to him.

"Look here," he said, "you watch this. Right after one of those rushes of Craven's, don't follow him down, but keep up to your position. I'll get the ball to you somehow, and then you'll have a chance to shoot. No use passing to me, for this little son of a gun is on my back like a flea on a dog." Dan was seriously annoyed.

The little Red passed the word around, and patiently waited his chance. Once and again the plan failed, chiefly because Dan could not get the ball out of the scrimmage, but at length, when Hughie had been tempted to rush in with the hope of putting in a shot, the ball slid out of the scrimmage, and Dan, swooping down upon it, passed swiftly to the waiting Red, who immediately shot far out to his alert wing, and then rushing down the center and slipping past Johnnie Big Duncan, who had gone forth to meet Dan coming down the right, and the master who was attending to the little Red on the wing, received the ball, and putting in a short, swift shot, scored another goal for the Front, amid a tempest of hurrahings from the team and their supporters.

The game now stood three to one in favor of the Front, and up to the end of the first hour no change was made in this score.

And now there was a scene of the wildest enthusiasm and confusion. The Front people flocked upon the ice and carried off their team to their quarter of the shanty, loading them with congratulations and refreshing them with various drinks.

"Better get your men together, captain," suggested Craven, and Hughie gathered into the Twentieth corner of the shanty.

In spite of the adverse score, Hughie found his team full of fight. They crowded about him and the master, eager to listen to any explanation of the present defeat that might be offered for their comfort, or to any plans by which the defeat might be turned into victory. Some minutes they spent in excitedly discussing the various games, and in good-naturedly chaffing Thomas Finch for his failure to prevent a score. But Thomas had nothing to say in reply. He had done his best, and he had a feeling that they all knew it. No man was held in higher esteem by the team than the goal-keeper.

"Any plan, captain?" asked the master, after they had talked for some minutes, and all grew quiet.

"What do you think, sir?" said Hughie.

"O, let us hear from you. You're the captain."

"Well," said Hughie, slowly, and with deliberate emphasis, "I think we are going to win." (Yells from all sides.) "At any rate we ought to win, for I think we have the better team." (More yells.) What I mean is this, I think we are better in combination play, and I don't think they have a man who can touch the master."

Enthusiastic exclamations, "That's right!" "Better believe it!" "Hooray!"

"But we have a big fight before us. And that Dan Munro's a terror. The only change I can think of is to open out more, and fall back from their goal for a little while. And then, if I can hold Dan—"

Cries of "You'll hold him all right!" "You are the lad!"

"Everybody should feed the master. They can't stop him, any of them. But I would say, for the first while, anyway, play defense. What do you think, sir," appealing to the master.

"I call that good tactics. But don't depend too much upon me; if any man has a chance for a run and a shot, let him take it. And don't give up your combination in your forward line. The captain is quite right in seeking to draw them away from their goal. Their defense territory is too full now. Now, what I have noticed is this, they mainly rely upon Dan Munro and upon their three big defense men. For the first fifteen minutes they will make their hardest push. Let us take the captain's advice, fall back a little, and so empty their defense. But on the whole, keep your positions, play to your men, and," he added, with a smile, "don't get too mad."

"I guess they will be making some plans, too, said Thomas Finch, slowly, and everybody laughed.

"That's quite right, Thomas, but we'll give them a chance for the first while to show us what they mean to do."

At this point the minister came in, looking rather gloomy.

"Well, Mr. Craven, rather doubtful outlook, is it not?"

"O, not too bad, sir," said the master, cheerfully.

"Three to one. What worse do you want?"

"Well, six to one would be worse," replied the master. "Besides, their first two games were taken by a kind of fluke. We didn't know their play. You will notice they have only taken one in the last three-quarters of an hour."

"I doubt they are too big for you," continued the minister.

"Isn't altogether size that wins in shinny," said Mr. Craven. "Hughie there isn't a very big man, but he can hold any one of them."

"Well, I hope you may be right," said the minister. "I am sorry I have to leave the game to see a sick man up Kenyon way."

"Sorry you can't stay, sir, to see us win," said Craven, cheerfully, while Hughie slipped out to see his mother before she went.

"Well, my boy," said his mother, "you are playing a splendid game, and you are getting better as you go on."

(To be continued.)

## Don't Sit all Night

and blankly gaze at each other, or talk about the weather, the crops, etc. Of course it's nice to see your friends, but it only requires about thirty seconds to make all the observations necessary to satisfy the average person, and as for the weather, well, it will come and go just as it has done since we first started having weather. **What Shall We Do Next?** How often this question arises at small social functions and informal gatherings? An otherwise enjoyable evening is so often marred by the lack of "something to do," or, as is said nowadays, things become "slow" and tiresome.

### BRIGHT IDEAS FOR ENTERTAINING

is a neat and attractive book of 230 pages, containing hundreds of excellent suggestions for social functions of every description. This is the best book of the kind we have yet discovered, and it fills a long-felt want. Don't worry any more about "what to do next," but send us ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE at \$1.50 and get the book free, or send 60c. cash and we will mail it to you postpaid.

## Desires Determine Destiny IN ALBERTA, THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY

The selection of a location is important. **Southern Alberta** is the **Homeseekers' Land**, and the center of the fall-wheat belt. High River is the buckle of the belt, the birthplace of "Alberta Red." Why not own a farm there? You can if you will. Write to:

**J. Z. VENNE & CO., HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA.**

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**INCREASE THE CROPS**

The "Ewing Way" is the surest way of acquiring a greater yield of better quality.

**EWING'S SUPERIOR SEEDS**

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We mail our catalogue **FREE**. Write for it. **It explains.**

**WM. EWING & CO'Y.**

SEEDSMEN  
142-146 McGill Street  
MONTREAL.



**320 Acres** of the best land, with all improvements up to date, and only three miles from town, with mill and elevators; good water. This is a snap at **\$25.00 per acre**. Write about it.

HERE IS ANOTHER:

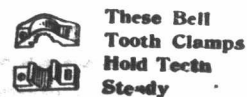
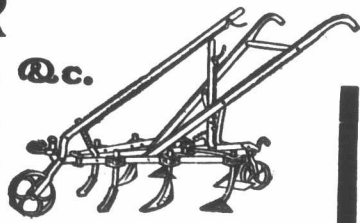
**160 Acres**—All fenced with barb wire. A crackerjack for investment, at **\$12.50 per acre**.

**WALKER & BAETZ**  
Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.

## BELL SCUFFLER

For Roots, Potatoes, &c.

Note front wheel and lever for raising and lowering, also lever for adjusting.



These Bell  
Tooth Clamps  
Hold Teeth  
Steady

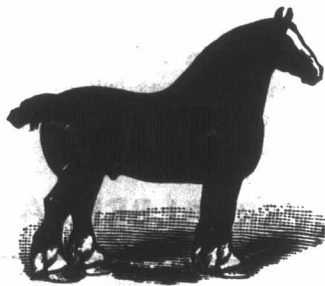
Only Scuffler in Canada that will hold teeth steady at any angle.

Full description of Scufflers and other Farming Machinery in our catalogue. Mailed free if you mention this paper.

B. BELL & SON, St. George, Ont.

## SMITH & RICHARDSON

COLUMBUS, ONT.



Still have for sale a few good useful young **CLYDESDALE**

stallions and mares. Write us for prices and particulars.

P. O. address: Columbus, Ont.

Brooklin G.T.R., and Myrtle G.T.R. and C.P.R. stations.

## 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.

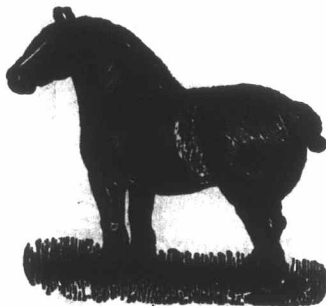
J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor.

## GRAHAM BROS.

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IMPORTERS OF

HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES

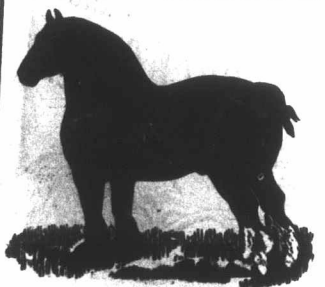


Established 30 years, and winners at all large shows in Canada and United States. Best of stock always on hand for sale. New importation of Royal winners just arrived.

## 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.



### GOSSIP.

R. W. Walker, Utica, Ont., writes: "I am receiving numerous enquiries for young stock, and making some satisfactory sales, through my little advertisement in 'The Farmer's Advocate'—it brings results. We could not do without 'The Farmer's Advocate.'"

Mr. Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont., advertises, at reduced rates for immediate sale, a three-year-old Clydesdale stallion, with ideal conformation and action, sire and dam imported, also Yorkshire sows, two Shorthorn bull calves, and some yearling heifers.

Colwill Bros., Newcastle, Ont., write: "We have never had such a prosperous year in Tamworths as the past twelve months. Our sales have covered Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and we have also sent quite a number over the line to United States breeders, and still we have a grand lot of young stock to offer at present. The Tamworth seems to be growing in favor more of late than for years. Many of our old customers have ordered their second, and even third, stock boar from us, and report great success with their past investment. This is a very gratifying part of our business."

Messrs. Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., write: "We shipped, the other day, the good Clydesdale stallion, Glenlivet [4787], to Mr. W. S. Tucker, of Bridgen, County of Lambton. His dam, May Montrose [3866], was the dam of Royal Cairnton, winner at Chicago as a three-year-old, 1891, and also of Lavender [3375], winner of gold medal at Ottawa, fall of 1903. Taken altogether, Glenlivet is a young horse of great promise, and Mr. Tucker should be congratulated upon his choice. We have still a few good young stallions and mares for sale."

Mr. James Gibb, Brookside, Ont., reports the following sales of young Shorthorn bulls from his herd: "To Malcolm Rennie, New Hamburg, Ythan's Champion, a roan, of grand quality, with a mossy coat of hair. We think he is one of the best young bulls in Ontario. To F. W. Ramsey, Dunnville, Ont., Brave Rustic, a red, with a wealth of hair. His dam is Rustic Beauty (imp.); his sire, Brave Ythan (imp.), his breeding could hardly be better. To Mr. White, Perth, the red bull, Cluny Victor, sire Douglas of Cluny (imp.), dam Early Bud 6th, by Golden Drop Victor (imp.). To Duncan Forbes, Brookside, Ont., Ythan Chief, by Brave Ythan (imp.), dam Lady Nerrissa. This is a straight, even, growthy young bull, and from a first-class milking cow. We have a number of good young bulls yet. Among them is a pair whose dams are by Spix Marquis (imp.), champion at Toronto for two years. They are a pair of good ones, and will be priced right. We have a pair of good bull calves, and a pair of heifer calves that should make good show calves next fall."

Messrs. C. J. Gilroy & Son, Glen Buell, Ont., in ordering a change of advertisement, write: "Our Holsteins have done nicely this winter. The young stock sired by our Posch Beets bull are growthy, and will be heard from when old enough for performance. We had an official test of three of our best this past month, and all qualified for Record of Merit. One is a three-year-old, the others, four and six, gave over 1,200 lbs. milk in seven days, containing 40 lbs. butter-fat. The cow, Inka Sylvia De Kol, made nearly 15 lbs. fat. Her dam is Inka Sylvia; her granddam, Carman Sylvia; and the average record of the three generations is almost 20 lbs. butter each per week, officially. Just recently we sold the only yearling bull we had left. He went to J. Burns, McLeman, Lancaster. He has for sire a grandson of Inka Sylvia, the champion heifer of the world in 1897 on her official record of 21 95-100 lbs. butter in seven days as a three-year-old. Mr. Geo. Boyd, of Spring Valley, secured the young cow, Snowdrop Pearl, in calf to our present Posch bull. We just recently secured a young cow from Mr. Boyd, whose dam is a half-sister to our great Carman Sylvia."

Messrs. Lloyd-Jones, Bros., Burford, Ont., write: "Our flock of Shropshires are in splendid condition, and we have 40 lambs now. We will have about 150 lambs from Mansell, Nock, Tanner and Buttar rams for the fall trade. Our last importation is all sold, and have several orders for flock headers, and show sheep from different States. We aim to give our customers good value for their money. Those wanting imported sheep will save money by ordering at once, and will get the first choice."

A subscriber writes: "I noticed in your issue of March 22nd, an inquiry for the breeding of the Clydesdale stallion, Royal Scot, which is as follows: Royal Scot (11179, Scotch Studbook), foaled in 1899, sired by Sir Everard (5353), whose sons and grandsons are the leading sires of Scotland today. Royal Scot's dam is Darling II. (13853), by Prince of Carruchan (8151), by Prince of Wales (673), granddam Maggie (7340), by Top Gallant (1850), by Darnley (222). Royal Scot was imported in October, 1904, by Wm. Fulford, Heathcote, Ont."

A WONDERFUL BUSINESS CONCERN.—The Chicago House Wrecking Company claimed to be the largest concern of its kind in the world. While it has bought and wrecked every world's fair since 1893, including the Chicago, Buffalo, Omaha and St. Louis Expositions, its business is not confined to the wrecking of houses by any means. This great concern buys bankrupt stocks of goods of all kinds at sheriffs' and receivers' sales all over the country, and supplies hundreds of thousands of customers with everything needed for the farm and home. Send your name and address to The Chicago House Wrecking Company, 35th and Iron Streets, Chicago, Ill., and their large illustrated catalogue will be mailed you free of charge, showing these thousands of articles and special bargains.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### LEICESTER RECORD ASSOCIATION.

As I wish to become a member of the Leicester Sheep-breeders' Association, who is the proper person to apply to? CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—A. J. Temple, Cameron, Illinois, who is Secretary of the American Leicester Association, the President of which is a Canadian. Arrangements have not yet been completed for Canadian sheep records.

#### PIGS DYING YOUNG.

I have a sow that farrowed her fourth litter on April 3rd. She raised her first two litters successfully. In the third, she had fourteen, and lost them all. This time she had twenty, of which eighteen were good, smart, strong pigs. The second day after farrowing, five died, and now all but six are gone. The strongest of them died first. The six are likely to pull through. Quite a few of those which died turned black on the top of the head before they were dead. Can you tell me what was wrong. The sow was fed on mangels, oats and barley chop, with drink occasionally. About a week of coming in, I reduced the grain ration one-half, adding a little bran, and fed her very sparingly at farrowing. Two weeks before farrowing, I gave her two doses, at intervals of three days, of salts (half a cupful at a time), and five days before farrowing, I gave her a level teaspoonful of saltpetre, and 24 hours before farrowing I gave her another teaspoonful, thinking to cool her blood, as she is in first-class order, and is a very heavy milker. What effect would this treatment have? Would it affect the little ones to kill them, through the milk, or was there some other cause? She is a No. 1 sow for kindness and quietness to her young. I don't think she laid on a single pig. Would it be wise to breed again? G. D. S.

Ans.—We think it quite probable that the pigs were injuriously affected through the milk by the medicines given the sow. We should judge it would be quite safe to breed her again to farrow in the early autumn. The exercise she would get on pasture during the summer would probably ensure a strong litter that would survive and do well.



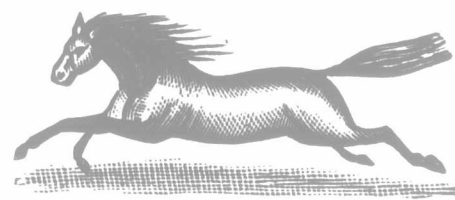
Are You DEAF?

I was deaf myself for 25 years. I perfected and patented a small, invisible ear drum in order to help my own hearing. It is called "The Way Ear Drum," and by the use of these drums I can NOW HEAR WHISPERS. I want all deaf people to write me. I do not claim to "cure" all cases of deafness, neither can I benefit those who were born deaf. But I CAN HELP 90 per cent. of those whose hearing is defective. Won't you take the trouble to write and find out all about me and my invention? Tell me the cause of your deafness. Geo. P. Way, 431 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.



The Repository

BURNS & SHEPPARD, Props.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., Toronto

Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, etc., every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock

Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted

Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

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

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

FAILING TO BREED.

There is a widespread complaint in this municipality of cows failing to breed. We have good Durham and Jersey bulls, well kept, and prompt servers, but no results, and I am sure it is not the fault of the bull. Will you kindly suggest a remedy—one that the ordinary farmer can use, and that can be obtained in the country drug store—for injection? E. D. L.

Ans.—See answer to J. S., in this issue, re the yeast treatment. R.

WEAKLY PIGS.

My neighbor has seven brood sows, which had small, weak pigs. The mothers were cross, and ate some of them, the rest are dying. Six of them were fed on whole oats and roots; the other got nothing, except roots and the run of the manure cellar, the cattle being fed ensilage. I told him the feed was the cause of trouble. Was I right? C. C. N.

Ans.—Very likely the feed had something to do with it. The ration mentioned is not very nourishing. We have noticed in American exchanges some correspondents claim that feeding tansage satisfies sows' craving for animal food; but tankage for brood sows does not, by any means, receive general endorsement. Comfortable quarters, exercise, nourishing feed, kind treatment and rejection of cannibal sows from the breeding herd are about all we can suggest.

BURSAL ENLARGEMENT.

I have a sixteen-year-old pregnant mare which has gone lame for about five years. She had rest all winter, but she is just as lame as before. It is on her left front leg, on the lower joint, which is a little swollen, and on each side there are soft puffs. The cords seem to be short, and it hauls the foot a little crooked. We blistered before, but without success. Would it be better to wait a month till she has foaled? I would like to do some spring work with her, or would it be better to wait till she has foaled, and give treatment as soon as possible.

2. Is whole linseed good for spring calves? A. T.

Ans.—1. Shoe with high-heeled shoe, and apply a lotion made as follows: Sugar of lead, 1 ounce; sulphate of zinc, 1/2 ounce; water, 1 quart. Apply two or three times daily. After she has foaled, apply a mild blister. 2. Boiled flax, or the meal is better.

Miscellaneous.

HORSE INSURANCE.

Kindly give addresses of insurance companies who insure pure-bred stallions. G. P.

Ans.—The only companies we know are represented by Burnett, Ormsby & Clapp, 7 Melinda St., Toronto, and by Major C. C. Harbottle, Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

SPRUCE GALL-LOUSE.

What is the cause of those knots on the spruce trees (sample enclosed)? Are they injurious, and will they in time kill the trees? What treatment could be used to destroy them? J. S. S.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

Ans.—This is the spruce gall louse, for information concerning which see "Questions and Answers" department, page 534, issue of March 29th, 1905. It renders the trees unsightly, and is undoubtedly injurious; but we have never heard of its actually killing the trees.

WHEN PA WORKED ON THE FARM.

"Papa, you used to work on a farm when you were a boy, didn't you?"

"Yes, dear."

"You milked cows, didn't you?"

"I should say I did—thousands of times."

"Then you can tell me which side you milk a cow on. Teacher asked us this morning, and there wasn't anybody in the class that knew."

"Why, of course I can tell you. A cow should always be milked on the right side—no, it's the left—no, confound it, it's the—yes, that's right. You milk a cow on the—it depends on the cow, dear. As I remember it now, I used to milk some of them on one side, and some on the other."

GOSSIP.

Mr. John Miller, Brougham, Ont., writes: "The two-year-old Shorthorn bull I am offering for sale is a very good animal. He was bred by Hon. W. C. Edwards, from one of his best imported cows, and sired by his great stock bull, Dup. Village Champion, bred by Mr. Duthie. The Duchess of Gloster calf I am offering won second prize at a large show, and will make a very large and good bull. These bulls will be sold at a very reasonable price, considering quality."

Mr. S. Dymont, Barrie, Ont., reports the following recent sales from his herd of Shorthorns: "To D. Pifer, of New Lowell, Scottish Lad 2nd =62924=. He is one of the bulls that I had advertised in 'The Farmer's Advocate.' This bull is out of Marnhull Duchess 6th =25157=, by Imp. Baronet =11114=. Marnhull Duchess 6th is a daughter of the imported cow, Marnhull Duchess 5th. I have also sold to Mr. Pifer the heifer, Hawthorne 2nd =73905=, sired by Imperial =34593=, the bull I sold to Mr. Mercer, who took him out to British Columbia, where he was sweepstakes bull. This heifer is a daughter of Hawthorne =44861=, with a Missie foundation as you will see. This is a very fine pair of cattle, and should do well in the hands of Mr. Pifer. I still have a number of bulls for sale, some of which are very choice."

RINGING A BULL.

Editor, "The Farmer's Advocate":

In a recent issue of your paper, I see an answer to one inquiring how to ring a bull. Please allow me to tell how I have rung them this last 30 years. Take a piece of iron, a little larger than the thickness of a bull ring, about six or eight inches long, drill a hole half an inch deep in one end, and make a spear on the other end. In piercing the nose, keep flat side of spear next head. In ringing the bull, keep him tied by the neck, then with a halter pull his head around, and tie him solid to something high; put your left arm around nose, shove the spear through the nose, leave there, place the end of the ring in the hole in end of spear, and push the spear on out. The ring follows into place, and the thing is done. This is in effect practically the same as the trocar; answers the purpose as well, and is cheaper. GEO. STAPLES, Durham Co., Ont.

DEATH OF "OLD LANCASTER."

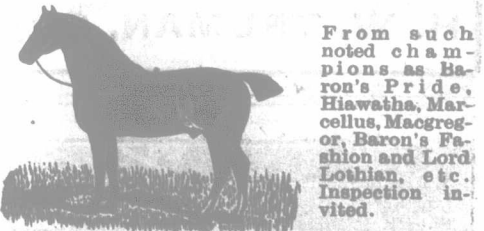
Shorthorn breeders will regret to learn of the death of the noted Shorthorn bull, Old Lancaster (imp.) =50038=, head of the Pleasant Valley herd of Messrs. Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, Ont., and winner of the grand championship as best Shorthorn bull any age at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1905. The bull had enjoyed the best of health till a few weeks ago, since when he had been floating frequently from unforeseen causes. Till several days before his death, skillful veterinarians pronounced his ailment stoppage in the third stomach, but a post-mortem revealed an abscess on the third stomach weighing 30 pounds, which had grown to such a size as to block digestion completely. Old Lancaster was a typical Scotch Shorthorn, a roan in color, low-set, with well-sprung and deep ribs, wide chest, a model head, and excellent handling qualities. He was born March 20th, 1903, bred by Mr. A. Crombie, Woodend, New Machar, Aberdeenshire, imported in 1903 by W. D. Platt, and purchased at his Hamilton sale in January, 1904, for \$600. He was sired by King Robert (76962), by Czarowitch, and his dam, Lovely, by Coldstream, was of the favorite Cruickshank Lancaster tribe. He was used with excellent success as a sire for more than two years in the Pleasant Valley herd, and most of the females in the herd of breeding age are now nursing calves by him, or in calf to him, which, in some measure, compensates Messrs. Amos for their loss, the extent of which will be better understood when it is stated that an offer of \$2,500 was refused for the bull not many months ago. The loss of such a sire is not only a serious one to his late owners, but is in no small degree a national one as well, for sires of such excellencies as he combined are seldom found in any country.

HORSE OWNERS! USE

CAUSTIC BALSAM. A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce cure or blisters. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

Tuttle's Elxir. Our old \$100 offer always good for failure to cure, when cure is possible, any case of splint, curb, colic, thrush, etc. "Veterinary Experience," the horse-man's infallible guide. Valued everywhere. A copy mailed free. Write for it. Tuttle's Elxir Co., 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Lyman Knorr Bros., Montreal and Toronto. Lyman Knorr & Co., Montreal.

HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES



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

For fuller description and prices, write T. H. HASSARD, Millbrook, Ont.

NEW IMPORTATION

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 Bacon and others, Scotland's greatest sires. Mares and fillies all bred in Scotland to the best blood obtainable. Have size and quality, and I am offering these at just one-half less than other importers are asking for theirs. For full particulars write DUGALD ROSS, Streetsville, Ontario.

CLYDESDALES

Imp. Stallions and Fillies. The imp. of such nobles as Baron's Pride, Prince Alexander, Montcrieffe Marquis, The Dean, Montrose Mac and Battle Axe; they combine size and quality, their breeding is unsurpassed, and I will sell them cheap. GEO. G. STEWART, Howick, Que. Long-Distance Phone.

HACKNEY STALLION

Rising four. First at London, 1904 and 1905. Sire Langton's Danegelt.

IMP. SHIRE STALLION

First at London. A proved sire of quick-selling stock at highest prices. These will be sold well worth the money, as the owner, Mr. E. C. Astrill, is giving up farming. For prices, apply to MR. CHAS. GARROW, AGENT, GODERICH, ONTARIO.

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM

Now offers at reduced prices, for next 60 days.

CLYDESDALES

(8 head) mares and fillies; also one stallion, coming 2 years old. These are a first-class lot, some of which are winners at some of the best fairs in America. Also young Shorthorn cows and heifers, and two bulls, age 9 to 14 months. J. C. ROSS, Prop., Jarvis, Ontario.

Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies

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

Adam Dawson, Cannington, Ontario.

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.

23 Imported Clydesdale Stallions

for sale; also 6 Hackney Stallions. Inspection invited and prices right.

O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

No more blind horses—For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other sore eyes, BARRY CO., Iowa City, Iowa, have sure cure.



## Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm

Bushnell, Illinois.

AMERICA'S GREATEST IMPORTING FIRM

Come and see the grandest lot of

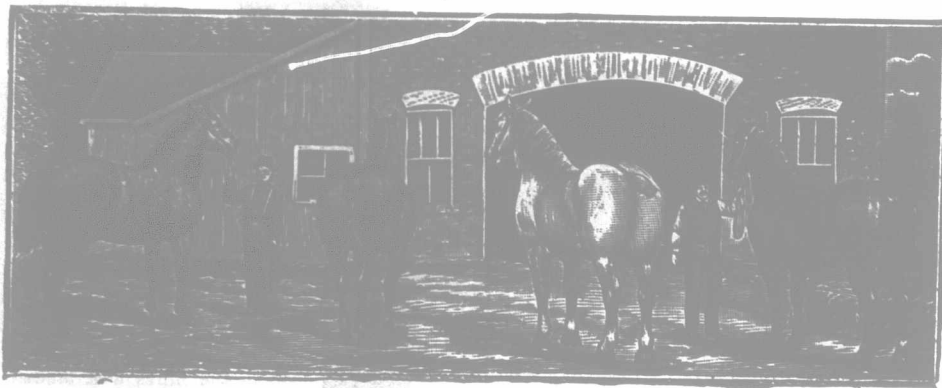
### Shire, Percheron & Hackney Stallions

Ever seen in Canada, and which, for the next thirty days, will be sold at very reasonable prices. Insurance against death from any cause, if you so desire.

WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW.

Don't buy a stallion until you see what we can do for you. Address:

H. W. TRUMAN, City Hotel, London, Ont.



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

Have just arrived, Aug. 16, 1906, from Great Britain and France with our new importation of high-class stallions, many of them prizewinners in their native lands, bred by the best breeders. The Percherons are large blocky fellows, 3 to 5 years old, descendants of such noted champions as Brilliant, Besique and Romulus. Blacks and dark dapple greys, weighing from 1,600 to 2,100 lbs., with the right kind of legs and feet, and can go like trotters. We personally selected every horse ourselves, using extraordinary caution to select nothing but good sound serviceable horses that will do our customers and the country good. The French Coaches, 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

### THE VERY BEST SHIRE STALLIONS

and High-class Pedigree Colts



can now be seen at H. E. George's farm, Crampton, Ont. They are imported direct from Clement Keevil's Blagdon Stud, England. You are wanting a sound stallion and a sure stock-getter—I can suit you.

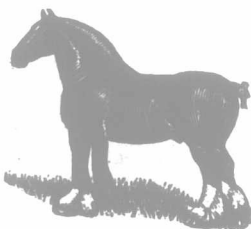
R. KEEVIL, Prop., Crampton, Ont., Seven miles from Ingersoll and two miles from Put. an. C.P.R.

## 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 prizewinners at Toronto. Our prices are consistent with quality. We have something that will suit you.

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



### Clydesdales & Hackneys

Our new importation of Clydes (stallions and fillies) combine size and quality to a marked degree. Their breeding is unsurpassed. Their individuality cannot be duplicated on the continent. Come and see them. We sell cheaper than any other importer. Also, we have a few gilt-edged Hackneys on hand.

G. & J. HAY, - - - Lachute, Que.  
A few miles from Ottawa.



### Graham & Renfrew's CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is gilt-edged. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Yonge Street cars pass the door every hour. Phone North 4483.

GRAHAM & RENFREW, BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### SLIMY MILK—OYSTER-SHELL BARK-LOUSE —IONS FOR GRAFTING.

1. What is it that causes a cow's milk to leave in the strain cloth a shining substance, which, when put in water, causes it to thicken up? Cow has been in for a month or over.

2. What is a remedy for warts on cows' teats? A red scab comes right on the top of the wart.

3. What kind of an insect lays an egg on the bark of an apple tree?

4. What is the best way to secure tips for top-grafting fruit trees? J. S.

Ans.—1. Changes in the taste and condition of milk are so varied, and in a great many cases are influenced by feed and surroundings. The trouble is a bacterial one. Feed on good nourishing food; keep stable clean, and well lighted, and give hyposulphite of soda, one ounce, night and morning.

2. Applying pure olive oil after milking will often prove effectual. R.

3. Undoubtedly our correspondent refers to the oyster-shell bark louse; for information concerning which see "Questions and Answers" department, page 536, issue of March 29th.

4. Cut thrifty shoots, of the last season's growth, any time during the dormant season, tie in small bundles, label, and pack away, either in earth or fresh sawdust, until needed.

#### SEEDING TO ALFALFA.

1. Can a good catch of alfalfa be got sown on fall wheat, sown as you would red clover?

2. How is it to seed on barley?

3. How is it to seed on oats?

4. How would it be to top-dress next winter?

5. What will it yield to the acre?

6. Is it hard to harvest and cure?

7. Is there any danger of getting foul seeds with it?

8. What quantity is usually sown per acre?

9. Our land has a very hard clay bottom. Have you had any experience in getting a catch on land of this sort? I have three fields to seed: First, barley, very well drained; a field of wheat, very well drained, which, I think, will not be a very heavy crop, as it has a very light top, and I sowed only 1 bushel and a peck per acre last fall, and this is the third crop. The third is an oat field; sod plowed up last spring, and a crop of corn taken off; field not drained well.

10. I would like to get a Shorthorn bull, registered, of the milking strain, must be a good individual, two or three years old, and quiet. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1, 2 and 3. Fall wheat is not a good crop with which to seed lucerne; barley is much better, the best nurse crop there is, in fact. Oats are not so good, though with a thin seeding of 4 or 5 pecks per acre, the lucerne will often do pretty well.

4. Since barnyard manure is valuable, partly on account of the nitrogen it contains, and since lucerne can get its supply of nitrogen from the atmosphere, barnyard manure, after the lucerne has got a start, is somewhat extravagant. Instead, use lime, ashes, and possibly bone meal.

5. Lucerne, well established on suitable soil in Southern Ontario, will yield usually three cuttings per season, aggregating about 5 tons of cured hay. Much heavier yields are on record.

6. The first crop, maturing early when the weather is generally unsettled, is frequently difficult to cure, the more so because it requires to be cut while quite sappy, in the early blossoming stage. The second crop seldom gives much trouble. The third may be a little slow in curing. The great value of the crop, however, makes it well worth the trouble entailed in curing, especially as harvesting is the only labor in connection with it.

7. Yes; inspect the seed carefully before purchasing.

8. Twenty to twenty-five pounds of good seed should be sown per acre.

9. If the land is level, the lucerne may not do well on the hard clay bottom, though we would not hesitate to try it. Of the three fields described, the chances will be best on the barley field.

10. Any subscriber with such a bull on hand should advertise.

#### LAWN.

I have built a house, and now I want to get a nice lawn. How shall I apply the manure, top dress or plow it under? What kind of grass seed shall I sow?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—See articles by Prof. W. T. Macoun, now running through this paper.

#### SOAKING A HORSE COLLAR.

Would you think it a good plan to soak the collar for a colt before working him in it, or would it be better to put it on as it comes out of the shop? How long should it be soaked?

H. A. D.

Ans.—Some recommend soaking the collar over night so as to make it take the shape of the horse's neck better, but we have never found it necessary. Two out of three harnessmakers, whom we consulted, advised against it, as being liable to get the collar out of shape. Besides, the soaked collar is difficult to dry out properly. Fit the collar and hames as well as possible, and work the colt easily till it takes the right form.

#### PASTURE FOR HOGS.

I am going to plow up about an acre of tough sod, and I want to seed it down with something for pig pasture.

R. H.

Ans.—See article by J. P. Fletcher, page 499, issue of March 29th. If the pasture is required this summer, we would suggest thorough working, till about the first week in May, then sowing a mixture of 1 bushel oats, 3 bushel vetches, and 2 pounds rape per acre. By way of experiment, you might add 4 quarts or a peck of soy beans, which make valuable hog feed, although not counted a very good crop for pasture. We should be pleased to hear from hog-raisers, giving their experience in growing pasture crops.

#### SOD FOR CORN, ROOTS AND POTATOES.

Would you advise manuring clover and timothy sod, and plowing down deep for corn, turnips and potatoes? The land is a warm limestone loam. On part of this field I have been putting out manure this winter.

NEW SUB.

Ans.—Yes; a winter-manured, spring-plowed sod is the ideal preparation for corn. Plow in May about five inches deep, following each day with roller and harrow. For roots, a tough sod is not advised, though on a one-year clover sod, plowed in fall, they do fine. Plow the turnip ground fairly early, and work repeatedly until planting time. If this part is not already manured, it might be as well to top-dress after plowing, and work manure in well. Plow this portion of the field between 5 and 6 inches deep. Be sparing of rotted manure on the potato ground; fresh manure is liable to induce scab. Otherwise treat much the same as for turnips. Some plant potatoes by dropping into every third or fourth furrow when plowing the sod. It is not a bad plan.

#### TROUBLE WITH BROODER CHICKS.

I have a flock of incubator chicks that did finely till a few days ago, when the best of them stagger and go down head first, their legs spread out sideways, then lie and pant, I think with pain. They will eat lying. I put two or three of them in the nursery, and they got better, and seemed all right for a day, then got bad again. I think it is their legs. They have grown very fast. I fed them well. They always seemed hungry. They are in a dry room in a brooder. I don't keep the brooder too warm. I always keep the lid raised a little to give them fresh air. I give them clover hay to scratch through, and mold to molt in. They are four weeks old.

S. B.

Ans.—From the information given, the chicks must have rheumatism or leg weakness, caused by too much heating food and too little green food. It may also be that the brooder has under heat, which will cause leg weakness in young chicks. If the brooder has under heat, the heat had better be lowered a little. Feed no heating foods, such as corn, and feed less of the meat scrap. Feed only small grain, mixed in a heavy litter, and supply an abundance of green food. If this cannot be obtained, the clover leaves should be steeped. Give the chicks plenty of fresh air, and as soon as possible get them off the hard floor.

F. C. ELFORD,

Chief of Poultry Division.

Ottawa.



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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.

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Prices of the following specialties good for one week from date of issue, f. o. b. Toronto @ per bush:

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All tests 85% or over germination.

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Put up in 4 bush. crates @ 90c per crate. Compton's Leaming and White Cap.

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Allow 20c. for Bags.  
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**Ranches and Wheat Farms FOR SALE**  
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Correspondence solicited.

**Pure-bred Stock FOR SALE.**  
One Ayrshire bull coming two years old. Chester White and Duroc-Jersey pigs.  
Write for prices.  
**Robert Elliot, Brysonville, Quebec.**

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.**

**THE YEAST TREATMENT FOR BARRENNESS.**

Will you kindly republish directions for use of the yeast treatment for barrenness in cows?  
Ans.—Take an ordinary two-cent cake of yeast and make it into a paste with a little warm water. Allow this to remain in a moderately-warm place for 12 hours, then add one pint of lukewarm, freshly-boiled water; mix, and allow to stand for another 12 hours. Prepare this mixture 24 hours ahead of the time the cow is expected to come in heat, and inject it into her vagina the moment she is seen to be in heat. Breed her just when she is going out of heat.

**MOLASSES AS STOCK FOOD.**

Is blackstrap, or coarse syrup, any good to feed cattle? Would it be of any use to fatten, or to feed to hogs, and how much would you give to each hog?  
Ans.—English stockmen use molasses freely in feeding cattle. It is fed diluted with water, and sprinkled on chaff, cut hay, or straw, and also on whole hay. It has been experimented with as a food for swine quite extensively in Germany, and to some extent in the United States, with satisfactory results. In some of these experiments, beet molasses proved poisonous to hogs, though some German experimenters succeeded in feeding a moderate quantity with milk.

**HOMESEKERS' RATES TO NEW ONTARIO.**

Could you favor me with any information as to date of homeseekers' excursion to New Ontario, and probable fare from Toronto?  
G. S. B. P.  
Ans.—There is not likely to be any homeseekers' excursion to New Ontario this year. We have, however, a special rate of fare over the railways to the new districts, which is obtained on certificate issued by the writer. Should your correspondent desire to visit any of the districts for the purpose of securing land, I would be glad to issue such certificate. The fare from Toronto to New Liskard, for instance, is \$5.70, but the rate extends pro rata from any point in Old Ontario, and is for other districts as well as Temiskaming. Address, Thos. Southworth, Director of Bureau of Colonization, Toronto.

**MINERAL DEPOSITS.**

In further reply to a recent enquiry we have obtained the following regarding mineral deposits:  
The Dominion and Provincial Governments do not offer any reward to the discoverer of coal fields, other than the right to apply for and acquire possession of coal areas under their usual regulations. These can be had by applying to the following:  
The Timber and Mines Branch, Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa; The Department of Mines, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada; The Provincial Mineralogist, Victoria, British Columbia.  
As to question 2, whilst at some places in the world iron ore has been found in proximity to coal, there is no necessary or usual association of this sort.  
As to question 3, there is no necessary connection between the occurrence of coal and the present surface of the earth's crust. It is found in places at the surface, and also at quite considerable depths. A perusal of a text-book on geology would give the enquirer the best idea of how coal fields occur.  
ELFRIC DREW INGALL,  
Chief of Mines Section,  
Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa.

It is said the largest farm in the world is owned by Don Luis Terrazas, of Chihuahua, Mexico. His ranch comprises 8,000,000 acres, and the Mexican Central trains are half a day in crossing his estate. He owns 100,000 horses, 700,000 sheep, and brands 300,000 calves annually. Literally, the cattle on a thousand hills are his. He conducts great slaughter and packing houses, and owns his own refrigerator cars. He gives employment to 40,000 laborers, and lives in a \$2,000,000 marble palace. It is reported that he once offered to assume the Mexican debt. He is the richest man in Mexico, and the wealthiest farmer in the world, and some of his methods of farming might well be emulated by smaller farm owners.

**What Packers Do with a Steer.**

[From a report of an extemporaneous address delivered by Edward Tilden, President The National Packing Co., before the convention of the American National Live-stock Association at Denver.]  
When I learned the butcher trade in a little town in Wisconsin, we used to get on our butchering clothes, go out and catch a cow bought of a farmer after her usefulness was past, pull her into the slaughter house, knock her down, stick and dress her, and throw everything into the creek running beneath, except the hide and tallow. Then we took the beef uptown, hung it up, and sold it for what we could get. We had practically no refrigeration in those days, but used a little ice.  
This is all done away with in the present day, and it has been brought about by experiment and study on the part of packing-house owners. Packing-houses now maintain chemical laboratories which will class fairly well with those of almost any of our universities. I presume, Nelson Morris, for instance, has in his packing-house a staff of a dozen expert chemists, who are studying all the while the by-products of the animal to see what new article can be manufactured that will bring some revenue which has not yet been discovered.  
We will start first with the horns. Horns are becoming very scarce, so the ladies will have to lay in a stock of "genuine tortoise-shell combs" before long, or they will not have any, because horns are largely used for that purpose, and as we are now breeding cattle without horns, or dehorning them, they are becoming a scarce article. The horns go largely to the combmakers, and are manufactured into very fine combs, which they sell both at home and abroad. They are also used very extensively in the manufacture of hairpins and buttons, while the scraps are ground into horn-meal for fertilizing purposes. The pith of the horn is manufactured into glue.  
The hoofs are also used quite largely in the manufacture of combs, buttons and hairpins. I presume, you have seen hoofs polished, thus showing the beautiful colors in them. Some of them go into the manufacture of glue, and some into hoof-meal for fertilizing purposes.  
The blood is carefully saved, every drop. We make it a point not to lose a drop of it, as it is used in so many ways. On account of the medicinal qualities of its red globules, the red are separated from the white and manufactured into haemoglobin and other similar medicines, used principally for the building up of the red globules of the human blood. This is of very great benefit to anemics, and, doubtless, has saved many, many lives. Blood is also used largely in the manufacture of blood sausage or blood pudding, which, by many people, is considered a delicacy. Formerly a great deal of blood was used in refining sugar, but that is not done so much now. Some of it is pressed into buttons, poker chips, etc., but it is usually sold on the basis of its ammonia value, and used in the production of ammonia and for fertilizing purposes. Albumen is also made from it, which is used in setting prints in cloth. Possibly you will be surprised to learn that a Colorado steer furnishes the Connecticut cotton manufacturer with the albumen which sets the color in the calico that is sold in Denver for dresses. Albumen is also used in chicken and other animal foods.  
You all know what becomes of most of the hides. Quite an industry has sprung up in the preparation of the beautiful black cattle hides, which are tanned, lined and sold for robes, and I have no doubt they are sometimes sold for bear robes. They certainly make a more beautiful robe than the hide of the buffalo. There is a very great demand for a special class of hides the packers produce for covering toy horses and numerous other toys made in Germany. German toy manufacturers keep two or three expert buyers in Chicago looking for the class of hides suitable for this purpose, which are shipped to Germany and afterwards returned to us as covers on the toys you purchase for your children.  
As a rule the hair is removed from the hides in tanning, the long hair being used for brushes and the short hair for plastering purposes. The switches, by

(Continued on next page.)

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**ONTARIO'S LARGEST AND FINEST HERD OF HEREFORDS.**—We sell our beauties to breeders all over Canada, because we sell our stock at much below their value. Come with the rest and get some of the bargains in 25 bulls a year old and over, 25 heifers and 30 cows, or write to have us save you some. (Farm inside the corporation of the town.) **A. S. HUNTER,** Durham, Ont.

**BROXWOOD HEREFORDS.**

A few choice bull calves from my imported stock.  
**R. J. PENHALL, NOBER P. O., ONT.**  
FIVE NICE, SMOOTH HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE:  
Two about 16 months and three from 8 to 10 months old. Priced right to do business.  
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Twelve high-class bull calves and 4 yearling and 2-year-old bull, we will place at a price that will move them quick. Some choice cows and heifers are yet left for sale. Address: **A. F. O'NEIL,** Maple Grove P.O. or **M. H. O'NEIL,** Southgate P.O. **Duderton Sts., L. E. & B.; Lunenburg, G. T.**

**FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS**  
Four bulls from 8 to 12 months old; prize-winners and from prizewinning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals for sale. **JOHN A. GOVERN LOCK,** Forest Sts. 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 you want of something extra good, correspond with us. We can please you. **J. A. LOVERING,** Coldwater P.O. and Sts.

**Aberdeen-Angus bull for sale,** Black Diamond, No. 835, 3 years old this spring. A good individual and extra stock-lot; has never been beaten in show-ring. Price reasonable. Also one Chester White boar, old enough for service.  
**A. G. SPAFFORD,** Compton, Que.

**ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE**  
For sale: a few good females of all ages, by imp. bull. Will sell right.  
**WALTER HALL,** Washington, Ontario, Drumbo Station.

**DURHAM CATTLE FOR SALE**  
I have for sale two young bulls, 8 months old, sired by Imp. Rustic Chief =40419= (19877); also a few females, among them a young cow fit for any show-ring.  
**HUGH THOMSON,** St. Mary's, Ont.

**SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE**  
1 roan calf, 15 months old, of the Duchess of Gloster family.  
1 roan, two years old, from imp. sire and dam. Also a number of good registered Clyde males.  
**JOHN MILLER,** Brougham, Ont.

**Shorthorns and Berkshires**  
For Sale: The two-year-old show bull, Proud Archer =48612=, from an imported sire and dam of good milking strain, and ten fine young Berkshire sows, bred to our imported boar.  
**S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO.,** Meadowvale, Ontario, Stations: Streetsville and Meadowvale, C.P.R.

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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.

**Shorthorns**—Heifer calves from four to eight months old. Also a few young cows in calf.  
**Wm. E. Hermiston, Brickley P.O., Ont.** Hastings Station.  
**Shorthorns**—Two choice young bulls for sale at moderate prices, from British Flag, imported. Write **C. & J. CARRUTHERS,** Cobourg, Ont.



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High-class Shorthorns of all  
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We have for sale some good young cows and  
heifers, of the Fashion and Belle Forest fam-  
ilies, in calf to Scottish Rex (imp.) or Village  
Earl (imp.), our present herd bull. For prices  
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Choice Scotch-Bred, for sale at mod-  
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Toronto, passes the farm.

## MAITLAND BANK SHORTHORNS.

Imp. Broadhocks Prince 55002 at head of herd.  
Five young bulls and a number of females, got  
by imp. bull, and some of them out of imp.  
cows, all of choice Scotch breeding, for sale at  
lowest prices for quick sale.

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MAPLE HILL SCOTCH SHORTHORNS  
STOCK FARM  
of best families. Herd headed by the grandly  
bred Lavender bull, Wanderer's Star -4865-.  
A few choice young bulls.  
Box 484, Wm. E. ELLIOTT & SONS, Scotch, Ont.

## SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

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

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3 bulls, seven to nine months old; also a few  
ewe lambs and ewes in lamb for sale. Prices  
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Mapleview Farm, Thorndale, Ont.

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Young stock of either sex by imp. sire at reason-  
able prices. For particulars write to  
DONALD McQUEEN, Landerkin P.O.,  
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FOR SALE—A few young bulls from a few  
days to six months old; cows and  
heifers all ages; one bull (calved in May) with  
imp. British Statesman and imp. Diamond Jubilee on  
top of pedigree; also Loyal Duke =55026= (imp.)

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## LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS.

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

High-class Shorthorns—We are now offer-  
ing 5 young bulls and  
3 heifers, two, three and four years of age.  
Marigolds the eldest, a daughter of Imp. Royal  
Member, has a calf at foot by Sailor Champion.  
This is an extra good lot.

THOS. REDMOND, Millbrook P.O. and Sin.

PROSPECT STOCK FARM. For sale: 4  
Shorthorn  
Bulls, including Gold Mine (imp. in dam), also  
some choice young females. Stations: Cooks-  
ville and Stronville, G.P.R.; Brampton, G.T.R.  
Peel Co. F. A. Gardner, Britannia, Ont. O

which I mean the ends of the steers' tails, go for curled hair, used principally in the manufacture of mattresses.

When I worked in the country in a slaughter house, we never thought of saving the tail. This is one of the profitable by-products, and a very large number of them are shipped to England and elsewhere. Refrigeration has made a great help in this respect. We freeze the tails, and pack them in boxes for shipment. They are used for ox-tail soup, stews and various other dishes.

In speaking of the casings, which are used almost exclusively for sausage purposes, and other offal, I would say that when we killed a bullock in the country we threw away nearly everything but the live, which was given in turn to the boys in town, one of whom was usually awaiting his turn outside. That is now all done away with. We get a fair price for the livers, of which a great many are exported.

In a large packing-house, where they kill four or five thousand steers a day, you could scarcely imagine what would become of so many hearts. In Scotland they use a great many. They are made into what is called "minced collops." Large quantities of them are consumed in this form by the Scottish people.

Then there are the medicinal by-products, some of which are quite valuable.

Pepsin, obtained from the red portion of the inner lining of the stomach.

Pituitary, or the small reddish gland located in the sphenoid bone at the base of the brain.

Sub-maxillary or salivary glands located below the hinge of the lower jaw bone, or immediately beneath the thyroid gland.

Parotid, or the small gland lying close to the ear.

Prostate glands.

Thymus glands or neck sweet-breeds, lying close to the breast on the outside, at the point where the arteries flow from the body to the head, and used principally to reduce glandular swellings.

Red bone marrow.

Pancreatin, which is of the pancreas, or sweet-bread.

Spleen, or melt.

Mammillary glands of the milk-bag or udder.

In addition to the above, some of which are desiccated and others made into extracts and used for various medicinal purposes, the articles of greatest importance and value to the medical profession are the suprarenal and thyroid glands. Suprarenal glands are the two small glands lying close to the kidneys and in shape resembling them, being dark in color, and about the size of a large lima bean. I am informed it takes the suprarenal glands from about 1,800 steers to make an ounce of adrenaline in its concentrated form, which is used in the treatment of the eyes, for which purpose it is very valuable, and also a hemostatic, or to prevent the flow of blood during difficult surgical operations. Owing to the scarcity of these glands, and their great value for the above as well as other purposes, I am told adrenaline ranges in price somewhere between gold and radium.

Thyroid glands, which lie close to the larynx, and are dark in color, somewhat resembling a leech, are used in the manufacture of thyrotoine and similar medicines, the principal use of which is in the treatment of goitre.

From this, you will see that we are not only indebted to the steer for food and clothing, but medicine as well.

Oleo, you, of course, understand, is made from suet fat, out of which the oleo oil is pressed, leaving a product known as stearine, which latter is used largely by candymakers, and so far as I am concerned, I prefer that my children should buy such candy. Oleo is used extensively by bakers. The oleo oil is exported principally to Holland, and there converted into butterine by being churned with a small quantity of cream or butter, and is sold principally in England and other European countries. The Hollanders are the very best customers we have for oleo products.

In this connection I want to call attention to the tax on colored butterine, imposed by the United States Government, which greatly affects the value of oleo in this country, and consequently the price of cattle. Some have estimated that it costs cattle producers one dollar per head to maintain this law in force.

I presume you would like to know where the marrow goes. In canning cattle we take the marrow out of the bones, which is used in Africa as butter, being sent there in cans in great quantities. I am informed they prefer it to butter.

When canning cattle the bones of the carcass are removed, thoroughly cleansed and dried, a great many of the larger ones being exported to Japan, where they are expert in carving them. I have no doubt some of you have been shown a sword scabbard by a Japanese, who assured you that particular scabbard had been carried by an ancient Japanese warrior hundreds of years ago, which probably was carved from the bones of a Chicago-killed steer, and then returned to this country as a curio of great antiquity. The larger bones are also sawed into knife-handles and numerous other articles, and in some of the larger packing-houses the sawdust thus obtained is molded under great pressure into billiard balls and other useful and ornamental articles. The smaller bones are used principally in the manufacture of animal charcoal, used mostly for filtering purposes. I have seen a bottle of ink poured into a tube containing animal charcoal and come out as clear as water.

Of course, you all understand something about fertilizers, which are obtained from the cooking tanks, being the residue left after other products are extracted from the small bones, offal and scraps from a packing-house. These fertilizers are usually mixed with a phosphate rock procured in South Carolina and other Southern States, from which the nitrates are obtained. This manufactured product is sent South, and used largely on the cotton lands, and they tell me that at some future time the best-sugar people of the West will be obliged to buy packing-house fertilizer to keep the ground in condition to raise a good crop of sugar beets.

I wish to say a few words regarding the selection of meats in a meat market, as so few housewives understand it. The American people are very peculiar in their extravagance regarding the buying of meats. A 1,200-lb. steer usually produces 250 lbs., possibly 280 lbs., of ribs and loins. It does not seem to matter what a man's income is, whether he is a working man or a millionaire, he usually does not want any part of the carcass but the ribs and loins, and when you hear the high price of meats mentioned, bear in mind it refers to these portions of the carcass, which are the only parts the American people want.

I happened to get off at a street corner in the heart of the laboring district in Chicago the other day and dropped into a butcher shop, as I often do when I have time, and noticed the butcher had nothing but choice ribs and loins hanging on his racks. I asked him why he did not keep some of the cheaper cuts, and he said it was of no use, as his customers would buy only the best.

It is no trouble at all to sell the choice portions, but our constant study is to dispose of the balance of the steer, which, as you know, is the greater portion and just as wholesome as the ribs and loins, although, perhaps, not quite so tender, but still very good eating. The result is we have to export the bulk of what we call the rougher meats in pickle or cans, and frequently are obliged to carry heavy consigned stocks in foreign countries before we are able to dispose of the product at anything like the cost to us. The necessities of the maintenance of numerous branch houses and a large force of travelling men all over the world selling the products of Western cattle, the raising of which is an industry you may well feel proud of, owing to the immeasurable, world-wide benefits derived therefrom, only a portion of which I have had time to mention.

THE EUREKA PLANTER CO. AT WOODSTOCK—Our readers will be interested to note that the Eureka Planter Co., which formerly did business at Windsor, is now established at Woodstock, Ont.; several well-to-do men of the latter place having purchased a controlling interest in the business—taken over the management, put in considerably more capital, and prepared to go extensively into the manufacture of hand tools for the garden, etc. These goods have sold in Canada in competition with American makes.

## Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee  
**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**  
to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Siblebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of  
**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**  
Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.  
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

## SCOTCH Shorthorns

A fine lot of imported cows with calves at foot, from first-class imp. sires. Also a fine lot of one and two year old heifers. Three high-class young bulls of the best quality and breeding at easy prices. Am taking orders for any breed of cattle, sheep or swine to be imported in time for the exhibitions the coming season.

H. J. DAVIS,  
Importer and breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires,  
WOODSTOCK, ONT.  
C. P. R. and G. T. R. Main Lines.

## PURE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Herd bulls: Imp. Prime Favorite =45214-  
a Marr Princess Royal.

Imp. Scottish Pride =36106-, a Marr Roan Lady.

Present offering:  
2 imported bulls.  
15 young bulls.  
10 imported cows with heifer calves at foot and bred again.  
20 one- and two-year-old heifers.

Visitors welcome. New catalogue just issued.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.  
Burlington Jct. Sta. Long-distance tele-  
phone in residence.

## SHORTHORNS &amp; CLYDESDALES FOR SALE

Bull in service: Scotland's Fame =47897-, by Nonpareil Archer (imp.) (81778) =45202-, dam Flora 51st (imp.), (Vol. 19.) Present offerings: Two heifers rising 1 year old, two bulls rising 1 year old; also young cows, and heifers of good quality and breeding, mostly well gone with calf. Also stallion rising 1 year old, sired by the well-known Macqueen, dam from imported sire and dam, and one filly rising one year, sired by King's Crest (imp.). Will sell at a bargain if taken soon—  
JOHN FORGIE, Clearmont P.O. & Sta.

## Clover Lea Stock Farm SHORTHORNS

For Sale: One dark roan bull, got by Nonpareil Archer (imp.), out of a Duchess cow; also one show heifer. Prices reasonable.

R. H. REID,  
Pine River, Ont. Ripley Sta., G. T. R.

## Hillhurst Shorthorns

Registered bull calves for sale, by Broad Scotch =46315-, from imported English and home-bred dams of good milking strains.

JAS. A. COCHRANE, Compton, P. Q.

## Queenston Heights SHORTHORNS

One bull, 18 months, extra size and quality. Got by Derby (imp.) =34639-. Splendid value at price asked.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

For Sale: Shorthorns—One young bull, 14 months old; cows and heifers, all ages. Shropshire, all ages and both sexes.

BELL BROS.,  
"The Cedars" Stock Farm Bradford, Ont.

Bonnie Burn Stock Farm offers Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorn heifers, some bred; also two bulls, one roan, one red, 13 and 25 months, sired by Director 2nd (imp.) and Rustic Chief (imp.), out of Mias 6th (imp.); all Scotch. A bargain, considering breeding.  
D. H. RUSSELL, Stouffville, Ont.

When Writing Please Mention this Paper



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Rex Flintkote Roofing is being chosen for all kinds of buildings in preference to all other roofings is the ease with which it is laid. No matter how irregular the roof space, or how many turns and angles it presents (see buildings below), any one can lay Rex Flintkote perfectly. Positively proof against leaks from rain or snow, unaffected by heat, cold or chemical action, and an effectual protection against fires from falling sparks. This trade mark is found on every roll of

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Refuse to buy any roofing if the dealer cannot show you this guarantee of quality. Send for the name of our agent. Send for Free Samples. With them you will also get a book showing all kinds of buildings from poultry houses to railroad terminals and public buildings in all parts of the country, which are to-day proving the superiority of Rex Flintkote Roofing. Please write for them at once.

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TWELVE YEARS SELLING DIRECT.

We are the only manufacturers of VEHICLES and HARNESS in Canada selling direct to consumers. We have been doing business in this way twelve years. WE HAVE NO AGENTS, but ship everywhere for examination, guaranteeing safe delivery. You are out nothing if not satisfied. We make 65 styles of vehicles and 25 styles of harness. Our prices represent the cost of material and making plus one profit. Send to-day for our new 1906 catalogue. It's free.

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BRIGHTON, ONT.




**No. 10—Rubber-top Buggy**  
Price \$55

**THE BISSELL 3 DRUM STEEL ROLLER**

Has Draught Bracket giving low down hitch and removing all neck weight. Solid Pressed Steel Heads of a special shape in all the Drums. Fine Large Anti-Friction Rollers used in Bearings. No centre bearing to cut, squeal or grind. None genuine without the name "BISSELL." Inquire of your Agent or address

**T. E. BISSELL, ELORA, ONT.**  
Write for Booklet 'W'



**HOTEL FOR SALE**

in a town in Alberta. Solid brick. Built in 1904. First-class repair and newly finished. 36 bedrooms. 3 sample rooms. Pool room (3 tables). 9 parlors. Modern improvements. Stands on 6 lots—26 x 150 to a lane. Apply to

**Ellis & McLean, Wetaskiwin, Alta.**



**DIDSBURY FARM LANDS**

A SAMPLE OF WHAT WE HAVE

320 acres, level land, partly fenced; some improvements; good spring; within 1/2 mile of store, creamery and post office. This is only a sample, we have scores of others. Write us for full particulars of Alberta Lands.

**COLLISON & REED, Didsbury, Alta.**

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

9 heifers, yearlings. 4 bulls, yearlings.  
29 heifers, calves. 27 bulls, calves.

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

**JOHN CIANCY, H. CARGILL & SON,**  
Manager. Cargill, Ont.



**MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP**  
Cruickshank

We have now for sale one (imp.) bull, 15 months; also a good roan junior yearling show bull. Catalogue on application.

**JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.**  
Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance telephone.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

**ECZEMA.**  
Mare has blind boils on her shoulder and neck, and some of them break. She has also an itch in her skin, just behind the shoulders, and covered with scurf. NEW SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Give hyposulphite of soda, one-ounce doses night and morning, and apply the following wash. Bichloride of mercury, 8 grains to a pint of water. Wash every third day. R.

**RIDGELING OR CRYPTORCHID.**  
I have a two-year-old, from which only one testicle was removed. The other is not down. What would you advise doing with it. Would a veterinary remove the other safely? A. M.

Ans.—Have him castrated by a competent veterinarian, of course. It is more dangerous than the ordinary operation. Some veterinarians have become quite expert, and operate with a very small percentage of losses. R.

**PURPURA OR SCARLETINA.**  
Mare, rising three, had distemper twice, seemed to get over it all right, but came out in lumps about the size of a hen's egg, and smaller on the hind legs and hips. I gave a dose of saltpetre; lumps seemed to go away, but left swelling in legs, especially in the joints. I had been feeding her a quart of oat chop three times a day, and what hay she would eat up clean. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—A sequel to distemper or influenza, induced by bad ventilation and imperfect drainage. The acute stage is evidently past. Feed liberally on good nourishing diet; gentle exercise, and give sulphate of iron, 2 ounces; pulverized cinchona bark, 2 ounces. Mix, and make into 24 powders. Give one night and morning. R.

**THIN BULL.**  
I have a bull, thirteen months old, rather thin. Would it be any injury to him, for getting calves, to give him Fowler's solution of arsenic, say two-grain doses daily, or would it do him good, and also how many grains of the arsenic would you consider enough, daily, for an adult horse or cow to flesh up into good condition? Please send answer to me in a letter, and oblige. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Arsenic is a good tonic, and one of the best alternatives, yet it must be used with caution. It can, with safety, be given for a week, then discontinued for a week or so, when it may be given again. It would not prevent your bull getting calves, but, at that age, I would prefer giving about 3 drams of Fowler's solution, which equals about 1 1/2 grains, daily as above. To an adult horse, give from 4 to 8 drams daily, with same precautions.

[Note.—Our rule is that \$1 must be enclosed when an answer by mail is required. R.]

RECURRENT DIARRHŒA AND UNTHRIFTINESS.

1. Horse, fed 7 lbs. oats three times daily, a little linseed meal each night, and a bran mash twice weekly instead of oats, has recurrent diarrhœa. It lasts for about a week, then ceases for a few days, and recurs. His teeth are in good shape, and he is a good feeder.

2. Mare was worked hard in February, and became quite thin. She has done little since, and has been well fed, but does not gain in flesh. Her teeth are all right, and her appetite good. W. C. S.

Ans.—Give this horse a purgative of 9 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Allow him to rest until the bowels regain their normal condition. Then give him 2 drams each of powdered cinchona and gentian once daily. Cease giving the linseed meal, and give a feed of dry bran once weekly. Give no more mash.

2. She has worms. Take 2 ounces each of sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, tartar emetic and calomel. Mix, and make into 16 powders. Give a powder night and morning. In 10 hours after the last has been taken, give a purgative of 8 drams aloes, and 2 drams ginger, and do not work until the bowels regain their normal condition. V.

Robert Elliot, Brysonville, Que., advertises for sale an Ayrshire bull, coming two years old, also Chester White and Duroc-Jersey pigs.

How Is Your Cold?

Every place you go you hear the same question asked.  
Do you know that there is nothing so dangerous as a neglected cold?  
Do you know that a neglected cold will turn into Chronic Bronchitis, Pneumonia, disgusting Catarrh and the most deadly of all, the "White Plague," Consumption.  
Many a life history would read different if, on the first appearance of a cough, it had been remedied with

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

This wonderful cough and cold medicine contains all those very pine principles which make the pine woods so valuable in the treatment of lung affections.  
Combined with this are Wild Cherry Bark and the soothing, healing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks.  
For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness or any affection of the Throat or Lungs. You will find a sure cure in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.  
Mrs. C. N. Loomer, Berwick, N.S., writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for coughs and colds, and have always found it to give instant relief. I also recommended it to one of my neighbors and she was more than pleased with the results."  
Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup 25 cts. per bottle at all dealers. Put up in yellow wrapper, and three pine trees the trade mark. Refuse substitutes. There is only one Norway Pine Syrup and that one is Dr. Wood's.

SHORTHORNS

One imported aged bull, grandly bred and a great sire.  
One imported bull, three years old, a show bull and good sire.  
Four good big young bulls, from imported sires and dams, the kind we all want.  
Three young bulls, with size and substance to get great feeders. Price very low.  
Three imported cows, with calf or calf at foot, sold on an easy way to buy.

Ask for catalogue of Straight Scotch Shorthorns, with lowest prices.  
Will import Show and Breeding Sheep of all the mutton breeds, and am taking orders now.

**ROBERT MILLER,**  
Stouffville, Ontario.  
Telephone, Telegraph, Post Office & Railway Sta.

**T. DOUGLAS & SONS,**  
Strathroy, Ont.  
SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

Present offerings: 19 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.

SHORTHORNS

The champion herd of Canada, 1905, is headed by the great show and breeding bulls Mildred's Royal and Springhurst. Cattle of all ages for sale, whether for the breeding herd or the showing.

**R. A. & J. A. WATT,**  
Salem Post and Telegraph Office, Elora Sta.  
13 miles north of Guelph, on the G. T. E. & C.P.R.

**SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS.**  
Three young bulls, from nine to thirteen months old; also several young heifers by Scottish Baron (imp.) for sale. Prices reasonable.

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

**Sunnyside Stock Farm**—8 superior young Shorthorn bulls for sale. All from imp. bulls, four from imp. cows. Good enough to place at head of any herd. Apply  
**JAMES GIBB,** Brookdale P.O. and Telephone.

**Wm. Grainger & Son,** Hawthorn Herd of Deep-milking Shorthorns. Aberdeen Heifer (imp.) at head of herd. Eight grand young bulls by Prince Misty—\$7000—\$. Prices reasonable.  
Londeshore Sta. and P.O.

**Oak Grove Shorthorns**—Present offering: heifers and young bulls, all sired by Imp. Nonpareil Duke and out of imp. dams; also the stock bull, Imp. Nonpareil Duke—a choice offering. Prices right. **W. J. ISAAC,** Cobourg Station, Harwood P. O.



## Weak Kidneys

It is but little use to try to doctor the kidneys themselves. Such treatment is wrong. For the kidneys are not usually to blame for their weaknesses or irregularities. They have no power—no self-control. They are operated and actuated by a tiny shred of a nerve which is largely responsible for their condition. If the Kidney nerve is strong and healthy the kidneys are strong and healthy. If the Kidney nerve goes wrong, you know it by the inevitable result—kidney trouble.

This tender nerve is only one of a great system of nerves. This system controls not only the kidneys, but the heart, and the liver, and the stomach. For simplicity's sake Dr. Shoop has called this great nerve system the "Inside Nerves." They are not the nerves of feeling—not the nerves that enable you to walk, to talk, to act, to think. They are the master nerves and every vital organ is their slave. The common name for these nerves is the "sympathetic nerves"—because each set is in such close sympathy with the others that weakness anywhere usually results in weakness everywhere.

The one remedy which aims to treat not the kidneys themselves, but the nerves which are to blame, is known by physicians and druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative (Tablets or Liquid). This remedy is not a symptom remedy—it is strictly a cause remedy. While it usually brings speedy relief, its effects are also lasting.

If you would like to read an interesting book on inside nerve disease, write Dr. Shoop. With the book he will also send the "Health Token"—an intended passport to good health. Both the book and the "Health Token" are free.

For the free book and the "Health Token" you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative Tablets—give full three weeks treatment. Each form—liquid or tablet—have equal merit. Druggists everywhere.

## Dr. Shoop's Restorative

### GREENGILL HERD of high-class SHORTHORNS

We offer ten young bulls ready for service, a number of them from imported sire and dam; also high-class females, all ages, either imported or Canadian-bred. The herd is headed by (Imp.) Lord Roseberry.

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

### CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS

For immediate sale: Four young bulls and a few heifers, a nice thick, well-put-up lot, and bred on heavy-milking lines. Will be sold cheap.

DR. T. S. SPROULE, M.P., Markdale, Ont.

### Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

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

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

### A. EDWARD MEYER

Box 378, Guelph, Ont.

### SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

a specialty. Herd bulls—Scottish Hero (imp.), a Shethin Rosemary; Radium, a Cruickshank Mysis. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance phone in house.

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.

Sinkham P. O., Ont. Erin Station and Tel.

### Shorthorns for Sale

Two real good 12 and 13 months' old bulls, Strathallans, sired by the Brawith Bud bull "Golden Count"—44787—; also a 4-year-old Strathallan cow with a choice 2 months' old heifer calf at foot, sired by Golden Count. She has again been bred to same bull. Will sell a few 2-year-old Strathallan heifers, bred since the New Year.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

### GOSSIP.

#### QUARRELLING HOGS—LICE ON STOCK.

Editor, "The Farmer's Advocate": To keep hogs from quarrelling, ring them, and they will agree all right. For old sows, or a boar, put in from 3 to 5 rings. To banish lice on stock, take a gallon of strong soap suds, stir in one teacupful of coal oil. Apply with a stiff brush on a warm day, if possible. The soap makes the oil mix, and the hair will not be taken off. SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., reports the following recent sales of Shorthorns: "To Nathaniel Thompson, Orangeville, Ont., the imported three-year-old bull, Golden Beau =50040=, sired by the Duthie-bred Brawith Bud bull, Golden Fame (76786), and his dam was from Mina 6th, by Admiral 2nd (75989); to Robert C. Brandon, Cannington, Ont., the roan Miss Ramsden bull calf, Burnbrae Eclipse =61745=, calved in September last, sired by Imp. Langford Eclipse (83848), sold at the Thistle Ha' dispersion for \$1,425. His dam, Nellie Grey, is the heaviest milker I have ever owned. To C. C. McAvoy, Atha, Ont., the imported Butterfly heifer Butterfly Maid, red, calved January 5th, 1905, sire the Marr Clara bull, Court Favorite (83196), by Bapton Favorite (76080), that sold at the Marr dispersion for \$6,000, dam Jubilee Maid 2nd, by Fortunatus (72553)."

During the period from March 16 to March 31, 1906, records for 80 Holstein-Friesian cows have been accepted. All made seven-day records, four made fourteen-day, one made a twenty-one-day, seventeen made thirty-day, two made sixty-day, and one made a hundred-day record. The averages by ages were as follows:

Twenty-four full-aged cows averaged: age, 7 years 2 months 10 days; days from calving, 27; milk, 475.0 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.28; fat, 15,567 lbs. Eight four-year-olds averaged: age, 4 years 6 months 21 days; days from calving, 19; milk, 457.2 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.47; fat, 15,876 lbs. Seventeen three-year-olds averaged: age, 3 years 5 months 11 days; days from calving, 24; milk, 376.2 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.49; fat, 13,141 lbs. Thirty-one heifers classed as two-year-olds averaged: age, 2 years 3 months 2 days; days from calving, 24; milk, 309.6 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.42; fat, 10,577 lbs.

Among these cows were the following: Boutsje Pietertje Belle Paul 57079, age 5 years 2 months 13 days; days from calving, 6; Milk, 352.8 lbs.; per cent. fat, 4.04; fat, 14,246 lbs. Owner, George Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Bessie Talmana 53527, age 5 years 9 months 18 days; days from calving, 22; Milk, 483.7 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.73; fat, 17,703 lbs. Owner, W. S. Schell, Woodstock, Ont.

Inka Sylvia DeKol 52722, age 6 years 5 months 9 days; days from calving, 51; Milk, 425.1 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.51; fat, 14,919 lbs. Owner, G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont.

Oxford Maud 68304, age 3 years 9 months 7 days; days from calving, 47; Milk, 361.3 lbs.; per cent. fat, 4.12; fat, 14,917 lbs. Thirty-day record, days from calving, 33; Milk, 1,515.6 lbs.; per cent. fat, 4.09; fat, 62,091 lbs. Owner, P. D. Ede, Oxford Center, Ont.

Dirkije Pel 69915, age 3 years 10 months 24 days; days from calving, 16; Milk, 412.1 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.20; fat, 13,173 lbs. Owner, G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont.

Oceola Queen Posch 73636, age 2 years 2 months 2 days; days from calving, 20; Milk, 342.3 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.62; fat, 12,406 lbs. Owner, W. S. Schell, Woodstock, Ont.

Lady Wayne Posch 72829, age 2 years 26 days; days from calving, 42; Milk, 334.1 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.36; fat, 11,241 lbs. Thirty-day record, days from calving 19; Milk, 1,381.5 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.31; fat, 45,766 lbs. Owner, W. S. Schell.

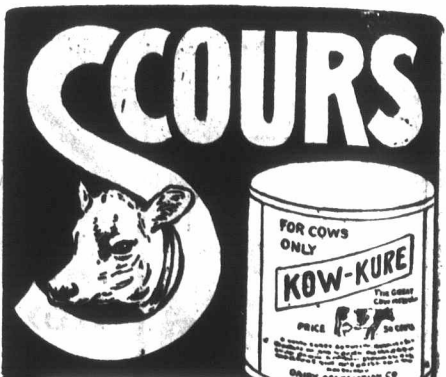
MALCOLM H. GARDNER, Supt. of Advanced Registry, Delavan, Wis., April 7th, 1906.

C. J. Carruthers, Cobourg, Ont., writes: "The Shorthorn bulls we are advertising are got by British Flag, imported by Alex. Isaac, Cobourg, and are bulls of good individual quality, having good straight backs, good depth of rib, excellent quarters, and are good handlers. Their dams are very heavy milkers, and are of the Lady Eden family, from which Hon. John Dryden has bred many Toronto winners. We will sell them at moderate prices, if taken soon. Parties wanting a good bull should write us at an early date, and will be met at station, if notified."

S. J. Pearson, Son & Co., Meadowvale, Ont., breeders of Shorthorns and Berkshires, write: "We have had a good deal of inquiry for stock, and parties that come and see our stock are not long making a purchase after seeing the animals and the kind of stock they are bred from. The demand for Berkshires has been unusually good. We are selling our young sows as fast as we can get them bred. We have ten fine young sows, sired by our old show boar, Victor 20th. They are out of large litters and prolific families. We are breeding them to our imported boar, Myrtle Prince, and are taking orders for young pigs to ship at eight to ten weeks old. Parties wishing such stock should write early, and get the choice."

### HOLLYMOUNT SHORTHORNS.

It was with more than a passing interest that "The Farmer's Advocate" field man recently inspected the Hollymount herd of imported and home-bred Scotch Shorthorns. The excellent herd is owned by Mr. W. J. Thompson, whose splendidly-equipped farm, "Hollymount," lies in Perth Co., Ont., four miles from the town of Mitchell, G. T. R. All told, at the present time, there are about 30 head in the herd. All the breeding females, with one or two exceptions, are imported and represent a number of the leading Scotch families. The stock bull is Imp. Rustic Chief, bred by Mr. A. Watson, Aberdeenshire, sired by Clan Alpine, dam Ruffy 2nd, by Queen's Guard. He is a Matilda-bred bull, a roan, a very even, thick-fleshed, mellow-handling fellow, with nice, straight lines; in fact, a bull of outstanding excellence, and a show bull of no mean rank. In order to show the public the high standard of the breeding of the females, we give a synopsis of a few of them, but right here we wish to say that individually the type is strictly up-to-date, short-legged, thick-fleshed and large—a grand doing lot, and in fine condition. Imp. Jessie, Vol. 18, by Merlin 2nd, dam by Royal Sceptre, is a Bessie-bred cow, and has a red yearling son by Royal Champion (imp.). Princess 4th (imp.), by Fortunatus, dam by Knight of the Border, a Clementina, and has a roan yearling bull by Rustic Chief, Pride 17th (imp.), by Count Joyful, dam by Match Him, has a red yearling bull by Imp. Rustic Chief. Lettice (imp.) belongs to the Lovelace strain. She is sired by Knight of Straithbogie 2nd, dam by Gold Dust. She has a yearling bull by Imp. British Flag, Clementine 10th (imp.), by King of Fame, dam by Fortunatus, is a two-year-old, and a good one. Sally (imp.), by Ivanhoe, dam by Duke of Lennox, is another good one. Red Blossom (imp.), by Sir James, dam by Sanquhar's Heir, is a Moss Rose bred cow. Margaret (imp.), by Royal George, dam by Alan Gwynne, is a Jilt-bred cow. Popea (imp.), by Knight of Straithbogie, dam by First Choice, has a two-year-old heifer by Imp. Nonpareil Duke, Primrose 2nd (imp.), by Hogarth, dam Rosemary 116th, by Prince Palatine, has a roan yearling bull by Imp. British Flag. Rose (imp.), by Scottish Prince, dam by Rems, is a Jilt, and has a white bull calf, three months old, by the stock bull. Beauty 4th (imp.), by Mercury, dam by Hartington, belongs to the Jenny Lind strain. Beauty 32nd (imp.), by Count St. Clair, dam by Cash Box, is one of the right sort. Red Velvet is a Crimson Flower, by Oxford Chief, dam Lady Velvet, by Scarlet Velvet. She has a roan bull calf, by Rustic Chief, the stock bull. Still another young bull is a ten-months old red, by the stock bull, and out of an Imp. Lovly dam, that is a cracker, and one of the coming stars. Anything in this herd is for sale. If in want of a choice young bull, look after this.

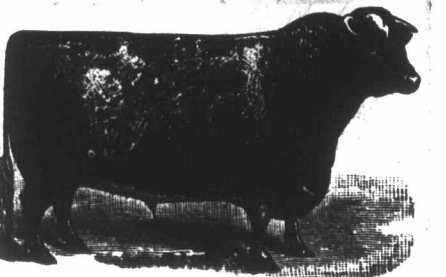


This dreaded disease which sweeps off hundreds of thousands of calves every year and strikes terror to the heart of the dairyman is the result of a weak stomach.

### KOW-KURE

makes calves' stomachs healthy, vigorous and strong. Should scour develop immediately after birth Kow-Kure will effect an immediate cure. One teaspoonful of Kow-Kure given as directed will cure scours in calves and the disease can be effectually prevented from entering your herd by giving each animal a small dose regularly. It's the greatest cow remedy on earth, as thousands testify. Write for free booklet, "The Cost of a Lost Cow,"—just what you need if you are a cow owner; it's full of helpful hints.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Mfrs. Lyndonville, Vt., U. S. A.



## ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale, at moderate prices, 12 high-class yearling BULLS

All sired by imported bulls, and most of them from imported dams. Also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of all ages.

## CALF-SKINS HIDES, WOOL, ETC.

Consignments solicited. Write and get our prices. E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO.

## GLEAR SPRING SHORTHORNS.

Imp Spicy Broadhooks at the head of herd. Young bulls from 6 to 11 months old, females all ages. Prices reasonable. Call or write.

## JAMES BROWN, Thorold.

### SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

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

## 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.

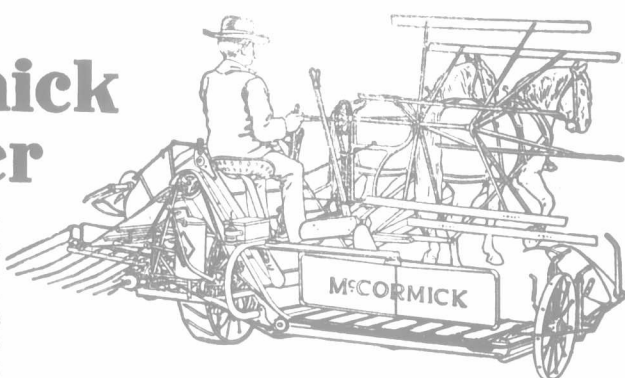
## Riverview Shorthorns and Oxfords

Shorthorns represent Crimson Flowers, Athelstones, 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. Red Shorthorn Bull, 22 months, imported sire, prizewinning dam. Bargain rates during April. H. C. GRAHAM, Ailsa Craig, Ont.



# The McCormick Binder



**YOU** want to get right on the binder question. Don't neglect so important a matter. The time to get right is before you buy—not afterwards.

Just a little time spent investigating will save you a world of worry when you get into the field.

The McCormick binder is the machine to buy.

It does good work in any field where the condition of the grain will permit any binder to be operated.

The knoter is simple and accurate—only two moving parts.

Its binding attachment is correctly designed and very simple. It hardly ever gets out of order.

It is made in either right or left hand cut.

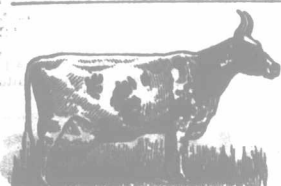
There is a wide range of adjustment everywhere—in reel, binding attachment and tilt.

Its divider folds up so you can drive without trouble through narrow lanes or gates and store away in small space when not in use.

These are but hints on McCormick essentials. You want to know it all.

In addition to grain and corn harvesting machines the McCormick line embraces Mowers, various styles and sizes of Hay Rakes, Hay Stackers and Binder Twines.

Call on the McCormick Agent for information or write nearest branch house for catalog. CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg. INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A. (INCORPORATED.)



## Burnside Ayrshires

Imported and Canadian-bred. Prizewinners at all the leading shows. I hold the award of merit given by the Bd. of Dir. of World's Fair, St. Louis, to the breeder of largest number of prizewinning Ayrshires at said Exposition. Females of all ages for sale, imported and Canadian-bred.

**R. R. NESS, JR., HOWICK, QUE., P.O. AND STATION.** Any orders sent me during my stay in Scotland, care of A. MITCHELL, ESQ., Barocheskie, Kirkcubright, Scotland, will have my careful attention.

### 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.

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

### Pine Grove Stock Farm.

Breeders of High-class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses. Herd catalogue on application. Address: **JAMES SMITH, Supt., Rockland, Ont.** W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Limited Props. Ont.

### SHORTHORN BULLS and HEIFERS

Sired by the Scotch bull, Scottish Lad 45061 FOR SALE.

**S. DYMENT, Barrie, Ontario.**

### BELMAR PARK SHORTHORNS

10 bull calves. 16 heifers under two years. All of the choicest breeding and practically all of show-yard quality. You can buy anything in the herd at a reasonable figure.

**JOHN DOUGLAS, PETER WHITE, JR., Manager, Pembroke, 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.) 20867, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

### SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by Imp. Bapton Chancellor = 49359 = (78286). A choice lot of females, mostly with calves at foot or safe in calf. Also a good six-month-old bull calf. Inspection and correspondence invited.

**KYLE BROS., Ayr P.O.** Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

### Willow Bank Stock Farm | Established 1858

#### Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep.

Imp. Rosicrucian of Dalmeny = 45230 = at head of herd. Choice young stock for sale.

**JAMES DOUGLAS, - Caledonia, Ont.**

### Brown Lee Shorthorns

Present offering is 3 young bulls from 9 to 15 months old, a nice straight, good-doing lot, sired by Blenheim Stamp; also females of all ages, daughters of Imp. Sir Christopher and Imp. Beauclamp. Prices very reasonable.

**DOUGLAS BROWN, Ayr P.O. and Station.**

### GLENAVON STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns and Berkshires Will be sold cheap if sold before the 1st of April, the following: 3 bulls (Shorthorns) and one Berkshire boar.

**W. B. ROBERTS, Sparta P.O.** Sta.: St. Thomas, C.P.R., M.C.R., G.T.R.

### PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by imp. Old Lancaster = 50068 = Grand champion, Toronto, 1905, and consisting of females of the leading Scotch families; can spare a few young cows bred to imp. Old Lancaster.

**GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat Stn. and P.O., C.P.R.**

### SHORTHORNS

Imp. Keith Baron 36050. Six young bulls from 10 to 18 months old. A lot of 2-year-old heifers in calf and a few young cows. A bunch of heifer calves, cheap.

### CLYDESDALES

Just now: One pair of matched geldings 5 and 6 years old; show team.

**JAS. McARTHUR, Goble's, Ont.**

### Glen Gow Shorthorns

Our present offering is 9 bulls, from 6 to 14 months of age, sired by Imp. Ben Loman and Imp. Joy of Morning, and out of imp. and Canadian-bred cows. Also a number of very choice heifers. No fancy prices asked. Long-distance telephone.

**WM. SMITH, Columbus, P.O.** Brooklin and Myrtle Stns.

### BARREN COW CURE

makes animals breed. Abortive Cow Cure prevents animals aborting. Cures guaranteed or money refunded.

**L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.**

### HIGHGROVE JERSEY HERD.

Our present offering is: a few choice heifer calves from 2 to 8 months old, which, considering quality, will be sold reasonable.

**ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tweed P.O. & Sta.**

### 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.

An extra nice Jersey Bull, fit for yearling vice. Also two bull calves. Prices reasonable.

**F. S. WETHERALL, - Rushton Farm, Cookshire, Que.**

### Pine Ridge Jerseys

Present offering: Some good young cows and a choice lot of heifers, all ages, from 4 months up; also some good Cotswold sheep (registered).

**WILLIAM WILLIS, Newmarket, Ont.**

### JERSEYS

One bull fit for service, also a few yearling heifers. All of choice breeding. Registered A. J. C. C.

Apply to **B. LAWSON, ORUMLIN, ONT.**

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

### OYSTER-SHELL BARK-LOUSE.

I am sending you apple-tree twigs, infected with some disease or vermin. I have quite a fine young orchard, and nearly every tree is infected. What is the trouble, and the best remedy? **J. H. B.**

Ans.—This is oyster-shell bark louse. See answer to S. K., page 536, March 29th issue.

### PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

I noticed it stated in one of your late issues that there are eight recognized public holidays in a year to which hired help is entitled. Does this refer to those hired by the year or month only, or is anyone hired by the week entitled to the same privilege?

**SUBSCRIBER'S DAUGHTER.** Ontario.

Ans.—There are ordinarily eight, besides Sundays, and all such employees as you mention are legally entitled to them in the absence of agreement to the contrary.

### SURETY FOR NOTE.

1. First, is it lawful for a person to hold a note for three or four years without notifying the banker, supposing the interest is paid?

2. A borrowed money from a society, and B backed the note with his name on the face of it with A, and A kept the interest paid up for about four years, B never getting any notice. About a year and a half after B asked one of the directors about it, and he told him it was paid. Now, it has turned out that it was another note that was paid instead of B's. Can the society collect it of B? Ontario.

Ans.—1. Judging from your second question, you mean by the word "backer," a surety, rather than an endorser, and our answer must be, Yes. 2. Yes.

### Veterinary.

#### ABORTING COW.

1. I have a cow that aborted about six weeks before due to calve. Is it probable she will abort next year? Would you advise me to keep her on chance, or beef her? She never aborted before. Are there any precautions that could be taken against her aborting next year?

2. Please recommend me a book on the keeping of bees, and management of.

**G. M. S.**

Ans.—1. If other cows in the herd do not follow suit, showing that there is contagious abortion, she will probably carry her calf full time. She should not be bred again for two or three months. The carbolic-acid treatment, described by Geo. Rice, in our March 15th issue, page 400, is the best we know of.

2. "The Honey Bee," by Langstroth, \$1.50; "The ABC of Bee Culture," by Root, \$1.50. Order through this office.

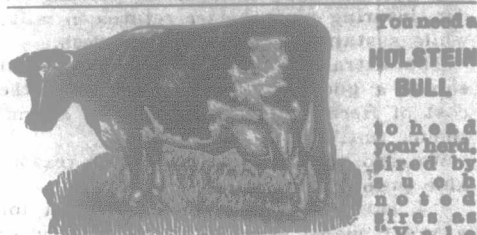
#### SPEDDY STROKE.

Three-year-old carriage colt is a high-stepper. When going slowly, he goes clear, but when driven fast, he strikes his knee with the opposite foot. S. S.

Ans.—This is called speedy stroke, and is due to an undesirable conformation, viz., the toes turning outwards more or less when the animal is standing. When going slowly, your colt does not get his foot high enough to strike the knee, and it escapes the cannon; but when driven fast, the foot comes higher, and the knee, projecting inwards, is struck. If he is shod with light shoes, he will probably not go high enough to strike, but in many cases it is not possible to shoe so as to prevent the accident. Some claim that a shoe heavy on the inner side, and higher, but of the same depth, but narrower on the outer side, will turn the foot outwards; but in the majority of cases this fails. Allow your shoeing-smith to experiment with shoes of different weights, and, in the meantime, wear a boot to protect the knee, and it is possible the fault may be corrected.

## Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or how the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.**



**For Sale a HOLSTEIN BULL** to head your herd, sired by a well noted sire as V-1-0 **Piebe De Kol**, whose dam and sire's dam records average 62.5 lbs. milk, 37.11 lbs. butter in 7 days, or "Duchess Assels, De Kol Berri Wayne," grandson of the famous "Berri Wayne," 93 lbs. milk in one day, 37.57 lbs. butter in 7 days, 17.175 lbs. milk in 103 months. We have 12 imported and home-bred bulls to offer of such breeding; also heifers and young cows. Just imported, 85 head in the past six months. 75 head from which to select. It will be to your interest to enquire before buying elsewhere.

**H. E. GEORGE, Cranston, Ont.** Seven miles from Ingersoll.

### WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Meethilde Fosh, absolutely the best official-headed sire in Canada. Dam, Janine Jewel Meethilde, 25.5 pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada over all breeds. Sir's dam, Aaltie Fosh 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record—85 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale.

**A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont.** Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

### HILL AND CENTRE VIEW HOLSTEINS

95 head. Stock bulls bred on high-producing lines. Official records 15 to 22 lbs. 90 lbs. 4 to 16 months, by our stock bulls, out of Advanced Registry dams. Females, all ages. Write quick. Guaranteed as represented.

**P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P.O., Woodstock Station.**

### MAPLE GROVE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

For Sale: Three bull calves, sired by Lord Wayne Meethilde Calanity, and all out of Advanced Registry cows. Apply

**WALBURN RIVERS, Falden's Corners.**

### Lyndale Holsteins.

For Sale: A number of bull calves from one to four months old, out of Record of Merit cows, and sired by Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, whose four nearest dams have official butter records averaging 93 lbs. 11 oss. each. We also have three young bulls fit for service.

**BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.**

### Grove Hill Holsteins

Herd contains 55 head, a number of which are in the advanced registry. Our stock bulls have all been backed up by high records. Present offering: Several young bulls and a few females.

**F. R. MALLORY, Frankford P.O. and Sta., C.O.R.**

### IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

A prizewinning herd of imported, officially tested stock. Bulls of all ages for sale, also a few cows. **W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ontario.**

### "GLENARBOHY" 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 straight breeding, are unsurpassed.

**S. MAGNETTE, Ranfurly P.O. and Sta.**

### Holsteins, Tamworths, Oxford & Dorset SHEEP FOR SALE.

At present we have 1 young bull, 8 Oxford ram lambs, Dorsets, 1 yearling and 1 aged ram, Tamworths, both sexes.

**J. A. Richardson, South March P.O. and Sta.**

### Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths.

Present offering: Some choice heifer calves; young boars fit for service; young sows ready to breed; and younger ones at reasonable prices.

**H. O. MORROW, Hilton P.O., Brighton Tel. & Sta.**

### Cattle and Sheep Labels

Do not be without these useful stock marks. Write to-day for circular and sample.

**F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**

### HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

**R. HONEY, Brickley,** offers for sale a choice lot of young boars fit for service; also sows ready to mate.

### Blenwood Stock Farm Holsteins and Yorkshires.

Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young Yorkshire sows, about 2 months old, for sale cheap. True to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock. **THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth P.O., Campbellford Stn.**



Horse Sense in Feeding.

Horse sense means common sense, and is a sense of which the Canadian farmer has his full share.

A COMMON-SENSE OPINION.

In seventeen years' use of Herbageum for our Ayrshire herd, we have had continuous satisfaction. We find it a great safeguard against milk fever, and consider it the finest known preparation for purifying the blood and putting and keeping the whole system in perfect working order.

Cows from the

ANNANDALE HOLSTEIN HERD

Have won during the past show season at Ottawa first and sweepstakes on cow, first on 3-year-old, first on 2-year-old class.

GEO. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ont. 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.

MATT. RICHARDSON & SON, Caledonia, Ont.

HOLSTEINS AND CHESTER WHITES.

Our Holsteins are producers and prizewinners Young bulls and a few choice heifers for sale.

Maple Glen Holsteins

At present we can offer three sons of Sir Alta Pouch Bull, whose grandson holds world's largest official record for her age.

A FEW HOLSTEIN BULLS

fit for service, for sale at reasonable prices. Choice females, all ages. If you are willing to pay good prices for good stuff, write me.

G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Bulls and heifer calves, two to nine months old, cows and heifers all ages. Prizewinners from this herd include Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes at Chicago.

Wardend Ayrshires

We are now offering a few young bulls, from 3 to 18 months of age, richly bred and out of producing dams.

Neidpath Ayrshires.

My offerings include a very choice 16-months-old bull; a few Ang. and Sept., 1905, bull calves from daughters of imp. cows; and a special low price for a bunch of March calves (90 per cent. bulls).

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

Have some nice February calves for \$20 each, out of heavy milking dams. Sire Pearl Stone of Glenora; also some nice young cows and heifers.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

TROUBLESOME POULTRY.

A has a field in a city, two miles from where he lives. B's place adjoins this field, and he keeps a large number of hens which destroy the crop.

Ans.—You may either have them impounded, or notify B, in writing, of their trespass, and if he refuses or neglects to prevent them from further trespassing on your premises, you may then have him brought before a justice of the Peace and fined.

ABOUT TEMISKAMING.

For the information of our readers, who may be thinking of migrating to Temiskaming, we print the following catechism, volunteered with answers by a settler in that district:

1. At what price is a good team of horses sold there? 2. Would you advise taking a cow up, or can it be easily and cheaply obtained there? 3. What season of the year is the best to come up with my family? C. J.

Ans.—1. You cannot buy a good team short of \$400. Plenty of horses, cheaper, are stabled at New Liskeard, which are resuscitating from the railroad construction.

2. Good milch cows cannot be procured here for less than \$50 to \$75. If you have a good one, would advise you to bring her up.

3. If you get a farm near a Government road, come up at any time. If quite a distance from a good road, I would advise to come up in the fall, yourself and some friend with you, and build a good log house, well chinked and plastered, and fetch family in winter. There are always good roads broken in winter for cadging or drawing timber in most places. N. A. E.

AN EXPLANATION RE SEED CONTROL ACT.

Suppose a neighbor meets me on the street, and says, "Have you any seed oats?" I say, "Yes." "Are they clean?" And I say, "They are not absolutely clean. There may be an odd wild tare, and, of course, could not guarantee them absolutely free from wild oats, because they may have been in the machine, but they (the oats) are there; come and see them." He comes and buys, say 25 bushels, at considerable advance over the feed price.

1. Am I liable to any penalty under the Seed Control Act? 2. If I advertise along the same lines, and sell only after personal inspection, am I liable? 3. In what back number of "The Farmer's Advocate" is the Seed Control Act printed? I think I have seen it in some of them.

Ans.—1. Wild tare or wild vetch is not named in the Seed Control Act, therefore the seller of seeds of cereal grains may not be penalized because of such impurity, so far as the Act is concerned.

Regarding the wild oats, which is named in section 3 of the Act, the seller would, in case of prosecution, probably be expected by the magistrate, before whom he is tried, to establish that the actual sale of the seed containing wild oats had been made, and that the seed had been delivered to the purchaser, on the premises of the seller, where the seed was grown by him; and that he had reason to believe that his neighbor was purchasing the seed for his own personal use.

2. No. So long as the seed is grown, sold and delivered by the farmer on his own premises for seeding by the purchaser himself. In the case of timothy, alsike and red clover seeds, however, the farmer is liable in any case, when he represents such seed to be of first quality, as provided in section 4 of the Act, or when the seeds are below the minimum standard of quality, named in section 6 of the Act, which allows five seeds of the weeds named in the Act per 1,000 of the good seeds, or, approximately, 411 in one ounce of timothy seed, 212 in one ounce of alsike seed, and 92 in one ounce of red clover seed. GEO. H. CLARK, Seed Commissioner.

3. An abstract of the Seed Control Act was printed in "The Farmer's Advocate" of March 8th, 1906.

BOYS TRESPASSING.

If I advertised it in a weekly paper that anyone trespassing on my farm would be prosecuted according to the law; then, if I saw anyone interfering anyway, and if I could not catch them, could I set my dog on them? It's boys at my apple trees. SUBSCRIBER. Ontario.

Ans.—Not legally.

Veterinary.

AN UNSOUND HORSE.

A buys a horse from B for \$175. A asks B at time of sale if horse is all right, and B says he is all right as far as he knows. Horse is shipped, and in two weeks from time of sale, when horse arrives in the West, he is badly wind-broken. Can A collect damages? Ontario.

Ans.—Yes, if A is in a position to prove satisfactorily and conclusively that at the time of sale the animal was to B's certain knowledge unsound in the way mentioned.

THOROUGHPIN.

Yearling filly, heavy draft, in good condition, has puff on the outside, and also a small one on the inside of hock. It resembles a thoroughpin. What means should one take to remove it? E. C.

Ans.—Doubtless, thoroughpin. Blister once every month, as long as necessary, with 2 drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off; rub blister well in, and tie so that he cannot bite the parts. In 24 hours, rub well again with the blister, and in 24 hours longer wash off and apply sweet oil. Let her head down now, and oil every day. As soon as the scale comes off, blister again, and monthly afterwards, as stated.

SCRATCHES—NAVEL ILL.

1. Heavy mare, rising four, in foal, has sore on front of hind leg at hock, something like scratches. What can I do for her, without dosing her to hurt foal? Also has worms, small, sharp kind. Please prescribe.

2. What is the proper way to attend to colt's navel at foaling to prevent ill. Is there anything can be done for it? 3. How many crosses does it take to make a Clydesdale mare eligible for registration in Canadian book? A. S. C.

Ans.—1. Dress twice daily with a solution of Zenoleum, or with a lotion consisting of one ounce each, sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, and two drams carbolic acid to a pint of water. For the pinworms give an injection of warm water to clean out the bowel, and follow with one of salt water, one ounce salt to one-half gallon water.

2. See last paragraph in article by "Whip" in April 5th issue.

3. Four crosses by registered Clydesdale sires.

PROBABLY SPAVIN LAMENESS.

Mare, 9 years old, bone spavin began to grow on her at four years of age. I blistered it, and enlargement is scarcely noticeable and lameness disappeared entirely until October (last fall). I noticed her a little lame for a day or two, but in a short time she was so lame as to be unable to work. I examined and cleaned her foot, and found a sharp-edged stone pressed in at the side of the frog and near the heel. I removed it, and it seemed quite a bit better, but she is still very lame. She travels a good deal better on snow than on hard ground. The veterinary surgeon examined it, but he could not find anything wrong with her foot. He said a splinter of stone may have got pressed through the sole of her foot, and will need a good deal of time to grow out. Could the trouble be from the spavin, since there is no sign of growth there? A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—It is very hard from your description to make a diagnosis, as you do not explain the length of step, whether there is improvement upon exercising or not, etc. It is very often the little things that are overlooked that are the best guides in arriving at a decision. Would not think that the injury to foot last October has anything to do with present lameness, or sufficient evidence would now be seen. We are inclined to think it is the spavin, although no growth is visible.

Men Restored To Vigor

YOU PAY AFTER YOU ARE CURED

The physician who has not sufficient confidence in his own ability to cure his patient first and receive his pay afterwards, is not the man to inspire confidence in those who are in search of honest treatment.



If you have prostate trouble, blood poison, bladder and kidney trouble, physical or nervous debility, etc., write the doctor confidentially and lay your case before him. It will receive most careful attention, and a correct diagnosis of same will be sent you free of charge.

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.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.

AYRSHIRES and YORKSHIRES

An August, 1904, bull of a choice dairy strain. A March, 1905, bull calf, very stylish, a winner. Several young calves of good breeding; cheap to quick buyers.

Ayrshire Bulls

For Sale 12 Ayrshire bulls one to two years old. Bred from deep milking stock, both by sire and dam. Price reasonable. Correspondence and inspection solicited.

W. Owens, Monte Bello, Que. Riverside Farm,

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times.

AYRSHIRES—Choice stock of either sex, different ages, for sale. Prices reasonable. For particulars apply to N. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Dundas St. & Tel. Clapison, Ont.

AYRSHIRES for Sale—Young calves of both sexes from choice stock; also one three-year-old bull. Prices very reasonable. D. A. JAMES, NILESTOWN, ONTARIO.

SPRING BURN STOCK FARM, North Williamsburg, Ont. H. J. WHITTEKER & SONS, Props. Breeders of Pure-bred Ayrshire Cattle, Oxford Down Sheep, Berkshire Pigs and Buff Orpington Fowls. Young stock for sale. Eggs for hatching, \$1 for 13, and \$4 per 100.

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.



stored vigor

YOU ARE CURED

ufficient confidence in his first and receive his pay... A case is equivalent to a incurable case, and he after he has cured the... If you have prostate double, blood poison, ladder and kidney trouble, physical or nervous debility, etc., write the doctor confidentially and lay your case before him. It will receive most careful attention and a correct diagnosis of me will be sent you free charge. The doctor wishes to earn patients against all treatments, gotten solely for immediate relief, and which deludes patient, as these remedies are nothing but mutinies; when the effects of the medicine are being disappointed, the patient in a worse condition than before he commenced treatment, which is being disappointed. Your treatment is a permanent cure. Your treatment is a permanent cure, and when you will be a permanent cure to wait for his pay.

and Certificates from Boards of Medical Examiners will be sent in order to you. You have no gain. You will be a nominal fee, which is sent from Windsor, charges prepaid. Address: Woodward Ave., Suite

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

RIBGRASS OR BUCKTHORN.

Kindly describe the nature of buckthorn when it seeds, and how best to get rid of it? D. A. G. Ans.—Plantago lanceolata, ribgrass or English plantain, also known in many places as buckhorn or buckthorn, is a perennial. From its root it throws up long narrow leaves, lance-shaped, which spread out on the ground after the flowering stem is shot up, and which in good soil runs up 1 foot to 18 inches high. Sometimes a number of flowering stems shoot up, and the flower is something like a timothy head, which produces dark-brown seeds, somewhat elongated and round on one side and flat, with a depression on the other, hence the seed has been called "canoes." It produces a large quantity of seed, which is a very common impurity in red clover seed. Occasionally it is seen in timothy and alsike as well, but may easily be separated from the two latter. From the former seed it is very hard to separate, and so far it has been impossible to take it all out. The plant grows from early spring to late fall, and if thwarted in going to seed in June and July, it will make repeated attempts to do so until September, and even October. It will often seed in this way a few inches from the ground late on in the season. In European countries it is often sown with grass and clover seed, especially in permanent pastures for sheep. Stock will also eat it. It is not a very hard weed to eradicate, as it has a fibrous root, which does not penetrate the soil deeply. A short rotation with a hoe crop after sod will usually kill the plants. The seed has considerable vitality, and may lie dormant in the soil for some time. Get the seed to sprout and then destroy the plants while young. It is considered quite a noxious weed in Canada, and is one of the prohibited ones mentioned in the Seed Control Act, 1905. When buying your clover seed look out for it. T. G. RAYNOR.

STANCHIONS WITHOUT STALL PARTITIONS

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": In looking over the March 1st issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," we noticed under miscellaneous questions and answers, your article in response to J. A. A., Leeds County, Ontario. We wish to thank you for your reference to our company, which we very much appreciate, but there is one clause to which we take exception, viz., that animals enjoy greater freedom with chains than with stanchions. We, of course, understand that you believe this to be the case, but we wish to say that we can show you many letters from those who have used our rotary stanchion, and who previously had experience with the chains, stating that their animals have more freedom with our stanchions than they formerly had with chains. We are very anxious that you should know all about our stanchions, and what we claim for them is the following: 1st.—That our stanchions are cheaper than stalls in connection with the general arrangement of stabling than any other method of tying we know of. 2nd.—That they give an animal greater freedom than chains, and cause a nervous cow to be quiet and give a greater flow of milk. 3rd.—That they keep an animal cleaner than chains. 4th.—That they save a lot of time in operation as compared with chains.

In your letter of the 9th you ask us to verify three statements, which we will now briefly consider. When we first placed these stanchions on the market we had some difficulty in persuading intending purchasers that partitions are not necessary. This prejudice—for it is only prejudice—has been overcome by all those who have seen stables constructed in that way. One man who has his stable fitted up with our stanchions, would consent to leave out the partitions, only on the stipulation that if not altogether satisfactory he would have them added later on. He is now perfectly satisfied that partitions are not only unnecessary, but they are a decided disadvantage. The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Ltd. Preston, Ont.

MEN! WOMEN! I Can Make You Strong



Every woman admires a strong man. Every man admires a strong woman. Health, strength and happiness! They are the joys of living. If you are a weak man or a weak woman I can give them to you. Electricity is the remedy of to-day. It has been a grand remedy for the past ten years. I have studied this subject more carefully than any physician ever studied his text books, and I can show results through the use of my method. I am curing men every day who were never able to get benefit through drugs. It is no easy matter to change the habits of people who have always sought health either in drugs or travelling about the country. They always get a certain temporary relief through one of these methods, and as they act under the advice of their physician, it is the next thing to mutiny to propose any different course. I have succeeded, however, in convincing many of them that my plan need not interfere with their using a course of treatment, because my appliance can be used while they sleep, and is independent of any other form of treatment that may be used—and these people have been cured by my method.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

Cures Nervous Debility, Varicocels, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, any case of Kidney Disease (that has not gone so far as Bright's disease), Indigestion, Constipation, Female Weakness and every indication that you are breaking down physically. I believe in finding the cause of all such trouble and removing it. If it is in the various organs I restore the power there. If it is in the nervous system, I build up the nervous force, and after I have removed the cause Nature does the rest.

Kidney and Bladder Trouble Cured. Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—On June 9th, 1903, I was discharged from Netley Hospital, Southampton, Eng., as unfit for further service in the army, as I was suffering from kidney and bladder trouble contracted in South Africa. After I left the hospital I got one of your Belts, and after six weeks' use of it was able to go around, and am now able to work. I attribute the cure to the use of your Belt, as when I left the hospital I never expected to be able to work again. Yours truly, William F. Broadstock, Clarkson, Ont. There can be no pain and no weakness if every organ of the body and every nerve has all the strength it needs. Plenty of vitality creates perfect harmony of all vital forces and the joy of good health is supreme. If you have been paying money to doctors without benefit, and you don't care to risk another cent until you are cured, then take my Belt, wear it.

90 Days on Trial The failure of medicine, of quacks, and even of other so-called electric belts, is no argument against Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. No other treatment, no other belt is in the same class with it. Everything else may fail, but Dr. McLaughlin's Belt will cure. It HAS cured thousands who tried other remedies without success. If it cures you, pay me. If it does not, then send back my old Belt, and we'll call it square. I don't want a cent in advance. I only ask that you secure me for my money when you are cured.

READ MY FREE BOOK CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT TO-DAY Dr. M. S. McLaughlin, 112 Yonge St., Toronto. Please send me your book for men (or women), sealed, free. NAME ADDRESS

SAVE 20 CENTS PER SHEEP on every sheep you shear with STEWART'S IMPROVED 1904 SHEEP SHEARING MACHINE Price in Canada: \$17 For sale by all leading Jobbers. The day of the old-fashioned hand shears is past. No owner of 10 sheep or more can afford to shear by hand, even though the work be done for nothing. Don't butcher your sheep. Shear with machine and get one pound of wool extra per head. It will more than cover the cost of shearing. Send to-day for valuable book, "Hints on Shearing." It is free, and will save you money. CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO., 110 LaSalle Ave., Chicago.

SOUTHDOWNS COTSWOLD SHEEP Having sold short, I am now booking orders for future delivery of show and breeding flocks. COLLIES At Stud, Holyrood Clinker. Just imported. Fee \$10.00. Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont. From one of the largest breeders in the home of the breed. We have bred the prizewinners at the leading English shows. Address: W. HOULTON, Broadfield Farm, Northleach, Glos., ENGLAND; or S. HOULTON, Calgary, ALBERTA, Canadian representative.

BROAD LEA OXFORDS. Present offerings are 23 rams—shearing rams, seven shearing ewes, one show ewe—four years old. Will also book orders for ewe and ram lambs from imported rams. Correspondence promptly answered. Visitors always welcome. B. B. Stations: MILANAY, G. T. B., Teeswater, O.P.E. W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont.

DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, Missie and Gloster families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand. JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, North Toronto, Ontario.

Seed Grains and Dorset Horn Rams Emmer and Tarter King oats. All grains well cleaned. Write for samples and prices. Glenair Farm, JAMES DICKSON, Oran, Ont.



# HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discolored, or there may be worms; the disease, if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Store for ALBERTS' Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Erysipelas, Ulcers and Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Corns and Bunions.

Snake, Mosquito and Insect Bites, or write ALBERTS, 78 Farringdon Street London, England. Agents: Evans Sons & Co Montreal; Lyman Sons & Co, Montreal; Parks & Parks, Hamilton, Ont.

## Asthma CURED TO STAY CURED.

We give prompt relief and permanent freedom from Asthma. Our latest Book, No. 57F, will be mailed on request. DR. HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

### NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

Boars ready for service, and sows bred and ready to breed, and a whole lot of beauties from 3 to 4 months, both sexes. Pairs supplied not akin. Our younger stock are mostly all the set of Newcastle Warrior, winner of sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1905. We also offer our present stock bull, Donald of Hillhurst, No. 44690, son of Imp. Joy of Morning, as his heifers are now of breeding age, together with a few choice heifers and cows in calf to above bull. All inquiries answered promptly. Daily mail at our door. COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ontario.

Mount Pleasant Herd of Tamworths and Holsteins. A large herd of choice pigs of all ages on hand. Mount Pleasant type of hogs are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Pairs not akin. Herd headed by Colwill's Choice No. 1943. Won sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1901-2-3. Also a few bulls. Bertram Hoskin, The Gully

### GLENHODSON YORKSHIRES AND POULTRY.

Sows bred or ready to breed, from choice imp. stock, also young pigs, for sale. Buff Orpington, B. P. Rock and White Wyandotte eggs for hatching at \$1 for 15.

GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle Station, Ont. Long-distance phone at farm. Lorne Foster, Mgr.

### 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. o

DAVID BARR, JR., Box 1, Renfrew, Ont.

### YORKSHIRES

Two grand (imp. in dam) sows, bred to farrow in June, to a show boar; also a young litter ready to ship in April. Orders booked ahead and satisfaction guaranteed. Address: L. HOGEY, P.O. Box 10, Fenelon Falls Station.

For Sale—Old 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; pedigree and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

Improved Yorkshires—We are booking Large orders for young pigs of April farrowing and May delivery. Write GEO. M. SMITH, Hayville, Ontario.

## BERKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainville, on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainville.

### HILLCREST 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

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### TREATING LAMBS FOR TICKS.

Would you advise dipping young lambs, infested with ticks, now, or would it not do much good until after shearing time, also if the old ones could be treated now, and how? J. W. A.

Ans.—The ewes could be treated now, by pouring from a coffee-pot, a warm solution of Zenoleum, or other sheep dip, opening the wool at intervals of six inches. Then dip the lambs in a barrel of the same preparation. If the ewes are in good condition, they might be shorn (unwashed) any mild day now; the lambs dipped a few days after, and some of the dip rubbed over the ewes with a cloth. But if ewes are very thin, better not shear till later.

#### NUTS AND APPLES.

Will the following nut trees thrive in the northern part of Huron County: Spanish, American and Japan Chestnut, Hard and Soft-shell Almond, American, English and Kentish Cob Filberts. I read in "The Farmer's Advocate," some weeks ago, about the Cox Orange Pippin apple selling in England for big prices. Will they thrive in this district, also will the Newton Pippin?

Ans.—With the exception of the American Filbert, none of the nuts referred to would, we believe, be satisfactory in North Huron. It is possible that the American Chestnut might be hardy there, but experience at Ottawa is that the trees which are hardy do not set fruit. The Almonds would certainly be tender. The English Filbert might prove hardy in the wood at North Huron, but experience at Ottawa has been that, even if they are hardy, the fruit does not set satisfactorily, and while the climate might be a little more favorable at North Huron, we do not believe it would be sufficiently so to expect very satisfactory results.

The Cox's Orange Pippin and Newton Pippin apples have not been found very profitable varieties in the Province of Ontario, and we should not advise planting them extensively in North Huron.

W. T. MACOUN, Horticulturist, Central Exp. Farm.

#### LINE BREEDING.

Is it true that the famous Cruickshank strain of Shorthorns were produced by continued line-breeding, and, if so, will you kindly describe the method followed? READER.

Ans.—Mr. Cruickshank's method of fixing the type of Shorthorns that has made his name famous, was much the same as that followed by Bates and the Booths, namely, by inbreeding, which means mating close relatives, as sire to daughter, granddaughter and great-granddaughter, or using the sons, grandsons, etc., of a certain prepotent sire on females of the herd closely related to them. This course was adopted by Mr. Cruickshank when he bred the bull, Champion of England, whose blood he used so freely and consanguineously that he succeeded in producing a new type of the breed. The terms, line-breeding and inbreeding, or in-and-in-breeding, are commonly understood to mean much the same thing, though there is a difference in degree. The term, in-and-in-breeding, indicates the breeding together of animals that are closely related for a number of successive generations. Line-breeding may be defined as the process of breeding within the members of one family, or of a limited number of families possessed of similar types. Strictly speaking, this is, in a sense, a continuation of in-and-in-breeding, the relationships in line-breeding, however, being more distant. Either system has been a success in the hands of a very few men of rare judgment and genius, but is a two-edged sword, unsafe in the hands of the average breeder, and only safe for a limited time in the hands of the wisest.

### TREATING SCABBY POTATOES FOR PLANTING.

I have some scabby potatoes, and wish to use them for seed. Can you tell me what is the best way to kill the scab before planting? Give the amount to use for 60 lbs. of potatoes before or after cutting; how long to leave them in it, and if it will do for more than one lot.

Ans.—It is not well to use scabby potatoes for seed if this can be avoided, but when clean seed cannot be procured, this sometimes becomes necessary, in which case potatoes should be soaked for two hours in a solution of formalin—eight ounces, or one-half pint, of formalin in fifteen gallons of water. Enough solution should be used to cover all the potatoes, and the same solution may be used repeatedly. It is best to treat the potatoes before cutting them for planting. H. L. HUTT.

#### LUXATION OF THE PATELLA.

Bought a three-year-old colt for \$150; had the colt two weeks before I noticed anything wrong. His right stifle would drop down when out in the yard exercising, perhaps just for a few minutes, and then he would be all right; then one might trot him on the halter, back or turn him around, and one could not detect anything wrong.

1. Can seller be compelled to take the colt back?  
2. If not, can there be anything done for the colt? M. H. S.

Ans.—1. It is doubtful, since there does not appear to have been any statement or warranty of soundness, and it is possible the ailment occurred since sale.

2. Sometimes all that is required is a sudden jerk of the leg forward to spring the patella into place; but this is not always sufficient, and a true reduction may still be required. To effect this, the leg must be drawn well forward by a rope attached to the pastern and the patella, grasped with the hand, forcibly pushed forward and inward, and made to slip over the outside border of the trochlea of the femur, as it generally does with a sudden click. Warm fomentations or douches with cold water will often promote permanent recovery, and liberty in a box stall or in the field will, in many cases, insure constant relief.

#### ONION GROWING

Give best method of cultivation, also preparation of ground for onions. Should ground have been in hoe crop the year previous? In your opinion, which yields the most profit per acre, onions or strawberries? For growing a crop of onions to sell in bulk, what variety would be best, and when planted? J. F. R.

Ans.—The ground for an onion crop should be carefully prepared the year before the seed is sown. A hoe crop of some kind, which affords a good opportunity for cleaning the land, is the best one to precede an onion crop. It is usually best to apply what manure is necessary, and plow the land in the fall. In the spring, early, thorough surface cultivation should be given the ground to put it in good condition without the necessity of plowing again. Onions require a fine, shallow seed-bed, with a firm soil beneath. After the ground has been well prepared by cultivating and harrowing, a plank float leaves the surface in the best condition for use of the drill in sowing the seed.

If it is thought necessary to apply a special fertilizer of any kind, such as wood ashes, which usually give good results with this crop, particularly on sandy soils, it should be applied when the first cultivation is given, and well worked into the soil before seeding.

The varieties grown most for general crop are Yellow Danvers, Prizetaker and Red Wethersfield. Some markets prefer the Prizetaker, while others take the Yellow Danvers quite as readily. Both Yellow Danvers and Wethersfield are better keepers than Prizetaker, and are usually given preference if intended for winter storage.

As to the relative profits from onions and strawberries, I may say that this depends largely upon the management and the market. In some cases onions may be more profitable, and in others, strawberries may return the greater profit, although in the case of strawberries, it must not be forgotten that it requires two years to produce a crop, but, even then, they often give the best returns for the outlay. H. L. HUTT.

## WEAK TIRED WOMEN

How many women there are that get no refreshment from sleep. They wake in the morning and feel tired than when they went to bed.

They have a dizzy sensation in the head, the heart palpitates; they are irritable and nervous, weak and worn out, and the lightest household duties during the day seem to be a drag and a burden.

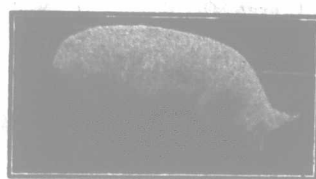
## MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are the very remedy that weak, nervous, tired out, sickly women need to restore them the blessings of good health.

They give sound, restful sleep, tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart, and make rich blood. Mrs. C. McDonald, Portage la Prairie, Man., writes: "I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and weak spells. I got four boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking them I was completely cured."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or the The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, 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 every first but one and all silver medals and Best 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. O. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

### FOR SALE: IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES

Of the long, deep, heavy sort. Breeding stock selected from the most noted families, with a view to size and quality. Booking orders for choice spring pigs; also a few fall pigs for sale. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

### RIVER VIEW FARM



ROBERT CLARKE, Importer and Breeder of Chester White Swine. Pigs shipped not akin to each other. For price and particulars, write

41 Cooper Street, OTTAWA, ONT.

### WOODSTOCK HERD OF BERKSHIRES



A few fall pigs left, sired by Imp. Polgate Doctor. Also am booking orders for spring pigs, for which I can supply pairs not akin at reasonable prices.

DOUGLAS THOMSON, Woodstock, 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.

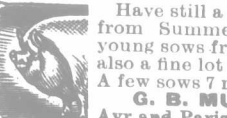
L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P. O.

### MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred. We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right.

JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT. G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance Phone

### Hinfield Yorkshires



Have still a few choice young boars from Summer Hill Chester, some young sows from Imp. sire and dam; also a fine lot of suckers coming on. A few sows 7 months old, bred again.

G. B. MUMA, Ayr P. O. Ayr and Paris stations.

### 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., Cheshill, Ont.