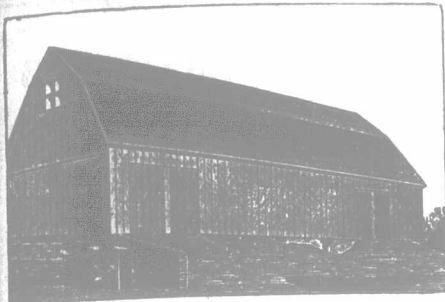


**PAGES  
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**Asphaltum  
Makes It Proof  
Against Rain  
and Melting  
Snow.**

## Brantford Roofing

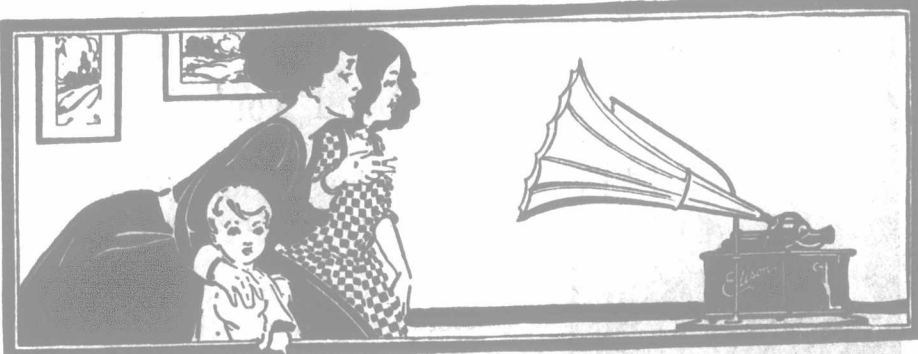
is completely proof against rain and melting snow, because the wool felt, which is the foundation of our roofing, is submerged in asphaltum until every fibre has become thoroughly impregnated with this wonderful moisture-proof composition.

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Limited  
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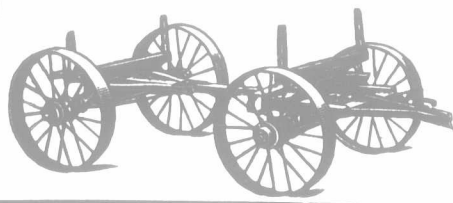


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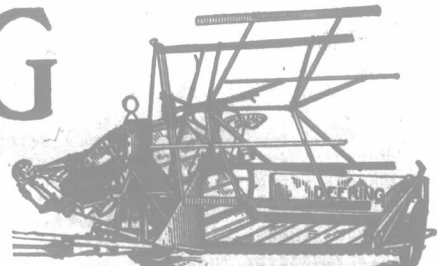
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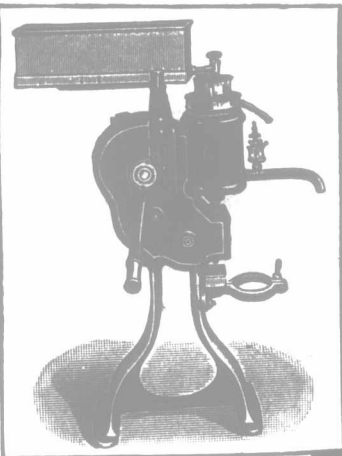
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### Hold World's Record for Clean Skimming

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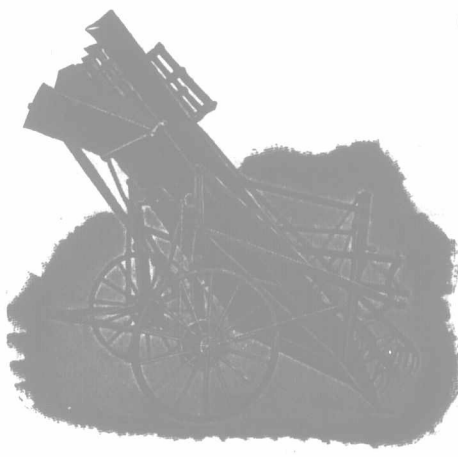
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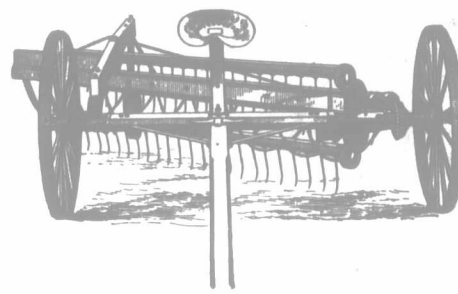
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The Dain Side-delivery Rake



The Dain Vertical-Lift Mower

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The Great Dain Side-delivery and Bean Rake does the work of many men, and will pay for itself in saving one crop.

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We build the best Vertical-Lift Mower on the market.

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SPRAMOTOR CO., Sole Can. Agents, 1095 King Street, London, Canada.



Price, by mail, \$1.

Free catalogue for post-card. SPRAMOTOR, Ltd., 1056 King Street, London.

## Nozzle

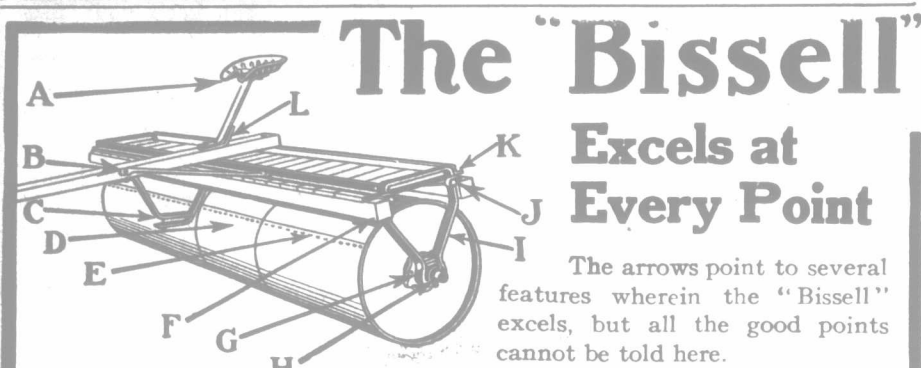
This illustrates the Spramotor Nozzle, Fig. 56, designed to apply lime-sulphur mixture. It is made of brass, with brass or steel removable discs, or with aluminum cap and body, and brass or steel discs. The particular merit of this type of nozzle is in the large liquid ways that prevent clogging, and the double ways being at an angle that gives the most perfect form of spray. We believe, for the purpose of spraying with lime-sulphur, or any coarse materials under heavy pressure, it will be found unequalled.



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Then don't skim your milk in any other way than by the

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Just what every farmer needs. With the "TRUE" on his wagon he has a first-class wagon-box; Hay, Stock, Corn, Wood or Poultry Rack. Instantly adjusted for any load you want to carry—the only tools you need are your hands.

No matter in what position you put the wings, it is impossible for them to get out of that position, but it would take you but an instant to change them.

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# The Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established  
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Vol. XLIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, APRIL 9, 1908.

No. 811.

### EDITORIAL

#### WHERE THE BURDEN BEARS.

Thought-fool abounds in J. Hugh McKenney's article, headed "The Farmer's Economic Handicaps." Agriculture is the basis of our wealth, and our greatest exporting industry. Farmers constitute our greatest class of consumers of manufactured goods, and the price of what they buy is largely determined by what a protective tariff enables manufacturers to charge, whilst the price obtained by the farmer for his produce is, in the main, regulated by the value of the exported surplus, save in so far as the presence of manufacturing and commercial centers provides home markets which take dairy, poultry, horticultural and other perishable products at prices above an export basis. In this way, a farmer situated in the neighborhood of a city realizes a considerable indirect advantage which partially compensates him for the increased prices paid on the things he buys. Farmers in non-manufacturing districts, particularly those on the wheat plains, bear the brunt of the burden of protection, with but few and slight indirect advantages, for, of course, a tariff on lines of which we produce a surplus for export is ordinarily of no advantage in augmenting prices on those lines. The value of the settler's wheat, for instance, is based on Liverpool equities, and a tariff of a dollar a bushel at the Canadian boundary would not raise the price a fraction of a cent. Such advantage as the Canadian farmer derives from a protective tariff comes to him indirectly through the general development of the country of which he forms a part, and probably does not, in the aggregate, recoup him in dollars for the toll it levies on him. "The Farmer's Advocate" believes that, for supreme national reasons, it is, on the whole, best to maintain—even at an undeniable economic burden on ourselves as farmers—a moderate tariff, in order to insure the development of such industries in our midst as are necessary to make the Dominion a reasonably self-contained nation, more especially in view of the policy pursued by our Southern neighbors; but it is important that the extent, nature and incidence of the fiscal burden imposed on the producing classes through the tariff should be clearly realized, and its degree progressively reduced.

As to taxation, here again the farmer usually has to play with loaded dice. While not undertaking to vouch for Mr. McKenney's figures of railway taxation in the different States and Provinces, we believe they are substantially correct, although it is but fair to note, en passant, that farm property pays only the municipal tax, while the real property of the railways in Ontario pays the municipal tax, and also the Provincial tax on a double track of \$80 per mile. However, even at that, the railway taxation in this country is relatively very low.

There are two or three points occurring in the article which merit a word of comment. One is that, according to the last census, "The value placed on the products of the factories was nearly double that of our field crops, plus the profit realized by turning the latter into beef, bacon, dairy products, etc." Granted; but this does not mean that the amount of value produced by manufacturers was double that produced by farmers, by any means. The manufacturer buys much material, adds something to its value, and turns it out as his product. What the manufacturer really produces is what he adds to the value of the goods. This is not shown in census reports. What the farmer produces is what he sells. He buys little or no raw material. Bald compar-

sons of output are not fair to agriculture. Nevertheless, it is a fact that manufacturing is increasing in Canada much faster than agriculture.

Our correspondent also points out that the farm-labor problem is affected by the fact that the protected, bounty-fed, favored industries can outbid the farmer in the labor market. There is considerable force in this, though it must also be confessed that the farmer is more conservative than the manufacturer in adopting labor-saving methods which would enable him to accomplish more per man, and therefore pay large wages more easily.

In conclusion, Mr. McKenney makes one over-sweeping assertion when he says: "Science is good; education is good, but, without economic justice and political equality, their good will be a dream." Rather should he say: "Without economic justice and political equality, their full benefit will not be realized." We have sometimes thought that agriculture in Canada would prosper better with less paternalism and fewer economic handicaps.

While offering these few comments, we wish to express our hearty endorsement of the tenor of Mr. McKenney's contribution, which lays the agricultural community under a debt of obligation. As he very truly says in a private letter to the editor, his object was "to draw attention to our rather one-sided relations with some other industries, as there is much room for a good deal of stirring up in this direction."

#### THE IMMIGRANT IN CANADA.

I notice your readers are still "chewing the rag" about the Englishman. I wish to say:

"There's so much good in the worst of us,  
And so much bad in the best of us,  
That it does not behoove any one of us  
To speak ill of the rest of us."

This applies to Canadians and English alike.

The above contribution, from a Wisconsin subscriber, is, to our mind, about the best of any yet received on the subject of the English immigrant. We thought, when we quietly decided, some weeks ago, to discontinue publishing any more letters on this profitless controversy, that correspondence would soon cease, but, on the contrary, it is still flowing in, and lies piled up on a corner of the editor's desk. Some of the letters are well written and interesting, but our columns are too freely supplied with practical and more elevating matter to be given over to a purely controversial and more or less dangerous and delicate subject. Enough has been said. The employer who had unfortunate experience with a few immigrants has given vent to his sweeping denunciations. The cocksure Englishman has demonstrated, or at any rate declared, to his own satisfaction, that he is equal to any Canadian who ever walked. Moderate-minded readers of all nationalities have drawn their own conclusions or confirmed those previously held. What more could be accomplished by a century of discussion?

In concluding the controversy, the editors wish to make a few observations as to the moral of it all. Englishmen, in common with other races, have their virtues and their failings, and the greatest tribute to Anglo-Saxon character is the part England has contributed to the world's advancement and the place she holds to-day. Unfortunately, the immense vice-breeding cities of the Old Land produce a good many degenerates, and it is largely these who sully the reputation of Englishmen as a class. Then, too, much of the trouble between the English immigrant and his Canadian employer springs from mutual inability to appreciate the other's point of view. The Englishman finds Canadians hard workers,

and often somewhat impatient of the conventionalities and formal courtesies of older lands. The country is somewhat crude and raw, compared to the finished landscape of Old England, while long hours and hustle are contrasted with the accustomed leisure. Withal, the work and customs are strange and uncongenial, and the Englishman is not the best hand in the world at adapting himself. On the other hand, his employer finds him unhandy at the new job, and not inured to the toil, especially if he hails from the city. He is often better at "classics than mechanics, and at athletics than steady work. While cultured and gentlemanly, he is not so well versed in practical knowledge, nor possessed of the knack which peoples in new countries acquire. Most exasperating of all, he unconsciously exhibits a rooted tendency to look on all things English as the standard of excellence, and all other things as defective, in so far as they depart therefrom. In short, it has to be confessed that the average Englishman is not readily teachable, and this often causes him to be disparaged in favor of more docile nationalities. As a national trait, this unbending independence has probably been an element of strength. As an individual characteristic, it lessens his value to the employer.

What, then, is to be done about it? Close the doors to immigration? Scarcely. Canada wants immigrants of the right class, and especially welcomes the sturdy Britishers, particularly those who are willing to take up farm work. We extend the glad hand to the self-respecting, industrious workers from the Old Land who come out here to try their fortunes in the New World. We do not, however, believe in paying commissions to agents to book immigrants. Neither do we believe in plastering Europe with overtinted immigration literature. Let those come who will come of their own initiative, based on reliable information concerning Canada. Finally, we trust it is now apparent that the farm-labor problem is not to be solved by wholesale importation of cheap European labor. Good wages to efficient help is the only real solution, for as soon as the cheap worker becomes proficient he will command the going wage. Cheap help is usually dear.

#### DOUBLE UP!

About a year ago, from the window of a railroad coach, we noticed a man harrowing with a pair of horses in a twelve-acre field, while ahead of him was a woman rolling with another team. To the uninformed observers, this must have seemed a pathetic illustration of hardship entailed by the scarcity of farm labor. As a matter of fact, it was a painful commentary on the ingrained conservatism of the tiller of the soil, which leads him to continue in the old ways long after better ones are available. Had that man been up-to-date, he would have been driving the four horses himself, while his wife was in the house, where she belonged.

There is no reasonable excuse in this day and age for the general use of two-horse teams at ordinary tillage operations on farms where more than two horses are kept. On small farms one must make the best of the situation, but it should be realized that such farms are necessarily worked at a disadvantage. An efficient teamster can handle four horses practically as well as two, and save the wages of the extra boy or man.

Of course, this calls for fast-working implements, and on many homesteads the original mistake was in buying the small size, instead of holding an ear to the ground, perceiving the signs of the times, and purchasing the largest size of machine, such as the two or three-furrow plow,



## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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LONDON, CANADA.

the eighteen-foot harrow, and so on. And many to-day are making a serious mistake in stocking up with three-horse in place of four-horse outfits. It seems a pity. As we have previously observed, this is, or should be, throughout Eastern Canada, the four-horse age. In the West they go still better, and work five and six horses together, and in some places employ steam plows.

As it is impossible to change an outfit all at once, the farmer who has the two-horse implements must make the best of them; but in the case referred to at the outset, the woman might easily have been relieved of duty by attaching the harrow to the roller and hitching the four horses to the front implement. It is a plan that works well where the rounds are reasonably long and the land not too rough. This reminds us to mention that much has been and more may be done to increase the economy of cultivation by removing unnecessary fences.

The fact that labor promises to be rather more plentiful this summer than in some recent years, is no excuse for wasting it. The way to make good wages and profits in farming is to see that every stroke counts its maximum. This cannot be done where one man is employed to drive two horses. We commend to a careful rereading the article headed, "Solving the Labor Problem," and signed "Alone on a Hundred-acre Farm," page 292, issue Feb. 20th, relating how, by using fast-working implements, the writer was enabled to dispense with the services of the boy formerly considered necessary. The slogan of modern agriculture should be economy of labor. It is time to abolish the two-horse team so far as most farm operations are concerned, and double up. It will be a great advantage to all concerned. The laborer will earn more, and his employer, while paying him more generously, will have a larger share left to himself.

Penury is the penalty of improvidence.

### SWEET CLOVER AS A SOIL IMPROVER.

Many despised things of this earth have valuable uses, if we can only discover them. A few weeks ago, in writing of legume inoculation casual reference was made to "the common weed, sweet clover," the bacteria on the roots of which appear to be practically the same as those on the roots of alfalfa. Now, along comes a letter from our good friend and correspondent, G. A. Deadman, of Huron Co., Ont., a well-known apicultural and alfalfa enthusiast, protesting against the application of the term "weed," urging experiment with sweet clover as a means of inoculating and, at the same time, enriching poor land for alfalfa, and even quoting instances to show that sweet clover itself possesses many virtues, not only as bee forage, but as a producer of pasture and cured fodder for cattle. Of course, in using the term "weed," we were merely designating the plant as it is commonly regarded. Sweet clover is a weed, in that it grows voluntarily in some places where its presence is offensive. It is by no means a noxious weed, however, but, on the contrary, a wonderfully beneficent one. As a soil-improver it is possibly unequalled.

The idea of improving poor soils by growing sweet clover, while by no means new, has not by the majority of farmers been taken as seriously as it probably deserves. Beekeepers, who are accused of having disseminated sweet clover along the roadsides of this country, because it furnishes nectar for the bees, have been roundly abused for their pains. Some day they may be blessed. It is strange that the luxuriance with which this plant grows along hard, bare roadsides, where even blue grass can make no headway, should not long ago have afforded a cue to owners of steep, gullied, clay hillsides or light sand dunes, on which it might be grown, and either the whole crop or the sward plowed under as a preparation for other and more valuable crops. The advantages of sweet clover for such a purpose are that, being a very hardy legume, it secures a stand and thrives where other plants cannot. Nitrogen it takes from the air; potash and phosphoric acid it draws from the comparatively inert and unavailable compounds in the soil. When roots and tops, or even the sward alone, are plowed under, it adds greatly to the humus content and to the amount of available fertility in the soil; also filling it with the bacteria which will enable a subsequent crop of alfalfa to thrive. Being a biennial, it soon dies out, unless allowed to reseed itself. It is easy to exterminate and keep out of a cultivated field. Cattle, while disdaining it at first acquaintance, grow to relish the tender herbage of the young plants, and thrive on a suitable ration on which it forms a part.

In this connection, we were interested to observe the other day, in "Gleanings in Bee Culture," an article by Frank Coverdale, of Iowa, with an illustration depicting a herd of steers grazing in a sweet-clover meadow. When shipped to Chicago, on August 1st, these cattle brought \$5.75 per cwt. The field had been sown to sweet clover for four years, and it seems to thrive better every year, and the owner says of it that, "No one who looks at this pasture and sees the cattle eating it and becoming fat has any doubt about its value as a pasture plant." He makes the statement that sweet clover is worth "four dollars an acre for honey, fifteen dollars an acre as pasturage for cattle, and thirty dollars an acre for seed when the seed sells near home for ten dollars a bushel."

However all these claims may be, and we will not at this distance undertake to vouch for them, even although they are quoted from a reliable source, there is, at least, little or no doubt that, for impoverished soils, incapable of growing other legumes successfully, sweet clover is well worth trying as a means of soil-improvement, and especially as a precursor of that king of legumes, alfalfa.

Many a good farmer has been spoiled to make a poor lawyer or a poor preacher. The fault lies with our educational system, which fits boys only for the professions. The boy gets started into a profession, and finds himself unfitted for it, and the result is that he gets out of sympathy with the world and mankind.—[H. G. Russell.]

### PUBLIC ABATTOIRS NEEDED.

On page 605 of "The Farmer's Advocate" of April 2nd, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Veterinary Director-General, in a very complete and lucid statement, headed "Municipal Regulation of Local Meat Supply," deals with the complaints of a number of meat-packers to the effect that the Meat and Canned Foods Act unintentionally inflicts an injustice on the establishments engaged in inter-Provincial and export trade, by imposing on them contingencies and conditions not applying to those in purely local or Provincial business.

In reply, Dr. Rutherford points out that the Meat and Canned Foods Act was passed and put into operation in the interests of the export trade. It was decided that it could not be applied to the local and Provincial trade for constitutional reasons, the purview of the Federal Government extending only to inter-Provincial and international trade. Moreover, the expense of providing a competent staff of federal inspectors for every petty slaughter-house in the country would be enormous. As implied above, trade confined within the boundaries of a Province is held to be within the jurisdiction of that Province, and since 1872 has been dealt with altogether by the Provincial authorities. Provision is made either by the Municipal Act or the Public Health Act of each Province, and in some cases by both, for municipal meat inspection, although this legislation has hitherto, in a great many cases, remained a dead letter, or, at best, been very ineffectually enforced. The number of diseased animals and unhealthful carcasses that are worked off annually on unsuspecting consumers would horrify the nation if the facts were blazoned forth, as were the Chicago revelations. We are inclined to think it is time a wholesome awakening took place.

What is to be done? The Meat and Canned Foods Act is here to stay. Any injustice it entails to certain packers must be remedied, not by a backward, but by another forward step. If the health of Mr. Jones in England, or Mr. Charpentier in France, is worth looking after, what about Mr. Brown in Ontario, or Mr. McDougall in Nova Scotia? The only logical development, as the astute head of the Veterinary and Live-stock Branches points out, must be the strict regulation and inspection by the municipalities of their local meat supply; and to this end, the first and great necessity will be the provision of public municipal abattoirs, to be conducted under inspection methods similar to those required by the Meat and Canned Foods Act. The sooner the ill-smelling and unsanitary private slaughter-house is abolished, the better, and the trade in home-killed dressed carcasses will necessarily follow in its wake, for the reason that dressed carcasses cannot be properly inspected, as some of the symptoms of diseased conditions are not readily observable except on the killing-bed.

This is an age of sanitary reform. Risks of infection that we once ran readily, because we did not know better, now cause us to shudder. Sanitary milk, wholesome meat, pure food of all kinds, and sanitary precautions in the interests of human health, are coming to be insisted upon; and even in this country of comparatively healthy herds and flocks, the dangers lurking in unregulated meat supply are far too great to be suffered tamely. The public abattoir is a municipal necessity, and cannot come too soon.

### "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" FILLS THE BILL.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am a new subscriber. May I enter the charmed circle? I am not a new reader, for I have looked over all last year's numbers, and, as the boys say, they are "choke-full" of instructive matter. I took "The Farmer's Advocate" a few years about twenty-five years ago, when it was a monthly. Then, as I was only a 50-acre farmer (and am yet), I got it into my head that "The Farmer's Advocate" was only for swell farmers who had plenty of capital for costly experiments. I have taken American papers since; there are good things in them, but the general trend don't "fit in" in Ontario. Then, I do love what is thoroughly Canadian, from center to circumference, and yet without narrowness. Such is "The Farmer's Advocate." I see lots of helpful things in it that will fit small as well as large farms, whether the change is in me or the paper, or both. Anyway, I am like the prodigal, coming home. There are many live questions on hand to fill your columns from time to time. Farming has



vastly changed in its character as the years have gone by, and demands increased and well-applied intelligence makes it pay. People used to say, "Any gump can farm," but that day is gone by. There are a thousand and one agencies at work to bleed the farmer, or make him sweat. United action would put many of them out of business in short order. Partyism has blocked many a needed reform, and as long as people keep sending lawyers, doctors, manufacturers, and mining and land speculators to Parliament, it will "get worse and more of it." In conclusion, let me speak a word of encouragement to "Hope." Her weekly words of spiritual cheer and admonition are food to many a hungry and thirsty soul. As a Scotchman said to me after we had listened to Rev. Dr. Paton, the venerable missionary, "What comes frae the heart gangs till the heart."

York Co., Ont. F. ELLIOTT.

**ONTARIO MAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF NOVA SCOTIA AGRICULTURE.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having just returned from a three months' visit to Nova Scotia, I think some of my observations may be interesting to your readers. The Government of that Province has established an agricultural college at Truro, N. S., in which are to be found the prime requisites for the success of such a school. The Principal, M. Cumming, B. A., B. S. A., is a highly-educated agriculturist, being a good judge of all kinds of stock. He is enthusiastic and happy, now that all doubts as to the successful future of the College have been removed, as evidenced by the yearly increasing number of students at both the short stock-judging classes and the full-term classes, there being three times as many juniors as seniors in attendance this year. Some were from Prince Edward Island, and others from New Brunswick, and they were anxious students, enthusiastic as to the agricultural opportunities of their respective Provinces; and the Government, having confidence in the Principal and his staff, are providing superior stock. Believing that live-stock improvement is one of the necessities of the Province, they have furnished superior stock. The Holsteins are second to none, and the same can be said of the Shorthorns, Jerseys, Ayrshires and Herefords, as well as the Yorkshires and Berkshires. And the horses are extra; the three pairs of farm horses are the equal if not the superior of any kept on any public farm, and the stallions, three Clydesdales, two Hackneys, and a Thoroughbred, are as good as can be had for the requirements of the district in which they are located, and all are appreciated by the farmers, who are anxious to improve their cattle and horses.

I also visited the Annapolis Valley, and found a general desire for more insight in horses, as well as improved milch cows. At a horse show, held at Kentville on March 20th, a number of fine animals were exhibited—four pair of draft animals, all of good quality; some, too light for the class, would be splendid in a light agricultural class. In the general-purpose class many good animals were shown, but several were light agricultural. In carriage, both single and double, there were many splendid animals, and the roadster class was not only numerous, but a splendid lot, many possessing quality and speed. That night a meeting was held to discuss horse production, and the largest hall in the town was not large enough to accommodate the audience. There were several hundred in attendance, and a strong desire to improve the draft horse was evident. There is a liking for the Ontario animals, if they possess quality and reasonable size, from thirteen to fifteen cwt., and the Clydesdale is as popular as any.

I also was at Antigonishe, at the Farmers' Meeting, and in every place the most progressive people are those who read the agricultural papers, and many read "The Farmer's Advocate." There is an opportunity for Ontario breeders to place many good milch cows and draft horses in Nova Scotia, if they are of the right kind, and at reasonable prices, but they must be that, or they will not be accepted.

Bruce Co., Ont. J. STANDISH, V. S.

**A CREDITABLE PREMIUM.**

Received the premium hand-bag safely, and was agreeably surprised with it. It certainly does credit to "The Farmer's Advocate." I will always speak a good word for your paper, and try to get more subscribers.

Wentworth Co., Ont. E. WHALEY.

One of the supreme joys of life is to grapple with a difficult situation, and, by sheer grit, energy, enterprise and perseverance, to win out where others have fallen by the way.

**THE FARMER'S ECONOMIC HANDICAPS.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The status of Canadian farmers in their relation with other interests, and the share they take in controlling things political and commercial, is a matter that will bear some investigation. Accustomed to receiving glowing compliments from time to time, particularly during election campaigns, assured that theirs is the basic industry of the Dominion, and that they are the bone and sinew of the land, they have been lulled into a feeling of comparative indifference. For some years, scientific agriculture has become a potent factor in our national progress. Corps of specialists have been employed and a large amount of money has been expended in solving many of the problems of tillage, breeding, selecting and feeding cultivated plants and domesticated animals. As a result, sufficient data are now available to enable the practical farmer to undertake his work intelligently, and to place his calling on a basis of equality with other professions. But, having built a scientific and practical foundation, is it not desirable that we go a step further and construct upon it a rational and workable system of organization? Lack of organized effort leaves the farmer at a disadvantage when thrown into competition with other interests. How does he stand in comparison regarding the forces and conditions which determine the price of his products? Why has he more difficulty in securing a supply of suitable labor? Why is he oppressed by railway corporations? These questions have forced themselves upon the consideration of many farmers, who are convinced that it is by study and discussion in the light of economic truth, and a simultaneous effort made to solve them that the future advancement of our agricultural industry depends.

Economists tell us that agriculture is the basis, in most countries, of national wealth. Quesnay went still further, and claimed that agricultural labor was the only productive industry, all others being sterile. He advocated that a national policy should do nothing to develop such sterile industries as commerce and manufactures, but merely remove all restrictions from agriculture. His theories have been very successfully applied in France, where agriculture is to-day practically the only source of wealth, and, in spite of calamitous wars, reckless financing, and numerous devastations, the country is one of the richest and most powerful in Europe. What is the situation in Canada? Unfortunately, the facts are not in accord with the pleasing belief commonly entertained. While the last Federal census credits an investment to farming about four times that of the investment in manufacturing, the values placed on the products of the factories was nearly double that of our field crops,

plus the profit realized by turning the latter into beef, bacon, dairy products, etc. True, the field crops of Ontario have increased in value about 34 per cent. in ten years, yet, in the same period, metallic mineral production in the Dominion has increased to nearly 700 per cent. Though it is gratifying to learn that, during the last decade, Ontario cheese factories have increased the value of their output by about 50 per cent., it will have been observed that, against this, the earnings of the Canadian railways have gone up 100 per cent. One of the principal reasons for this state of affairs is not far to seek. Organized industrial associations are always working for special legislative favors, on various pretexts. For over a quarter of a century, Canada's fiscal policy has been protectionist in character, and in recent years there has been added an elaborate system of subsidizing and bonusing, the avowed object always having been to encourage and protect home industry. While never ostensibly aimed at being partial to any particular class, the fact remains that the farmer is left unprotected, and the manufacturer has actually benefited by the protection designed for him. The reason for this is apparent. Such agricultural products as cheese and butter, bacon and beef, wheat and wool, are largely marketed abroad, and prices determined by foreign conditions. On the other hand, the manufacturer finds his main market at home, and, being protected from foreign competition, is enabled to charge almost any price he likes. For example, if under some exceptional condition, an importation of butter and eggs was made, the Canadian farmer would be protected by a duty of four cents a pound on the former, and three cents a dozen on the latter; but, being a large exporter of both, his prices, under a normal state of trade, would not be affected. When, however, he buys a binder or other implement, he must pay a price which includes a 20-per-cent. duty, which is really a bonus to the manufacturer, if the implement be of Canadian make, or a tax paid into the Dominion Exchequer if it be an imported article. Thus, while the farmer is nominally protected by the tariff, he receives no benefit from it, but is taxed for the enriching of other classes in the community; for, be it remembered, most of his purchases consist of manufactured products, whose prices are enhanced by the tariff, while the raw material of other industries is largely on the free list.

Moreover, I believe this state of affairs has a very important influence on the farm-labor problem. If you ask a young man why he does not stay on the farm, he will probably say: "I can get better wages." If you ask a city laborer why he does not work on the farm, he will probably say: "I get better wages where I am." If you ask a farmer why he does not give better wages, he will probably say: "The business



Luron (imp.) 2789.

Belgian stallion; bay; foaled April 8th, 1905; sire Nichel 11090; dam Pastelle 49771. Winner of second prize, International Exhibition, Chicago, 1907. Imported by J. Crouch & Son, LaFayette, Indiana. Owned by Alex. McArthur, London, Ont.



won't stand it." Doubtless there is truth in all these assertions, for it is obvious that the farmer cannot compete in the labor market on an even footing with the bounty-fed, subsidized and tariff-protected industries.

Another matter in which the farmer bears an unjust burden is the disproportionate ratio of taxation, when compared to the railways. A thousand dollars' worth of farm property in Ontario is assessed at, say, \$450, and is taxed at \$4.60. A thousand dollars' worth of railway property is taxed \$1.30. A considerable portion of the taxes paid by the farmer goes to meet the obligations incurred in granting aid to the railways, which escape their fair share of taxation; and what is even worse, it not infrequently happens that the earnings of the Canadian portions of through railways are used to pay the taxes on other portions of the same system operating in the States.

Take one or two instances of the great difference in the taxation of railways in the two countries. According to statistics compiled by H. J. Pettypiece, in 1905, a Grand Trunk train, starting from Chicago on its 1,138 miles' journey to Portland, runs 25 miles in Illinois over a line which pays \$1,500 per mile in taxes; 85 miles across Indiana over a line paying \$800 per mile; 224 miles through Michigan over a line which pays \$900 per mile; through Ontario, from Sarnia to Montreal, 503 miles, the taxes on which approximate \$80 per mile; through Quebec, 129 miles, where the taxes are \$75 per mile; through Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, to Portland, 170 miles, over a line paying an average of \$260 per mile in taxes. The Michigan Central line, from Chicago to Buffalo, has 284 miles in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, paying about \$1,800 per mile in taxes, and 231 miles in Ontario paying less than \$60 a mile, notwithstanding the fact that the passenger rate is two cents per mile in the States, and three cents per mile in Ontario. The Canadian Northern, between Port Arthur and Winnipeg, has 43 miles in Minnesota which pays to that State more taxes than the remaining 387 miles pays in Ontario and Manitoba.

The foregoing examples give some idea as to the extent that the railways escape taxation in this country. The iniquity of the situation is intensified when it is remembered that, after they have been given in cash and land grants an amount equal to \$19,000 per mile to aid in building the railways, the people are now being discriminated against in a manner that is nothing short of legalized robbery. Mr. A. F. McLaren, M. P., for North Perth, stated in the House of Commons that the freight charges paid in one year to the railways for carrying Ontario exports of cheese, butter, bacon, apples and cattle to the seaboard was more than \$1,000,000 in excess of the amount paid for carrying the same quantity of the same products from the Western States to the same seaports.

It is stating a fact within the knowledge of everyone that there is a growing deafness to the voice coming up from the farm. Those who control legislation live almost wholly in cities, and are surrounded daily by men representing other interests. These interests being in the hands of a comparatively few well-organized and immensely wealthy corporations, practically control the whole situation. On the other hand, agriculture is in the hands of many thousands of individuals, each depending on his own exertions, their numbers being so great and their work so diversified that there is very little actual co-operation among them. If, however, there is to be a satisfactory remedy for the existing evils that agriculture is heir to, the farmers of this country must seek to have a greater control politically than they have at present. In Ontario, nearly 60 per cent. of the total municipal assessment is levied on rural municipalities; in the State of New York, only about 13 per cent. of the total of assessed values is represented by farm property. Yet, of late years, not a single bill to which farmers objected has passed the New York State Legislature. Why? Because there is a farmers' organization, with 70,000 members, which scrutinizes every bill as it goes through the House. Not a bill affecting agriculture goes through the United States Congress without consulting a legislative committee representing a farmers' organization with 500,000 members. Similarly, if the Canadian farmer desires to hold his own, he must organize. Science is good; education is good; but, without economic justice and political equality, their good will be a dream. If they will stand together and vote together, and send to Parliament representatives who will take an interest in their welfare, they can secure and enforce the legislation necessary to remedy these evils. "United we stand, divided we fall," is an axiom that was never better exemplified than now.

J. HUGH McKENNEY.

Elgin Co., Ont.

I received your premium hand-bag to-day, which arrived in good condition, and am highly delighted with same. Thanking you for your prompt attention.  
LAVINA SMALLLEY.

Buffalo Co., Ont.

## HORSES.

### VICIOUS HORSES AND HOW THEY ARE PRODUCED.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There can be no doubt that the horse is one of the most sagacious, intelligent, and docile of animals, if not the most so; and it is the opinion of horsemen that, with proper care and attention, almost any colt or horse may be taught anything in reason. But, unfortunately, he is sometimes abused, and his manners and education are neglected. Hence, we have horses with undesirable habits for the want of a little thought or meditation.

With regard to vicious horses, it is my belief they are very few. Still, they happen along sometimes, and when they do, they give plenty of trouble. There is no doubt in my mind that, as a rule, they are not born, but made, as the few which I have seen had all the marks of intelligence and sagacity in a high degree, and had they been properly cared for when young, would never have been what they became; and that they are sometimes produced in the following manner, there can be no doubt.

#### HOW SOME COLTS ARE SPOILED.

Some colts are naturally high-strung, irritable, easily tickled, do not like to be touched, also resolute and determined. If such a colt has never been handled, and is put into a box stall when weaned, with a companion, being irritable, resolute and determined, he will drive the other away from the stall, and if there are two feeding boxes far apart, he will go from the one to the other and take the choice of all the feed that comes within reach. When the attendant comes in, not liking to be approached, he will show his teeth and an inclination to bite. Not being corrected, the inclination increases. Occasionally, a boy, coming in to give them their feed, seeing the colt irritable, will tease him for amusement, and run out. This goes on during the winter, and the habit of domineering begins to form.

We will suppose he is a big, strong colt, has had the lion's share of the feed during the winter, and it is decided to keep him as a stallion. The one is sent to pasture; the other is kept in a stall, and has a paddock for exercise, still looking cross and putting back his ears when anyone comes near. It is not uncommon for colts of this temperament to be teased by boys, and sometimes men. Such treatment goes on till the following spring. He is a good colt, and it is decided to use him a few times. A halter is put on him any old way, then a bit is buckled into his mouth; and, not being taught to lead, and having no manners, he is sure to give trouble. He is taught nothing. At three years old he is a more formidable animal. With the same treatment, he does not only incline to use his teeth, but is quicker with his feet. It is now necessary to be careful with him, but he is not taught anything but to lead a little, and that with much care. At four years his character is formed, and it will remain with him. Having neither manners nor education, irritable, resolute, and determined, he has all the qualifications to make a vicious horse; indeed, it may be said he has been taught. Such a horse as this may be conquered, may be taught manners, and be very obedient, but the disposition remains, and requires to be handled with care; at least, such has been my experience.

That any colt should be treated in such a manner may seem incredible, yet such cases have come under my notice. But I must say here, very few, and I am also pleased to say there are very few vicious horses. I would also say there are other reasons for horses becoming vicious. Some trotting and running horses will take a dislike to their trainer, rider or driver, as the case may be, because the work on the course is distasteful to them, and the work they dislike so much is always given by the same man. They will dislike him a little at first, and eventually will become perfectly furious at his approach, while they are perfectly tractable with anyone else. Here, again, I believe there are very few.

#### HOW A VICIOUS STALLION WAS SUBDUED.

I will now give my experience with a stallion which I acquired—four years old, an expert at using his hind and fore feet, and by no means backward at trying his teeth, and was inclined to keep all intruders out of his box stall. Although he gave some trouble bringing him home, nothing eventful occurred, and as he was tired, and put into a strange box stall, he was quiet and peaceful the next day. But as soon as he got rested and accustomed to the place, he hotly resented anyone coming into his stall. A halter was kept

on him all the time, and, while he was taking a bite of oats, his tie was snapped on his halter. In this manner he was taught to stand from one side to the other, backwards and forwards, as far as the tie would allow. The whip was used with a whistle and a report, and applied as little as possible. This lesson was repeated every day, until he would do what he was told without the whip. Fortunately, he enjoyed being groomed, but was much inclined to use either his feet or teeth if anything displeased. For this he was sharply punished with a whistle and report of the whip on the fetlocks, which startled and frightened him. He soon found it was pleasanter to stand quietly and be groomed than be punished, care being taken not to startle or give him any annoyance when he was quiet. We gave him an apple or handful of oats when he did well; also went to the stall several times during the day, giving him something he liked. He soon became less displeased when the door opened, and looked as though he would become reconciled. He also got access to the paddock, which seemed to please him much. It was now time to give him lessons loose in the box stall. He was sent to each corner, and made to remain in each a very few seconds at a time; he was doing very well. At meal time his feed was put into his box, and he was made to remain in his corner until he was told to come. He was beginning to have some respect for the whip, but did not always submit with a very good will, and, if out of humor, seemed inclined to use his feet. In the mornings I had always put the snap on his halter and let him remain tied until he was groomed. On this occasion, to save time, I intended grooming him when he was eating, which I should not have done, but thought he was safe. Although I spoke to him, I had no sooner touched him with the brush than he made a dive with his teeth, and, as I was quite within his reach, received a heavy blow. Fortunately, he did not get a hold. All horsemen know how terrible is the bite of a horse if he gets a hold. He was not punished, for two reasons. In order for punishment to be effective, the horse should be frustrated, and punished for the attempt; he certainly had not been frustrated. But perhaps the best reason was I felt jarred, and it was doubtful if punishment could have been meted out to suit the occasion. I, therefore, closed the door and left him master of the situation. He had gained a decided victory—a victory which must be thoroughly broken up at all hazards. He was given his feed and water for the next few days, and no training of any kind was attempted. When the time came that something should be doing, I procured a whipstock which I thought would suit the occasion. He got no breakfast in the morning, in order that he should be easily irritated and made angry, as I wanted to teach him he must be very careful how he used his teeth under all circumstances. At noon I put a snap on his halter while he was taking a bite of oats alone; did not want to take chances. I had only to step forward and back two or three times to make him show his teeth, and then make a dive as before, when I swung the whipstock for all I was worth, which seemed to surprise him, and must have hurt a good deal. He kept on his feet, but had no desire to make any further resistance. The snap was undone, and he ordered to his corner, with a warning. This was the only blow I ever dealt him in which there was any punishment. I had certainly gone the full limit in chastisement, and, as he seemed considerably humbled, great care was necessary to be gentle yet firm, and to avoid any further punishment, at least for some time, as it would only incite rebellion. I was very careful to tie him up closely when being groomed, giving him an apple or handful of oats when finished, and also to send him to his corner, and showing the whip with a gentle whistle. He was given access to his paddock when fine. I often gave him a choice bite of something during the day, a choice handful of hay or anything he might enjoy, in order that he might be pleased, rather than annoyed, when the door opened. It was now time to give him outdoor exercise, which I did behind a vehicle, continuing it every day, giving him work which he seemed to enjoy. He was less irritable when receiving plenty of exercise. He was kept much in the paddock in fine weather. With this treatment, he was soon safe to handle anywhere. But care was always necessary not to startle or annoy him. He did not like strangers or anyone who moved around him slowly or with hesitation; but there was no trouble for anyone who went around him in a businesslike manner and properly.

In conclusion, I would say that the method I adopted is not by any means the only one, as no two horses are alike, and each one may have to be trained differently. But I have given it as it occurred, and the results. Hoping I have not trespassed too much on space.

Hochelaga Co., Que.

SUBSCRIBER.

I received the harmonica and microscope as premium for one new subscriber, and am well pleased. Thanking you for the same.

Perth Co., Ont.

JACOB KIEHNA.



## CARE OF THE FOAL.

Many colts are lost annually from the want of proper knowledge of their requirements on the part of their owners. When the foal is dropped, if it be in the stable, the greatest possible care should be taken to see that the surroundings are as clean as possible. The large, light, well-ventilated box stall, in which the mare should be placed a few days before foaling, should be well cleaned and aired at least a week before foaling time. A few handfuls of fresh, air-slaked lime scattered on the floor acts favorably in destroying many bacterial organisms which so often cause joint-ill where such precautions are not heeded. In the case of this disease, the joints swell up, the colt shows inability to stand or walk, and the trouble usually terminates fatally. If the colt was saved through persistent nursing, permanent lameness would be the result, and the animal's usefulness very seriously interfered with. The afterbirth and all soiled bedding should be removed after the mare foals, and plenty of fresh, clean straw should then be provided.

Instinct is supposed to teach the mare to rupture the membrane in which the foetus is enclosed as soon as birth takes place. But, if parturition takes place unaccompanied by much distress or exertion, the mare frequently remains in a pro-cumbent position for a greater or less length of time, during which time the colt suffocates. Therefore, it is the duty of the attendant to rupture this membrane (the placenta) and remove all foreign accumulations from the colt's nostrils. The cold air coming in contact with the colt's body, causes a rapid reflexed action of the muscles, and breathing is induced. Hence, the importance of removing the membrane as quickly as possible.

Furthermore, a soft, strong string which has been well disinfected in a five-per-cent. solution of creolin or carbolic acid, should be tied tightly around the navel cord, about one and one-half inches from the body. Then, with a scraping motion of the knife, the navel cord should be disconnected about one inch below the string. Then bathe the navel string three or four times a day with some good disinfectant, as a five-per-cent. solution of creolin or carbolic acid. After such disinfection, about three parts boracic acid should be mixed with one part iodoform, and applied to the colt's navel by means of a bandage fastened over the back. By such an application, the navel cord soon dries up, and becomes immune from poisonous organisms.

Bleeding from the navel sometimes occurs, and should be prevented by applying a ligature, as described above.

Occasionally a colt will be seen to void its urine through the navel, and this is frequently co-existent with joint-ill. In this case, the urachus, a foetal organ which conveys the urine through the umbilical opening into the allantois or middle foetal membrane, remains persistent in performing its function. At birth, the function of the urachus should cease. If, for any reason, the normal urinary channel be impervious, the urine must escape from the navel. Under all circumstances, the attendant should satisfy himself as to whether the urinary system is capable of relieving the contents of the bladder. If, after satisfying himself on this point, the urine still escapes from the navel, a ligature should be applied. The ligature should consist either of disinfected silk or sterilized catgut. Caustic is very often used with good results. When using caustic, as butter of antimony or tincture of myrrh, it should be applied to the opening by means of a feather once daily, until the escape of urine from the navel has ceased.

Constipation is, perhaps, one of the commonest ailments of newborn foals, and undoubtedly is the direct cause of great fatality. When the colt is born, its rectum contains a quantity of dark-colored, waxy, faecal matter (meconium), which has accumulated during the colt's existence in the womb. Without mechanical assistance, the colt is often unable to expel these hard faeces. Nature makes provision for this difficulty by arranging that the first milk excreted by the mare shall act as a purgative on the foal. Consequently, this increases the normal condition of the bowels, and the meconium is liberated. Owing to the fact that many mares are fed on dry feed up to the time of foaling, the first milk has this purgative action only to a slight extent, and other means must be resorted to. An injection of a pint of warm water should be given by means of a syringe, and repeated frequently until the desired effect is produced. Sometimes this sub-

stance may be removed by means of the oiled finger. Failing in this, a dose of two or three tablespoonfuls of pure Italian castor oil may be given the colt, by inserting the spoon containing the oil fairly well back into the mouth. Always avoid bruising the colt's gums with the spoon, as this would tend to check its nursing, resulting in a serious setback. If the colt should be very weak and young, purgation would be more advantageously induced by administering a dose of raw linseed oil to the mare. The lacteal apparatus of the mare is very susceptible to the action of strong purgatives; hence, aloetic purgatives should be avoided, as superpurgation is easily induced in the young colt.

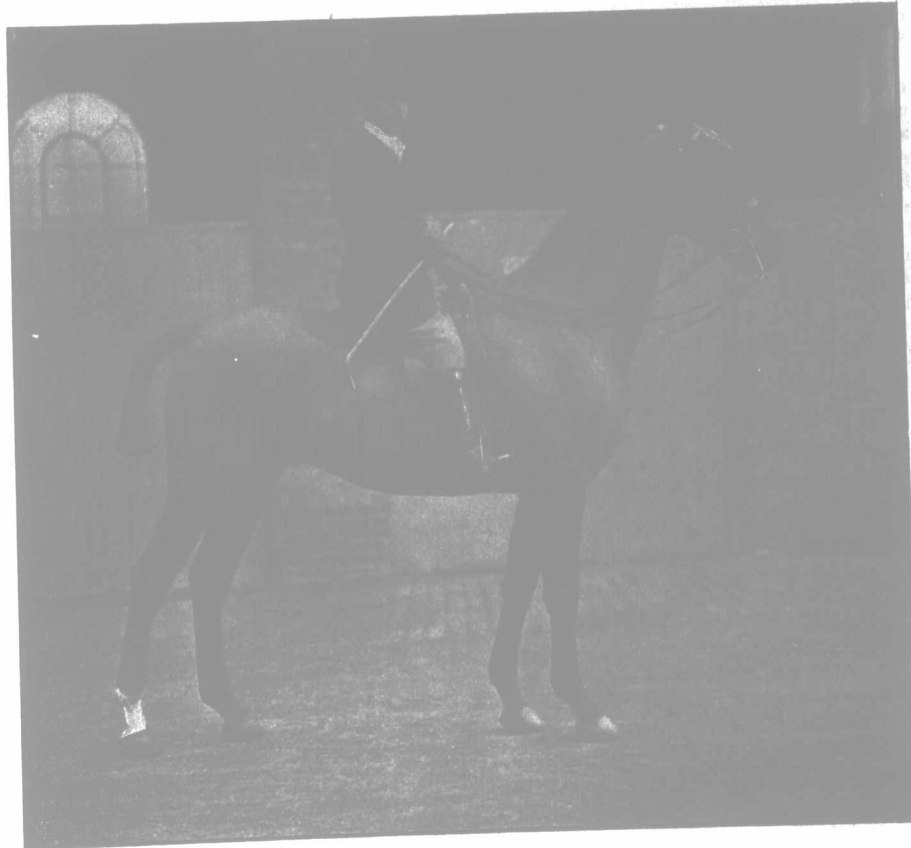
On the other hand, diarrhea is a common malady, but is usually difficult to treat successfully. It may come on during the first or second day after birth, and may be caused by the mare's first milk having too strong a purgative action. As a rule, before attempting to check it by administering medicine, it is better to wait a day to see if it will not cease spontaneously, as in many cases it will do. Should the diarrhea begin at a later period, the cause may not be apparent. Indigestion is often the starting point, and a common cause of this is not allowing the colt to nurse for five or six hours at a time. If the mare is kept from the colt very long, possibly for the purpose of work, the mare's blood becomes overheated from both worry and work. Consequently, the milk has not its normal strengthening effect, but rather the reverse. By the time she returns, the colt is very hungry, and takes more milk than its stomach is able to digest. As a rule, this condition terminates in both indigestion and diarrhea. It should be remembered that a colt's stomach is small, and requires food often. Therefore, during the first three weeks it

## A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

(Jas. Hayden, Huron Co., Ont., Horsemen's Experience Competition.)

In February, 1903, I sold a very nice team for the sum of \$290. We raised them and kept them until they were nine and ten years old; therefore, the price seemed like so much profit to start with. In the month of March I looked around for several days until I came across what I considered a very promising team of heavy-draft fillies, one rising two years and the other three. They were full sisters, and very well matched. I bought the two for the sum of \$280, and a set of show harness for \$40. When I bought them, they were very poor, and covered with long, shaggy hair. My neighbors laughed, and said I would not want to keep them long, for they were so rough-looking. We only had them for a week, and in a very warm stable for a week, when they were continually biting themselves all over their bodies. I examined them, and found their bodies almost covered with lice, which seemed to be making them almost crazy. I did not know how to get rid of them on account of so much hair, so we got a pair of clippers and clipped them both, then took a brush and brushed them thoroughly, then rubbed them with common machine oil from their head to their feet. This made a complete job, and we had no more trouble. From this they commenced to gain, and by seed time were in very good shape. With the aid of an old horse I got for his feed, they were able to do all my work. In July I bred them to a first-class horse, and got both in foal. In the spring of 1904 one of them had twins, both of which were dead. The other raised a very fine filly. I again bred them to the same horse, and got them both in foal. In the spring of 1905, the one which lost her

twins had a beautiful filly, smart and right for 24 hours, when it commenced to go lame on one hind leg, and in 48 hours it was dead. The other had another filly, a very nice one, which lived and did well. I did not breed them again, but took pretty good care of them until the following summer, when I sold them, in June, for the sum of \$500. They weighed 3,400, and were sound, and had no faults. I showed them seven times at township fairs, and got four firsts and three seconds for heavy-draft team, and two second prizes for a brood mare. I then sold the two fillies; one was 1½ years old, the other 2½ years old. I got \$145 for the year-old, and \$185 for the two-year-old, which made \$830 altogether, less \$230 which I paid for the mares, leaving me \$600 and all their work for the three years I had them. I bought more heavy colts, one of which, at two years and five months, weighs 1,545 pounds.



Broadwood.

Champion at the London, England, Hunter Show, March, 1908.

should not be required to go more than three hours at a time without nourishment. Again, it may be caused by an irritant in the bowels.

In treating diarrhea in young animals, the object should be to induce healthy evacuation of the bowels by mild remedies, rather than by the administration of powerful astringents. Acidity of the stomach very often accompanies indigestion. In this case, a small quantity of limewater, given in about the same quantity of the mother's milk, acts favorably in counteracting such acidity. The mare's milk may be rendered less laxative by feeding dry feed in preference to grass or mashes. If the colt suffers considerable distress and strains often, three or four drops of laudanum may be given by the mouth in a little of the mother's milk every three or four hours, until a change is seen. If the diarrhea is due to an irritant, a couple of tablespoonfuls of pure Italian castor oil will remove the trouble, and usually produces a healthy condition of the bowels.

The young colt should receive considerable attention by the attendant until it becomes strong. A little attention in the beginning may save a huge doctor bill later on. So much mortality exists among young colts that, in case one is sick, veterinary skill should be employed. To put off sending for the veterinary surgeon until the owner has lost hope of the colt's recovery, is indeed poor economy.

Hastings Co., Ont.

R. B. COOLEY.

I think the greatest benefit I have derived from my own experience is in feeding idle horses and colts in winter. We have been feeding a good part of fall-wheat straw for a number of years. We cut it and put it in a box, mix what meal we are feeding with it, and moisten it with water; if hot water, so much the better. Mix it thoroughly, and give each horse a pailful; also a few roots. They will not want much hay—just enough for them to eat up clean in about one hour and a quarter altogether. Give this three times a day, and they will do better than when feed is kept before them all the time.

It is not surprising that a great many horses this spring bear evidence to the high prices that have prevailed for oats and hay. Standing on town and city markets may be seen many teams which look as though their winter's fare had been straw, and not too much of that, hitched to loads of hay for sale. It has been a close year, and some farmers have doubtless been obliged to sell hay, even when it meant depriving their horses. But it does seem a pity, from the standpoint, not only of humanity, but of economy. Underfed horses mean inefficient team power, poorer tillage, less of it, and less accomplished per teamster.



## LIVE STOCK.

## THE YEAST TREATMENT AND CONTAGIOUS ABORTION.

About a month ago we received a letter from a subscriber who claimed that he had used the well-known yeast treatment, commonly recommended for barrenness, to stop abortion, by injecting it into the womb. On page 575, issue March 26th, we published a synopsis of his letter, with a somewhat extended comment by our own veterinary authority. We also referred the letter to two eminent American veterinarians, Dr. A. S. Alexander, of Wisconsin, and Dr. M. H. Reynolds, Veterinarian of the University of Minnesota, both of whom draw attention to the remarkable assertion that the yeast treatment will stop abortion. Its value as a preventive, when injected into the vagina, they are disposed to concede, Dr. Alexander claiming that he had published it originally. Both agree with our own veterinarian, "Whip," in pointing out the error of speaking about injecting the liquid into the womb, it being the vagina that was undoubtedly meant. We quote from the letters as follows:

Dr. Alexander.—"This is a most dangerous bit of advice. To inject the yeast mixture into the womb would cause abortion with absolute certainty. He no doubt means the vagina. I published this yeast treatment originally, and there is nothing new in the statement except the error, and use of it to stop abortion, which I take little stock in. It is all right as a preventive."

Dr. Reynolds.—"There is very little evidence available to show the value of this treatment as a prevention. On the other hand, it is not unreasonable from a medical standpoint. It is possible that the yeast treatment could take the place of lysol or creolin, or bichloride, as we use these in preventive treatment. Your writer makes a rather radical statement in saying the treatment will stop abortion. It is possible that a few cases might be checked by such treatment; but, as a rule, when a cow is aborting from the infectious type of this disease, I do not believe that this or any other form of treatment can stop it 'without fail,' or even in any considerable percentage of cases. We have been doing a considerable amount of experimental study in connection with this disease in our University herd, and hope to have some questions settled this season, so that we will feel justified in publishing our results. Our experience thus far seems to show that carbolic acid wisely used, and in very large doses, has considerable value as a preventive. To accomplish results, it must apparently be used not only in very large doses, but its treatment must be conducted through a considerable period of time. It is not impossible, by any means, that your correspondent's cow aborted by reason of something other than infectious abortion. A man may lose a considerable number of calves by premature birth, from a number of different causes. I can easily believe that the yeast treatment might be very valuable indeed in treating a case after abortion, and get a cow ready for service. I am going to give this idea a trial at the first feasible opportunity."

## TO WORK UP LIVE-STOCK TRADE WITH WEST INDIES.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, has asked me to proceed to the West Indies in the interest of Canadian live stock, with a view of ascertaining to what extent it will be possible to establish and encourage the small export trade in live stock which already exists between Canada and these Islands, not only in pure-bred animals, but also in the ordinary commercial live stock. I am leaving on the 26th for Halifax, and sail from there on the 29th, going as far south as Demerara, and expect to return in the latter half of May.

At a meeting of the Executive of the Maritime Stock-breeders' Association, December 14th, it was decided to hold the annual meeting of said Association on April 8th. At a meeting held on Wednesday, the 25th, it was decided, under the circumstances, to postpone said meeting until June 9th.

Since the first of the year we have been endeavoring to secure specials for the next Maritime Winter Fair, and have been most successful. Messrs. Henry Birks & Sons, Montreal, have donated a cup to the value of \$100, to be competed for in the dairy section, cup to be won three times, not necessarily consecutively, before becoming the property of exhibitor, the award to be made to the cow, any breed or grade, making the highest scoring during the test.

I am hopeful that the result of my trip to the West India Islands will be a large increase in our export trade. Our live stock, from a physical point of view, is second to none, and I know of no place where these people can so well supply their wants as they can from the herds and flocks of Canada.

E. B. ELDERKIN,  
Pres. Maritime Stock-breeders' Association.  
Cumberland Co., N. S.

## FEEDING THE CALF.

If the calf is to be fed by hand, it is all the better for both the calf and its mother if they can be left together in a loose box stall for a couple of days, so that the calf can take little and often of the colostrum or first milk of its dam, which nature provides for the moving of its bowels and giving it the best start in life. There is a common notion that, because the cow is liable to fret a little when the calf is taken away from her, after being with her for a while, and the calf is a little harder to teach to drink after having suckled for a day or two, it is better to keep them separate from the first. It may be more convenient to adopt this course, but we do not believe it is the best course. There is less danger of milk fever in the cow under the system of leaving the calf with her for the first day or two, or of bringing it to her to suckle it three or four times a day until that danger is past. However, if they are separated, the cow should be only partially milked for the first two or three days, and only the mother's new milk should be given the calf, and not more than a quart at a time three times a day. It is a grave mistake to overload the stomach of any young animal, as it is apt to cause indigestion and diarrhea, which may weaken its constitution and stunt it for life. It is always safer to underfeed than to overfeed, but, with good judgment, a happy medium may be adopted which will be for the best. For the first two weeks of its life, it is better to feed the calf three times a day about a quart of its own mother's milk, and then drop off to two feeds a day, and two quarts at a time, of new milk, until it is four weeks old, when the ration may be increased to four quarts, one half of which may be skim milk warmed; and in another week the new milk may be dropped, and all skim milk given. If separator milk is being used, it should be given while yet warm, the froth being first skimmed off. If the milk has been cooled by the deep-setting process, it should be warmed to blood heat, care being taken that it is not boiled. It is better to continue the warmed milk until the calf is two months old, and, if later milk is scarce and water is added, it should be warm water. In teaching a young calf to drink, the good old-fashioned practice of giving it the finger to suck in the milk cannot be too strongly commended, as, by this process, the calf takes its nourishment slowly, a little at a time, which is much safer for its digestion than if gulped down in a hurry. The ideal way of feeding a calf, if the device could be kept sufficiently clean, would be by means of a rubber nipple attached to a spout on the bucket. The calf may be taught to eat when a month old by keeping a little well-cured clover within its reach, and placing a few whole oats in its mouth immediately after receiving its milk. This will serve to prevent calves sucking each other, and will help in the digestion of their food. And experience has taught that there is no better feed for calves than whole oats. A small handful thrown in the bottom of the bucket when the calf has about finished drinking will help to get it in the way of eating. The practice of feeding meal in the milk is harmful, as meal swallowed without mastication and the mixing of saliva with it is almost sure to cause indigestion and scouring. After the calf is three months old, and it has learned to eat a considerable amount of feed, the milk ration may, if necessary, be gradually reduced by adding water, but the calf had better be kept in a roomy box or shed, protected from flies the first summer, though, if convenient, it may run out nights on grass. It is important that its quarters be always kept clean and well bedded, as foul smells are likely to cause dysentery and other diseases.

## WHY SHORTHORN BREEDERS USE THE NURSE COW.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I do not believe in saying anything against any breed of registered cattle, as there is room for all good stock; but why is it that so many Holstein breeders censure the Shorthorn cow, and make the misleading statement that she will not raise her own calf, which is not true. Mr. H. Bollert refers, in your March 19th issue, to the number of nurse cows at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. Unexplained, this is to many misleading and unfair, as they get the idea that the calves have had these cows since birth, which is not so in most cases. The ages of most of those calves, when exhibited, are from ten to twelve months, and their dams are about giving birth to another calf. Now, a Shorthorn calf, to win, must be in good condition; no skeleton need try. Consequently, they are given a nurse cow to keep them in bloom, while a dairy-bred calf shown fat would be promptly turned down, as lacking in dairy form.

Peel Co., Ont.

J. B. PEARSON.

## THE SHORTHORN VS. THE DAIRY COW.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am more than pleased to see Mr. Bollert's defence of the dairying business, in your March 19th issue. Most heartily do I agree with him as to the possibilities of the special dairy cow for her special purpose. Many a time it has been a pleasure to me to state, at Institute meetings, the excellent results Oxford County farmers have obtained from their specializing, such as that of the winning herds in the competition of a year ago, and again this season in the splendid total of the herd winning the Ryrie Bros.' Medal. But if Mr. Bollert will look over my article, to which he takes exception, he will readily see that my contention is regarding the average dairy cow in Ontario, which the dairymen everywhere state—not I—is unprofitable. Grant that, and then no man on earth can figure out that dairying, as a whole, pays its way. For many years, large sums have been expended annually by our Government in fostering that old 3,000-pounds cow, and yet, according to the dairymen, she is still with us. What have the forty-two Government inspectors and instructors, drawing their \$32,000 in salaries annually, been doing? Why have they not chased out of our country that useless boarder, as named by dairymen, and made room for such good ones as Mr. Bollert mentions? Let the Government give us who grow the good beef cattle, and the sires which help to produce the useful dual-purpose cow, forty-two teachers who know the business of producing the right kind, to educate the interested ones, by pointing out the folly of attempting to gain profit from the mixing in of dairy breeds in growing beef, and a revolution similar to the great improvement of the bacon hog would soon be manifest.

I have been in North Oxford, and studied to some extent the doings there, and surely thought the dairymen were getting much larger returns from their herds than Mr. Bollert figures out. He states that, in his own section, East Zorra, "Seven cheese factories, in a space of 15 miles square, distribute something over \$200,000 annually among their patrons, outside of by-products." I find that 15 miles square gives 1,440 one-hundred-acre farms. Divide the \$200,000 among them, and it gives about \$138 to each 100-acre farm. Surely the by-products must have wonderful value, else how do the people live and keep the bailiff away? Again, Mr. Bollert compares values of Shorthorns and Holsteins, as set at public sales. He does not mention sellers' names, which is unfortunate, as that makes it impossible to check over the figures. Let us compare reports of sales, as given in "The Farmer's Advocate" issues of March 5th, March 12th, and March 19th, of this year. Geo. Rice's 43 head of Holsteins averaged \$118; highest, \$265; lowest, \$46. Next in order is the Edwards-Drummond-White sales, with 58 head of Shorthorns, which averaged \$149; highest, \$380; lowest, \$100. Next we note the Miller-Gunn sale of Shorthorns, when the average for 35 head was \$159; highest, \$480; and lowest reported, \$100. J. H. Patten, of Brant Co., is next on the list, with his sale of Holsteins. He is the gentleman Mr. Bollert refers to, I presume, when he mentions the cow for which a claim was made of one dollar per day being realized. Mr. Patten's 26 Holsteins averaged \$123; highest, \$270, and lowest, \$15.

Here is an array of figures proving, right of late, and in our midst, the comparative selling values of noted herds of beef and dairy types. Mr. Bollert's mention of the dollar-a-day Holstein cow reminds me of Mr. James Leask's calf at the International, which, in sucking its dam—a Shorthorn grade—for the previous season, made for him over three dollars per day from start to finish. Further, to show possible profits in growing beef cattle in quite an ordinary way, allow me to mention an instance from our own experience. Fifteen years ago last December I purchased from the late Mr. Cargill, M. P., of Bruce Co., the first female he sold while establishing his herd of Shorthorns. She was a two-year-old heifer in calf—a Strathallan—for which the price was \$100. The cash returns from that investment to date total up to near two thousand dollars, and there are this day eighteen of her descendants in our stables. As there is not an inferior one in the whole lot, fair value for them would be \$1,300. Some of the females sold at \$200, in less than six months resold in the American sale-rings at \$400 to \$600. Young bulls sold in this locality, for grading purposes, at \$75 to \$80, each have, after three years' service, been sold to market shippers at \$100 to \$110. In all the fifteen years we did not find it necessary to have a nurse cow. On the other hand, a heifer, two years ago, suckled all season two calves. So well did she do it that, of five bull calves offered for sale at a price for the choice, one of the two she nursed was the first selection sold.

Having bred and fattened beef cattle with satisfactory profits for over thirty years, I maintain now that no other line of cattle-growing fits in so well in a good system of mixed farming, on good high-priced land, as the well-bred and highly-finished butcher's bullock. I hope sometime to be able to accept Mr. Bollert's invitation to visit



Perth County. Passing through it often by train has shown me some of its goodness. Among other of its high-class products, we have our present estimable Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Nelson Monteith. Will Mr. Bollert tell us why—with all he has stated about Oxford and Perth Counties' doings in dairying—Hon. Mr. Monteith many years ago forsook dairying, and is to-day a breeder and feeder of beef cattle?

Friend Bollert, there is now, and always will be, plenty of room in Ontario for the men who fancy growing beef, or tugging at teats to secure milk for the cheese factory; but there must be, in order for each to win success, a clear-cut separation in the make-up of the herds. And, in order to have all get fair play, we must not have Governments pat one industry on the back, and turn the cold shoulder to the other.

Victoria Co., Ont. JOHN CAMPBELL.

**LOOK AFTER THE RAM LAMBS.**

Lambs should have their tails cut by the time they are ten days old, and the rams should be castrated. Wethers do better than rams; they have more flesh, and of better quality, and consequently bring more money. Ram lambs grow restless as fall approaches, do not feed like wethers, and have to be turned off as early as possible. They cut down the value of the whole lamb crop, and are unsatisfactory to the butcher because they kill-out poor, and the consumer gets a poor quality of meat when he buys it. Indeed, those who are expert enough to detect it, refuse to buy except at greatly-reduced price. All this loss is caused by the downright neglect and carelessness of the breeder. "Time" is the objection, but the operation does not require two minutes, and the mortality is practically nil. Very few farmers make any preparation for fall feeding, yet this is one of the most essential things in successful sheep-raising. In the fall, about the time the lambs are weaned, the pastures are dry and bare, and the lambs, for want of plenty of succulent food, lose, rather than gain. The wise sheepman has a field of rape or clover, or, better, both, to turn the lambs into, and there they make rapid gains. Half a pound a day is a common gain on good clover and rape pasture. As high as 30 pounds have been put on in two months. This, at 5 cents a pound, would mean \$1.50 extra. Most farmers turn off their lambs when they are just half fat, and receive the half-finished price.

NEMO.

**THE FARM.**

**MIXING FEED IN THE SILO.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

My silo is 30 feet high by 12 in diameter; of stave pattern, 2 x 6-in. pine; built at end of barn, chute filling the space between silo and barn; mixing room in basement of barn; cut feed blown to top of mow adjoining chute. We mixed in basement on cement floor for several years quite satisfactorily. This season I made a large spout, reaching from cut feed direct into silo, having the doors in mow open higher than the doors of silo. By so doing, we shoot the cut feed direct into silo, and mix it in silo, pitching it down through the next door below spout, it going then direct into mixing room below. By this plan we can always have an even proportion of cut feed and ensilage, which is hard to get by throwing down separately. And another great advantage in this is, we leave a good cover of cut feed in silo, so that this winter we have had no trouble whatever from the corn freezing, as formerly we were feeding more or less very cold, and some frozen corn through extremely cold weather, whereas now we feed in cold weather, as it were, a warm mash, regulated by the amount of cut feed spread in the silo. The fine-cut feed retains the heat in the silage as well as excluding the frost. As the cut feed and corn are fed out, we shift the spout to next door, and so on down. A mixing room outside of basement is generally too cold. My present practice works well, with about one-half the time and labor; and, by only keeping one or two meals mixed ahead, it does not take on any foul smell from stable, which is kept well ventilated, and has plenty of light. We keep daily record of each cow's milk yield, and have done so for four years, and know any gain or loss in variation of feed, and find that the cows yield more milk on the warm mixture than on cold.

I intend building a new silo, larger, of cement, this coming summer. I hope this experience may benefit someone. I only feel this a privilege of paying a trifle of gratitude for the many things I have learned of benefit to me through the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate."

York Co., Ont. W. J. PEGG.

**ALFALFA A SPLENDID FEED.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been reading with interest the experience of different farmers on growing alfalfa, as given in "The Farmer's Advocate," and give my experience. In 1902 I sowed a field of alfalfa in the spring, along with oats as a nurse crop, sowing the oats with a hoe drill, one and a half bushels to the acre, and as the season was a favorable one, I had a fine catch of alfalfa. I did not pasture any that year, and in the spring of 1903 I was delighted with my venture. By June 26th it was ready for the mower, and, happening to strike good weather, I got it well saved. It grew very rank the first cutting, and the greatest trouble was tedding. Not having a hay tedder, I had to use the hand fork, and I found out it was no easy job tedding alfalfa that grew three feet high. Here I might say that, in making a practice of growing alfalfa to be cured for hay, one would have to purchase a hay tedder to make a right job of getting it prepared for the mow. My first experience, as I have already said, I struck good, sunny weather, and got it stored in the barn, but even with the fine weather, it appeared to me not to be dry enough to keep well. However, I drew in the field, and put it in the bottom of the mow, as it was the first hay cut. In a few days I had some red clover to cut, and when I was hauling it into the barn, I found out by the smell that the alfalfa was very hot. I got very much troubled about that, and thought of drawing it out; but when I walked over the mow I saw that was going to be impossible, as it was solid as old hay. I had to let it be as it was, and put the red clover on top, and before haying was finished I had many tons of hay on top, but I was always under the impression that the alfalfa was rotten.



Triplet Heifer Calves.

Shorthorn grades; weight at birth, 46 lbs., 46½ lbs., and 46½ lbs., respectively. Owner, J. McBride, Norfolk Co., Ont.

(Photo by W. R. Shand.)

On the following April I came down to the rotten alfalfa, as I expected to see, and to my surprise it was quite green, with no signs of having been fire-fanged or musty, as I expected. Every forkful was good, and the stock was nearly crazy to get at it; it was something entirely new to them. The horses, after a few weeks' feeding on it, became glossy and put on flesh, and it made excellent hay for the spring's work. In four or five weeks after the first cutting it was ready to cut again, but the second cut was not half the bulk of the first, though it made fine hay. I kept it by itself for the sheep, and I am sure I never had a better flock of lambs. I had several pairs of young lambs come in March, and the little fellows ate the alfalfa along with their mothers. Both ewes and lambs seemed to be extra smart, and I believe it was on account of the ewes getting fed on alfalfa during the winter months. My opinion is now that I am going to grow all I can of alfalfa, for I believe it is good for all kinds of live stock. Last spring I sowed another field and plowed the old one up. It is certainly hard work plowing up alfalfa if the roots are not decayed, but let that not strike terror into any farmer who is new to the business. When you want to plow up, let the sheep pasture on it for a summer, and the following spring it will plow easily, as the sheep will kill the growth and the roots will decay. This I know by experience. After plowing my first field up, I sowed to oats, and they appeared, when they were ripe, that they had been sown on manured ground. I believe alfalfa is a good fertilizer, also. On one part of my first field was a solid gravel bed, and, as I often had read alfalfa would do well on gravel, I sowed that part of the field, and I am sure that was where it grew best. I believe now that every farmer should go in for ten or twelve acres, or the quarter of his farm, as it will pay. For dairying, there is nothing better, and for brood mares, cows and ewes it has no equal, as

both the dams and the young appear to be healthy when they are fed lots of alfalfa.

Lanark Co., Ont. JAMES MANSON.

[Note.—To this experience, we can only add a hearty amen, with one caution, however. Horses should not be fed all the alfalfa hay they will take, for, being so fond of it, they are almost sure to overeat, thereby bringing on heaves.—Editor.]

**ALFALFA PREFERRED EVEN WHEN OVER-MATURE.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your note to Mr. Birdsall's letter about alfalfa you say, "The one disadvantage of growing it in a mixture for hay is that it is almost certain to become overmature and woody before the hay is cut." I would like to ask, are you writing from personal knowledge or not? I have been growing alfalfa in mixture for hay for 18 or 20 years, and my experience is that it will remain palatable longer than any other clover or grass commonly grown. I am judging not by color, for alfalfa will remain green when everything else is burnt up, but by the fact that when the hay is allowed to get too dry before cutting, the cattle will pick out the alfalfa and eat it first. I have had red clover so coarse and mature that a large proportion went into the bedding, but you would have to search well to find any alfalfa stalks left in the manger. I would like to propose an experiment to you, or perhaps the Ottawa or Guelph Farms would take it up. Sow alsike, red clover and alfalfa along with timothy in mixture, and cut the field in sections, beginning when the timothy is in its first bloom, and cutting at intervals of one week, until timothy is ripe, then have the different varieties in each lot tested for nutritive contents, and also by feeding to cattle. I think you will find in the last cuttings the alsike will be dead sticks, the red will mostly go into the bedding, the timothy be no better than if as good as straw, but while the alfalfa will have lost a considerable proportion of its nourishment, it will still be readily eaten by the cattle.

Last year one of our new meadows was in a field where the soil is poor and thin, sand over gravel. There was a good catch, but the spring was so long and cold, and the summer so dry, that a large part of it never grew more than six inches tall, though the plants lived and came on well in the fall. Owing to lack of help, and the grain ripening early, this field was not cut till after harvest, and when we got to it the bulk of the crop consisted of quack grass; the alsike had disappeared, the red clover and timothy were bunches of dried sticks, but such of the alfalfa as had grown at all, though fairly cured standing, was still green, and had a good quantity of leaves left. Most years it would hardly have been worth drawing in, but when hay is \$20, and millfeeds \$30 a ton, one can't be too particular, so we cut it down and got it into cocks as soon as possible; and though our cattle are not as starved as some I hear of, they did not leave either quack grass or alfalfa stalks in the manger. I am not advocating late cutting; most of us wait too late before starting haying, but I believe that, on suitable soil, alfalfa is one of the most valuable parts of hay mixture. When the hay is cut early, when the timothy is in its first bloom, the alfalfa will cure more readily than red clover. It is a very rare thing, indeed, for it to become musty, even in wet weather.

C. W. BEAVEN.

Grenville Co., Ont.

[Note.—We were speaking from experience, as well as from observation, in stating that stock are inclined to refuse overmature alfalfa stalks. At the same time, there are exceptions to this rule, and the experience of our correspondent, though out of the usual, is very welcome. We have found horses to show perhaps the greatest avidity for alfalfa, often choosing overripe alfalfa stalks in preference to clover or timothy hay cut at an earlier stage. Perhaps there is no other farm crop which presents more enigmas than alfalfa in growth, adaptability and utilization. Every bit of experience is helpful. The experiments suggested might be appropriately tried at both Guelph and Ottawa.—Editor.]

**BEWARE OF CHEAP SEED MIXTURES.**

T. H. Mason, Dominion Seed Inspector in Western Ontario, informs us that much better and cleaner samples of seeds are being put on the market this year than last. Farmers are evidently growing cleaner seed, and the seed merchants doing their part more thoroughly, making use of the ever-improving facilities for cleaning. While this is the case, there is still room for improvement. Some of the seedsmen are putting out cheap mixtures of clover and timothy, consisting largely of screenings, with about ten per cent of good seed and a large quantity of seeds of such weeds as redroot, lamb's-quarter, sheep sorrel, wormseed mustard, peppergrass and pale plantain. These not being counted noxious weeds, do not admit of the vendors being prosecuted under the Seed Control Act, but the farmer



who sows them will be inviting a pretty peck of trouble because of the number contained. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that the screening seeds of grass and clover, while they may grow, will produce very weak plants, almost sure to succumb to an adverse season. Any person who buys these cheap seed mixtures will have himself to blame if his next year's meadow is fuller of weeds than of clover and timothy. The folly of buying cheap seeds, especially cheap mixtures, surely requires no further demonstration.

#### BEST ROAD IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

Is the split-log drag a successful means of keeping earth roads in condition? Yes; one of our councilmen said the piece of dragged road was the best he had struck this summer. The drag fills up all the holes and old tracks, makes the road dry, and much more quickly. To make the drag, I took a beech log about one foot through, quartered it, and took the two quarters. I turned the sharp edge down, and bored the holes for the cross-pieces near the top. I think that the spring is the best time of all to use the drag, but I believe later in the fall will be all right, too. It would be much better for either wagon or early sleighing. It took myself and hired man about half a day to get log and make it; cash for man, 50 cents. I think it would be best to let one man on the beat do all the dragging, and have that go for his road work.

GREY CO. COMPETITOR.

#### THREE HOURS AND THIRTY CENTS.

The split-log drag smooths the surface of roads, drying them much more quickly than if not used. The road is also left in nice shape for any vehicle to turn out. The road rises in the center, tending to run off surface water. I made my drag of a cedar log, split in half, connected by three cross-pieces, and a board in center to stand upon. I also put an iron plate on front half of drag. The most important time to use the drag is in the spring of the year, when roads are very muddy. I find they will dry up much more quickly by a stroke or two of the drag. I find, in using it, I can make a better job of the road when it has dried enough to crumble, not sticky, or not too dry. It should be used about a dozen times a season. It took me three hours to make the drag. Cash outlay was for straightening of front iron and a few nails; probably 30 cents. I would suggest that councils let one farmer on each beat put in his road work with the drag throughout the summer, as he saw fit.

Victoria Co., Ont.

W. E. WHETTER.

#### SUPERIOR TO THE SINGLE-BLADE LEVELLER.

Is the split-log drag a successful means of keeping earth roads in condition? Most emphatically, if it is used often enough throughout the season. The first benefit is the ruts are filled, and the road is crowned up and sheds the water more readily. I made my drag from 3 x 6 hard maple, 7 feet long, with the rear under edge chamfered off. The drag should be used when the ground gets dry in the spring, and then after every rain throughout the season when the ground gets dry enough. It cost me the material I had on hand, worth about 50 cents, and about two hours' time. It is far superior to the leveller, as it fills holes and ruts, and tends to crown up the road better. I think the best course township councils could take in order to insure the dragging of their roads in the most economical and advantageous manner would be to pay the farmer so much a trip, or allow so much statute labor for a given number of trips.

Haldimand Co., Ont.

ALBERT SNELL.

#### COAL TAR FOR SEED CORN.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

During the past season I sowed a four-acre field of corn. Prepared seed by treating with coal tar, heating a pint of coal tar almost to boiling point, at which time it was very fluid, then dumping the corn into some large tubs, one end of a stick was dipped in the hot tar and used to stir the corn for a few minutes, giving it just enough tar to darken the color a little, but yet leave a strong odor. After being exposed to the sun a few hours, the corn was completely dry, and could be run through the seeder as well as before receiving the preparation, and I am sure that I did not use more than a good tablespoonful of coal tar to prepare the seed for the whole field, and did not get a mite of it touched by the crows, whereas, in the same field, a few years ago, I sowed a second time and did not have much more than half a crop, so badly did they pull it up, without the seed being tarred. The soil was light, and field being near a grove of large maples, made it a convenient place for crows to congregate and carry on their mischievous work several hundred yards from our dwelling.

W. A. OSWALD.

Two Mountains Co., Que.

#### SWEET CLOVER AS A PREPARATION FOR ALFALFA.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

With your permission, I want to encourage those who would gladly grow alfalfa if they could. Most of us know that some soils are not adapted for it, and some are too poor to get a good catch, possibly being too sandy, or from other causes. I always feel sorry for one who has a farm the soil of which is too poor to grow anything satisfactorily. We are told that if we can only get a crop of clover, just once, then success is assured. This clover is plowed under, and then, well, from what we have read, there is nothing better for the money in the shape of a fertilizer. You tell us, yourself, Mr. Editor, and others have, too, that if you can get a catch of alfalfa, even if not a good one, that, by plowing this under, you have a start for something much better next time. As long as I can remember, we were told what clover would do for a farm, when sowed as a rotation of crops and plowed under. Somehow, of late years, so much of this is not done, possibly because red clover seed has been dearer, and so quickly disappearing after one did get a catch. In your editorials of Feb. 13th you give great encouragement to those who would like to grow alfalfa, but cannot. As I understand it, though, something more than inoculation of the soil is necessary for the land that is too poor for alfalfa to grow on it, and it is for all such that I wish to draw particular attention to sweet clover for a forerunner of alfalfa. In your editorial you say, "Understand that the growing of red clover and peas or beans will not inoculate the soil with the bacteria that work on alfalfa roots. Each of the legumes appears to be the host-plant of a specific kind of bacteria, and no other need apply. The one exception to this is the common weed, sweet clover, or melliot." It is this sweet clover or melliot to which I particularly refer. You say the bacteria on this plant appear to be practically the same as those which work on alfalfa roots, hence the application per acre of a load of soil where sweet clover has been growing is as good a means of inoculating a field of alfalfa as soil from an old alfalfa field. Of course, on land that is too poor to grow alfalfa, or almost anything else, something more is required than simple inoculation of the soil. It is just here, I think, where sweet clover is going to come to the rescue. I may be treading (to some) on dangerous ground, but I would recommend sowing sweet clover on all such land, and then, by plowing it under, you have a start for alfalfa, or anything else, for that matter. You call it "a weed," Mr. Editor, and some go as far as to call it "a noxious weed," but right here let me say there exists a great difference of opinions. All seem agreed that it is good for honey, and that it will grow on any old place. Beekeepers have been recommended to scatter the seed broadcast by the roadside and by-ways, and it would not only grow, but it was there to stay, under existing conditions. Some say that it is excellent for feed, and others that stock will not eat it. I think the difference of opinion as to its value as a feed is explained in this way: It must not be allowed to grow old and woody before being cut, and that stock that may not like it at first soon learn to, and thrive on it. Even though some of the bad things said about sweet clover be true, I think it can be turned to good account, as they are doing with the rabbits in Australia. If melliot will do what other clovers will do when plowed under for other crops, and will do for alfalfa what other clovers will not do, then there is hope for those who have the many discouragements that come when living on a poor farm.

The following is from a newspaper clipping furnished Gleavings in Bee Culture, showing what it has done for King Island, near Australia: "Many years ago, it appears a Dutch ship was wrecked off the island coast, and some of the sailors' mattresses were stuffed with melliot containing a fair amount of seed, which, falling on the sandy beaches, threw up a few tufts, and in the course of years gradually spread, until it now covers nearly the whole of the coastal sandy areas. The fertilizing power of this is simply wonderful. It has transformed King Island from an island of useless sand dunes into one of the best grazing districts of the Commonwealth. This wonderful legume, sown on white beach sand, has, in the course of five years, changed the character of it, until, at the end of that time, it has become, in some places, almost black, and its value as soil has increased 100 per cent. Every year it is improving the value of the land, and gives increasing quantities of feed. Now, the export trade of King Island consists of fat cattle, dairy produce, horses, etc." It goes on to say, "The King Island Co-operative Butter Factory turns out butter of the highest standard, which is exported to England, and is among those brands that realize the highest price," and that "there are paddocks of lucerne or alfalfa growing that would not have been there if it had not been that the melliot had improved the ground sufficiently to allow it to do well. It not only gives you a large quantity of good feed, but is each year improving the

quality of the soil, until it is sufficiently rich to allow it to grow something better." The fact that melliot will enrich the soil, as well as supplying the necessary bacteria for the successful growing of alfalfa, makes it doubly valuable. The pages of "The Farmer's Advocate" for any issue could be filled with favorable comments on sweet clover or melliot. I trust I may be allowed room for one more extract. A clipping from the Rural New Yorker says: "This plant, in the north and west is usually regarded as a weed. In the south the white-flowered variety is regarded with much favor as a forage plant, and also for grazing. It is largely grown in certain sections of this State and Alabama, in the limestone regions, and when the plant is mowed at the proper stage, before there is too much wood developed in it, the quality of the hay is considered second to none of the clover family, alfalfa not excepted," and goes on to say, "It will take root and grow luxuriantly on bare lime spots, and, if left to itself, will completely hide these unsightly bald places, and corn and other field crops can be grown profitably on the land." Mr. C. B. Wing, a writer of authority on alfalfa, writes in the Ohio Farmer: "In buying Western alfalfa seed, one is pretty certain to get a small proportion of sweet clover along with it." It had not occurred to him to mention the presence of sweet clover in the alfalfa seed, but as he now recalls it, he cannot remember an alfalfa field established on Woodland Farm, within recent years, where sweet clover did not appear in greater or less amounts the first year. Some of it will even show the second year, but after that it is seen no more. Sweet clover is a biennial, and cannot endure mowing off. If not allowed to mature seed, it is soon extinct. And he goes on to say, "It is hardly right to classify sweet clover with weeds, as it is a splendid soil-enricher, one of the most energetic nitrogen-gatherers known, and it carries the same nitrifying bacteria that alfalfa does, and it is thus a direct benefit to a young alfalfa field, since it pioneers the way and makes the alfalfa that succeeds it thrive all the better."

There are two varieties, the white and the yellow. I am not quite clear as to which is the best. One writer states that, on a heap of heavy clay taken from a well, it grew and thrived. One of the unfortunate things about farm life is that many who exist—I won't say live—on poor farms do not take "The Farmer's Advocate," and, as a consequence, miss some things they ought to see and know; and my conviction is that too many fail to realize the possibilities from growing alfalfa, and likewise its forerunner, melliot or sweet clover.

For your encouragement, Mr. Editor, I would say that, in conversation with a commercial traveller for a seed house, he told me that he never had such a demand for alfalfa as this season. The leaven is working. It would be well for those who contemplate sowing this year to procure the seed as soon as possible.

Huron Co., Ont.

G. A. DEADMAN.

#### HANDY WAY OF APPLYING THE FORMALIN TREATMENT.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We have but recently subscribed to your practical farm journal, and we only realize now what good things we have missed in the past.

I am interested particularly in the agricultural columns, and more especially when matters of soil cultivation, growing and curing of clovers, and cereal-growing, are discussed.

From time to time, especially in the early spring, the various treatments of cereals for smut are described. Generally a solution of formalin sprinkled or immersed, is advocated. This system, at best, while sure, is, to say the least, slow and laborious, and a small quantity only could be so treated. I purpose to give a mode of treatment which I have practiced in the past five years. My oat crop at that time did not yield as it should, and one of the chief causes was that five out of every hundred heads were smut heads, and the remainder generally contaminated. The various systems of treatments I had read of would not do for me, as I had little help, and some 200 bushels to treat. I had an old, strong, square churn hung on its corners, with a handle at both corners, which two boys could turn (a barrel one or square box would do as well). Its capacity was about six bushels, but into it I put about three bushels (as that portion emptied and refilled a bag) of well-cleaned grain, and with it one quart of water and formalin, the solution being so that a half pound of formalin would treat about 100 bushels, at a cost of about 40 cents; then, revolving the churn about 60 times, as a rule, so as to mix and soak thoroughly, emptied the contents on the floor, and bagged and re-peated.

By having the cleaned grain bagged beforehand, and working smartly, one could treat from 20 to 30 bushels an hour. I did easily 150 bushels in about seven hours.

The solution could be strengthened safely, both as to quantity and quality, as some of the treated



grain was bagged almost in a slush, and yet dried in about 48 hours in the bags, and was not at all the worse for its soak.

Well, five years ago we were pestered with smut; two years after nine-tenths had disappeared, and to-day we have perhaps 12 heads of smut on 100 acres of sown grain. When once clean of smut, a treatment every two or three years would, I think, be quite sufficient to keep pure seed, though I believe the treatment is otherwise beneficial than for smut alone.

I hope this article is not too lengthy, and that it will help or give a new idea to some farmer.

Dufferin Co., Ont.

[Note.—This is quite a wrinkle, though we doubt whether it is any faster than, if as fast as the familiar plan of spreading out on the floor and sprinkling, then shovelling over and piling. The solution of formalin used was a very weak one. The sprinkling treatment recommended by Dr. Fletcher calls for about one pound of formalin to 27 bushels of oats or 32 of wheat. However, there is no doubt that where thoroughly distributed over the whole surface of the kernel, a weaker solution will destroy most of the smut spores. We should prefer to allow the grain to lie on the floor, spread out thinly, and occasionally shovelled over till dry before rebagging. While our correspondent apparently found no trouble from mustering or otherwise, we should prefer to be on the safe side.]

SOME PHASES OF THE TRADE IN SEEDS.

It is gratifying to those interested in the fight against noxious weeds to know that each year the sources of seed supplies offered in the trade are becoming purer. Every year more farmers are making a critical analysis of the seeds they buy for weed-seed impurities, but it is to be regretted that some of them have been so disappointed in what they found in recleaned seed they have been content either to buy a cheap grade of seed, or buy, when possible, seed of their neighbors. This disappointment, I believe, has been the result of unintentional, and, perhaps, in some cases, of wilful misrepresentation on the part of seed dealers. For instance, few farmers understand the grade names of red clover usually used by seedsmen, as "Lion," "Tiger," "Wolf."

The dealer, owing to competition sometimes, or greed, perhaps, in other cases, may say that "Tiger" and "Wolf" are his best, and charge "Lion" prices.

Some seed firms have this year adopted the grades of No. 1, No. 2, etc., to which the words "fancy," "choice," etc., are added. This is calculated to help a lot, because a farmer may know that No. 1 seed, wherever he finds it, is quite free—not absolutely—of the twenty-three noxious weed seeds mentioned in the Seed Control Act, that 99 per cent. of such seed will produce useful plants, and that 90 per cent. will grow. Knowing that fact, he could tell pretty well when No. 2 or No. 3 seed were raised to No. 1 grade, which wouldn't be the case if the usual grade names were used. This would help do away with a lot of unfair competition among the dealers, as well.

Owing to the high price of small seeds this year, there is possibly more trafficking among the farmers than usual. Where this is done, the purchaser should make a close examination of the seed he buys for purity, and the seller should remember that he is liable under law if he sells low-grade seeds with the noxious weed seeds of catchfly, Canada thistle, false flax, ox-eye daisy, ribgrass or buckhorn, curled dock and chickory in it in a greater proportion than five to one thousand (5 to 1,000).

There seems to be a tardiness, too, on the part of dealers to label their seeds where labelling is necessary. For instance, when any of the cereal grains are offered for sale for seeding purposes, if there be more than one per pound of noxious weed seeds mentioned in Sec. 6 of the Act, fourteen in number, and including wild mustard, wild oats, ragweed, purple cockle, cow cockle, and ergot, it is necessary that all packages containing such seeds have labels plainly marked with (a) the name and address of the seller, (b) kind of seed, (c) common name of weed seed or seeds present.

In small seeds, the labelling is necessary when mustard, ragweed, etc., is in greater proportion than 1 to 1,500 seeds of the sample. This year there is more or less alfalfa and red clover offered for sale which should have a label on it.

It is satisfactory to know, however, that there is a growing tendency on the part of all concerned in handling seeds to handle the best and cleanest seeds they can get for seeding purposes. This is a most hopeful sign.

T. G. RAYNOR.

BRUCE COUNTY SEEDING METHODS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to your request re spring seeding operations, varieties of seed, etc., would say that the following varieties are most commonly used in this section:

Oats.—Banner, Abundance and New Zealand.

Barley.—Mandscheuri.

Peas.—Multipliers, and other small varieties.

Two bushels per acre is the average amount sown of each of these varieties.

Spring wheat is not grown in this neighborhood.

In roots, Yellow Intermediate mangels, and Hartley's Bronze-top, Magnum Bonum and Yellow Aberdeen turnips, are grown.

New Yorkers, Empire State and White Elephant are the varieties of potatoes used.

Sugar beets are not grown here.

Corn for Ensilage.—Leaming, Compton's Early and Bailey. Siloes are on the increase, and a larger area of corn for silage will be grown this year than in previous years.

The common red clover is principally sown, at about eight pounds to the acre, together with four pounds of timothy, for both hay and pasture. Alfalfa is not sown to any extent, but a number are going to give it a trial this year by sowing a small area. It is generally sown with a light sowing of barley, but best results are obtained when sown alone on well-drained land in which there is a good percentage of clay.

Corn is mostly grown for green fodder, but very few practice feeding in this way to any extent.

The most approved practice of preparing the land for the green crops is to plow it five or six inches deep in the fall, and then either plow shallow in the spring or cultivate with a spring-tooth cultivator. The latter practice, as a rule, is preferred, and gives the best results. A good plan is to harrow the land in the spring, as soon as it is dry enough, then cultivate, with narrow teeth on cultivator, four or five inches deep, then cross-cultivate, using the broad teeth, harrow, drill in the grain, and harrow again. If the field should be lumpy, roll before sowing, especially if seeding to clover.

The majority of farmers here are using three-horse teams, and in some cases four horses are used. Very much depends on the treatment we give our fields during the spring seeding.

So far, everything has been favorable for a good year's crop. The land has been covered with a good covering of snow, which has up to

peas, the first seeding took place when the land was warm enough and dry enough to work to good advantage. One week was allowed between each two seedings, unless unfavorable weather compelled a change of a day or two in the date of seeding. The grain was sown on each of six dates in each year, the average of the first date being April 18th, and of the last date May 23rd. In yield of both grain and straw per acre, the highest results were obtained from the first date of seeding with the spring wheat and the barley, and from the second date of seeding with the oats and the peas. It was observed that, as the date of seeding was delayed, the percentage of rust in the resulting crop was gradually increased, with only one slight exception. The results indicate the importance of sowing spring wheat, barley, oats and peas in the order here given, starting with the spring wheat, and finishing with the peas. An exceedingly important lesson may be learned from the results of this experiment, which show that, for every day's delay in the seeding after the first week had passed in which the seeding took place, there was an average decrease of 56 pounds of oats, 53 pounds of barley, 29 pounds of spring wheat, and 23 pounds of peas, per acre.

In each of the past five years emmer and spelt have been sown on eight different dates in the spring of the year, by making the first sowing in each season as early as the land was suitable for cultivation. One-week intervals were allowed between successive dates of seeding. The second seeding, and also, as it happened, the fourth seeding, of emmer produced a higher yield of grain per acre than was obtained from the first seeding. In the case of spelt, however, there was very marked decrease in the yield of grain as a result of later seeding. The results of all the experiments in sowing spring grain at different dates, point to the fact that emmer may be sown later in the spring than any of the other cereals. Incidentally, the table of averages shows that emmer greatly outyielded spelt. In no instance did the spelt show a superior record to the emmer, not even in the case of the first seeding.

THE DAIRY.

FARM DAIRYING IN EASTERN NEW YORK.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Dairying is one of the money-making industries that should be found on almost every farm. A farmer who tries to do without cows is throwing

away time, to a great extent, because he needs milk for pigs and calves, and manure for his land, and the manure is one of the profits in dairying. It takes time to make a success of dairying, and he who would do so should begin with pure-bred cows, two or three at least. He should also use a pure-bred bull and build up his herd from these by saving the heifer calves from the best cows. Grade cows would do, but it would take longer to get the herd up to as good a level, for it requires as much feed to supply an inferior cow as a good one.

The process should commence with calving, and be judiciously followed up. The idea that young animals may be grown cheaply on the

poorer qualities of feed is a mistake entirely. As heifers are expected to begin giving milk now at two years old, instead of three years, as was once the case, it follows that they must be kept thrifty and steadily growing from the first. During the first and second winters they should have the best of hay and a small amount of grain feed, especially the first winter. This should be of a kind that will assist in the growth of bone and muscle. Ground oats, or oats and bran will be good for this purpose. They should have warm, comfortable quarters, and always be kept clean and well cared for. In this way they will grow right along, and, if rightly handled, become quiet and docile, and make good and profitable additions to the dairy herd at the proper time. Whenever the cows come fresh, feed them so as to keep them doing their best. Do not think you can let them shrink in their milk for a week or a month, and then have them make up for lost time, for they will not do it. Always remember that skimping the cow's feed means loss. If we have the right cow, the more she can be induced safely to eat, the larger her profits, provided we wisely select the feeds. It is well to take a careful in-



50-per-cent. Better Than the Old Way—But Why Not Four Horses?



ventory of the feeds on hand, and then keep no more cows than can be well fed on these feeds, and such as may be purchased and turned into profit. There are exceptional cases where high prices are realized in a special market, but I am now speaking of the man who must go into the average market.

We should make silage the basis of our ration, as it is a cheap, palatable and convenient feed. Many successful dairymen testify that silage, properly fed, makes the cheapest milk of any feed they ever tried, and this certainly has been my experience. In one hundred days we can grow enough feed to the acre to furnish a considerable part of the feed for three cows during the next 150 to 200 days. I find that a good eater, and that generally means a good producer, will get away with about 40 to 50 pounds of silage, and 12 to 15 pounds of fine cured clover hay daily.

I live in Eastern New York, where wheat was for many years the main money crop. For the past ten or twelve years, however, wheat has not produced well, for some reason, hardly paying expense of growing it; at least, in my neighborhood. Land that formerly produced 25 to 30 bushels per acre, now produces only 10 to 15 bushels. So I decided to try something else, and began to raise corn, oats and clover.

I had always kept grade cattle, but concluded to try better ones, that would cost no more to raise, but when raised would bring more money. After carefully considering the various dairy breeds, I chose Holsteins, and purchased a bull and four pure-bred cows in the fall of 1890. The next fall I bought two more cows with calves at foot, also a six-months-old heifer. The four cows first purchased dropped two heifer calves and two bull calves. My neighbors called me crazy for paying such prices as I did, and declared I never could sell the calves in our section for enough to justify such prices. But I sold the first two bull calves before they were weaned at very satisfactory prices, and I now have a nice herd that promises to be very profitable.

I think I can improve the herd, improve my land, and the cattle in my neighborhood, and make some money. Many people have told me they would like to have pure-bred stock if it did not cost so much to begin with. I always tell them that they can't have the best without paying the best prices. If we buy cheap, we must sell cheap. Good stock will always bring good prices.

J. P. FLETCHER.

Fulton Co., N. Y.

#### EASTERN DAIRY SCHOOL. FINAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Long Course at the Eastern Dairy School, at Kingston, Ont., closed on Wednesday, March 25th. The class was a very satisfactory one, and perhaps the most uniform in the history of the school. The subjects covered by the examinations were, Dairy Science, Cheesemaking, Cream Separators and Buttermaking, Milk-testing, Bacteriology, Chemistry, Miscellaneous (boilers, engines, etc.).

The total marks obtainable were 1,100. The following is a list of the successful candidates, arranged in order of general proficiency:

Class I. (75 per cent. and over).—E. H. Farrel, 968; A. L. Andress, 931; Geo. C. Smith, 913; F. Brown, 890; J. A. Ferguson, 878.

Class II. (60 per cent., and under 75 per cent.).—H. W. Winter, 793; J. A. Wylie, 788; H. Holmes, 769; John Humphries and Geo. Williams (equal), 768; A. McDonald, 748; I. Publow, 721; G. L. Dundas, 713; R. Casselman, 708; E. Pearsell, 701; R. J. McGinnis, 697; R. W. Farmer, 691.

Class III. (40 per cent., and under 60 per cent.).—R. D. Byers, 656; J. B. Chandler, 644.  
J. W. MITCHELL, Supt.

### POULTRY.

#### BRONZE TURKEYS—I.

By W. J. Bell, Simcoe Co., Ont.

##### WEEDING AND BREEDING.

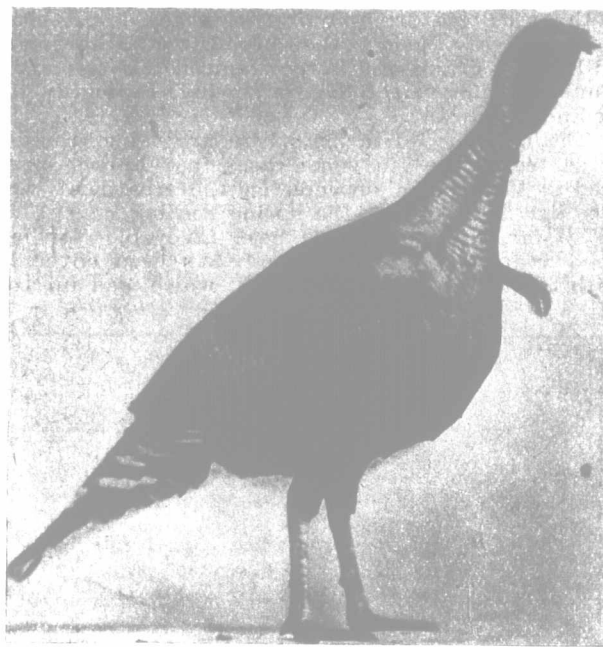
After twenty years of experience in turkey-raising, I can safely say it is the most profitable department of the farm. I have kept nothing but pure-breds during that time, and I believe the opportunities for the man who raises pure-breds greater than those of the man breeding for commercial purposes only. He not only comes out ahead financially, but derives more pleasure from his business, and benefits his country. Bronze turkeys are the largest, handsomest and most popular of all varieties of turkeys. In fact, there are twice as many Bronze raised as all others combined. With the majority of Bronze-turkey breeders, weight is made almost the sole consideration. While it is the most important point, yet great attention should be given to shape and color in order to retain the type. Poultry is not officially registered, like other live stock, and in its stead we have to depend on the "disqualifications" as given in the "Standard

of Perfection" to show those which are not "eligible to register," so to speak.

Judging from the Bronze turkeys I have seen at numerous shows, there are a great number of breeders of this variety who do not know what these disqualifications are. In the large shows, about the only disqualification you will find is a solid black feather in wing primary (the part of the wing not visible when folded). Absence of white or gray bars for more than one-half the length of one of these feathers disqualifies, and so does a solid black or brown feather in the wing secondary (part of the wing visible when folded). Further, either of those parts of the wing being clipped, throws the specimen out. In the smaller shows, birds are often met with under the weights which disqualify, as well as those which are thrown out for being clear black, brown or gray on back, tail or tail coverts. Weights which disqualify are, adult cocks which weigh less than 30 pounds, yearling cocks less than 25 pounds, hens less than 14 pounds, cockerels less than 18 pounds, and pullets less than 10 pounds. Pure-white feathers in any part of the plumage, wry tail or crooked back are other disqualifications, but are very, very seldom encountered.

Disqualified birds should never be used as breeders under any consideration, if improvement of the variety is desired. While we do not get any perfect birds, there is a sufficient stock of Bronze turkeys in the country to supply all with breeders free from these disqualifications. Now, I will enumerate a few defects which all should endeavor to eliminate from their flocks by weeding out of their breeding stock.

An important defect, entirely overlooked by Canadian breeders, so far as I know them, is a white barring—similar to wing barring—at root of main tail-feathers, generally hidden by the tail coverts, and another is a pure white edge, about one-half inch in depth, running all along the bot-



A Model Shape.

Bronze tom that won special for best shape at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Dec., 1907.

tom edge of each feather in wing secondary. Birds having either of these defects showing plainly should be discarded as breeders. Then, as to the bronze color itself, have the breast, neck and fore part of the back a light, rich, brilliant bronze, similar to burnished gold in the male, more sober color in the females. The color of legs in adult males should be light pink or flesh color; in females and young stock, dark pink. Now, as to shape, which I think is very important, would say, try to get rid of all short, deep-bodied ones. Bronze turkeys should be long in body and handsomely rounded, with breast carried well up. The latter point is not demanded by the Standard, but it makes a more showy bird, and, what is better, such a bird will not show so prominent a breast bone when dressed for market. The halftone presented herewith gives a good idea of this shape, and the bird from which the photo was taken won the special for best-shaped male, any age, at the last Winter Fair, Guelph. Along with this shape, get the breeders as heavy-boned as possible, more particularly the male. It is possible to get hens so large in frame and bone that, with an odd exception, they will prove almost useless as breeders, but I have never had a male so large as to detract from his usefulness for breeding.

Some attribute the injury to the backs of the females in spring to the weight of the male, but my experience has been that a light male will cause this as often as a heavy one, it being entirely due to their manner of mating. Much can be done to avoid it by rounding off the nails, and also the spurs, if an adult male is in use.

In moderate flesh, hens weighing about 18 pounds, and pullets about 16 pounds, during the

breeding season, will give best results, and use as large a tom as you can get with them. Pullets and yearling hens will generally lay earlier in the season, and more eggs, than older hens. I have used breeders of all ages, up to four years, and have never noticed any difference worth mentioning as to the strength of the poults or their quality when matured.

Avoid using late-hatched birds of the previous season, or those which are stunted from any cause. The first start towards rearing healthy poults is to have vigorous, healthy breeding stock in moderate condition. One male will suffice for ten or twelve females, but do not figure on raising more than one bird per acre, as Bronze turkeys require a good large range. Anticipate the hens' laying period by having nests prepared early around the buildings, thereby avoiding the trouble and loss of their stealing a nest away in the woods or distant fence-corners. The eggs should be gathered daily, and a decoy egg left in the nest to induce her to return. Store eggs in bran in a cool room, and turn two or three times per week. Let hen sit on the nest two days before giving her the eggs, to make sure she is through laying and intends to stay with the job. I greatly prefer the turkey for hatching and rearing, and find the one early brood more profitable than "breaking up" the hen and having a late second clutch. Nests should be rather flat and roomy, to prevent the hen breaking the eggs when coming off or returning to the nest. It should never be constructed so that the hen will have to jump down upon the eggs when returning. Put in fresh nesting material—short straw and chaff—and give nest a thorough dusting with insect powder. Seventeen eggs should be the limit for one hen to cover, and fifteen poults are as many as she can hover properly. The sitting hen will require to be dusted with insect powder upon the 25th day. Upon no consideration should this be neglected, and I would advise that fresh powder be purchased for this purpose each season.

#### TARDY INCUBATION.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am one of the many that look forward to the weekly arrival of your paper. I think that it is an excellent paper, and very valuable to a young farmer just starting—a paper that even the most experienced can learn from. I look upon it as an old chum, and value it next to my pipe. I would like to know if any of your readers can give me the reason why a setting of hen eggs did not hatch out in three weeks. I set the hen on thirteen eggs, away from the others, in a box nest two feet from the floor in a cosy-corner of the pigpen. After she had been sitting three weeks and a day, one chicken made its appearance, and on the day following another, and so on, until she had six in as many days. On breaking the remaining eggs, I found three more chicks, each one not quite so forward in advancement.

2. I would also like to know, through your valuable paper, the best way to distinguish the male goose from the female? Wishing your paper its continued success.

E. S.

Ans.—1. It is presumed the eggs were put under the hen this season. If so, it renders an explanation of the incident comparatively easy. Doubtless the body of the hen gave insufficient heat to bring the chicks to maturity in the usual period. This insufficiency of heat might have been caused from inability on the part of the hen to furnish the requisite 102, 102½ or 103 degrees of "incubating fever"; but most likely the eggs were placed where it was cold for the greater part of the time. But, whether from lack of the necessary "fire" on the part of the hen, or from cold surroundings, I think it safe to say "insufficiency of heat" was the cause of the slow development of the chicks. We have had the same experience at times, but less pronounced, when using an incubator which did not give the necessary steady temperature. Then, again, it is quite possible the eggs were of different ages. Stale eggs do not hatch out, as the fresh eggs usually do, on the night of 20th day, or early on the morning of 21st day. Anyway, the incident is as unusual as it is interesting, and we have to thank your correspondent for relating it.

2. It is not easy to detect the difference between male and female. The male, in the majority of cases, is larger than the female. The head of the goose is smaller, the neck thinner and body deeper than that of the male. The call of the gander is loud, long and shrill; that of the goose much softer. A plan frequently followed is to separate a flock by driving part on each side of a fence or building, when you should be able to distinguish the ganders by their calls. At the breeding season, the gander is usually vicious, and will bravely defend the goose if she is sitting.

A. G. GILBERT.



**FEEDING EARLY-HATCHED PULLETS.**

It has been held by some that, while early-hatched pullets make the best winter layers, extra-early ones may not be so profitable, unless fed in a special way through the summer; that, if fed stimulating food, they are likely to lay a few small eggs, then molt prematurely, with great injury to their egg production; and that, therefore, they should be retarded during the summer, so that they may enter on the winter season in full vitality.

With the object of testing the truth of this statement, a series of experiments were conducted at Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station, and the results have just been issued in a bulletin, No. 249.

Four methods of feeding were resorted to. In the first pen, the pullets received a grain mixture morning and night in the litter, and wet mash at noon. In pen No. 2, the grain mixture was given morning and night in the litter, and dry mash was given in a hopper, open at all times. In pen No. 3, where the pullets were "retarded," (no stimulating mash being given), grain was fed morning, noon and night in litter, and beef scrap once a day in a trough. In pen No. 4 (also "retarded"), the grain mixture and beef scrap were fed in a hopper, open at all times. Grit, oyster-shell and water were kept before all the pullets constantly, and mangels and green bone at intervals. All of the pullets were also allowed, alternately, a grass run, from the time the experiment started—July 28th to Nov. 20th—then closed in pens, with wire-netting openings (cloth in cold weather) until March 20th. The experiment lasted for 364 days. The grain mixtures were composed of cracked corn, wheat and oats, from July 28th, 1906, to January 18th, 1907, and of the same, with the addition of buckwheat, from January 19th to February 16th, 1907. The mash mixture was made of corn meal, wheat middlings, beef scrap, wheat bran, alfalfa meal.

The results per hen for the 364 days were as follows: Pen 1, average, 121.4 eggs; pen 2, 129.3 eggs; pen 3, 110.7 eggs; pen 4, 107.5 eggs.

Observations re moulting, etc., weight of eggs, fertility of eggs, etc., were also made, and results were summarized as follows, with the caution, however, that they should in no case be regarded as final until verified by repeated experiments with vastly more fowls:

Forced pullets made a better profit than "retarded" pullets. They ate less food per hen, at less cost per hen, than "retarded" pullets; produced more eggs, of a larger size, and at less cost per dozen; gave better hatching results; made a greater percentage of gain in weight; had less mortality, and showed the first mature molt. The most prolific pullets, it was found, did not always lay the earliest.

Hopper-fed dry mash gave better results in gain of weight, production of eggs, gain in weight of eggs, hatching power of eggs, days lost in moulting, mortality, health and profit per hen, than wet mash. Wet-mash and grain-fed pullets consumed slightly less food, at less cost, and produced eggs at slightly less cost per dozen than dry-mash and grain-fed pullets. Hopper-fed pullets ate more than hand-fed pullets. Pullets having whole grain, ate more grit and shell than those having a proportion of ground grain. Earliest producers did not give as many eggs in early winter. Early layers gained as rapidly in weight as those beginning later to lay. Prolificacy seemed to make but slight difference in weight of hen and of egg.

**APIARY.**

**PROTECTING BEES IN SPRING.**

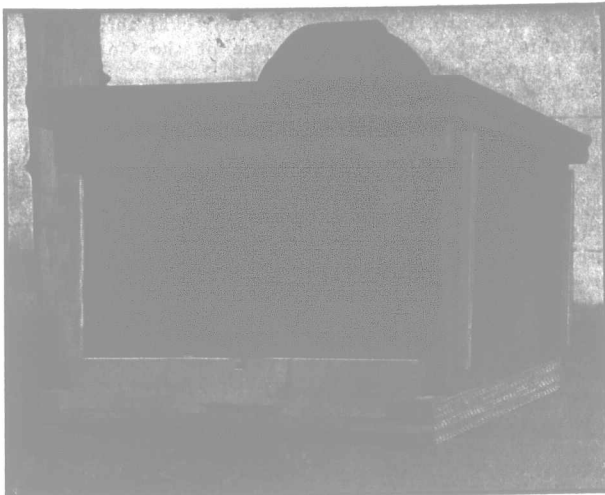
When the bees are set from the cellar, the queens commence to deposit eggs in the cells. After the lapse of about three days, they hatch into tiny "grubs," or larvæ. Then they are fed by nurse bees for six days, when they (the cells containing them) are sealed. In twenty-one days from the time the eggs are laid, fully-developed bees emerge. This continues the entire season of activity. Now, of course, old bees die off, too, and, if this occurs faster than young ones emerge to take their places, such a colony will in due time become extinct. This state of affairs may be due to one or more of several reasons. But perhaps the most common cause is cold, unfavorable weather.

For eggs to hatch, and the resulting larvæ to develop into mature bees, the bees must maintain the temperature within the cluster at from ninety-two to ninety-eight degrees F.

After perusing the foregoing prelude, the reader will be better able to understand the why and wherefore of giving bees more protection than is generally accorded them. If hives have cracks and holes in them, through which the heat generated by the bees within can escape, if they are exposed to cold, piercing winds, how can the bees keep the temperature at the right point over a large comb area? They cannot well do it, with

the result that, when the nectar flow from white clover commences, there are too few bees per hive for a large surplus to be stored.

In the first place, if it can be done, the apiary should be located where it will be sheltered from cold, piercing winds. Farm buildings, a row of evergreens, or a piece of woods, or a high board on the side from which the coldest winds come, will break its force. When apiary is much sheltered in this way, protection for individual hives is perhaps not of much advantage, but such ideal conditions do not often exist. For this reason, each hive, or pair of hives, if they are placed this way, as is the case in the writer's apiary, should have old doors, wide pieces of board and the like leaned against them on the windward side.



Hive Wrapped in Building Paper.

As is known, warm air rises. Now, a wooden cover, when the propolis connections have been broken, will leave cracks through which heat can escape. To overcome this, I use oilcloth under the covers. On top of this is put a piece of building paper. I also have used pieces of old carpets, blankets, or the like. The reason I now use pieces of building paper is because I could not get enough of the former.

The coated (enamelled) side of the oilcloth must be used towards the bees. If the other side is towards the bees, or no oilcloth is used, the bees will gnaw and pull it to pieces. For several years building paper has also been used for protecting outside of hives. The dark color of the paper absorbs the sun's rays readily, and thus the bees are better enabled to maintain the proper temperature over a large comb surface. The paper also is good protection from the penetrating winds that are so frequent during early spring. Some wrap the top of hive, too, with paper. I don't like this, as every time a hive is to be opened, the entire wrapping must be removed. When I use this form of protection, I have oilcloth and a piece of building paper under each cover, as with any other way.

Pieces of paper as wide as the hives are deep,



Entrance Contractors in Place.

and several inches longer than the four sides of a hive's body measure, must be cut. Now wrap one piece around a hive and fasten on each corner, and where the two ends meet and overlap, with strips of wood, as shown in the accompanying illustration. Slim nails should be used, so they can be easily pulled out when the paper covers are removed. As the pounding that is necessary for driving in the nails disturbs the bees somewhat, it is better to do the work when it is warm enough so that the bees are on the wing.

This form of protection can be left on till about the first of June, or until the weather has become "settled." The paper, if not left outdoors, can be used for a number of seasons.

As hives are made nowadays, there is a three-eighths-inch entrance the width of the body. This is too large for early spring. The wind can blow in too easily, and thus lower the temperature.

For an average-sized colony, an entrance three-eighths by three or four inches will be right. For weak colonies, the opening need be only so large that the bees can pass.

For reducing the size of entrance temporarily, I use a contractor. Its mode of construction will be understood from the following description and the accompanying photograph: Take a piece of board one inch thick, from one and a half to two inches high, and of a length to go between the bars of the bottom-board, on which the hive rests. This is then notched out so the top and bottom of it will give a three-inch and a seven-inch entrance, respectively. One side of it is also notched so the opening will be about three-eighths inch high and one-half inch long. This small opening is, as has already been said, to be used for weak colonies. The seven-inch size should be used later on, when the colonies have become stronger, say about the time of fruit bloom. The "contractors" will not check and warp so, and last longer, too, if they are painted. If they are put on the same day hives are set from the cellar, as is proper, the beekeeper must remove them to rake out the dead bees on the bottom-boards the first warm day that comes.

Strong colonies, and with large entrances, the bees will carry out their dead sisters, without it being necessary to aid them. But, with a contracted entrance, it must be difficult for them to do it. I conclude this because the dead bees will often be found piled in heaps behind the contractors in about two weeks after the hives have been set from the cellar, providing, of course, they have not been scraped out before.

Wisconsin. F. A. STROHSCHNEIN.

**GARDEN & ORCHARD.**

**THE FARMER'S TRUCK GARDEN.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

One of the comforts of the farm is a good truck garden, and the wonder is that more pains are not taken to have this valuable adjunct to the farm in the highest state of efficiency. A little timely precaution taken just now will mean a deal for the delights of the table in those hot days next summer when the appetites of even the most robust require a little coaxing. We are now dealing with the patch of ground near the house, to which the busy housewife can go with the least loss of time, rather than with the field where the vegetables are grown for the main crop.

To begin with, this bit of land should be naturally rich in humus, with good natural drainage. Further, it should be so situated that it may be readily plowed and wrought by horsepower. It should be about three times as large

as is really necessary for growing the vegetables, thus allowing for a regular rotation with clover. By practicing a rotation with clover, the land will be kept free of a number of pests, besides being kept in better tilth. Then there is the rotation: Manure liberally in the fall; plow in the spring and sow grain, seeding with clover. In the fall of the third year plow the clover under. In the spring of the following year, disk and cultivate thoroughly, and you have the soil in good heart and fine tilth.

A plan should be made of the garden, and the seeds procured and tested, and a list made out for planting. For the early potatoes, we have found it wise to use only the seed that is well grown and well formed, and planted at least 13 inches apart. Only vigorously-sprouting

seed should be used. Nothing is gained by being over-early. Beans, beets, radishes and lettuce, etc., should be planted in succession, and space should be provided to allow for this. Tomato and pepper plants should be procured from none but reliable growers.

The temptation to crowd the garden must be resisted. Crowding means a shading of the land, a lack of air, difficulty in cultivation, and generally results in disappointment.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

J. K.



## PRUNING AND SPRAYING.

By Linus Woolverton.

Fruit-growers are beginning to associate these words more closely than formerly. Spraying is costly, and must cover every inch of wood to be effective. As usually observed, the farmer's orchard has double the wood needed for a crop of fine fruit; the trees are full of superfluous limbs and branches which cross each other and shade the fruit buds, and render them unproductive. The result is a large proportion of small, imperfect fruits, unfit for sale, and double the expense in the work of spraying, if, indeed, spraying is undertaken at all by the man who is neglectful of pruning.

Astonishing ignorance prevails regarding the methods of pruning, notwithstanding all that has been written and published on the subject by the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association, and by such authorities as Craig, Bailey, Macoun, Hutt, and others. Usually, the tree butcher simply cuts out whole sections of an apple tree with his saw, and imagines the tree is pruned, when the remaining portions of the tree are as dense as ever. Usually, the huge lower limbs of the big trees are sawed off, leaving great cuts to rot into the heart and make hollow trunks; and causing the bearing portions to grow up and up, out of reach of ladder or spray.

The intelligent orchardist will begin his pruning these days by shortening down the whole top of his trees that are beyond the reach of a convenient ladder, or the spray from his spraying apparatus. Then he will simply thin out all superfluous limbs, such as cross each other or have no room to grow, or will cause too dense a shade over fruit buds beneath them. He will not cut off those twigs that clothe the great interior branches and make all parts of the tree productive, but simply remove a portion, even encouraging an occasional vigorous sucker, if there is a space open for it to fill.

In these days of up-to-date fruit culture, our trees must approach the dwarf forms, either by nature or art. The peach should be cut back at planting to within a foot of the ground to form its head; the pear, the cherry, and the apple, although higher in trunk, must yet be kept from their skyward tendency. Climbing high trees half a dozen times each, every summer, is a very expensive and inconvenient job, and the less of it, the better, if we mean to control fungi and insects, produce No. 1 fruit, and command the top prices.

Now, here is seasonable work for March and April, to thoroughly prune all trees, shrubs and vines before the spring spraying. The latter need not be hurried; any time before the buds push out will do, and experience points to the best results when the lime-sulphur spray is applied shortly before the spring growth begins. This spray is becoming increasingly popular, not only as a winter or spring spray for scale insects, but also for many other purposes. Consequently, where it is used, the early spray with the Bordeaux is not considered necessary.

Where, however, the sulphur spray is not used, it is, of course, in order to use the Bordeaux before the leaf-buds open, and again before the blossoms open, as recommended in Dr. Fletcher's excellent spray calendar, directions for the mixing of which need not be repeated in this article. The late, esteemed Prof. Pantou used to speak of the formula as 4-4-40, meaning, of course, 4 pounds copper sulphate, 4 pounds lime, and 40 gallons water, saying this title made it easily remembered. To poison this mixture, for the destruction of leaf-eating insects, add 4 ounces of Paris green. Directions for mixing need not be repeated in this article.

One great obstacle to spraying is its effect on the hands of the operator. Ordinary gloves are soon ruined, and rubber ones are clumsy, so that usually no precaution is observed. Smearing the face and hands with vaseline, and using a pair of oil-soaked leather gloves, is the best advice we can offer. Old harness should be hunted out that is not required for other uses, and thoroughly oiled.

## TO PRESERVE WOOD-LOTS.

A paper of much interest at the recent forestry convention in Montreal was that given by Mr. E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, who described a method devised by his father, Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere, for preserving the timber on portions of lots sold by him from his estate. A clause in the deed of sale designated a certain portion of the lot which it was provided should never be cultivated, but should be preserved as a permanent wood-lot for the use of the purchaser and those coming after him. A penalty of \$100 was provided for each infraction of the provision. The lots were so arranged as to be contiguous to one another. Throughout the thirty years during which the plan had been in operation, it had been entirely successful. Not only did purchasers keep their own wood-lots intact, but they also watched to see that their neighbors did likewise to theirs.

## THE FARM BULLETIN.

## ARE SHEEP MORE VALUABLE THAN HUMAN LIVES?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am proud of "The Farmer's Advocate," and glad to see that it is helping to look after the greatest grievance that farmers have; that is, the automobile. Twenty-five years ago, a great many of the roads in this part of the country were not fit for an auto, nor hardly fit for a Red River cart to run on.

Now, is it just or right that the farmer who has cut brush, stumped, ditched, put in culverts and graded and now gravelled quite a few miles, should be run off the road in some lane or fence corner, if he has a colt or nervous horse, by an automobile, probably from London, Toronto, Detroit or Chicago? If there is any justice in that, I would like some of the Government men to explain it.

My suggestion is that Mr. Devit's bill is all right, and the automobilist may consider himself lucky to be allowed on the highways three days in the week. Just reverse the thing. If the automobile men had built up the roads for themselves, as the farmer has done, and then let the farmer come out with such grievance to the automobile as the farmer has to-day, what would they think? They would think that if the farmer got three days in the week, it would be plenty. They would sooner give him three years some place else.

I noticed in your last issue Scotchy says that horses and people will get used to the automobile, and that if you handle your horse right in meeting an auto, death and destruction won't be likely to follow. But there were 1,500 people killed in the U. S. last year, besides the hundreds that were injured, and rigs smashed, and horses ruined. Is it right that people have to be killed at that rate just because some men are rich enough to own an automobile?

"Scotchy" seems to think more of sheep than he does of human lives. SUBSCRIBER.  
Lambton Co., Ont.



Tree Butchery.

Not a twig left within 12 feet of the ground. A boy's job at pruning. (Photo by staff artist of "The Farmer's Advocate.")

## AUTOMOBILES AND FARMERS.

The automobilists held the stage last week in this part of the controversy as to the use of country roads. They hold that they have as good a right to the use of these roads as the farmer. They say that the automobile has "come to stay," and that those who put obstacles in its way are on a par with those who opposed the railways because these would kill cattle. Laws regulating automobiles are described as relics of the dark ages, and one speaker at the automobile banquet said that the farmer was out of touch with the progress of science.

These claims will not bear examination. The automobilist has not as good a right to the country roads as the farmer. The roads were built, mainly, by farmers, for the use of farmers and those who do business with farmers. They are part of the equipment of the great agricultural industry of Ontario, the most important in the Province. It is not unreasonable to claim that in the regulation of these roads the comfort, safety and convenience of farmers should be the first consideration. The industry by which a million people are supported, and upon which the prosperity of the country depends, should surely be regarded as of more importance than the pleasure and luxury of the few.

A luxury the automobile undoubtedly is. At least it is the pleasure-seekers who make all the trouble, who are most eager to obtain the use of long stretches of road, and who, in their search for new pleasurable sensations are continually exceeding the speed limit. The country doctor who uses an automobile will never be guilty of any of the freaks which have aroused the anger of farmers, and he will not object to reasonable regulations.

The comparison of the automobile with the steam railway will not stand a moment's examination. The

railway was, from the first, a part of the equipment of commerce and industry, a servant of the whole community, not a luxury for the few. It runs upon its own right-of-way, built specially for travelling long distances at a high rate of speed. The automobilist seeks to use the roads built by farmers for farmers, and to use them as a luxury, not to serve the agricultural industry or any other. The country road is not intended or adapted for travelling long distances at a high rate of speed. It is built for local use, by local funds, and there is no injustice in keeping it for that purpose, and in subordinating the pleasure of the few to the necessity of the many.—[The Weekly Sun.

## A FEW HOURS OF SAFETY AT LEAST.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Your valuable paper comes to this house every week, with its talks on various subjects to the farmer, and of late there has appeared considerable comment on the automobile, a very good and pleasant means of travelling, and a machine that is all right when under good management by men who consider the safety and welfare of those whom they meet on the public highway.

There are a great many horses that have never seen an automobile. I have noticed how carefully those motors are driven in cities and towns, and how very differently they are driven by some men when out in the country, where they meet those unaccustomed horses.

What would you think of an automobile driver who, when meeting a horse and seeing there was danger of the horse running away, rushed on with his auto car, and he, with his party, cheered as they saw the buggy upset, still driving on out of sight as fast as the machine would take them, with no regard whatever for the lives of those who were in the buggy?

The lady in the buggy was hurt, and the buggy broken. Is it, then, any wonder the farmers cry out against this wild machine upon our highways?

Another instance is known of one of those drivers who, after being well fed and spirited to a high degree, left the city for his own town at very high speed, and finally ran into a tree, smashing his machine. Now, if it had been a span of horses instead of the tree, what would have been the consequence?

I ask, is it safe to have such machines at large every hour of the day? Those men take pleasure out of their ride, and there is pleasure in them; but I don't like to see the pleasure all on one side. A little space of quiet highway, free from the dread of the automobile, for the old people and ladies to drive, ought to be considered.

We find it unsafe for ladies to drive out alone, as they may meet an automobile driven by some of those sports who laugh at another's danger. That kind of men are those who are making it hard for all the rest who would be careful.

I am fully aware that there are laws to govern, but when such things happen away out in the country, it sometimes costs considerable time and money and trouble to find out who the parties were, and it is not always easy to see what the number on the automobile is.

In considering those dangers, I think the auto ought to be restricted to certain hours of the day, say from two or three o'clock in the afternoon, or certain days of the week. This would give the ladies and older people a chance to drive out in safety.

Wellington Co., Ont.

R. J. LYTLE.

## WINTER THE SEASON OF SAFETY.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been a subscriber for "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and enjoy the paper very much. I have been much interested in the complaints against the automobile, and fully sympathize with the sentiments of the writers. We have been able to enjoy the winter because we know we would not meet a black or green or some other hideous-colored, ill-smelling monster at every other corner or curve; but now that summer is coming, what is to be done? Shall we leave our faithful horses at home, and tramp it, or take down the fences and go across lots? We farmers make the roads, and are justly proud of a great many of them. Now, who is to have the use of them? The people have put up with this plague long enough. Many of the drivers of the automobiles seem to have no regard for life or property; if they had, perhaps we farmers would be more lenient with them; but now we say, "Away with them!" It is especially dangerous on Sunday, as that is the automobilists' pleasure day, and the people have enough Sabbath evils to fight without that. Hoping this will start war on the automobiles in Dereham, I will look for more ratepayers to be up and doing in this township.

Oxford Co., Ont.

A DEREHAMITE.

[Note.—Discussion is all right, but the most important thing to do just now is to drop a card to the representative in the Provincial Legislature, expressing your views, and urging him to stand up for the rights of the people in this matter. A widespread post-card campaign will do wonders.—Editor.]

The State of New York has purchased 3,500 acres of the Adirondacks, to be preserved as a State park. It is coming to be recognized that private enterprise is not to be depended on to maintain an adequate forest area, and Federal, Provincial and municipal enterprise must take hold of the question of reforestation as has been done with such splendid success in Germany.



### RURAL DISTRICTS SHOULD BE THE FIRST CARE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have read with much interest your editorial comments, also the letters on "The Farm vs. the City," and while it is a hackneyed subject for debating societies, yet at present it seems to be one of exceeding importance in this country. The urban population is increasing at the expense of the rural, and that in any country is cause for profound alarm.

"A sturdy yeomanry, a nation's pride,  
When once destroyed can never be supplied."

The history of nations is but a repetition of the fact that as the cities grew the physical, mental and moral stamina of the people decreased. A most striking example of this was the fall of the Roman Empire, which, though mistress of the then known world, was overrun and practically wiped out of existence by a sturdy yeomanry, reared on the plain fare and fresh air of a primitive civilization. Coming to our own times, we have only to compare the immigrants from the large cities of Britain with those from the country to see the pernicious effects of bad air, poor food, late hours, liquor, tobacco, etc., in the stunted development and indolent habits of the latter. Though a young country, our own cities are beginning to produce like specimens in their population. What then is the cause of this evil tendency to drift from the country to the city? Largely, perhaps, because man is a social being, and he likes also to follow the line of least resistance, which, unfortunately, is made more slippery by the policy of the Government, which gives bounties and favors to enterprises located in the cities and towns, which enables them to outbid the farmer in the labor market, and also attracts capital from the country. Of course, we must have factories, but it does seem a pity that articles could not still be as cheaply produced in country places as the large cities—by division of capital instead of combination; but if this cannot be, let the Government see to it that the employees in the large factories, stores and offices are provided with pure air and wholesome surroundings, as far as may be, and that the baneful attractions of the city be reduced to a minimum. But best of all, in the writer's estimation, let the Government cease its benefactions to the cities and do more to build up the country districts. In that way, and that only, can a due proportion of the population be retained in the country and the attractions of the city offset. Of course the Government (Provincial especially) for the past decade has been doing considerable in an indirect way to help farmers to help themselves, but if our country is to be saved from the degradation which has overtaken nations in the past, and is even now grasping Britain and other nations of Europe, it will be necessary to do much more to make farm life more congenial. As stated by a Farmer's Son and also A Nurse some years ago in "The Farmer's Advocate," the conditions of Ontario farm life are not much overdrawn. The Ontario farmer is as industrious, conscientious and self-reliant a person as can be found anywhere, but from over-competition and lack of capital he is bound to come short in the race. To obtain any more than a bare living he has to pursue long hours of labor—from daylight to dark in working season—much of which is of a dirty and degrading kind. He has to endure cold, wet and depressing weather in fall, winter and spring, without even the luxury of a bath. In fact, after having spent nearly all my life among farmers, I know of only three bath tubs in the country. One of these is used occasionally in summer, never in winter; the other served only as an ornament; while the third maintained a more useful (?) purpose, by harboring a thrifty, motherly biddy, while she produced a profitable flock of chickens! Owing to the clearing off of the forests, the winters in the country are becoming unbearable. The bad weather keeps the farmer and his family confined to ill-ventilated houses or stable, causing disease; artificially preserved food also does its part. Owing to bad roads it is a task to get any distance from home. One cannot do any kind of satisfactory business by mail, and telephone connection is only possible to a few who can afford it. But to crown all, the profits from winter work are usually very meagre. Winter eggs equal about the best, but after everything is counted in dairying, hog-raising and stall feeding, there is little left but a manure pile. If stall feeding were practiced, and the valuable but deteriorated feed which is stuffed into stock in winter in ill-ventilated stables, were given to them fresh in open air in summer, and only enough stored to winter them over, and, perhaps, produce enough eggs, butter, etc., for family use, would profits be any less at end of the year? Wouldn't it be a good exchange if urban industries worked full time in winter, so some members of farmers' families could get work in city for a while in winter, and have their slack off in summer, so his city cousins could help him in return? If this plan is not feasible, then I maintain that the Government should patronize the farmer, if need be, at the expense of his wealth. The latter should not complain, as the source of his wealth ultimately is the soil, and it is a recognized function of Government to protect the interests of the country as a whole, which, as I have endeavored to show, are in grave danger of being overlooked, and leaving us hewers of wood and drawers of water to some other nation.

J. H. BURNS.  
Perth Co., Ont.

### MR. STEPHEN'S HUNTINGDON NOTES.

There's a roaring up the river,  
The water rises high,  
The bridges shake and quiver  
As mammoth blocks go by;  
And giant trees are breaking,  
There are noises all about,  
You'd think the earth was shaking  
When the ice goes out.

O'er woodland, field and fences  
The foaming waters boil;  
Earth has no vain pretenses  
When ice-blocks plow the soil;  
And from the schoolhouse fleeting  
The children gaily shout,  
To everyone they're meeting,  
"See the ice goes out!"

On bank and stream and river,  
Among the forest trees,  
That, bending, shake and quiver  
Before the icy breeze.  
So long we have been wishing  
For spring—and without doubt  
It makes a way for fishing  
When the ice goes out.

—Annie L. Jack.

Even as I write the truth of the above verses are being realized, for "the ice is going out." Just about four days later than last year.

The winter is past and gone, genial spring has come again; our winter has thrown off its mantle of white, soon to be clothed with one of green.

The past winter will be noted for some heavy snowfalls, and exceptional low drops in temperature, but, on the whole, it was a fine sample of a Canadian winter.

Much lumbering and hauling has been done, and farmers are well prepared for spring. Not for many years has the spring been as welcome, and our stockmen are hoping for early grass, as 'tis expected that many will be short of fodder for stock. We have seen a larger quantity of hay and straw brought into our district than ever before. Previous to this season we have been exporters rather than importers of that commodity.

Much of this hay was of superior quality, and sold for \$16 and \$17 per ton taken from the car. The second grade sold for \$14 and \$15 per ton. Unfortunately, some of it was of inferior quality, and contained almost enough sow thistle and other noxious weeds to seed the whole district. It would have been good policy for our farmers to have clubbed together and bought it outright, to make a bonfire on the eve of the celebration of the tri-centenary of the founding of Quebec. Most of this hay was brought from the eastern part of our Province, and that portion of "Old Quebec" still maintains its reputation for hay production.

Owing to the scarcity of fodder last fall many dairymen reduced their herds, weeding out the old and inferior stock with the prospect of replenishing again as spring approached. This has had a tendency to cause good cows to "soar" in price at auction sales held lately. Ordinary cows are selling at from \$40 to \$50, and extra good ones at from \$50 to \$65. Good grade young stock is also selling at high prices.

The outlook is favorable for the dairy industry, as the market is opening high for butter, and with the prospect of high prices for cheese, as there appears to be light stocks in the hands of British warehouses.

With the present high prices for butter it is expected our combined factories will commence making butter and continue for some time, and many cheese factory patrons will haul their milk to these factories. We trust there will not be a large output of fodder cheese put on the market, and that it will not be sent out too green, as has been done in former years, to the detriment of our cheese trade.

The most of our creameries have opened up for the season, this being the first season for some years that they were all closed a part of the winter. This was owing to the increased demand for milk from the City of Montreal and the condensary here, each market paying better prices than could be realized at the creameries. Those who sent milk to Montreal realized \$1.90, and those who sent to the condensary \$1.50 per cwt. Even at these apparently high prices the producer reaped only a small profit, owing to the high prices of feeds. The condensary management have signified their intention of paying \$1.10 per cwt. from May 1st until October 1st. At these prices they expect each patron to install an areator in his dairy, so that he may put in a high-grade quality of milk, and that patrons will supply fifty per cent. of the amount of milk in winter that they do in summer.

### MILK AND CREAM PRICES FOR CITY TRADE.

As arranged at the largely-attended semi-annual meeting of the Milk-shippers' Association, held in Montreal on March 25th, the price of milk will remain the same as last year, viz.: from May 1st until October 1st, 15 cents per gallon delivered in the city, with cans returned washed. Cream prices were set at 3 cents per cent. butter-fat; that is, cream testing 25 per cent. butter-fat would be 75 cents per gallon, also delivered in the city, and for the same period as milk. The health authorities of Montreal city have been at work for some time on a draft of rules and by-laws to regulate the production, transportation and delivery of milk and cream consumed in the city. At the request of the officers of the Milk-shippers' Association, the health

committee allowed the association committee a conference, when they asked that a number of the regulations be modified, which request we expect to be granted. The representatives from the association aimed to impress that a few simple rules that could be successfully carried out would improve the milk supply better than a lot of drastic, unworkable rules that could not be enforced.

"Sugaring" is now in full swing, and farmers are busy securing this important crop. So far it has been favorable to large runs of sap of good quality. Much syrup has already been offered, and is readily taken up at \$1 per gallon, including tins. Owing to the increasing demand for maple products, more trees have been tapped, and we expect the returns will be larger than usual, provided we have favorable weather. The success or failure of the maple crop depends largely on frosty nights, followed by warm sunny days. These are the times when the boys and girls spend from morn till night in the woods, boiling the sap, making "maple toffee," "sugaring off" with their friends, and enjoying life to the full.  
W. F. S.  
Huntingdon Co., Que.

### UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

Addressing the Grand Jury last week in the trial of John David Teare for the murder of Wm. Currie, Chief Justice Meredith used these words, which very well reflect the sober judgment of the thinking element of the Canadian people:

"The immigration question at present is a matter of the greatest importance to the people of this country. There seems to be a unanimity of opinion that the people such as are being dumped into this country are of a different character, and will not blend well with the people of this country. The doors should be closed against the introduction of degenerates. Recently a prominent physician pointed out to me that over sixty per cent. of these immigrants are afflicted with dementia-precox, which means that their mentality is exceedingly low and of the degenerate type. They are the most incurable class, and likely to live a number of years at the expense of the country. I hope the Grand Jurors will speak out at every opportunity, and that the Dominion and Provincial Governments will redouble their efforts to keep out this class. Under the present law, the Government has an arrangement with the steamship companies whereby undesirable immigrants can be deported at the expense of the country, but this method has its obstacles, and some better means must be devised if we are to prevent the influx of such classes into this country."

The first step to be taken is to cut off the commissions to immigration solicitors. The tide of population is turned Canadaward, and, henceforth, our gravest concern will be not how to secure immigrants, but how to exclude undesirables. Steamship and other bonused agencies are liable to attract a large proportion of the frothy, shiftless, ne'er-do-well element. Our day for bonusing immigration is past. Quality, not quantity, should be the watchword henceforward.

### COMMITTEE TO DEAL WITH AUTOMOBILE TRAFFIC.

After hearing large deputations both for and against new legislation regulating automobile traffic, the Municipal Committee of the Ontario Legislature last week delegated to a special sub-committee of nine members the responsibility of dealing with the question. This committee is composed as follows: Hon. Nelson Monteith, South Perth; Chas. R. McKeown, Duferin; D. Sutherland, South Oxford; Geo. Pattinson, South Waterloo; W. K. McNaught, North Toronto; C. M. Bowman, North Bruce; Thos. H. Preston, South Brant; D. J. McDougall, Ottawa, and F. G. Macdiarmid, West Elgin. It is to be hoped that no opportunity may be lost to impress upon them the opinion and feeling of an enlightened rural public. Some radical legislation is called for to curb the present flagrant abuse of our highways by reckless drivers, and means should be found to insure the safety of our rural highways for at least a portion of the time.

### FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

May 4th to 9th.—Canadian National Horse Show, Toronto.  
May 6th to 9th.—Montreal Horse Show.  
May 6th and 7th.—Glasgow National Stallion Show.  
June 18th to 20th.—Galt Horse Show, Galt, Ont.  
June 18th to 27th.—International Horse Show, Olympia, London, England.  
June 30th to July 4th.—Royal Agricultural Society's Show, at Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
June 29th to July 9th.—Dominion Exhibition, Calgary, Alta.  
July 11th to 17th.—Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.  
July 21st to 24th.—Highland Society's Show, at Aberdeen.

### WOVEN-WIRE HOOPS FOR SILO.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having heard of woven fence wire being used for hoops on a silo, I would like information on the subject. What kind of wire is used? How are the ends fastened, and how would the doors be arranged in such a silo? If any of the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" have had experience in the line, would they recommend such hoops?  
O. E. P.  
Huron Co., Ont.



## FIELD-CROP COMPETITION REGULATIONS.

In 1907 the Honorable Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, by a special appropriation, made provision for the carrying on of a competition in standing field crops, for ten agricultural societies. These competitions were so successful that an increased appropriation for this year has been provided for a similar purpose. The competitions will be limited to one hundred societies, and should more than this number apply for the grant, the two societies first applying in any county will be selected. The competition is to be carried on by the co-operation of the Agricultural Societies Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture and the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

The main objects are:

(1) To stimulate a greater interest in the growing of first-class seed grain.

(2) To encourage the practice of growing seed for next year's crop in a field by itself, using only the best obtainable seed, sowing it on the cleanest and best prepared land, allowing it to ripen, and threshing and storing it separately.

(3) To obtain pure seed, i.e., free from other varieties, the presence of which can best be detected when the crop is growing.

(4) To encourage the use of seed from heavy yielding strains.

(5) To promote the sowing of seed from clean, vigorous crops of uniform stand, with bright stiff straw.

(6) To encourage careful and intelligent farming and the production of seed free from weeds.

The hearty co-operation of all concerned is urged to further this most important agricultural work, which is calculated to add materially to the wealth and productivity of the farms of the Province.

Below are rules, regulations and entry form for use of societies:

1. Nature of Competition.—Competitions shall be limited to one crop, to be selected by the society, which should be the one of most importance to the farmers of the district. Entries for competition must consist of a field of not less than five acres, and where beans and potatoes are entered, the minimum plot not less than one acre. Selection must be made from the following crops, viz.: Spring, fall or goose wheat; oats, barley, corn, peas, alsike clover, red clover, potatoes, beans, or any other staple crop produced for seed in Ontario.

2. Competitors.—Competition shall be limited to members of Agricultural Societies, and the fields entered must not be more than fifteen miles from its headquarters. Competitors shall be allowed to make entry in only one society, and but one entry can be made by each competitor.

3. Society's Entries.—Societies desiring to enter this competition must notify the Superintendent not later than the FIRST DAY OF MAY, and must make not less than ten entries nor more than twenty-five.

4. Individual Entries.—All individual entries must be forwarded by the Secretaries of Societies to J. Lockie Wilson, Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, before the FIRST OF JUNE, 1908.

5. Societies may, if thought advisable, charge competitors an entry fee of not more than one dollar.

Prizes.—The Ontario Department of Agriculture will contribute \$30.00 to each society, on condition that prizes to the amount of \$50 be offered, these prizes to be not less than \$15, \$12, \$10, \$8, and \$5.

The Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture will provide expert judges for these competitions free of cost to the societies.

## TO START COW-TESTING ASSOCIATIONS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There is renewed interest in the operation of the cow-testing associations this year, and an evident determination on the part of hundreds of farmers to make sure of what each cow is doing in the way of milk production. This is the initial step in building up a good herd, for unless each cow attains a reasonable standard of production she should not be retained. There is no other method of knowing this except by weighing and testing systematically. The cow-testing associations are intended to facilitate such work. In over fifty districts arrangements have already been made with the local maker at the cheese factory or creamery to do the testing once a month, so that there is no cost to the patrons beyond a trifling sum for sample bottles and scales.

It is not too late during this month to get started. Two or three good men in any locality could get together, arrange with the maker to do the testing, and order the necessary scales and bottles. Write to the Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner, Ottawa, for milk-record sheets, which are supplied free.

CHAS. F. WHITLEY,

In charge of Dairy Records.

## CANADIAN RED POLLED ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Red Polled Cattle Association was held at Brandon, Man., during the progress of the Winter Fair. The standard of the American Red Polled Cattle Club was adopted as the standard for the Canadian Club. The following were elected as officers for 1908: President, H. V. Clendenning, Harding, Man.; Vice-President, W. J. McComb, Beresford, Man.; Directors—H. E. Waby, Enderby, B. C.; J. T. Maynard, Chilliwack, B. C.; Geo. Swales,

Holmfeld, Man.; W. H. Elford, Carman, Man.; Secretary, A. W. Bell, Winnipeg, Man.; Auditor, Geo. Batho, Winnipeg, Man. The Executive Committee consists of the President, Vice-President, and Mr. H. E. Waby.

## IMPURITIES IN AMERICAN SEEDS.

Of 1,217 samples of red clover seed secured in the open market for purposes of analysis by the United States Department of Agriculture, 405, or one-third, contained seed of dodder, and 424 contained traces of yellow trefoil seed.

Of 399 samples of alfalfa seed secured, 191, or about one-half, contained seed of dodder, 135 contained a trace of yellow trefoil, 120 contained a trace of sweet clover seed, and 16 contained a trace of burr-clover seed. Of the above impurities, the only noxious one is the dodder, but it is very serious indeed.

Of 64 samples of meadow fescue seed, 20 contained chaff in amounts varying from a mere trace up to over nineteen per cent., 4 contained seed of rye grass, 6 were misbranded, 4 of them being Canada blue grass, 1 orchard grass, and the other a mixture of orchard grass and fescue.

Of 55 samples of Brown's inermis seed, 15 contained chaff, 28 contained from 2 to 3 per cent. of the wheat grasses, several contained seed of meadow fescue, and one contained more than 24 per cent. of meadow fescue and rye grass.

Of 429 samples of Kentucky blue grass all but 8 contained Canada blue grass. In most of these samples, the trace of Canada blue grass found was immature seed, showing that it was harvested with the Kentucky blue grass seed. In 110 samples, Canada blue grass seed was found in quantities exceeding 5 per cent., 32 of these being Canada blue grass seed misbranded Kentucky blue grass.

While thanks to the Seed Control Act, 1905, the Canadian seed trade is on a better basis than that across the border, it is well for us to be acquainted with the commonest impurities in American seed, particularly in the case of alfalfa. Dodder, in especial, is a pestiferous weed, and cannot be guarded against too vigilantly.

## PLAN TO FIGHT WEEDS BEFORE SEEDING.

Every farmer should be planning his campaign against weeds long before he can get on the land. If there is one field very bad with any form of noxious weed life, the bare fallow may be the best way to deal with it. Such persistent growing weeds as field bindweed, or wild morning glory, perennial sow thistle, quack, twitch or scutch grass may need this plan, as they continue to grow from the underground rootstalks even when the cultivation of the hoe crop is laid by. The great objection to this plan is that the land lies idle for a year. There are some compensating features about it, however, in that the land gets a rest and recuperates in available fertility. Nitrogen may be retained in the fallow without great loss by sowing late in the season a cover crop of some kind to plow down. The bare fallow may be modified by sowing a buckwheat crop or rape crop in July, which helps to smother out the weeds, greatly weakened by the previous summer-fallowing method. Much may be done to prevent the spread of weed life by looking after the seed supplies very carefully. All seed grain should be thoroughly fanned and screened, and where possible it could be improved by hand picking. The seeds to be bought should be very carefully examined for weed-seed impurities, for one of the chief agents in cleaning up the farm is a pure seed supply. All the farm implements should be carefully examined, so that they may be put into good shape for preparing the seed-bed. Very much good may be done by harrowing the land as early in the spring as it will carry the horses. It helps to dry the soil, and at the same time it starts a lot of weed seeds growing. It is a good way to fool the wild oats and get many of them out of the way before seeding. On all grain fields not seeded down with grasses and clovers, it is a very good practice to harrow the grain when two or three inches high with a light harrow, where the soil is weedy. Many weeds may be put out of business in that way.

Much may be done in the campaign against weeds, where hoe crops are to be cultivated, by doing as much as possible before the planting is done. If the ground is fall-plowed, as is best, on heavy soils especially, then early harrowing will start a great many weeds. Frequent working up to the time the seeds are planted or sown will do away with countless numbers of the weeds when they are young and tender. The drier and hotter the time is when the harrowing is done, the more effectual will be the job. The extra work pays in the increased amount of plant food made available.

These methods, followed up with a vigorous campaign immediately the crops are harvested, will keep the farm clean and will help to clean up the dirty one.

This year, owing to the blocking of the highways with snow, many roads were opened through farmers' fields. A close watch should be kept for weeds along their course. Stable manure, where stock were fed on imported grains, hay or straw, should be applied on meadows as a top dressing, or on hoe-crop ground, where the little plants may be killed after the seeds have germinated, and where at least most of such seeds may be brought to the point of germination. By this method less loss will be sustained in handling the stable manure than would obtain if it were allowed to heat to kill the weed seeds.

It would be a good plan if farmers would consult

the new Weed Bulletin, issued by the Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and which may be found in the libraries of rural schools, in all public libraries, and in the hands of many of the dealers in seeds. With it they may find out some of the recent arrivals from the West, and head them off before they become a thorn in the flesh.

T. G. RAYNOR.

## WON AND LOST.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Appropos of the missiles that have been flying through your columns after the dust-beclouded automobile, perhaps the following clipping would be interesting to some of "The Farmer's Advocate" readers:

"Oh, she was the belle of her toney set, a winsome and ravishing young brunette, with a pair of eyes that could read your thoughts and tie your affections all into knots. There wasn't a fellow on Big Bug Street but had laid his heart at her shapely feet, and she kept them guessing, those hearts a-thump, which way the kitten would some day jump. But one there was, he a scheming chap, and he set for his game an enticing trap in the shape of an auto, a rig sans horse that skimmed o'er the ground by electric force, and his rivals were wallowing in dismay when they saw the couple one balmy day spin forth like a streak for a country ride, on her face a picture of new-born pride, and his rivals muttered in worst of moods: 'Our name is Dennis. He's got the goods!'

"And on o'er country roads they went,

In high-grade rapture spinning,  
Both in a dream of sweet content,  
Spasmodically grinning.

"They talked of this and they talked of that, she through her bonnet and he through his hat; he whispered lies of the genus white, she swallowing them in her new delight. Upon the lever her hand he placed to guide the auto, and round her waist his arm like a noiseless serpent crawled, and closer to him her form he hauled. He breathed in her ears the usual words that lovers toss to the dickey-birds, and she responded in tones so sweet each sugared sentence seemed good to eat. He'd won the prize, and his soul was filled with joy till the foam o'er the edges spilled, and she was happy to think she'd caught a handsome fellow who owned an aut., and the jaybirds chattered and rustic cows bawled hoarse hooraws to their fresh-sealed vows.

"And on they sped of their sense bereft,

So tightly did cupid bind 'em,  
That ere they knew it, the town was left  
Some seventeen miles behind 'em.

"Then the clouds came up, and the rain came down, and sprinkled its tears on her new spring gown, then changed from drizzle to falling flood, and the road was a channel of slush and mud, and the auto stopped in rebellious mood—like a balky mule in the roadway stood. And there they sat in the worst of storms with no umbrella to shield their forms, and they got as soaked on their auto perch as a new convert in the Baptist Church, and their love was chilled by the rainy slush till it grew impassive as cold fried mush. 'Twas full two miles to a railway town, and with scowling features he helped her down, and off they trudged through the muddy lane in the pitiless pour of the blawsted rain, her eyes all chafed with the tears she shed; his lips calcined with the things he said, and they learned at the station with souls aghast that the last train in for the day had passed.

"And his rivals chattered with merry lip,

And approached her with new endeavor,  
For the language used on that soggy trip,  
Queered him with her forever."

J. M.

## ALFALFA IN CANADA, FRANCE, AUSTRIA, AND MEXICO.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Referring to an article in "The Farmer's Advocate" of Feb. 6th, entitled "A Tip to the Professors," I observe the writer states he could mention scores of farmers who are fully alive to the advantages of growing alfalfa, and he names one who has had excellent success.

I am deeply interested in this subject, more particularly as I have been told that alfalfa has never been a success in Canada, although I have given no credence to this assertion, which many articles in your journal go to disprove. I should like to be in a position to contradict it.

I am perfectly conversant with alfalfa in France, in Austria, and also in Mexico, where, in the latter country, it is sown in drills, and enormous crops are obtained through irrigation.

I hope to make alfalfa one of the leading features on the C. P. R. dairy farm at the Caledonia Springs Hotel. To that end, three acres were put in last spring as a trial crop. The seed was treated with culture obtained from the Agricultural College at Guelph. It was sown with a nurse crop of barley on heavy clay soil, which had been tile-drained the previous autumn. The land received a good top-dressing of lime. The alfalfa had a very satisfactory appearance last autumn, and we are hoping to find it has wintered well.

S. d'ETCHEQOYEN.



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MARKETS.

TORONTO.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at the City and Junction markets last week were moderate, 176 carloads, composed of 3,240 cattle, 1,306 hogs, 487 sheep, 290 calves, and 187 horses.

At Toronto Junction on Monday, April 6th, receipts of cattle numbered 1,187 head; quality best of the season; trade brisk; prices higher. Exporters, \$5 to \$5.75; export bulls, \$4 to \$4.50; Easter butchers' cattle, as follows: Picked, \$5.75 to \$6; loads of good, \$5.25 to \$5.50; medium, \$4.75 to \$5; common, \$4 to \$5; cows, \$3.50 to \$4.25; milk cows, \$37 to \$58; calves, \$4 to \$7 per cwt. Sheep, \$5 to \$5.50; yearling lambs, \$7 to \$8 per cwt.; spring lambs, \$5 to \$10 each. Hogs, \$6.25 per cwt., fed and watered; f. o. b. cars to drovers, \$6.15.

Exporters.—Export steers sold last week at \$5 to \$5.50, with one load, 1,260 lbs. each, fed by D. Murphy & Sons, Mount Forest, at \$5.60, bought by Joshua Ingham, for butcher purposes. Bulls sold at \$4 to \$4.75 per cwt.

Butchers.—Prime picked lots sold at \$5.15 to \$5.30, and individual animals sold up to \$5.60; loads of good to choice selected steers and heifers, 1,150 lbs. each, \$4.80 to \$5.20, and, in one or two instances, \$5.25 was paid; medium, \$4.50 to \$4.75; common, \$4 to \$4.40; cows, \$3.50 to \$4.50; canners, \$2 to \$2.50.

Milkers and Springers.—Receipts light, with prices ranging all the way from \$27 to \$55, but only two or three passed the \$50 mark.

Veal Calves.—Good to choice veal calves sold at \$6 to \$7 per cwt., and a few new-milk-fed, brought \$7.50; common to medium calves, \$4 to \$5.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts light; market strong, with prices higher. Sheep sold at \$4.75 to \$5.25 per cwt. for ewes; rams, \$3.75 to \$4.50; choice yearling lambs, \$7 to \$8 per cwt.; common, rough, and ram lambs, \$5.50 to \$6 per cwt.

Spring lambs sold at \$5 to \$10 each, with an odd lamb of extra quality and weighing from 40 to 50 lbs., when dressed, sold at \$14 to \$16 each.

Hogs.—Receipts last week were light. Prices were steadily gaining all week, packers, toward the close, paying \$6 per cwt. for selects, fed and watered at the market, and \$5.75 to \$5.85 to drovers, f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—The horse market lately has been a little slower. At the Junction on Monday, March 30th, Manager Herbert Smith offered about 100 horses, which brought fair prices, as the quality, generally speaking, was somewhat better than usual. As usual, there were many buyers, amongst which farmers predominated, although there were many dealers from outside places all over Ontario, as well as the Northwest. Messrs. Conn, of Ottawa; Trotter & Trotter, of Brandon, were among the leading buyers. Drafters sold from \$160 to \$207; good workers for farm purposes, \$140 to \$180; expressers, \$145 to \$190; second-hand, serviceably sound horses sold from \$20 to \$90 each.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—White winter, No. 2, 89c. to 90c.; No. 2 red, sellers, at 91c.; No. 2, mixed, sellers, 89c.; buyers, 88c.; Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, \$1.20; No. 2 Northern, \$1.17; feed wheat, 67c.; No. 2 feed, 62c.

Rye.—No. 2, buyers, 85c. Barley.—No. 2, 60c., with market dull. Peas.—No. 2, 87c. to 88c., outside points.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, 67c. Oats.—No. 2 white, buyers, 47c. Corn.—No. 3 American, 72c.

Bran.—\$25.50, car lots, on track, at Toronto. Shorts.—\$26.50, car lots, on track at Toronto.

Oil-cake meal.—\$1.70 to \$1.75 per cwt. Flour.—Ontario, 90 per cent., patent, \$3.50 bid, for export; Manitoba patent, special brands, \$6; second patents, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.30.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market steady, with prices unchanged. Creamery rolls, 82c. to 83c.; separator, dairy, 30c. to 31c.; store lots, 26c. to 27c.

Eggs.—New-laid, 16c. to 17c. Cheese.—Market firm; prices unchanged at 13c. to 14c. for large; twins, 14c.

Honey.—Market steady. Strained, in large tins, 11c. to 12c.; small tins, of 5 to 10 lbs., 12c. to 13c.; combs, \$2.75 to \$3 per doz.

Potatoes.—Market was again easier. Car lots of New Brunswick Delawares, 90c.; car lots of Ontarios, on track at Toronto, 80c. to 85c. per bag.

Poultry.—Receipts small. Turkeys, 18c. to 23c.; geese, 12c. to 13c.; ducks, 13c. to 14c.; chickens, 14c. to 15c.; old fowl, 11c. to 13c.; all dressed quotations.

Beans.—Market steady. Primes, \$1.70 to \$1.75; hand-picked, \$1.80 to \$1.85.

Hay.—Baled hay, in car lots, on track at Toronto, market easier at \$15 per ton.

Straw.—Market easy. Baled, in car lots, on track at Toronto, \$9 to \$9.50.

TORONTO FRUIT MARKET.

On account of bad roads, deliveries from farmers have been light; but notwithstanding this fact, there is a plentiful supply of apples on the market. It now looks that prices would be lower, as wholesale dealers, who have large stocks in storage, are beginning to be afraid that they will not be able to sell them at any price. Wholesale commission dealers report the following quotations: Spies, \$2.50 to \$4, with few sales at latter price; Baldwins, \$1.50 to \$2.50; cabbage, \$20 per ton, or \$1.50 per bbl.; onions, \$1.25 to \$1.40 per bag.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

The Wm. Rennie Company quote the following as their selling prices for seeds: Red clover, No. 1, per bushel, \$14.40; No. 2 red, per bushel, \$14.10; alsike clover, No. 1, per bushel, \$12.30; No. 2, clover, No. 1, per bushel, alfalfa, per bushel, alsike, \$11.10; alfalfa, per bushel, \$13.80; timothy, No. 1, per cwt., \$7.75; timothy, No. 2, per cwt., \$7.25.

HIDES AND SKINS.

The E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front St., East, Toronto, were paying the following prices: Inspected hides, No. 1 cows and steers, 5c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows and steers, 4c.; country hides, 3c. to 4c.; calf skins, 9c. to 10c.; kips, 7c. to 8c.; horse hair, per lb., 25c.; tallow, per lb., 4c. to 5c.; lamb skins, 70c. to 90c. each.

MONTREAL.

Live Stock.—The local cattle market showed considerable strength last week, and, in some cases, prices were higher, quality of stock considered. This was due partly to the advance in the Chicago market, and, also, to the light supply of choice stock throughout the country. Added to this was a somewhat larger attendance of buyers, and an increased demand. Best cattle sold at 5c. to 5c. per lb., fine being 5c. to 5c.; good, 4c. to 5c.; medium, 4c. to 4c.; common, 3c. to 3c. per lb., inferior stock being lower. The supply of spring lambs showed a gradual increase, but supplies were still very light. Prices at \$5 to \$8 each. Yearlings were also scarce, and demand good. Choice lots were sold at 7c. to 7c., and good at 6c. to 6c. per lb. Sheep were scarce, and, owing to the fact that supplies were insufficient, prices were 5c. per lb. Some good calves were offered last week, but for the most part, as is usual at this time of year, the receipts were very poor. Prices were 7c. to 8c., dressed, and, owing to the recent rigid inspection, butchers will only buy subject to inspection. Prices of hogs have had an upward tendency. Selects sold at 6c. per lb., off cars.

Horses.—For the first time for many weeks, some of the large stables were cleared of stock last week. This, however, was of little importance, as more horses were on the way in a few hours later. The clearing out of the stables was not due to any very active demand. Carters are not yet buying at all freely, but they have been taking a few horses, and dealers look for an improvement in this respect. They are taking good, large animals. Heavy-draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light-draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275 each; good blocks, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$200 to \$225; express, \$150 to \$225; common plugs, \$50 to \$75, and choice saddle and carriage horses, \$300 to \$350 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Market strong, and prices scored an advance of about 1c. per lb., in sympathy with live hogs. Fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed, at 8c. to 9c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Good red stock has been costing dealers 80c. per 90 lbs., carloads, on track; whites about 90c. These were reselling, in smaller lots, same position, at about 5c. advance. When sold to grocers, in a dozen bags at a time, and delivered, prices were \$1 to \$1.10 per bag of 90 lbs.

Eggs.—Further decline in price, 17c. to 18c. per doz., according to quantity. The stock arriving is of excellent quality, but it is still necessary to candle it. On Monday, April 6th, a sharp advance was reported, quotations being 19c. to 20c.

Maple Syrup.—New maple syrup has been coming in in moderate quantities; quality, judging by arrivals to date, good. Prices are much the same as a year ago, being about 6c. per lb., in wood. Some 9-lb. tins were sold at 70c. each; Imperial gallons weigh 131 lbs.

Butter.—There has been a distinctly new-milk flavor to some of the creamery lots. Receipts last week continued extremely light, and prices about steady, at 30c. per lb., sales being made at that figure in half-dozen-package lots. Old creamery sold at about 28c. to 29c.

Cheese.—Some cables were received last week from the other side; but it would seem that importers were, by no means, yet prepared to pay the prices asked here. Exporters could not pick up any choicest whites at less than 13c. per lb., apparently, or any colored less than 13c. English ideas were fully 1c. under these figures.

Grain.—Oats dull. Eastern Canada No. 2 white, 50c. per bush., carloads, in store; No. 3, 47c. to 47c.; No. 4, 46c. to 46c.; and rejected, 44c. to 44c. per bush., Manitoba rejected being 48c. to 48c., here or North Bay.

Flour.—Market dull, both locally and for outside points, and no export. Manitoba patents, \$6.10 per bbl., in bags, seconds being \$5.50. Ontario patents are \$5.30, straight rollers being \$4.75 to \$5.00.

Feed.—Bran scarce, and probably \$25 per ton could be made for it. However, Manitoba millers have been supplying some at \$23, shorts being quoted at \$25. Demand for bran active, and supply light, and hardly quotable at the figures mentioned.

tioned. Ground oil cake, \$33 per ton, and gluten meal, \$1.50 per cwt.

Seed.—Prices of clover advanced again last week, owing to active demand and lighter supplies. Red clover, \$23.50 to \$25 per cwt.; alsike, \$18 to \$21; alfalfa, \$21 to \$22, and timothy, \$6.25 to \$7.50 per cwt., Montreal.

Hides.—Calf skins advanced 2c. per lb., dealers paying 11c. per lb. for No. 2, and 13c. for No. 1; beef hides being 5c., 6c. and 7c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively, and selling to tanners at 1c. advance. Sheep skins, 75c. to 80c. each, and horse hides, \$1.25 each for No. 2, and \$1.75 for No. 1. Tallow is 1c. to 3c. per lb. for rough, and 5c. to 5c. for rendered. Demand shows some improvement.

Hay.—Market steady at recent prices. Demand quiet.

CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Steers, \$5 to \$7.40; cow, \$3.60 to \$5.50; heifers, \$3.40 to \$6.25; bulls, \$3.50 to \$5.10; calves, \$5 to \$6.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to \$5.30.

Hogs.—Choice heavy shipping, \$6.15 to \$6.20; butchers', \$6.15 to \$6.20; light, mixed, \$6 to \$6.10; choice light, \$6.10 to \$6.15; packing, \$5.70 to \$6; pigs, \$5.25 to \$6; bulk of sales, \$6 to \$6.15.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$4.50 to \$6.75; lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.90; yearlings, \$6.75 to \$7.50.

BUFFALO.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.25 to \$7. Veals.—\$5 to \$8.75.

Hogs.—Heavy and mixed, \$6.60 to \$6.65; stags, \$3.75 to \$4.25; dairies, \$6.25 to \$6.60.

Sheep and lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$8.50, a few \$8.65.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London.—London cables, 11c. to 13c. per pound, dressed weight, refrigerator beef, 10c. per pound.

GOSSIP.

Attention is called to the advertisement in this issue of the auction sale of imported stallions, to take place at Norwood Farm, near end of Wellington St., railway, north end of the City of London, Ont., on Wednesday, April 15th, when will be sold to the highest bidder the imported Hackney stallion, Truman's Cadet (8684), a handsome chestnut, seven years old, 15.8j, winner of first at World's Fair, St. Louis, and first at Chicago International, by Wood Ganymede, by Ganymede, by Danegelt, dam by Copalder Cadet; also the bay seven-year-old Shire stallion, Ekington Dandy (21883), by Blaisdon Conqueror, by Hitchin Conqueror, a grand, big horse that stood first in a collection of stallions at the World's Fair at St. Louis, while his sire was second at the Royal, and second at the London (Eng.) Shire Show.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

April 15th.—St. John Hackney & Shire Co., at London, Ont., Shire and Hackney stallions and harness and saddle horses.

April 17th.—Myrtle Sales Association, at Myrtle, Ont., Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Yorkshires.

April 17th.—R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, Ont., imported Clydesdales.

April 23rd.—Rathbun Company, Deseronto, Ont., registered Holstein and high-grade dairy cattle, Shropshire sheep, Yorkshire and Berkshire swine.

May 18th.—John A. Govenlock, Forest, Ont., Herefords and Shorthorns.

June 4th.—John Dryden & Sen, Brooklin, Ont., Shorthorns.

TRADE TOPICS.

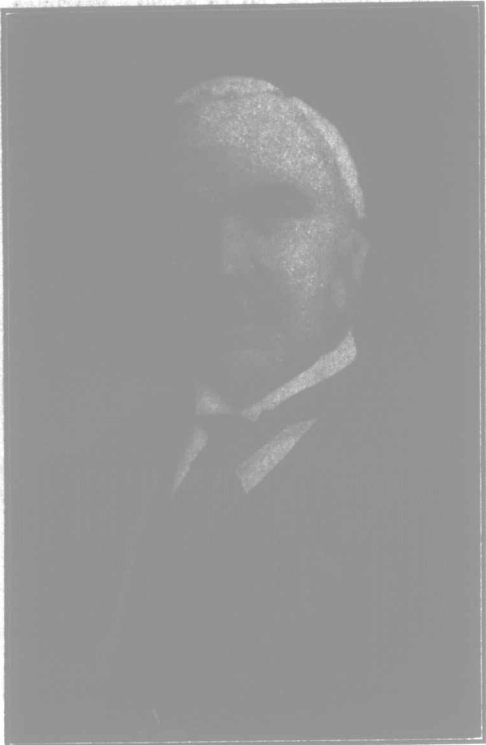
The attention of farmers and gardeners, requiring clover and timothy seeds or vegetable and flower seeds, is directed to the advertisement of William Ewing & Co., 142-146 McGill St., Montreal, whose address was inadvertently omitted in the copy of their advertisement in last week's issue. This is one of the oldest and most reliable seed houses in Eastern Canada, and has an excellent reputation for supplying first-class seed, true to name, and of the most up-to-date varieties.





## Life, Literature and Education.

[Contributions on all subjects of popular interest are always welcome in this Department.]



Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

Who has resigned as Premier of Great Britain, because of illness.

### PEOPLE, BOOKS, AND DOINGS.

The famous Drury Lane theatre, noted as the scene of the triumphs of Garrick, Kean, and Mrs. Siddons, has been completely destroyed by fire.

Dr. Long, the noted nature-study writer, recently spent some time in Canada, chiefly in Algonquin Park.

The Normal School at Montreal has been moved to Ste. Anne de Bellevue, in order that the teachers-in-training may receive practical instruction in gardening and nature study.

A new city, to be surveyed on the Brandon-Regina branch of the C. N. R., is to be called Kipling, in honor of Rudyard Kipling.

Henry Farman, an English scientist, who has spent the last few years in France, has perfected a very successful flying machine, which has responded satisfactorily to every test. It is an aeroplane, modelled upon the form of a bird, rather than a balloon, and travels at the rate of 30 miles an hour.

The forty-seventh annual convention of the Ontario Educational Association will be held in Convocation Hall of the University of Toronto, April 21-23.

Mr. Raul B. Diaz, Commissioner of Education for the Argentine Republic, has been, during the past two weeks, making an exhaustive study of the rural school system in Ontario.

Caruso, the greatest tenor singer

in the world, is to sing in Toronto on May 4th.

It is perhaps not generally known that Napoleon Bonaparte wrote novels. One of these was an English romance, entitled "The Earl of Essex," being founded on the story of Queen Elizabeth's unfortunate favorite. Another tale he composed was on a Corsican subject, and he also wrote some Oriental apologues, bearing covertly on the politics of the day. The idea of the man who wielded such mighty elements in after years, devoting time to story-writing, is somewhat startling, and has the same apparent incongruity as the idea of his being glad to borrow a few shillings in the days of his lieutenantship.—[T. P.'s Weekly.]

### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

#### RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who is very ill, and will no doubt be obliged to give up his leadership of the Liberal Government, was born in 1836, the second son of the late Sir James Campbell, of Stracathro, in Forfarshire, who owed his title to the fact that he was Lord Provost of Glasgow in 1841, when the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII., was born. Sir Henry's mother was a daughter of Mr. Henry Bannerman, and it was upon his succession to the property of a maternal uncle that the subject of the present sketch assumed the name of Bannerman.

He received his education at Glasgow University, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and has obtained the degrees of M. A. and LL. D. In 1895 he was created a G. C. B.

His Parliamentary career began with his election in 1868 as member for the Stirling boroughs, a position which he held continuously for the thirty-seven years preceding his appointment to the Premiership. From the time of his entrance into the House, he showed marked ability of the quiet, far-seeing, hard-working order, and high offices of state were continually entrusted to him. From 1871-79, and again from 1880-82, he served as Financial Secretary at the War Office; from 1882-84 he was Secretary to the Admiralty; during 1884-85 he was Chief Secretary for Ireland, and in 1886 he was raised to Cabinet rank, and entrusted with the highly-important portfolio of Secretary of State for War, in which capacity he introduced a new and complete scheme of army reform. In 1893 he became leader of the Liberal Opposition in the House of Commons, and in 1906 was made Prime Minister of Great Britain and Ireland.

Sir Henry has never been a great orator, nor has he tried to be; he has had, as has been said, a "great capacity for silence," but when he has spoken, his utterances, brief, businesslike, and to the point, have counted for much. His advancement undoubtedly has been wholly due to his unusual degree of common sense, and to his tremendous genius for work. His secession from office may not be an irreparable loss to the Liberal party, but it will certainly be regarded as a most lamentable calamity.

### OUR LITERARY SOCIETY.

#### Concluding Selections from the Essays on Success.

"Truthfulness, integrity and goodness, qualities that hang not on every man's breath, form the essence of manly character, of true success."—[Fred B. Smith, Waterloo Co., Ont.]

"Strike out for something worthy. Determine to rise and to elevate others. You can do it."—[W. G. A., Muskoka, Ont.]

"Longfellow wrote, 'Life is but an empty dream.' Life is no dream. Life is a reality, pulsating with action, with strength and vigor, ever striving towards the goal of success that it has set for itself. Life is too real to be but a dream. Dreamers have no place on the ladder leading to success. They are crowded off the rungs by the eager efforts of the ambitious, who have set for themselves the course they will pursue. Success is not attained by luck or chance."—[Mrs. E. T., Northumberland Co., Ont.]

"It is never wise to tell people very much of one's affairs."—This is a trite observation which was entirely overlooked by all except our young friend, McCamie Rose, Dundas Co., Ont. Indiscretion upon this point has probably spoiled many a one's success, in point of business promotion, at least.

"If one begins life with the determination to gather a fortune, regardless of who or what may suffer, though he be a millionaire before he dies, can it be said of him that he was successful? No. True success consists in having a noble purpose, and accomplishing it to the best of one's ability. It is not enough to resolve to do or be something; one must work to obtain that for which he aims."—[Polly, Wentworth Co., Ont.]

"In this twentieth century, competition runs high, and the struggle is keen and sharp. But too often in this mad race for so-called success, true success is overlooked. People either do not realize, or else forget, that only by helping others can they achieve the highest measure of success. He who has done the greatest good to the greatest number has been most successful."—[L. E. H., Simcoe Co., Ont.]

"Poverty is no insuperable barrier to true success. Many of the so-called 'common people,' who live pure lives, with singleness of purpose Godward amidst struggles with poverty, are among the most successful. . . . Our only conclusion must be that he who lives an honest, noble, useful life has solved success as a problem."—[A. B. Brillinger, Bruce Co., Ont.]

"A humble, earnest, devoted Christian life constitutes success."—[M. Hueston, Middlesex Co., Ont.]

"The boy who is taught to look upon work as a blessing, and to think more of what he owes the world than of what the world owes him, and who recognizes his obligation to the world of service for service, to give to it the best that is in him, has learned the meaning of 'work,' and is bound to attain success. . . . True success is in the doing. If we do that which lies nearest our hand to the best of our judgment, and with an exalted purpose, our work cannot fail."—[R. B. T., Grey Co., Ont.]

To be successful in life, we must use our abilities to the best advantage, both in business and in doing our duty. We must, therefore, consider the above question under two heads: Firstly, what constitutes success in business? and secondly, what constitutes success in duty? Success in business depends mainly upon five things: (1) The right choice of our profession; (2) honesty; (3) self-confidence; (4) perseverance; (5) energy.

1. We must be very careful to choose and prepare for a profession agreeable to our tastes, for nothing is more disheartening than to feel ourselves bound to some work that we do not like. When we have chosen our profession, we must not concentrate our energy upon learning only its principal features, but also upon any others that would be to our advantage. The knowledge of French, or shorthand, for instance, is not necessary to every clerk, but those having that knowledge can claim an advantage over those who have not.

2. Honesty.—In all our business transactions, we must be strictly honest, for not only is dishonesty criminal, but also a very unsafe principle on which to build a business.

3. Self-confidence.—If we lack confidence in ourselves, and are given some important work to do, we shall feel nervous of using our abilities to the best advantage. But self-confi-



Mr. H. H. Asquith.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, who may succeed Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as Premier of Great Britain.







## The Quiet Hour.

### IS IT NOTHING TO YOU?

Is it, nothing to you, all ye that pass by? behold, and see if there be any sorrow like unto my sorrow.—Lam. i: 12.

"O! shame beyond the bitterest thought  
That evil spirit ever framed,  
That sinners know what Jesus wrought,  
Yet feel their haughty hearts untamed—  
That souls in refuge, holding by the Cross  
Should wince and fret at this world's little loss.  
Lord of my heart, by Thy last cry,  
Let not Thy blood on earth be spent—  
Lo, at Thy feet I fainting lie,  
Mine eyes upon Thy wounds are bent,  
Upon Thy streaming wounds my weary eyes  
Wait like the parched earth on April skies."

If a stranger from a far country, knowing nothing of our religion or our customs, should visit us, he would naturally be interested in our public holidays. He would be told that on April 17th, this year, all places of business in Canada would be closed, and the railroads would have special holiday rates. On further inquiry he would find that the reason for this particular observance of one day in each year, a day always called "Good Friday," was because it was a Memorial Day, set apart in remembrance of the death of One Who had given His life for us. Looking about him for some natural signs of grateful, solemn remembrance, he would see crowds of people making plans for amusement and recreation of various kinds, with apparently no remembrance at all of the One for whose sake the country had appointed a holiday or holy-day. Three of our annual public holidays—Christmas, Good Friday and Thanksgiving Day—witness to the fact that, as a nation, we acknowledge God to be our rightful Sovereign. But all three days are too often kept in an entirely worldly fashion, with no thought of God at all. We live in a Christian country, but how much practical heathenism is found in it! How many—many who always keep Good Friday as a holiday—entirely ignore or forget the reason for its observance!

The sad lament of the prophet: "IS IT NOTHING TO YOU, ALL YE THAT PASS BY?" might well come from the heart of Christ as He notes the indifference of those who call themselves His disciples. He might echo the Divine lament given through the mouth of the prophet Micah: "O my people, what have I done unto thee? and where-in have I wearied thee? testify against Me." What could He have done more than He has done? His wonderful love has been proved to the uttermost, He came down to dwell in poverty and obscurity and suffering, making Himself altogether one with us. He stooped to

die a shameful death, and—a fact that touches us most closely every moment—He is pleading always to be allowed to live in perfect communion with us. He, the King of kings, pleads to be allowed to live with the lowest! And how often does He find the door of the heart shut and bolted, though for long years He knocks in patient love. Very few are actively opposed to Him. No, they simply care nothing about Him; indifference is more dangerous and deadening than the outspoken opposition of avowed enemies. "I know thy works," He says, "That thou art neither cold nor hot: I would thou wert cold or hot." Does that seem strange? Would He rather have you openly declare yourself an atheist than be entirely indifferent? He certainly seems to say so. Once I had a very wonderful dream, which I feel sure will never fade from my memory. I dreamed that I was lying on my face at the foot of the Cross. I seemed to know that Christ hung there above me, but I did not dare to lift my head and look at His sacred sufferings. For weeks I had a hushed, awe-struck feeling, as though I had indeed been with that little group of disciples on the hill of Calvary. And what I felt then, I feel now. I mean that, as in my dream I dared not look on the sufferings of my dear Master, hiding my face in awful reverence; so, also, I dare not speak of them in vivid detail. It is marvellous to note how quietly the inspired writers speak of the various stages of that Great Sacrifice. They simply mention the scourging and the terrible crucifixion, without one word of personal comment. They say nothing about the injustice of His enemies; they state His seven sayings of infinite love, without giving any coloring of their own. No unfeeling Roman soldier could have described the scene with more photographic accuracy. When people feel very strongly about a matter, they seldom fail to color a description; but here is a quiet record of facts that fills one with amazement—for we know that the writers did care about that awful agony. The picture stands out with the literal accuracy of a photograph. We are told the words and acts of the Prisoner and His enemies, but no attempt is made to stir our emotions. Is it because God fears that emotionalism might become mere selfish sentiment—and stop there? We are called to remember the wonderful love shown by our Master, not in order that we should be moved to tears, but so that we may be nerved to action. That glorious example of sacrifice for Love's sake is held up for us that He may in the garden secretly, and on the Cross on high, "teach His brethren, and inspire to suffer and to die." We do not dare to pity a martyr at the stake—there is something in pity that implies superiority—no, a grand and glorious example fires us to follow, though it may be only afar off. We dare not offer pity to our suffering Lord; but let us not, by our indifference, provoke His sad reproach: "Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by?" Let us not forget His patient endurance of mocking insult, and

so be ready to resent every trifling want of deference which we may magnify into an insult. He endured so much—for us. Surely we can endure a little—for Him. Are we not ashamed of our ignoble resentment of little slights when we consider His divine and royal meekness? Then there is the bodily suffering we may be called upon to endure. If we contemplate His glorious courage—courage shown in the hardest way, the way of silence—our lips will not be so ready to publish every trifling ailment, we shall not even think of pouring out our budget of pains and aches to every person within reach. We shall be ashamed to make a fuss about a slight headache or tooth-ache, or go round with a long face because we have not slept very well. Indeed, if there is one day in the year when we should lose sight of ourselves entirely, it is surely on Good Friday. God is holding up His infinite Love before angels and men. He is the same to-day as on the first Good Friday, His love for us has not grown less. Can anyone imagine a way in which He could show more love than is shining from that thorn-crowned King on His throne of agony? Is our dear Lord's pain all over? What do you think? If He has still a human soul like ours, is it possible that He feels no pain when those He loves repay His tenderness with careless indifference? If He does not care, then, of course, our neglect can cause Him no pain? But surely such love as His, proved to the uttermost, cannot now have faded into indifference. People may say that His sufferings are all over now; that, when we think of His love as suffering because of our sins, we must look back nearly two thousand years. Have we any proof of that? His bodily sufferings, of course, were over after He had passed through death, but our want of love can hardly fail to hurt His heart—unless that heart is terribly changed and no longer beats in unison with ours. You may accuse me of heresy if you like, but I say that I feel quite sure we can hurt Him—more than that, we do hurt Him. Is not that a thought to rouse us? We can give joy to God—give fresh joy to the Source of all joy. And we can also grieve Him—wound the ever-living Source of life. Though we may be hardened, careless and indifferent towards Him, forgetting His very existence, perhaps, He is warm and tenderly watchful in His thoughtfulness towards us.

As we stand in wondering contemplation of the One Atonement for the heaped-up sins of mankind, we must bow before an unexplained and probably unexplainable Mystery. We cannot understand how the death of One can win pardon for all. But the CROSS makes two facts very clear. One is the terrible nature of sin, which required such a costly sacrifice. The other is the glorious good news that God loves us. Yesterday, someone who is working among the Jews—doing what is called "social work" among them—said to me that he thought it would "spoil" certain fine boys in whom he is greatly interested if they were to become Christians. Such a

remark from one who prizes the great privileges of Christianity for himself filled me with astonishment. Think what it would be to lose out of our lives the certainty of God's individual and personal affection for each of us, as that love is poured out through Christ into the world! Think what it would be to reach out once more after a far-off God, instead of feeling warm at the heart the certain assurance that He is close at hand, that we abide in Him and He in us, that His Life is beating in our veins. We know all this, this wonderful gospel that seems too good to be true—shall we think it is a good thing for heathen and Jews to be still in twilight or darkness, doubting the closeness of the intimate union between God and each soul He has made in His own image?

The Cross is the symbol of love—God's love to man—and only by being willing to endure the cross ourselves can we show our love to Him or to each other. Where is love to be discovered in our eager desire to have our own way? Sacrifice and joy should go hand in hand, for the old saying is true that "God's will is sweetest when it triumphs at the expense of our own." Sometimes we are called to pray and watch at the foot of the Cross, learning in quietness, like Mary at the Master's feet. Then, again, we are called to go out and do our work and carry our own particular cross, looking away from it at the far heavier one which the Leader endured. Pouring out a life of continual sacrifice in continual joy—joy is particularly a martyr's prerogative.

"The hermit sage and ancient anchorite,  
Who went to wilds, and made the  
wolves their friends—  
Even they perchance had fought a better  
fight,  
And served more righteously their Being's  
ends,  
Had they remained  
In the world's pale, and kept, with  
perilous might,  
Their Faith unstained:—  
Had they abandoned even the commune  
high  
Which oft in solitude they held with  
GOD—  
The lonely prayer, the speechless  
ecstasy,  
In which the angel-paths of Heaven  
they trod,—  
And sacrificed  
Upon that altar which saw JESUS  
die,  
What best they prized!"

If He has called you to give up what most you prize for love of Him, then rejoice because you have something really worth offering, a sacrifice fit to lay at the feet of Thorn-crowned Love.

"O LORD JESUS, Who for our sake  
wast content to lead a life of perfect  
Self-Sacrifice on earth; grant me as well  
in small things as in great, constantly  
to die to self and live for others, that  
so I may be one with Thee, both now  
and hereafter." HOPE.

## Children's Corner.

[All letters intended for the Children's Corner must be addressed to Cousin Dorothy, 52 Victor Ave., Toronto.]

### THE BOY WHO WAS A GOOD SHOT.

There was a boy who was a good marksman with a bow and arrow, or a stone, or a sling-shot, or a cross-bow, or an air-gun, or anything he took aim with. So he went about all day, aiming at everything he came near. Even at his meals, he would think about good shots at the clock, or the cat, or the flies on the wall, or anything he chanced to see.

Near where he lived there lived a little bird that had a nest and five young birds. So many large mouths in small heads, open wide for food, kept her hard at work. From dawn to dark she flew here and there, over fields and woods and roads, getting worms, and flies, and bugs, and seeds, and such things as she knew were good for her young birds. It was a great wonder what lots of food those five small things could eat. What she brought each day would have filled that nest full up to the top, yet they ate it all, and, in their way, asked for more

before daylight next morning. Though it was hard work, she was glad to do it, and went on, day after day, always flying off with a gay chirp, and back with some kind of food; and, though she did not eat much herself, except what stuck to her bill after she had fed them, yet she never let them want, not even the smallest and weakest of them. The little fellow could not ask as loudly as the others, yet she always fed him first.

One day, when she had picked up a worm, and perched a minute on the wall before flying to her nest, the good marksman saw her, and, of course, aimed at her, and hit her in the side. She was much hurt, and in great pain, yet she fluttered, and limped, and dragged herself to the foot of the tree where her nest was; but she could not fly up to her nest, for her wing was broken. She chirped a little, and the young ones heard her, and as they were hungry, they chirped back loudly, and she knew all their voices, even the weak note of the smallest of all. But she could not come up to them, nor even tell them why she did not come. And when she heard the call of the small one, she tried again to rise, but only one of the wings would move, and that just turned her over on the side of the broken one. All the rest

of the day the little mother lay there, and when she chirped the children answered, and when they chirped, she answered; only when the good marksman chanced to pass by, then she kept quite still. But her voice grew fainter and weaker, and late in the day the young ones could not hear it any more; but she could still hear them. Some time in the night the mother-bird died, and in the morning she lay there quite cold and stiff, with her dim eyes still turned up to the nest where her young ones were dying of hunger. But they did not die so soon. All day long they slept, until their hunger waked them up, and then they called until they were so tired that they fell asleep again.

The next night was very cold, and they missed their mother's warm breast, and before day-dawn they all died too, one after the other, excepting the smallest, which was lowest down in the nest, and in the morning he pushed up his head, and opened his yellow bill to be fed; but there was no one to feed him, and so he died too, at last, with his mouth wide open and empty. And so the good marksman had killed six birds with one shot—the mother and her five young ones. Do you not think he must be a proud boy?

S. NICHOLAS.

### RIDDLES.

1. What is the shape of a kiss? Ans.—It is elliptical (a lip tickle).
2. Why is a man with bow-legs like a deserted Ethiopian hut? Ans.—Because the negro's (knee grows) out.
3. Why does a wooden-legged man so much surprise you? Ans.—Because he has one foot less than when he was born.
4. Why are good husbands like dough? Ans.—Because women need them (knead them).
5. Where can the most miserable find sympathy? Ans.—In the dictionary.
6. What kind of medicine does a man take for a scolding wife? Ans.—Elixir (he licks her).
7. If you were to ride a donkey, what would you represent? Ans.—A pair (pear).
8. Why does a chimney smoke? Ans.—Because it can't chew.
9. When are unruly children like corn-stalks? Ans.—When getting their ears pulled.
10. Why do old maids wear mitts? Ans.—To keep the chaps away.
11. What is the most serious operation? Ans.—When taking the cheek out of a man and the jaw out of a woman.

Meadowvale P. O. C. M. CHARLTON.



APRIL 9, 1908

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

A BUSY BOY.

Hannah G. Fernald.

I know a merry little lad whose sisters are so small  
They can not walk a single step, but lie right down and crawl.  
And so this little laddie is as busy as can be,  
Because he is so big and strong he has to walk for three!

He picks the babies' rattles up and puts away their toys;  
He keeps them happy and amused, without too big a noise;  
Because the twins are very small and he is big, so he  
Has learned that it is a brother's part to plan the fun for three!

This little laddie's face is always very bright and gay;  
We think his cheeks grow dimpler and plumper every day;  
For laughter is a splendid thing to keep folks bright, you see,  
And every time he hears a joke he has to laugh for three!

WOULD LIKE CORRESPONDENTS.

- Lillian Werden, Alvinston, Ont. (age 14).
- Rose R. Lowery, Sawyerville, Que. (age 14).
- Vera Jackson, Kendall, Ont. (age 11).

THE LETTER BOX.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I like to read the Children's Corner very much. I am eight years old, and go to school almost every day. I am in the First Book. I live on a farm. I am about one mile from school. I live three miles from Lake Erie, and about one mile from the station on the P. M. R. R. I have a pet dog, and a post-card album, and eight dollies; perhaps some other time I will tell you their names; and a brother that is three years older than myself.  
A. MARIE McCORMICK.  
Harrow, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—We live on a farm, nine miles from Owen Sound. Our farm is by the Georgian Bay. We have a windmill at the shore; it pumps water to the barn for the cattle. We call our farm Thistle Ha. I have a dog; he will haul me on the handsleigh and express wagon. Sometimes I go to school with him for the mail. I go to school at Briar Hill. I am in the second reader. I will close with a riddle: Little Johnnie jacket stands in his stall. If you give him powder he will crack, if you give him corn he will cry, if you give him a drink of water he will lie down and die.  
Ans.—Fire.  
GEORGE McKENZIE (age 10).  
Leith, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have my school lessons done, so I thought I would write a few lines to the Children's Corner. I go to school nearly every day, and like it very much. I have about two miles to go to the school, which is in the city. We live in a very pretty place in Croucheville. Our house faces the Bay of Fundy, and you can see all the steamers coming up the bay. You can see the Boston boat and many others, also the winter-port boats coming from England and Ireland and Liverpool and many other places, and it is very beautiful scenery. Any member of the Children's Corner who wishes to receive a postal card, scenery of St. John, if they would send me one first, I would be pleased to return one to them. I would like them to put their address on their postal card, so that I will send a postal to their address.  
WINIFRED BARRETT.  
Croucheville, St. John, N. B., Can.

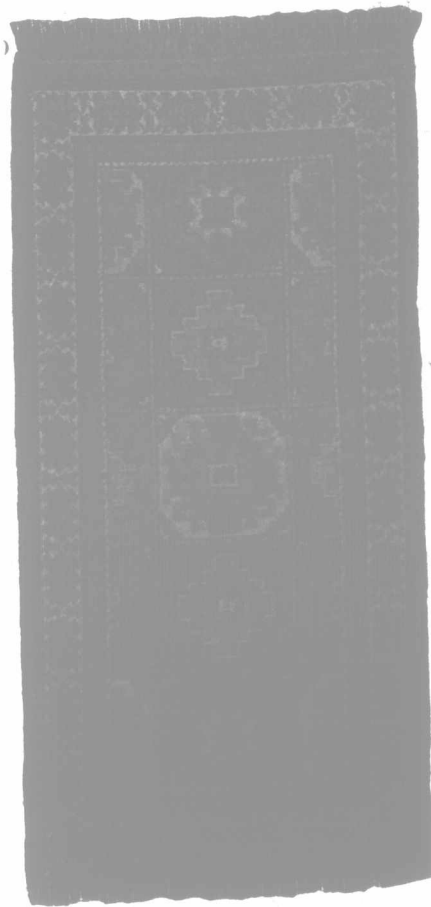
Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have been reading some of the letters in the Children's Corner, and I thought I would write one, as I never wrote one before. I have a dog named Collie, and he can dance and sing, and do many other tricks; sometimes I hitch him up to the handsleigh and he draws me about. I

milk every night. I am nine years old. I got a pair of guinea hens for Christmas. I guess I will close, with some riddles:

- Spell black water in three letters. Ans.—I, n, k.
- What has ears and cannot hear? Ans.—Corn.
- Spell red rover in three letters. Ans.—F, o, x. LAVERNE EAGLESTON.
- Mongolia.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As we take your paper, and I enjoy reading the Children's Corner very much, and as I am storm-stayed from school, I am making my first attempt to write. I have read some story books. They are: "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," "The Teddy Bears," "Molly, My Sister and I Fell Out," and others. We have thirteen hens, and they are so tame that you have to step to one side to let them pass. We have a dog named Sam, and a cat named Lucy; they are great pets. My papa keeps a post office, or I should not be able to post this, as we haven't got any mail these last three days on account of the storm.

LEONA HOLLAND (age 7).  
Beechwood, Ont.



A "Domestic" Smyrna Rug. In which Oriental colorings and design have been copied.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am a little girl, nine years old. I am four feet eight inches high. I go to school every day, which is a mile from here. Our day school is called Oakland. I have a nice cat; I call her Molly, and a white fox terrier; I call him Toney; and a dicker, bird that sings. We have seven horses, two of which are little colts; one is Polly, and the other Myrtle. I like them very much. I have a cow, called Jerry.  
ELVA PATTERSON.  
Kendal, Durham Co., Ont.

Another Member of the Dumb Animals Protection Society.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I love dumb animals, and I think it is very cruel to kick or starve any. I will be one that will join your "Dumb Animals Protection Society." We have one dog; his name is Pip. We have two very large horses too. As this is my first letter I hope it will not get into the waste-paper basket. I would like Cousin Dorothy to send some more stories to "The Farmer's Advocate." I write a few, so, perhaps, if Cousin Dorothy consents, I will give you one, and I hope you don't mind if it is continued.  
MARY G. HUGHES (age 8).

Send one of your stories, and perhaps we can print it. C. D.

About the House.

SOMETHING ABOUT RUGS.

The other day we heard a woman who "knows" say, "The farmers' wives want to have pretty homes and pretty clothes as much as anyone, but they are a little handicapped by not knowing just what to ask for when they go shopping."

When you think of it, this very innocent ignorance is, under the circumstances, by no means to be wondered at. City folk, who are continually in touch with other people and their buyings, and who have a chance every day to see the various articles displayed in the store windows, experience no difficulty whatever in finding out the names of things, and thus of knowing exactly what to ask for when they go to buy. It is a very different matter when one only goes to town, say, once in a month, or, perhaps, not oftener than once in six months, and then, possibly, with only an hour or so in which to make purchases, over which a town woman would spend three times as long.

At this time of year, the question of buying new rugs is uppermost in many a feminine mind, and it was with the ob-

(the loops being uncut) renders them comparatively firm and easy to keep clean. Tapestry - Brussels rugs also have uncut pile; they are cheaper than body Brussels, but much less durable, and, on the whole, much less satisfactory.

Wiltons, Axminsters and Smyrnas all have the pile cut, and although more beautiful on account of their soft, velvety finish than those mentioned above, are, as a rule, less durable, and much harder to keep clean. Both Wiltons and Axminsters come in a great variety of patterns and qualities, and both may be recommended for rooms that are not in constant use. Some of the Chenille Axminsters, which have been described as "the most luxurious of the domestic rugs," are very beautiful, but are, of course, rather high in price. The Smyrnas are double-faced, thick, and comparatively inexpensive. A good one is likely to be quite satisfactory, but a cheap one is sure to be but a delusion and a snare. Don't buy a Smyrna which costs less than \$30 for a 12 x 9 article. It will not pay.

Ingrains, if of good quality, are also satisfactory. They are woven flat, without a pile, as are also rag rugs. The latter, when prettily colored in soft shades of one tone, two tones, or plentifully mixed with white, are excellent for bedrooms, living-rooms, etc., and are, perhaps, the least expensive form of floor covering, provided the rags are prepared at home.

We have not touched upon Oriental rugs at all. The genuine Oriental article, hand-woven, vegetable-dyed, is, of course, especially if mellowed by time, very expensive. Indeed, examples are not rare in which single rugs of this kind have been sold for anywhere between \$1,000 and \$16,000. There are, however, many domestic rugs, such as Axminsters and "Smyrnas," in which the Oriental designs and colorings have been adopted, and which are very attractive. A Smyrna, one would think, should be Oriental, but this is not necessarily the case, the confusion arising from the fact that foreign names have been given to articles of domestic manufacture. Probably, indeed, not more than one Brussels carpet out of a hundred that we see ever saw Brussels, or more than one Axminster out of a hundred ever saw Axminster. However, that does not matter so long as the American article pleases by both coloring and durability.

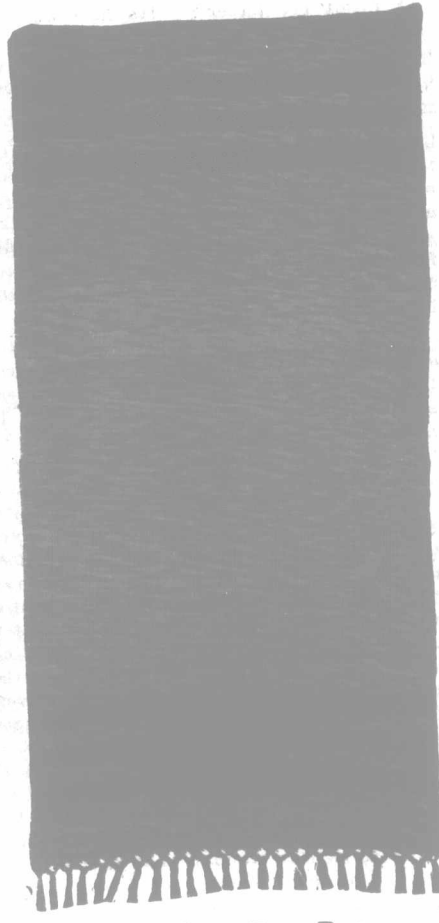
To sum up: with a limited purse and a desire for a durable rug, buy a body Brussels; otherwise consult merely your taste. But see to it that, in whatever you buy, the coloring is soft, even to fadingness in some kinds, soft greens, soft browns and tans, quiet rose, old blue, etc. As soon as you permit a conglomeration of crude, startling color to rest on your floor, you have ruined the whole appearance of your room. Have even proclaimed your own propensity for tawdriness and glare. You can't afford to do this any more than you can afford to wear paste diamonds, or brass rings on your fingers. Your reputation as a woman of taste will not stand it.

And when you have bought your rugs, always take good care of them. Don't sweep them against the pile, and don't throw them over the fence and pound them with a stick until you make the fur fly. Clean them so often that they will not need this vigorous treatment. Sweep them gently every other day, if necessary, and twice a week, after sweeping, strew them with damp sawdust, then brush it gently off. When necessary to beat them, simply place them on the lawn, wrong side up, beat them very gently by tapping, then shake and replace.

The principal objection made to rugs of the cheaper varieties, especially the smaller ones, is that they are too light, and will not lie flat on the floor; but this trouble may be easily obviated by putting on them a lining made a few inches shorter and narrower than the rugs themselves. Regular rug linings may now be bought in some places all ready for tacking. They are thick and soft, and will more than pay for themselves in the added durability which they give to the rugs.

A CORRESPONDENT'S RUG-BUYING TOUR.

I have just come back from a shopping tour and I thought you might be interested to hear about some new things in



A Modern Rag Rug. Would be better with fringe at both ends.



house decorations. I have always had a love for new ideas, especially inexpensive ones.

As I wanted to buy two rugs, and had the time, I visited the biggest stores and gained a lot of actual information and many theories as to what colors to use in furnishing and decorating. One should always look first at the windows and the outlook of a room before deciding what color to use in the furnishing. You know, of course, there is yellow in sunlight and blue in shadows. One must carry this idea in one's head, and mix colors as the artists do. All the colors of the rainbow in a prism vibrating make one glorious white to the eye; so it is in a room, combinations lighten or darken each other and change the whole aspect with the introduction of each additional hue.

In trying combinations with yellow or sunlight, more yellow will make the room too light. Pink, rose, light red, orange, also intensify the light as they add more yellow to it, but green, blue and violet are its opposites, and tone down the brightness. Green is the foundation of "happy" color for the eyes in strong sunlight. See how nature is all green, and how restful to the eyes! Blue, too, is restful in the sunlight. Look at our summer skies! The shades of mauve and violet have the same effect. All these colors they call sun colors.

But there is nothing more depressing than these same beautiful colors of mauve and green and blue in a north

or a dark room. You see they are dead and cold without the yellow of the sunlight. Where I was staying there was a terrible example of this. The sitting-room faced the north, and the small window got its light from between two brick walls. The sun never entered that window, and what light the north sky let in was blue and little enough. The room was papered in a handsome dark green paper, with immense scrolls of silver all over it. That sounds lovely, but the result gave you the blues immediately. The nicest furniture looked old and dismal, and the pictures as if they were running a race with the scrolls on the paper to see which could get the most notice. I will never again want a paper with a large design as long as I have even one picture to hang on the wall. It has the same gruesome effect as blue-and-white organdy over a bright, large-checked gingham. There's nothing like a plain or a very simple paper to bring out the coloring or other virtues of your pictures.

I remember when a very young girl I did so want a rose ingrain paper in my bedroom, which faced the north. Alas, I couldn't afford it! Did I give it up? No, indeed. I went around asking to see cheap papers. Each one they showed me I turned over and viewed from the back, and, do you know, for 5 cents a roll I got my paper? Its face was the ugliest I ever saw; but, oh! its blessed back was the pure pale rose I wanted, and the pattern didn't show through. So

I put its face to the wall, had the rose side out and gave my bedroom the simplicity and beauty I wanted.

But I am afraid you think I have got a long way from my new ideas, so I will hasten on.

They showed me all sorts of rugs, of every make, Oriental, Axminsters, Wiltons and tapestry. The general idea gained from them all is that small designs and soft colorings are most suitable because most pleasing to the eye, and that conventional and Oriental ones were not as often duplicated. I nearly bought a Smyrna rug in navy blue and tan. The center was navy blue with a conventional solid design in tan, and the border was the reverse. The combination was so soft in tone, and I could just imagine how it would look on a polished floor, in a light oak room, with the windows hung with navy blue denim at the sides, and cream curtains of scrim or fine cheesecloth stencilled in navy blue to match the rug. But this rug was too small for our sitting-room, and I passed it by.

There was another carpet that captured my fancy entirely. It was too expensive for me, but I want to tell you of it because some of you might like it too. It was a Wilton, and sold by the yard. Its foundation was the softest blue-gray shade, and it had a conventional crocus six inches high in cream every foot or so. The combination was so simple, yet so exquisite. But it was the border that contained real beauty; it

simply gloried in immense crocuses that seemed to spring from the center of the carpet. The salesman explained that this would look beautiful in a sunny living-room, with portieres in blue-gray velvet or velours, and walls of deep cream; the windows to be hung in the two shades. Pieces of quaint delft blue china would complete the effect. The beauty of the room would be increased by keeping everything to these two shades, unless one added variety by a touch of carmine—not crimson or scarlet—in pillows.

The prettiest Wilton rug I saw was in moss green. The center design was very small and far apart, and the border was in a Greek Key design in a darker green.

The prettiest Brussels carpet was one whose design was copied from an expensive Oriental one. I wish I could describe it, but it was too intricate. In it the colorings were exquisite, and so suitable for a room without much sun. The two dominating colors were buff and crushed strawberry, while green leaves and a touch of orange were in it too, but not in strong degree. In a dining-room this would look lovely with the walls done in a strawberry pattern to the plate-rail, and, above that, plain and a shade paler, the curtains in berry-colored madras, with cream net next the glass.

Forgive my long letter, but I enjoyed so much seeing these lovely things that I couldn't resist telling you of them.

BROWNIE.

## The Ingle Nook.

Aim and Object of Women's Institutes.

[A paper read by "Helponabit" at a meeting of the Women's Institute.]

Mrs. President and Ladies:

I was pleased when asked to prepare a paper for the March meeting of the Women's Institute. It was very easy to say, "Yes"; but I was to choose the subject, and that was not such an easy matter. This being a gardening rather than a farming community, the subjects that would suit farmers' wives and daughters would not be suitable here, so I decided to write on "The Aim and Object of Women's Institutes." Some years ago, I think it was in 1869, six hundred acres of land were bought in Mimico for an agricultural farm and College. The Industrial School and farm take up part of this land. After some of the material had been drawn, and work on the foundation begun, a change of Government came, and the work stopped. Later, the present farm at Guelph was bought, and the College built there.

At this time, agriculture was in a very low and depressed state in the country. The bush had been cut down, which had yielded a rich income for the farmer. Mixed farming had not been studied. There was a very poor class of horses and cattle. Some of you may remember the bony, long-nosed breed of pigs that roamed the roads, rooting up the sod along the roadside. Farm after farm, fathers had worked hard to clear, and when the sons came into possession they got behind, and had to mortgage them; then, getting farther behind, eventually lost them altogether. This was one reason the Agricultural College and farm was started—to give the young men of the country an intelligent knowledge of the nature of the soil and the crops best suited for it.

Like many other institutions, it was not successful at first, and it was in a very bad state when Mr. William Rennie, our neighbor at Swansea, was obtained as farm manager. In six years, he brought the farm into order, and put it on a firm, paying basis. Under the superintendence of Mr. James Mills, he raised it to not only being the best agricultural college in the country, but the best in the world. Now, students from nearly every country attend it.

Marvellous has been the growth of agriculture, till it is our greatest industry. The statistical investment of \$1,189,000,000 in farm lands, buildings, and live stock, gives a true impression of its magnitude. Statistics show that agriculture is three times greater than manufactures. It is estimated that a yearly yield of \$216,000,000 is obtained from the cultivation of the soil. Farmers are

busy men, and have not time or means to make experiments, so the Government has employed professors and scientific men to experiment for them, and the yield of one particular grain has defrayed all the cost of agricultural education and experimental work in the Province.

Twenty-two years ago, for the better advancement of knowledge, the Farmers' Institutes were started. Since then, science and practice have walked hand in hand, and great has been the benefit to the farmers. Until about ten years ago, the women only attended the evening sessions of the Farmers' Institutes, which were entertainments rather than practical or useful meetings. At this time, nothing had been done to help women in their work, so the Women's Institutes were established to give woman a better and more intelligent knowledge of her line of work; and duties, and great has been the benefit to the women of the country. From the country, it has spread to the villages and towns. When you think of 11,000 women studying and working for the betterment of the home, the greatest of all institutions, the country must feel the influence, and be the better for it. Many think it is only cooking that is discussed, but this is a great mistake. Everything pertaining to the home and its surroundings is considered. This institution being nonsectarian, women of every creed meet in a friendly and social way, willing to give and receive information on the many subjects that are brought up at the meetings.

I think I cannot do better to conclude my paper than by repeating the closing sentence of Mr. James' address at the Women's Institute Convention, at Guelph, last fall:

"Women of Canada, members of the Women's Institutes, you are the homemakers, the homekeepers. You have a mission that should inspire you. Men have done much for the country; you can do more. If you are true to your home, you will be true to your country; and just as you improve the home, you will improve the country. Remember that the country of to-morrow is the home of to-day, and that the best and highest mission of the young women of this country is not to become store clerks and factory employees, not to shine in society or to meddle in politics, but to become homemakers and homekeepers." Never forget our motto; be true to it: "For home and country."  
York Co., Ont. HELPONABIT.

### Re Floor Finishes.

Dear Dame Durden,—I am a most interested reader of the Ingle Nook, and have been helped over ever so many hard places in my housekeeping by the scraps gathered from this column. In the last issue of this paper, I read the advice given "Happle Gray" re floors

for her house. Now, I have a sitting-room, the floor of which is covered with linoleum, which I would like to remove to my kitchen floor as a labor-saver for the coming summer, but do not feel that my means will allow me to buy a carpet for the sitting-room, the floor of which is pine. I would like to know if the finishes spoken of could be applied to a pine floor; also if a floor could be waxed over a coat of ordinary paint? I have been told that a waxed floor must not be cleaned with water. Is this so?

Thanking you, dear Dame Durden, for the help and encouragement which you send us every week.  
SHAMROCK.  
Renfrew Co., Ont.

The finishes spoken of may be applied to any kind of floor, provided it is first prepared by an "undercoat." The undercoat, the finish, and the prepared wax, all come in tins, with explicit directions for using on each tin. The wax may be applied over any painted or varnished surface, but must be well polished afterwards with a cloth or heavy polishing brush. A waxed floor should be protected, wherever much walking is done, by rugs. With ordinary care it need not be washed with soap and water more than three times a year, and then only immediately before a new coat of wax is put on; at all other times it should be cleaned by simply wiping with a cloth or dry mop. This should be done every day to remove the dust. Very good rugs, by the way, may be made of strips of any heavy carpet by putting thick fringe along each end.

### Some Questions Answered.

Dear Dame Durden,—I cannot tell you how often I have received just the needful in your columns, and have often felt like writing to thank you. I wrote once to the Ingle Nook, and received answers to my inquiry, for which I was very thankful. I often find very great comfort in reading the "Quiet Hour."

Like a great many of your correspondents I am an ex-school teacher, and, having graduated to the position of housewife and mother, am not unacquainted with the sorrows as with the joys it entails. During the year just passed God took to Himself two of our dear little ones. I am trusting and looking forward to one day meeting them in the Better Land.

I had a lamp that acted just as the one described by "Aunt Marjorie," and tried the felt wick, which did not help it any. Then someone told me to fill the bowl half full of paste, made of Paris plaster and water; let it harden, and it will be ready to use. I tried it, and found it a success.

For the little boy with the stiff hair, use the following preparation, which will not injure the hair: One ounce gum arabic, one-half ounce moist sugar dissolved in a pint of hot water. When

cold, add six grains each of bichlorate of mercury and sal ammoniac, dissolved in two ounces of alcohol. If too sticky, add more water. Apply to the hair when combing. A BUSY MOTHER.  
Huron Co., Ont.

Many thanks for helping us over two very knotty problems. . . . I am sure the whole Ingle Nook joins with me in sympathy to you in your trouble.

### Cream Cheese.

Dear Dame Durden,—I derive great pleasure from the Ingle Nook and, also, the Quiet Hour each week, and I would like to know if any of the Chatterers know anything about cork carpet, if it wears well. Would it be suitable for a dining-room? Also, if they could tell me how to make a cream cheese? I know it has cream in it. Wishing you success.  
AUNT AGNES.  
Wellington Co., Ont.

Can any of the Chatterers answer this question re the cork carpet? I thought of visiting a carpet department in order to find out something about it, but, recollecting in time the blandishments of the salesmen, decided to leave the question to experienced Chatterers.

I find the following recipe for cream cheese recommended: According as the milk is brought from the cows, set it in shallow pans on a stove, and warm it until the surface crinkles. Let stand 24 hours, then lift off the thick cream that will have arisen to the top, and put it in moulds, 4 inches long, 3 inches wide, and 1½ inches deep. The moulds should be set on a bottom made of thin straw mats; place similar mats over the top, then a weight to press on the cream, and in four days the cheese will be ready for use. Sprinkle a little salt on when serving. Another method is as follows: To 1 quart new milk, a pint of cream of the previous day's milking is added. Stir well, and warm to 80 degrees. Add rennet tablets to curdle it, using 1 teaspoon of the solution to each quart. When the curd is made, place in moulds made as above, but twice as deep. Turn the cheeses twice a day, until the whey is drained off. In two days, they will be ready for use.

### Baby's Cap—Ginger Snaps.

Dear Dame Durden,—This is the first time I have written to the Ingle Nook, though I have got many good hints from your corner. Still, I want to ask more. My husband has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and would not care to do without it now. I have a little boy that will be a year old in May, and I want to ask you what would be becoming to wear on his head this next summer?

Did any of you ever try potato water for washing any delicate material? If not, try, with the water the potatoes



have been cooked in, without using any soap. It is much better than common water and soap. I will give you a recipe for ginger snaps: Half cup butter, half cup lard, half cup hot coffee, one cup molasses, one cup sugar, one tablespoon vinegar, one teaspoon salt, one tablespoon ginger, two teaspoons soda.

A FARMER'S WIFE.  
Manitoulin Isle.

I should say to take your little boy right to the millinery store, and try things on him until you find just what he looks the prettiest in. Little, tight, embroidered bonnets are usually the nicest for baby boys; the frilled, lace-trimmed ones being better for little girls.

**Book on Manicuring.**

Dear Dame Durden,—There seem to be so many asking questions in the Ingle Nook, I thought I would, as I have been a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" for about eight years. I think it has improved wonderfully. I like to read the Ingle Nook corner; it has helped me a good many times. I would like if some of the readers could inform me where I could get a book on manicuring and shampooing, and just what one would have to get if doing that work.

Annapolis Co., N. S. PANSY.  
Try writing to the Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia, for this book.

**Genuine Yorkshire Pudding.**

I notice a correspondent asked for a Yorkshire pudding recipe. I have pleasure in sending the following, which I got when in England, and have used many times: Two eggs, 1 pint milk, 6 ounces flour (1 cup), 1 teaspoon salt. Beat eggs; add part of milk; all the flour and salt; then the rest of the milk. Roast the joint of beef or lamb until half an hour of being done. Pour a little dripping from the pan into another pan; pour in the batter, and place the meat in the center of it, and return to the oven. Cook until a golden brown. It will puff up, but sinks on being removed from the oven. Sometimes a wire rack that fits in the pan, and on which the meat is placed, is used. The pudding is cut in squares, and served with the meat. This pudding serves eight people. Cooked without the meat, it makes a good dessert, eaten with sweetened cream.

O. A. C., Guelph. LAURA ROSE.  
Many thanks, Miss Rose.

**Garden Novelties.**

Dear Dame Durden,—Being greatly amused by the history of your experience in "novelty" gardening, I will add a little more to it, as I also tried a few new things, but with somewhat better results. I almost wonder you did not try the garden huckleberry, which has been mentioned in the Nook, and which a couple of my friends tried. As the summer advanced, they reported heartily, easily-cultivated plants just loaded with berries; but the first to test the pie did not hesitate long in giving his conclusion that they are better to look at than to eat.

But, for my own experience. I tried a couple of hills of Garden Lemon. They grow like musk melons. The fruit is also similar, but is yellow, and about the size of an orange, with an acid flavor. When preserved, it was quite eatable, but no one pronounced it delicious. Where fruit is scarce, it might be all right to grow a few.

I also tried Trianon Cos lettuce, with which we were well pleased; it is delicious simply eaten with salt, like celery.

So, dear friends of the Nook, do not come to the conclusion that you will not try anything new, as we miss much that is worth while by adhering too closely to the beaten-track in gardening, as well as in other things. I think it is wise, when studying the catalogue, to have a list of varieties by some practical gardener of your locality, or the results of the experiments carried on at Guelph.

Hoping you will have more encouraging results this summer, I will make room for other Chatterers. MAPLE LEAF.  
Waterloo Co., Ont.

I have eaten garden-huckleberry pie, and am afraid I must disagree with your friend, for I thought it delicious. It all depends, I think, on the way the fruit is cooked. For the pie which I enjoyed so much it had been thoroughly stewed

to a pulp before it was put in the pastry. If I remember rightly, a little lemon juice and grated rind had been added.

Many thanks for the seeds. I shall be much interested in trying them this year.

**Extra Early Tomatoes.**

The following, copied from Country Life in America, may be worth a trial for the sake of having a few extra early tomatoes:

"Four old sugar barrels were procured and sunk about a foot in the ground in a sunny corner of the yard, in the form of a square, the barrels being placed about two feet from each other. They were then filled about half full of coarse, porous soil, and over this very rich earth to within six inches of the tops of the barrels. Two thrifty tomato plants were planted in each barrel long before it would have been safe to put them out in an unprotected garden. The surface of the soil below the tops of the barrels made it convenient to protect plants by a light covering on cold nights. As the plants grew, soil was added until the barrels were full, to give the plants a firm rooting.

"Wire screens were stretched between the tops of the barrels, running off from their sides in gradual slopes to the ground. This was done before the plants grew tall enough to topple over, with the result that they had a nice, clean, airy place to rest, and the fruit had an opportunity to ripen rapidly and evenly. Frequent watering, which is essential, as the evaporation from the barrel is rapid, was about all the necessary care, besides a careful removal of the water-sprouts and an occasional pinching back of the too thrifty stems.

"There are several advantages in growing tomatoes in this way over garden culture: more vigorous vines, early ripening—at least two weeks earlier—and extremely late bearing and ripening. The bearing, in fact, can be prolonged several weeks after the first killing frosts by hanging a cloth covering on stakes over the vines in cold weather.

To grow tomatoes in this way, any place where there is sufficient sunshine to ripen the fruit will do. We grew at least three bushels of choice tomatoes in a space not exceeding eight feet square at practically no cash outlay."

age. Allow from one to two weeks in which to fill order, and where two numbers appear, as for waist and skirt, enclose ten cents for each number. If only one number appears, ten cents will be sufficient.

Address: "Fashion Department," "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

**Current Events.**

The Alberta Government has purchased the Bell Telephone system in that Province for \$675,000.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company has announced that a new, direct railway line from Kingston to Ottawa will be built in the early future.

The first shipment of silver coin from the Canadian Royal Mint at Ottawa was made on April 1st, coin to the value of \$24,000 being sent to various parts of the country.

A volcano in Guatemala, which has been considered extinct, is in eruption, and the people of the vicinity have been obliged to flee for their lives.

Mr. Birrell has introduced into the British Parliament a bill proposing to build by royal charter two new universities in Ireland, one in Dublin, the other in Belfast.

Owing to recent revolts in Hayti the execution of political prisoners is said to be going on nightly, and troops from foreign warships may be compelled to land to protect foreigners on the island.

Arrangements have been made for the running, after June 15th, of through trains over the Toronto-Sudbury line. These will be known as the "Toronto Limited" and "Winnipeg Limited," and will make the trip to Winnipeg in 36 hours, thus saving eight hours on the North Bay route.

**THE DEATH OF WINTER.**

There's a whisper in the air—  
Just a gentle little breath,  
Through the trees so gray and bare,  
Heralding old Winter's death.

Wrap him in his frost-white shroud,  
Scatter snowdrops on his breast;  
Silent ruler, once so proud,  
Gently lay him down to rest.

There will be of mourners three;  
Each a maiden, chaste and fair,  
Who will rue the stern decree,  
And proclaim her heart's despair.

March, with lamentations loud,  
Blinding, stormy tears will shed  
For her erstwhile lover proud,  
Numbered now among the dead.

April, modest, dewy-eyed,  
Will her choicest tributes bring,  
And in lily-cups will hide  
Tear drops for her sleeping king.

Ere she takes a last farewell,  
Scatters she through all the land,  
Over hill and vale and dell,  
Buds and bloom with lavish hand.

May, round, rosy, dimpled May,  
Softly trails her robe of green,  
Sparkling smiles chase tears away,  
Nature-crowning queen.

—St. John's (Nfld.) Herald.

"The fellow who tries to attract business without advertising is like the fellow who throws his sweetheart a silent kiss in the dark. He knows what he is doing—but nobody else does."—W. J. Bryan.

**"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" FASHIONS.**



5934 Circular Skirt,  
22 to 32 waist.



5913 Girl's Box  
Plaited Dress,  
8 to 14 years.



5930 Single Breasted  
Jacket, 34 to 42 bust.

The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Be careful to give Correct Number and Size of Patterns Wanted. When the Pattern is Bust measure, you need only mark 32, 34, 36, or whatever it may be. When Waist or whatever it may be. Measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. When Misses' or Child's pattern, write only the figure representing the

**POWER LOT**

A Story of "Down East."

BY SARAH McLEAN GREENE.

[Rights of publication secured by The Wm. Weld Co., Limited, London, Ont.]

**CHAPTER III.**

**Up the Hill.**

There was a curious, and, I felt, an altogether unnecessarily large group down by the shore to meet me on my arrival with my passenger. My comings were usually executed lonely and in silence.

Silent was the group, now, until Rob's tall silk hat began to dawn upon them. He had started from New York with an appropriate paraphernalia of headgear in his hat box—derby, soft felt, travelling cap, fur cap to match his sealskin overcoat, but he had, perhaps, staked what came most handy in the little games of chance with which he beguiled the tedious journey; anyway, when I met him he had survived with only this dandy silk hat which now settled down softly, dripping with sea dew, on the short barber-trained waves of his tawny hair.

The first intimation that the awe on the part of the onlookers was broken came in a running voluntary of giggles from some observant boys. "Preachin' service next Sunday," said one to his elbow-mate, and showed his broad teeth in hilarity. "Tain't a preacher, neither," responded seriously the one addressed; "it's a sewin'-machine agent."

"Oh, shet up," said a third. "See them trunks. It's a candy-sample runner, an' a wholesale one too, by gosh!"

As all three watered at the mouth under this conclusion, Rob rose in sickly fashion, surveyed the wet shoals of the beach, rolled up the trousers from his dainty boots, displaying some blue silk stockings with pink ornamentations on 'em, a diamond ring on his finger flashing brilliantly as he performed this feat.

Then he touched earth and swaggared unsteadily forward. There must have been some red dye in the silk lining of his hat; it had soaked down coldly onto his cheeks, and there was no question but that he looked theatrical.

The boys grew bolder, and gave the lively steed of their fancy free rein. "Say, Mister, when does your show open?"

"Say, Mister, which o' them boxes you got the performin' puppies in?" "I'll show you," said Rob, catching his breath and leaning up against a bowlder—"I'll show you a' right, one o' these days, boys, what-hic—what box the-hic—the performin' puppies are in."

His voice was soft and sweet, coming from such a huge bulk. He appeared larger by reason of his coating of seal fur. They knew not that the seal fur might, possibly, be deceptive; that, it might be possible, an angry lion lay tortured in Rob Hilton's breast. His voice was plaintive and sweet, his cheeks ludicrously pained, and he had to lean against a bowlder for support.

"Say," piped one shrill voice, overstepping all bounds, and taking the safeguard of flight as he yelled, "gi' me a free ticket, an' I'll wash yer face for ye."

"Belay thar," bellowed Captain Belcher, driving a pair of oxen to the front. "Belay thar, you suckers—he's my man." Captain Belcher advanced toward Rob with outstretched hand. "Ye're welcome, young swell," he roared breezily. "Ye're welcome, Mr.—ahem—Mr. Daisy Lee. Have I named ye by the right handle? How d' do? How d' do?" There was abundant good nature in his voice, unable to quell, however, the promptitude of wit



**WHEN YOU BUY FLOUR**

it is just as easy to get the BEST as to get the next best.


The most skilful baking can't make good bread out of poor flour, but any housewife by using

**PURITY FLOUR**

can bake bread that will come from the oven JUST RIGHT.

If you want "more bread and better bread," bake with Purity Flour. Try it to-day. At all grocers.

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See that it is on each bag or barrel you buy

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO. LIMITED  
MILLS AT WINNIPEG, GODERICH AND BRANDON



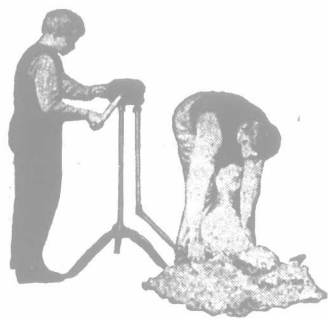
### Women Cured at Home!

Women's disorders always yield, from the very beginning of the treatment, to the mild but effective action of Orange Lily. Within two or three days after commencing its use the improvement becomes noticeable, and this improvement continues until the patient is completely cured. Orange Lily is an applied or local treatment, and acts directly on the womanly organs, removing the congestion, toning and strengthening the nerves, and restoring perfect circulation in the diseased parts. In order to convince all suffering women of the value of this remedy, I will send a 35-cent box, enough for ten days' treatment, absolutely FREE to each lady sending me her address.

**MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.**

### The Most Complete Line of Iron Stable Fittings in Canada.

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### NOTICE TO READERS!

When writing advertisers kindly mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

which surged as a fountain within him.

"My name is not 'Lee,'" said Rob, surlily.

"No? Wal', we'll get things goin' by the right crank arter a while. Anything 'll do so as it 'll churn the butter, ye know. Ho, ho! Ho, ho!"

The wild shore rang with the buoyant laughter of Captain Belcher and his attendant group.

"It's nice to be smart," said Rob, extremely cynically, from his boulder—"and so d-d funny." He kept his hands in his pockets, disdaining the overture of Captain Belcher's great outstretched fist. Captain Belcher eyed him. He was a man of turbulent passions when roused. I waited a bit apprehensively. But Rob had got to fight his own battles. That was part of the day's work. If a man gets too tipsy to stand up for himself, and still takes a sly pull at the bottle whenever he gets a chance, he may as well have his eye-openers come in the natural way. Captain Belcher's regard of the handsome weakling leaning unsteadily against the boulder changed from indignation to contempt. He turned to boisterous action.

"Now, then, boys, all together. Let's heave this cargo aboard. The kerridge is at the door." He indicated thus humorously the ox-cart half buried in the surf, a coarse structure set up on thundrous wheels. "Now boys, all together. Heave 'er up. By the looks o' your dunnage you're reckoning on spendin' some time with us, Mr. Lee."

"Sure, I brough 'nough to change my shirt once 'n while," replied Rob, with meaning, his already nauseated vision fixed unpleasantly on Captain Belcher's soiled "linen."

"That's right. Hope ye'll marry an' settle right down here," retorted the now imperturbable Captain. "Sorry I ain't got a closed cab for ye. I was engaged ter haul ye up, an' that 'ar team o' oxen's all I got to show on the road. What d' ye say to it? Don't mind my feelin's—I'm used to havin' 'em hurted."

"Did you make it y'rself?" queried Rob, contemplating the grotesque equipage with plausible curiosity.

"I made the cart, Mr. Lee. One whose name I always mentions with awe made the oxen."

A joyful laugh went up all around Rob.

"Say, Belcher," inquired one, eagerly, "ye go'n ter haul 'em up Joggins, or the steep way?"

"I'm goin' up the steep way," replied Captain Belcher without hesitation, thoughtfully eliminating a strain from his quid of tobacco. "My oxen has jest been talked, they'll scrabble to it, I reckon; an' perhaps the view 'll kind o' wake up Daisy, here. He'll be glad he come. I bet, when he sees what a view we've got. We got a view, by Tar, to knock the Alps endways. All aboard, Mr. Lee. My fagan, here, 'll only carry one passenger aside the trunks, an' you're that passenger by birth, eddication, an' good looks. Ef I'd only been born to ride instead o' walk! When I'm in a boat I git a chance to set down an' ride, but ol' mother earth has allus called on me to hoof it. Git aboard."

"I fancy I'll walk, too," said Rob, lurching forward—but he could not. With the long sail and the bleak chill o' the wind added to his potations—he could not.

"Heave, ho. Heave yerself up thar 'longside yer stowage," commanded Captain Belcher cheerfully, in a bellow that seemed to cow the very elements. "Set down on that balk of timber I've laid for ye athwart the gun'els o' the cart. Thar now. Feel yer mornin's? We'll warp ye up to Power Lot, God Help Us, somehow. Gee, haw! Giddup, Buck. Giddup, Bill. Giddup." A resonant crack of his whip started the procession. The "balk of timber" was securely held in place by the trunks, which were chained to the floor and crossbeams of the cart. The cart itself bore evidence of having served recently as a loud instru-

ment in the purveying of guano. Rob rolled up his trousers still higher and gathered his garments close about him.

"He's reefin' all but his jib," commented an onlooker.

"Say, watch him wrop himself up in his fur polinay," exclaimed a delighted boy, with breezy directness.

Rob had a way usually of carrying himself at ease. He sat, gnawing his mustache, remotely sad, in spite of the animated group surrounding the cart.

"Does all this—rabble—belong where I'm goin'?" he inquired presently, with sour emphasis.

"No," responded Captain Belcher; "but events has so transpired as ter bring about a picnic for 'em early in the season this year, an' these 'ere innocent monkeys, blame' ef they ain't takin' advantage of it."

"I s'pose there's no way 'round here of making people mind their own business?" Rob flashed a look of hate at his blowy following.

"Mebby, Mebby," said Captain Belcher, reflectively; "that's somethin' ye'll have ter tend to when ye can stand on yer own pins, Daisy. Meanwhiles—it's yer 'dvice—you jest take what comes, without callin' no more 'tention to yerself 'n you can help. Tell ye the plain truth, ye're more conspikorous anyway n' what I reckoned on when I agreed ter haul ye up the hill."

"Shut your mouth," suddenly cried Rob, doubling his fists.

"Tain't safe," Captain Belcher roared back at him, pleasantly. "Tell ye, 'tain't safe. Let me shet my mouth, an' these 'ere oxen'd balk an' back, mebby; an' them an' you'd roll back'ards down into—why, jest look back o' ye! Gee, Buck. Gee thar. Whar in doom ye goin' to? Giddup, Giddup." An alarming mandate of the whip exploded in Rob's ears, as he turned.

He shivered at the stupendous scene spread below him, and turned his head quickly again, only to meet the awful upward vista of the steeps on which he hung poised. His heart sickened, his very flesh crawled inwardly.

"Sure the stick that holds your beasts on to this cart is firm?" He spoke very meekly.

"By the holy Sewin'-Circle, I hope so!" bawled Captain Belcher, bluffly.

"I was haulin' a mess o' women up the hill onct with this 'ere same cart an' tackle, when the thole-pin broke, and by the Great Mother's Meetin', of all the jumpin' out! Don't you never tell me wimmen ain't qualified to jump. Don't say a word. I ain't seen jumpin' before nor since. Giddup, Buck. What in doom you balkin' for? Giddup."

A sensation of horrible dizziness was coming over Rob. He dared not look behind him again.

"Most hills out in the country wind around more, and have some level breathing places," he suggested faintly.

"I wish 't you'd brought some o' that kind along with ye," blustered Captain Belcher. "This 'ere old hill has been foun' fault with, an' brought up in town meetin's, an' condemned, an'—"

"Stop your cart," gasped Rob—"I'm cold—I want to walk."

"Stop my cart here—Daisy? Not unless 't you want to start fresh an' go back'ards."

Rob leaped wildly over his boxes, and sprang to earth, sprawling. The color slowly throbbled back to his cheeks as he rose. He gave a blissful sigh.

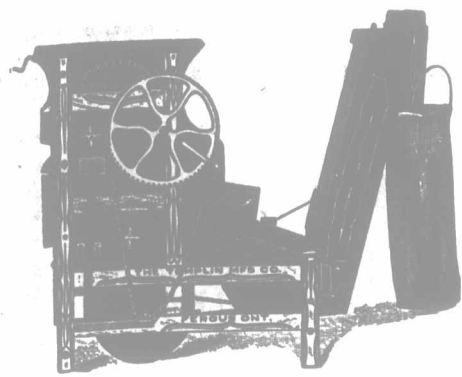
"Walkin' 's good enough fer me," he asserted to his staring attendants. He seemed inclined to be friendly, like one suddenly rescued from fearful peril.

"Say," he went on conversationally, "that was awful. Say, boys, I wouldn't get into that cart an' ride up this hill again for a thousand dollars. No—by cricky, I wouldn't for ten thousand."

"Pooh," said one bright-eyed lad, of stringy, leathery frame, "what'll ye give me ter ride up?"

Rob had become genial. He fumbled





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in his pockets and drew out some silver. The lad leaped blithely over the cart wheels to the summit of the trunks, balanced himself on one foot, and thus derisively accosted the giddy pitch of the hill before him:

"Oh, my! I'm afraid of ye. Oh, don't ye look steep! Oh, my! Guess the oxen 'll sure git stuck on this 'ere hummock I'm comin' to, an' fall down an' go back'ards, an' me an' the cart an' oxen go roll—rollity, bump-bumpity—oh, my! Guess I'll turn 'round an' see where we'll go to."

He swung around with a flourish, poised himself on the other foot to meet the emergencies of the incline, and waved his dirty little paw with a comprehensiveness that smacked of contempt toward the distant Bay of Fundy, the nearer Basin, the eastward stretch of river, toward precipice and solemn woods, towards sea and land.

"How d' do?" said he familiarly. "Ye're lookin' fine. Now let's see where I'll go to when me an' the cart an' oxen git goin' back'ards. We'll slew around an' bounce the fence by Job's pastur', an' then arter we rolled a while we'll make a lap over the school'us' belfrey down there, an' knock the trimmin's off the Baptist's steeple, an'—"

"That'll do, sonny," Rob interrupted, with a pale and weary smile, "you've earned your money. Get down off of that. You make me sick."

Rob had taken off his fur overcoat in an effort to keep up with this climbing company. In spite of the cold wind, the perspiration stood out on his face in heavy drops.

"Is there any top to this business?" he asked, hoarse with weakness, of Captain Belcher.

"Last time I came up this hill, she had a top to 'er," replied the captain, "but somethin' may 'a' happened sence. Run on ahead there, some o' you monkeys, an' see ef the top's gone off'n this hill."

"The trees hides it," piped an honest voice. "There's a great flat top, an' Power Lot's up thar, too. Say, Mister," continued the white-haired youngster, approaching Rob in all innocence with a bottle held in his hand, "here's somethin' jest dropped outer the pocket o' yer hairy coat."

Rob's face was not capable of a deeper crimson than that it had already assumed through his exertions to keep up with the rest in mounting the hill. He stretched forth his hand, however, with nonchalant nimbleness.

"Doctor's medicine," he explained fatuously—"keep me from takin' cold."

Captain Belcher regarded him with an insidious wink, and cleared his own throat with a bluster of vital soundness. "Seems ter me I got a little tetch o' sore throat comin' on myself," he rejoined. "I reckon you an' me ketch cold kind o' easy, don't we, Mr. Lee? What is yer prescription thar? Peruny? Cherry Pictorial? Scott's Emulation? Plain Sassafrilly, mebbly?—all the same so long as it's got the force to shoot down mid-channel an' wallop the center o' disease. Let's smell the label."

Rob laughed, and resigned the bottle with quick and generous courtesy.

The captain tasted, and smacked his lips. "Mis' Wunslow's Soothin' Syrup," he remarked judicially; "jest what I thought. Yes, that was put up by Mis' Wunslow. Ahem. Wal'—Haw, thar, Buck. What you makin' off inter the fir trees for? By Tar an' Bloaters, you two brute critturs has got ter git to the top o' this hill, an' why in nation don't ye brace to it? Giddup. Giddup."

In the supreme necessity of goading his oxen to endeavor, Captain Belcher had inadvertently consigned the bottle to his own pocket; but his mind presently reverted with undimmed clearness to the subject in hand.

"Ahem, yes, Soothin' Syrup—very—soothiner 'n h—l; but we got a prescription 'round here 't 'll knock the stuffin' outer a cold while that

'ere stuff you're luggin' 'round with ye has ter lay by an' look on in astonishment, Mr. Lee."

"Hilton," if you please, sir—not 'Lee,' said Rob, his lips tightening and the light of manhood suddenly waking in his sweat-begrimed eyes; "and, if you'll remember, it's not I that's 'luggin' the stuff' now. It's you."

"Sure," said the cheerful captain, unabashed. "I'm boun' ter call ye 'Hilton' all right, soon as ye worry up ter the top o' this hill. And you're doin' great hoof-work, considerin' the pitch, an' how you ain't use to it. Great! 'T looks ter me as though ye'd make it. An' then me an' these boys air a-goin' ter wave our caps an' hurray for Mr. Hilton—ain't we, boys?"

"'Hilton,' you clown," Rob blurted out, in revengeful distress, his breath coming in short gasps. "'Hilton.'"

(To be continued.)

**GOSSIP.**

At a sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, on March 25, by M. H. Donohoe, Holbrook, Iowa, 56 head sold for an average of \$305. The highest price for a female, \$1,595, was paid for the six-year-old cow, Blackbird Favorite 2nd, by O. V. Battles, Iowa. The highest for a bull, \$610, was paid for the eighteen-months-old Black Sign, bought by John Rudy, South Dakota.

The Ontario Agricultural College has purchased the team of geldings which won first prize in the draft class at the late Ontario Horse-breeders' Show, from Messrs. Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, Ont. The price paid was a fairly long one, but it is thought they will be very useful, not only for the work which they can do upon the farm, but also for class-room demonstrations.

The private catalogue of the Riby Grove herd of Shorthorn cattle, belonging to Mr. Henry Dudding, Great Grimby, England, contains the pedigrees of 115 richly-bred animals, including a considerable number showing a judicious blending of Cruickshank and Bates blood, a combination which has been eagerly sought after in recent years, and has sold for high prices. The annual Riby Grove sale of Shorthorns and Lincoln sheep will be held this year on July 9th.

**CEMENT-SILO CURBS.**

For a long time the chief obstacle to the construction of round cement silos was the difficulty of securing a suitable mould, but this was overcome by the use of heavy steel curbs or rings, as devised by A. E. Hodgert, of Exeter, Ont., which are so arranged as to make silos of any diameter, and batter them on the outside, thus saving material by a lighter wall at the top, where the pressure is least. All readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" who contemplate building a silo during the coming season will be interested in knowing that these rings may now be obtained from the London Concrete Machinery Co., Redan St., London, Ont., who have acquired the rights for Canada of making these steel curbs.

Four richly-bred, imported Clydesdale stallions, the property of Messrs. R. Reid & Co., are advertised in this paper to be sold by auction on April 17th, at Hintonburg, Ont., a suburb of the City of Ottawa. At the same time, and place, will be sold seven work horses, 25 choice milk cows, and 40 steers and heifers. The imported Clydesdales include the bay seven-year-old, Prince of Scotlandwell, by Prince of Johnstone, by Prince of Carruchan, by Prince of Wales; the bay seven-year-old, Cecil, by Macara, by Macgregor, by Darnley, dam by Cedric, by Prince of Wales; the bay seven-year-old, Major Carrick, by Royal Carrick, by Prince of Airies, tracing to Prince of Wales and Darnley. The fourth is the eleven-months-old colt, Pickle Graham (imp. in dam), by Pickle Prince, whose grandam was by Darnley. The sale being on Good Friday, Easter excursion rates will be available.

**Wills' English Pills**

**ARE SYSTEM CLEANSERS.**

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At Norwood Farm, Lot 15, Township of London, near north end Wellington Street Railway, City of London, Ont., property of

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on **WEDNESDAY, APR. 15, '08**

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Imported Shire stallion, Eckington Dandy (21883) 7538. Bay, foaled 1901. Sire Blaisdon Conqueror, first and gold medal at London, England, Shire, 1899. In 1904 first and champion and gold medal at London. Also imported Hackney stallion, Truman's Cadet (8684), by Wood Ganymede, by Ganymede, twice champion at the London, Eng., Hackney Show; dam Colgate Rose, by Copalder Cadet, one of the greatest prizewinners in England. Will be sold without reserve.

Terms cash, or satisfactory arrangement. For further information apply to **CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, or R. H. CRUMP, Masonville.**

At the same time and place will be sold 18 high-class Harness and Saddle horses.

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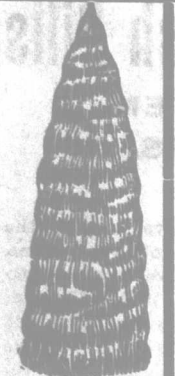
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## POULTRY AND EGGS

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

**BARRED ROCK** eggs from elegant matings. Eight-page circular free. W. W. Dods, Alton, Ont.

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**CANADA'S BEST**—White Wyandottes. Won every 1st prize, Great Don Inion Exhibition. Eggs, two dollars setting. Handsome illustrated catalogue free. Wright Brothers, Box F, Brockville, Canada.

**CONSTABLE'S** Light Brahmas. Winners at last Toronto show—1 and 2 cockerels and 1 and 2 pullets. Eggs, 15 for \$1.50. A few cockerels for sale, \$2 each. Alex. Constable, 13 Fulton Ave., Doncaster.

**CANADA'S** champion Barred Plymouth Rocks. The balance of our \$5 cockerels now offered at \$3 each. First orders get the preference as to quality. Joan Pringle, London.

**DUCKS**—Indian Runners—Ducks, twenty-five Indian Runners for sale. Eggs now ready for shipment. Also Black Orpington eggs from choice stock. Som. Ind an Game hens. S. D. Furringer, St. Catharines Ont.

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**EGGS** from pure-bred Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes one dollar per setting. John E. Morgan, Wales.

**EGGS** for hatching. Choice White Wyandotte and Barred Rocks, \$1 per two settings. W. A. Bryant, Cairnform, Ont.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**—From a pen of Barred Rocks, selected for their persistent laying of large, rich colored eggs. Having the run of the orchard and mated with three Al-cocks—large, strong-boned, healthy birds. Price, \$1 per 13, or \$3 per 40. W. C. Shearer, Bright, Ont.

**EGGS** for hatching from specially selected matings. Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, \$3 for 13; \$3 for 26. Any variety. Cash with order. J. N. Cober, Box 203, Hespeler, Ont.

**EGGS** for hatching. Pekin ducks (imported), eggs twenty-five cents each. White Wyandottes (Fisher), R. I. Reds (Thompson), eggs fifteen cents each. Farwell Poultry Farm, Oshawa.

**FOR SALE**—Eggs from choice pens of Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1 per 15; 45 eggs, \$2.50. J. F. Treverton, Poucher's Mills, Ont.

**FOR SALE**, cheap, pure bred Buff Orpington cocks, cockerels and puller bred from prizewinners. P. Crockett, 980 Richmond St., London, Ont.

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**SINGLE NOOK** Poultry Farm offers eggs from selected pairs of heavy laying strains—Brown and White Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, B. Minorcas, and Barred Rocks \$1 per 13. White Leghorns only \$5 per hundred. W. H. Smith, 41 Spruce St., Toronto.

**LOCHABER** Poultry Yards offers eggs from the following breeds: Barred Rocks, White and Partridge Wyandottes, \$1.50 per 15; Pekin duck eggs, \$1.50 per 11; M. Bronze turkey, \$3 per 11. Stock Al. D. A. Graham, Wanstead, Ont.

**MY** Barred Rock—237-egg-ben—is still Canadian champion. Send for circular. J. R. Henry, Waterdown.

**MAMMOTH** B. turkeys for sale, bred from imported stock. Young birds took 1st and 2nd at London, 1907. Pairs and trios mated not akin. R. G. Ross, Glanworth, Ont.

**MOTTLED** Ancona eggs, \$1.50 per 15; single-comb White Leghorn eggs, \$1.00 per 15; \$4.50 per 100, winter layers. Money makers both. Circulars free. E. C. Apps, Box 224, Brantford.

**PLUM** C-egg Barred Rocks, S. G. Dorkings, and Pekin ducks. Eggs \$1.25 per setting. Garland Bros., Pickering, Ont.

**PEACHGROVE** FARM—Eggs from Buff Orpingtons and Brown Leghorns (grand layers), dollar per fifteen. Indian Runner duck eggs, 10c. each. Frank Baird, Glanworth, Ont.

**RHODE** Island Red rose comb. Bred nine years from carefully selected heavy winter-layers. Large brown eggs. Dollar-half per fifteen. Good hatch guaranteed. Jno. Luscombe, Merton, Ont.

**SINGLE-COMB** Brown Leghorns. Prizewinners. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per hundred. H. W. Parry, Pickering, Ont.

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Send \$1—Receive 5 wool remnants suitable for Boys' Knee Pants up to 11 years. Give age, and we will cut out pants free. A 4d 25c. for postage. N. Southcott & Co., 8 Coote Block, London, Canada.

### GOSSIP.

The attention of farmers and dairymen is again called to the important auction sale of high-class registered and high-grade Holstein dairy cattle, property of the Rathbun Company, to be sold on April 23rd, at the farm, at Deseronto, Ont. This herd of cows has a yearly record of double the amount of milk produced by the average herd of Ontario.

At the sale of Shorthorns, on March 18th, by Geo. Allen, at South Omaha, Nebraska, the 47 head offered brought an average of \$191. The 12 bulls made an average of \$311; the highest price, \$800, being paid for Acanthus King, two years old, purchased by J. A. Cavers, South Omaha. Another bull brought \$555.

At F. A. Nave's sale of Herefords, at Attica, Ind., March 25th, no extreme prices were realized, but values ruled even, 98 head selling for an average of \$124; the highest price for a bull being \$460, for The Grove Lad, eleven months old, secured by John Bolivar, Bloomington, Ind. The highest price for a female was \$250.

In a change of advertisement, received too late for this issue, Messrs. W. J. Shean & Son, of Owen Sound, Ont., offer for sale their well-known and famous imported Shorthorn bull, Derby, a Cruickshank Secret, of the very best breeding and quality, one of the best sires of show stock in Canada to-day. He is as active as ever, and has kept his conformation well. Nothing could induce the proprietors to sell him, were it not for the fact that they have several of his heifers now ready to breed. Derby is considered one of the largest bulls in Canada at the present time, while his quality of flesh and hair is all that could be desired.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

#### Miscellaneous.

#### MILKING COWS WHILE FEEDING.

I have noticed that some practice feeding cows and milking while they are eating. Will cows give down their milk more freely when eating? Will they give more milk?

Ans.—As a rule, we believe cows will give down their milk more freely while eating, because they are more contented, and not waiting or worrying in expectation of being fed; but if they have been fed, and are satisfied, it makes little difference when they are milked, provided it is the regular time, and they are not looking for feed. Some cows will not give down unless fed. Habit has much to do with it.

#### PRESERVING EGGS.

Would you kindly, through "The Farmer's Advocate," give full instructions for packing eggs, the most reliable preservatives, and if packed in large lots, would the bottom ones be likely to be crushed by the weight of those above?

Ans.—It is important that eggs for preserving should be placed in whatever solution may be used while strictly new laid. It is desirable also that infertile eggs only be used. We give, first, the lime process, which we have used for years with perfect results: Mix four quarts of slaked lime with one quart of common salt, in five gallons of water. Allow it to stand for a day or two, stirring several times, until such solid material as the water will take up has been dissolved. Then, to the clear liquid, add half an ounce of boracic acid. Place eggs carefully in the solution, taking care that it rises three inches above the eggs, for any left high and dry will be spoilt. Store the jars or crocks away in a cool place, and leave undisturbed until used. We think there would be no fear of breakage, even if stored in large lots, as the eggs almost float in the liquid. The following is the water-glass method: Make a solution of water-glass (sodium silicate), one part to seven parts water, if American; one part to twelve parts water, if English water-glass is used, and place the eggs into it as gathered.

## HOMESEEKERS'

**2ND CLASS**  
Round-Trip Excursions  
TO  
**MANITOBA**  
**SASKATCHEWAN**  
**ALBERTA**

**GOING DATES**  
April 14, 28 June 9, 23 Aug. 4, 18  
May 12, 26 July 7, 21 Sept. 1, 15, 29

Tickets good to return within 60 days  
**VERY LOW RATES** from all points in Ontario.

Ranging (Winnipeg and return \$32.00 between Edmonton and return \$42.50 Tickets issued to all North-West points.  
**TOURIST SLEEPERS** A limited number of Tourist Sleeping Cars will be run on each excursion, fully equipped with bedding, etc. Berths should be secured and paid for through local agent at least six days before excursion leaves. Rates and full information contained in free Homeseekers' pamphlet. Ask nearest C.P.R. agent for a copy, or write to C. B. POSTER, District Pass. Agt., C.P.R., Toronto



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

**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 60 cents.

**CHOICE** White Oats—Irish—Grown from seed obtained from Dodd's, William Rennie, John Lee, Galt, Ont.

**POSITION** wanted in creamery by a thoroughly competent, up-to-date dairyman from Germany. First-class butter and cheese maker. Understands all kinds of dairy work, testing, etc. 7 years' experience. Have been 7 months in Canadian dairy. Unexceptionable references. Otto Albrecht, Montreal West, Que.

**SEED CORN**—Reliable seed corn that we guarantee to grow or money refunded. The largest and most comprehensive seed catalogue published in Canada; send for it; sent free to all who write for it. Globe Seed Co., Ruthven, Ont.

**TWO** farms for sale near Locust Hill, in York County, 140 and 115 acres. Land, clay loam; good buildings and fences. For further particulars address A. C. Reesor, Locust Hill, Ont.

**WANTED**, on large farm, man—single preferred—good with horses and machinery. References required. W. K. Gooding, Inlington, Ont.

**WANTED**—Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home. Waste space in cellar, garden or farm can be made to yield fifteen to twenty-five dollars per week. Send stamp for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

Mme. Nevro was one of those women whom it is difficult to please. Her husband took her one summer for a trip into Switzerland, and by dint of much care managed to keep her in good humor until they had nearly reached their destination. As the train commenced its last and steepest ascent it stopped a moment or two, and Mme. Nevro put her head out of the window to ascertain the cause. When she withdrew her head M. Nevro saw, with dismay, that his peace was at an end.

"What is the matter, my dear?" he asked.

"Matter enough," replied his spouse. "There are two engines on this train now, one at each end. You know I can't sit with my back to the engine without being ill, so what shall I do now, pray?"

"Between emotionalism and formalism in religion," says a Washington clergyman, "there is a golden mean—a reflection that came to me recently upon the conclusion of my remarks to a colored congregation in Richmond.

"I had invited an aged deacon to offer a prayer. 'O Lord,' prayed he, 'gib dis pore brudder de eye of de eagle, dat he spy out sin afar off. Glue his hands to de gospel plow. Tie his tongue to de line of truf. Nail his yere to de gospel pole. Blow his head 'way down in some lonesome, dark, and narrow valley, where prayer is much wanted to be made. 'Noint him wif de kerosene-ile of salvation, an' set him on fire!'"



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.  
 2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.  
 3rd.—In Veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.  
 4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

ELECTRIC MOTOR.

1. What kind of a battery would you advise me to use to run a motor with, considering power, efficiency and cost?  
 2. Is there any danger of harming a motor by using too many batteries to run it with?  
 3. Which is the best way to run a dynamo to light a couple of rooms, by a battery motor, or would some other power be better? I live in the country, and do not have access to electric-current lines. Please suggest.  
 4. I understand that a twelve-slotted drum armature of the laminated type, is stronger than a six-pole armature. Now, providing I have a six-pole dynamo-motor, can I replace the armature of this motor for a laminated-drum armature of twelve slots, and make it work satisfactorily? Would it not give me more power from the same power used to drive it before it was changed? What change would have to be done to make it work?  
 5. Does a weak battery hurt a good strong battery by connecting them together?  
 H. M. W.

Ans.—1. Primary batteries, that is, batteries which produce power by the consumption of their own chemicals and one of their plates, are not satisfactory for running motors to do work, because they last only a short time, and their renewal is somewhat expensive, besides, it takes a large number of them to produce enough power for any practical purposes. The Grenet or Bichromate battery is one of the strongest, but it has the disadvantage that the plates must be removed from the liquid when not in action. The Sal-ammoniac cell (LeClanche) is also strong, and, on the whole, a pretty satisfactory battery. The Gladstone-Lalande is also a strong cell. A battery of Bichromate or Gladstone-Lalande cells will cost from \$2 to \$4 a cell, according to the size of the cell; the Sal-ammoniac, from 50c. to \$2 per cell. You would probably get the best satisfaction out of the Gladstone-Lalande. All these are "wet" cells. The dry cell is of about the same strength as the Sal-ammoniac; in fact, sal-ammoniac is used largely in it, but they are more short-lived than the wet cells, and once run down cannot be renewed, while the wet cells may be made as good as new by simply putting in more of the chemicals, or renewing the plates, when necessary.

2. Yes; if too many cells were used, the armature would heat, and if the excess number was sufficient you might "burn out" the armature; that is, it might become so hot as to burn the insulation off the wire, thus causing a short-circuit, ruining that particular section of the armature, or you might burn out the commutator by using a sufficient number of cells. You would have no difficulty, however, in deciding when you had reached about the right number, by the way in which the motor ran.

3. Primary batteries would not be suitable for running a dynamo to light a couple of rooms, for reasons given in answer to 1. Outside of the battery idea, you would have three options: (1) water power, (2) wind power, (3) engine power (either gasoline or steam). Water power is not likely, else you would have mentioned it. With a windmill, you have to use a storage or secondary battery in addition to the dynamo. The windmill would run the dynamo while the wind was blowing, charging the storage batteries, and then lights could be run from this storage battery direct, but this would be a very expensive outfit. A storage battery, sufficient to run eight sixteen-candle-power lamps for two hours, or four sixteen-candle-power lamps for four hours, would cost about \$175, f. o. b. shipping point, while the dynamo would have to be rigged up with automatic cut-off switches, else when the wind

You, mothers, who are particular about the skin comfort of your babies—

You should always use Baby's Own Soap. Baby's Own is made specially for the delicate, tender skins of infants and young children.

That is why we use refined vegetable oils. Yet Baby's Own does not cost you any more than the other kinds.

Try "Albert Tale" Violet Scented and Anti-septic.

To get really reliable nursery and toilet soap insist on "Baby's Own" — best for Baby and best for You.

ALBERT SOAPS, LIMITED, MFRS., MONTREAL.

ceased the storage battery would send the electricity already stored back through the dynamo, and run it as a motor. These special attachments would, of course, make the dynamo expensive; then, besides, there would be the windmill, so that this option is out of the question. You would have nothing left but the engine power, and I think probably in your circumstances the gasoline engine would be the better.

4. You can replace the pole armature by a drum armature, provided it is wound and connected up to suit your field, of which you have given no particulars. You would have to see an electrician in your nearest town with regard to the alterations necessary.

5. Yes, it adds much resistance, without providing any appreciable amount of power.  
 WM. H. DAY.

REGISTRATION OF LEASE.

Is it necessary for a five-year farm lease to be registered to make it binding?

Ontario.  
 Ans.—No.

NIGHT-FLOWERING CATCHFLY.

A Middlesex County specimen brought into the office a dried specimen of a plant which one of his well-informed neighbors claimed would kill sheep when eaten by them. The specimen, with comment, was forwarded to Dr. Jas. Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist and Botanist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, who writes as follows concerning it:

"This plant is the night-flowering catchfly or sticky cockle (*Silene noctiflora*), a common weed in clover fields throughout the country. The statement that when this plant is ingested it will kill sheep, I should judge must be without foundation. It certainly is not a poisonous weed for stock of any kind to eat in hay."



WASHING OUT BEFORE BREAKFAST

"Wash Day"—under the old system that means topsy-turviness in the kitchen, poor meals and general discomfort. You know that. What a change comes about when you use a

"1900 GRAVITY" WASHER

and know you'll have your washing done and over in time to prepare a decent breakfast for your husband and family. Washing by hand or with a machine built on the wash board principle means rubbing, scrubbing, pulling and stretching, over-strained nerves, tired back, and no strength left to do the other housework properly. A "1900 Gravity" Washer will clean a tubful of clothes—any kind—in six minutes and do it better than a strong woman could by hand in an hour or more. You can't afford to be without a "1900 Gravity" Washer. Read the good news contained in our

THIRTY DAYS' FREE TRIAL OFFER

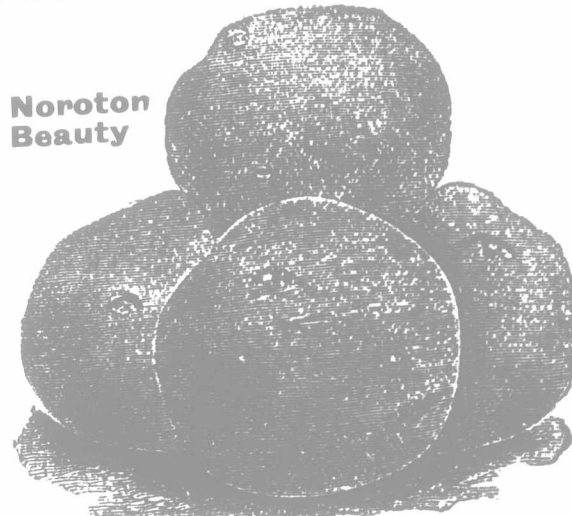
Our faith in the machine is so great that we will send it to any responsible person for **ONE MONTH'S TRIAL FREE** without any advance payment or deposit whatsoever. We pay all the freight ourselves. You may wash with it for thirty days and then if it doesn't do all we claim for it, ship it back at our expense. Note, we are the only manufacturers of washing machines on the continent willing to make this great offer. Let us send a "1900 Gravity" Washer to you.

Write to-day for our handsome booklet with half tone illustrations showing the methods of washing in different countries of the world and our own machine in natural colors—sent free on request.

Address me personally F.A.E. Bach, Manager  
 THE 1900 WASHER CO., 355 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONT.

The above free offer is not good in Toronto and suburbs—special arrangements are made for this district.

LOOK FOR THE LABEL ON THE TUB None genuine without it.



Noroton Beauty

FREE Our Illustrated 100-page Catalogue of Vegetable, Farm and Flower Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Implements, Poultry Supplies, etc. Send for it.

Selected Seed Potatoes

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES:

- New Noroton Beauty—Extra early; the best all-round variety in existence. 1 lb., 30c.; 5 lbs., 85c., postpaid; by freight, 1/2 peck, 40c.; peck, 65c.; 1/2 bush., \$1.10; bush., \$2.00, here.
- Early Monarch—Splendid new second early. 1 lb., 30c.; 5 lbs., 75c., postpaid; by freight, peck, 50c.; 1/2 bush., 85c.; bush., \$1.50.
- The Planet—White, grand main crop.
- Ohio—Rose, standard extra early.
- Six Weeks—Rose, fine extra early.
- Bovee—White, splendid extra early.
- Bruce's White Beauty—Early, fine quality. 1 lb., 15c.; 5 lbs., 65c., postpaid; by freight, peck, 40c.; 1/2 bush., 70c.; bush., \$1.35; bag, \$1.85, here.
- Pride of Arcostock—White, early, splendid.
- Gold Coin—White, main crop, very fine.
- Sir W. Raleigh—White, main crop, excellent.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO.,  
 Established 1850. HAMILTON, ONT. Seed Merchants.





## The Hanging Bowl of the Melotte makes it the easiest running Cream Separator yet made.

A hanging object will naturally revolve more freely than one propped up from underneath. The Melotte bowl requires neither neck bushings nor bottom bearings to support it. It simply hangs from a ball-bearing socket, and is not only practically frictionless, but it cannot possibly get out of balance. It runs so easily that a child can keep it turned to speed for hours.

If you are thinking of buying a separator, we can only advise you to sign nothing for other machines until you have tried the Melotte.

Write for catalogue and information.

Remember! We ask you to sign nothing to get a Melotte on free trial.

**R. A. LISTER & CO., LIMITED,**  
Stewart Street, Toronto, Ont.

## Unreserved Dispersion Sale

THE RATHBUN COMPANY will offer for sale at public auction at their farms, **DESERONTO, ONT.**, on **THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1908,**

At 12 o'clock noon, their entire live stock, as follows:

### 100 Head Holstein Cattle

Pure-bred and high-grade. Average yield of herd for 1907 was 8,006 lbs. per cow.

142 Breeding Ewes with Lambs. 4 Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.  
14 High-grade York. and Berk. Sows. 5 High-class Young Horses.

All Bay of Quinte trains stop at farm.

**Terms:** Cash, unless otherwise arranged for before sale.

Auctioneers: GEO. JACKSON, Port Perry; E. S. LAPUM, Napanee; C. GRIER, Napanee.

For catalogues and further information, apply to

**A. LEITCH, Farms Supt., Deseronto.**

<b>POTATOES</b>	<b>Early Varieties.</b>	OHIO, Sunrise, Burpee, Northern Rose.	\$1.75 per bag, Ex Warehouse.
	<b>Pure and Clean CLOVER and TIMOTHY.</b>		

Prices of my best brands for **IMMEDIATE ORDERS.** These all-grade No. 1 Government standard.

Ask for samples and see for yourselves.

"Sun" Brand Mammoth clover	.....	\$14.00 per bush. (60 lbs.)
"Sun" " Red	.....	14.00 " (60 lbs.)
"Ocean" " Alsike	.....	13.00 " (60 lbs.)
"Gold" " Alfalfa or lucerne clover	.....	13.00 " (60 lbs.)
"Diamond" Brand Timothy	.....	3.50 " (48 lbs.)

**GEO. KEITH, Seeds, TORONTO, SEND FOR CATALOGUE.**

Subscribe for the Farmer's Advocate

## GOSSIP.

The imported English Shire stallion, Rival Duke, eight years old, also a yearling colt, from imported stock, and an imported mare, in foal, are advertised for sale by H. E. George, Crampton, Ont. These will be sold for cash, or will be exchanged for registered Holstein cattle.

Mr. F. W. Taylor, Wellman's Corners, Ont., makes a change in his advertisement of Ayrshire cattle in this paper. He also writes: "We have for sale one two-year-old and two yearling bulls, and a choice lot of spring calves, from good-milking dams. We have telephone service in the house. Will be pleased to answer enquiries by mail or 'phone, or to show our stock to visitors."

Imported Shire stallions, mares and fillies from the famous stud of Messrs. John Chambers & Sons, Holdenby, England, are advertised for sale in this paper by their Canadian agent, Dr. C. K. Geary, of St. Thomas, Ont. A fresh consignment is expected to arrive this week, and will be ready for inspection at the stables in St. Thomas about April 10th. This firm send out only high-class stock, as the consignment sold by auction last fall amply proves. See the advertisement, and write Dr. Geary for description, price and terms.

Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont., in ordering a change in his advertisement of Ayrshires, writes: "We have a fine lot of calves from our Record-of-Merit cows and imported bulls. Especially would we mention Lady Stewart's calf, a fine, large, growthy fellow, sired by Lessnessock Royal Monarch (imp.). This calf ought to build up a dairy herd. His dam was one of the first cows to qualify for Record of Merit. Then we have others, from three-year-old cows, that are making good at the pail. We can also spare females of any desired age. We have several young Yorkshire pigs ready to ship and sows due to farrow end of April or Early in May."

## PURE-BRED STOCK FOR THE WEST

The next shipment of pure-bred stock to be sent West by the live-stock associations is expected to start the latter part of April. The car will go as far as Calgary, and stock will be unloaded at any desired point on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, either for delivery or reshipment. Persons desirous of reserving space should communicate as early as possible with A. P. Westervelt, Secretary, Toronto.

The last shipment, which left for the West on March 11th, was made up of three cars, containing 12 horses, 21 cattle, 1 sheep and 5 pigs. These animals were received from 27 different breeders, and were distributed to 30 points in the West, between Fort William and New Westminster.

## TRADE TOPIC.

TO REPLACE SHINGLES.—An interesting invention has been recently announced to the building trade and to farmers. It is a substance which comes in rolls like ordinary "Prepared Roofing," so called, but which has all the appearance on the roof of individual, diamond-shaped tiles.

The principle involved is novel and very interesting, yet so simple that we wonder it has not been used before.

The material comes in long sheets. Through the middle a saw-tooth cut is made in manufacture. The halves are separated after the sheet is unrolled. One-half is placed over the other when laying, thus developing the first course of tiles.

Each succeeding strip breaks up the strip underneath into these graceful individual tiles.

The sides of the material are slightly different shades of red, so that by alternating these sides in laying, a pleasing color contrast is developed between adjoining tiles.

This new material is called Zolium. Full information regarding this important invention can be obtained of J. A. & W. Bird & Co., Boston, Mass., who are the patentees and makers. Their Canadian office is 29 Common St., Montreal.



## BOVRIL

is a food that feeds.

Its principal recommendations are:

1. It is absolutely pure.
2. It is all beef and all that is good in beef is in "BOVRIL."
3. The nutritive elements of beef are present in such a form that they are easily assimilated by even the most delicate invalid.

## MUSKRATS

I want 250,000 Muskrats, and, as the season is short, must get them in a hurry. Write for prices. We pay spot cash—and all express charges.

John Hallam, 111 Front St. E. TORONTO

## MUSKRATS

## Peas Pay

Field peas brought 87 cents a bushel last year. The average price was 75 cents. There's good money in peas even at 65c. And you have the vines left for fodder or to plow under—better than stable manure or commercial fertilizer. It paid to grow peas last year. This year it will pay as well,—demand keen, pea bugs vanished,—plant peas for profit. Get them in EARLY.

## Plant Plenty Now

**FOUR ONLY.**—Choice Collie Puppies, two months old. Two male; two female. Will be sold at \$15 for male, \$10 for female. A rare opportunity to secure the best at a low price. Bred at Ingle Nook Park Farm. **W. H. SMITH, 41 Spruce St., Toronto.**

**FOR SALE.**—The deep red grandly-bred bull, Wanderer's Heir No. 48586, Vol. 20, got by Wanderer's Last (imp.) = 35129 = (80213) Dam Louan of Browndale 2nd = 33406 = Calved May 6th, 1902. Good to work and quiet. Also a few Bull Orpington eggs for hatching. For terms apply to **J. F. MCKENZIE, Box 534, St. Mary's, Ont.**

**SEND \$1.** receive 5 cloth remnants, suitable for boys' knee pants up to 11 years. Give age and we will cut out pants free. Add 25c. for postage. **N. Southcott & Co., 8 Coote Block, London, Canada.**



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Miscellaneous.

WORMS.

I have a driving mare, who is constantly at it; but for the last six months she has not done well, although has been well fed. I feed good hay, rolled oats, with a handful, once a day, of ground flaxseed; but, during the last two weeks, I have fed, instead of flaxseed, a feed that is called flaxseed and sugar, and I noticed, once only, quite an amount of worms pass her. Would this feed cause it, or would you consider the trouble worms? If so, will you prescribe?

G. H. H.

Ans.—We should not think that the feed used would cause worms. If the mare is not thriving, and you have reason to believe her condition is due to worms, take 1½ ounces each of sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper and tartar emetic and 1 ounce of calomel. Mix, and make into twelve powders. Give a powder night and morning in damp food till all are used. If she will not take them in food, mix with a pint of water and give as a drench. Fast for ten hours after last powder, and then, if mare is not in foal, give a purgative ball of eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Feed bran only for twenty-four hours after giving physic. If mare is pregnant, give 1½ pints raw linseed oil instead of the aloes.

COUCH OR QUACK GRASS.

Find enclosed the root and head of a grass that is growing on my farm.

J. W. C.

Ans.—The roots, or rather underground stems, enclosed in the letter were those of the plant known as couch, twitch, or quack grass. It is a perennial weed, which has a very wide constituency in this Province and elsewhere. To get rid of it is no easy task, but it may be kept in subjection, and almost completely eradicated, unless it gets in the fence corners, around stumps and stone piles. Then a few plants, hard to get at, furnish fresh material for future work. There are several ways to fight the grass, but they may all be considered as smothering processes, excepting one or two ways. The roots never grow deeply in the soil, not more than three or four inches under natural conditions; being a surface-growing plant, it should be treated with shallow cultivation for the most part. On heavy soils it has been practically all killed by letting it grow until along in June, when about to head out. Then, by putting a chain on the plow, and plowing it down deeply, and afterwards keeping the surface well cultivated, it may be practically all killed, if the soil be dry at the time of plowing, about 10th of June, which would be most likely. The bare fallow is a generally-recognized way of fighting quack, by more or less frequent shallow plowing, and the use of a spring-tooth cultivator, harrowing to bring it on the surface to dry by the sun, and then to be raked up in windrows and burned. Another good practice is to do all the early after-harvest cultivation possible; first, by plowing with the two-furrow gang plow three inches to four inches deep, and afterwards cultivating and harrowing it on the surface. This work may be done twice at least in the autumn, and, just as it commences to freeze hard in the fall, it is a good practice to rib up the land so that the frost will freeze the moisture dry in the exposed stalks. Often a great many of the roots will comb out in the spring entirely dead. If a piece so treated be put in with a hoe crop, and well cultivated, but little quack will be seen after, unless the season be a very wet one.

Still another good method is to plow the ground shallow late in the autumn, and cultivate so as to expose as many roots as possible to the frost. In the spring, plow, and disk harrow frequently until the first of July. Then, sow buckwheat, which almost effectually smothers out the weakened rootstalks. Millet has a similar effect, and may be sown two weeks earlier. The plowing down of buckwheat which has been sown late in May, when 8 or 10 inches high, also is good practice in smothering it when followed with a second sowing for a crop of the same. The main points to be considered are to exhaust the rootstalks by encouraging them to grow, but preventing them forming leaves to store up any more energy. To attempt to fight

This will Keep the Boy on the Farm

It Will Give Him a Real Start in Life

QUIT worrying about how you're going to "give the boy a better chance in life than his father had." Let up wondering how you're going to manage to give him a start. Fix it so he can make his own start—and have fun doing it. He will stay on the farm if you go at it the right way.

This way:

Any normal, healthy boy likes to "fool 'round" with live things—chickens for instance. Make him work at it, and he'll tire of it quick. But give him a little business of his own,—set him to raising chickens on his own hook,—and he won't let up till he makes a success of it.

I can arrange the whole thing for you,—teach your boy how to succeed at poultry-raising for profit,—show him where to save work and worry doing it,—stand right back of him and coach him along,—and find him a good, quick-cash buyer who will pay the highest prices for all the poultry he raises or the eggs he can sell.



The No. 2 (120-Egg Size) 1908 Peerless Guaranteed Incubator

In a word, I will make a BUSINESS poultryman of your boy,—and I don't want a cent for doing it. I want you, for your part, just to help give the boy a start,—like this:

Send for my free book—"When Poultry Pays," That will give you an idea of what there really is in up-to-date poultry raising,—of how much money anybody with hustle and gumption can get out of it.

And the book will tell you what kind of an outfit will get the most money out of poultry, quickest and easiest, and surest,—my Peerless outfit,—the Peerless Guaranteed Incubator, and the Peerless Brooder.

Then I will tell you just how

Write To-day To The Manager of  
**The LEE-HODGINS COMPANY, Limited**  
434 Pembroke Street, Pembroke, Ontario 13

You Needn't Hurry in Paying For It

you can get an outfit for your boy—either the big size (200 eggs in the incubator—200 chicks in the brooder) or the minor size—(120 and 120)—

Without paying a cent on the outfit until a year from now. By the time that first payment is due, the outfit will have earned far more than it cost, and the boy will know enough about the poultry-raising game to want to stick to it.

I know plenty of young folks who are earning their college money this way—and learning hard business sense as well—learning things that will make them succeed in other lines later in life.

I can show you why that's so. Write to me and ask me why the Peerless makes a worth-while present that will earn the biggest kind of dividends for you and for the boy,—or for the girl, for that matter. Get the free book,



Early Chicks Pay Best

Take advantage of the first suitable weather conditions in early spring and "set" as many broody hens as possible. You may have plump, tender-meated chicks, from one and a half to two pounds weight, in ten weeks' time after hatching if you give them proper feed and attention. Any of the foods commonly given is all right and your success will be ample, provided you escape a large per cent. of loss from the very common diseases which trouble young chickens.

Most chicken ailments come from dampness or overfeeding. Keep the quarters dry and give a little of

**DR. HESS**  
**Poultry PAN-A-CE-A**

once a day in one of the feeds, and you will save nearly every chick. Where Poultry Pan-a-ce-a shows its great worth is as a tonic to correct the first tendency toward indigestion. Its use gives the organs a proper "tone" and maintains them in perfect health so that the growing chick is steadily deriving from its food every element required to hasten growth.

Poultry Pan-a-ce-a (the prescription of Dr. Hess, M.D., D.V.S.) contains iron to enrich the blood and nitrates to cleanse the system of organic poisons. It makes hens lay, shortens the fattening period for market fowls, and, by its germicidal properties, wards off disease. Endorsed by leading poultry men in both the United States and Canada. A penny's worth is enough for 30 hens one day.

SOLD EVERYWHERE ON A WRITTEN GUARANTEE.

1 1-2 lbs. 35c.; 5 lbs. 85c.;  
12 lbs. \$1.75; 25-lb. pail \$3.50

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

**DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.**  
Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

couch grass in a wet time is of little use, unless it is kept chopped up fine with a disk during the growing season, and afterwards planted with a hoe crop or sown with buckwheat.

The hottest, driest time of the summer is the time to fight the weed most effectually. It should be remembered, too, that the extra cultivation required to kill the weed unlocks a lot of plant food most useful to growing crops.

T. G. RAYNOR.

A WAGES DISPUTE.

J. S. Knight, Cataraqui, Ont.: The statements of case submitted to us by the parties do not agree as to the facts. For instance, respecting a most material point, that of the right to terminate the agreement, the employee states in effect that either party might do it at any time. The employer's statement contains nothing on the point. We cannot undertake to decide the questions of fact between the parties; and, obviously, we are not in a position to deal with the questions of law while the facts of the case are unascertained.

JOINT ILL IN COLT.

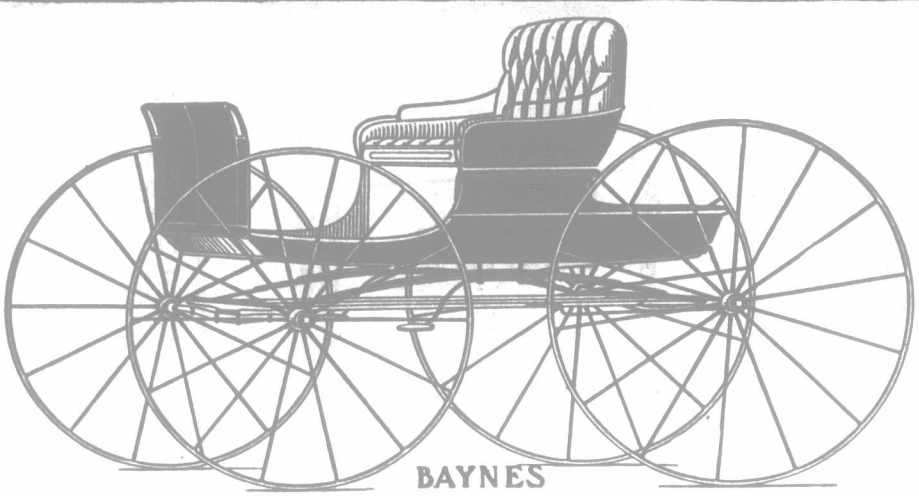
Colt, when about four days old, became sick; its leg began to swell. When we first noticed it the swelling was at the hock, but we think it was swelled at the stifle. It is going down towards the foot. The whole hip is swelled. The colt was in a cold place, but we had a blanket on it. It could never get up alone; but now its leg is stiff and swelled. We bathed his leg with hot water, and put laudanum and camphor on; but we think it is getting better. It is a horse colt. When the colt came, we cut the navel off, and tied a string around it, but that never bothered it.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We fear our subscriber has a hopeless case, and the foal will probably be past redemption before this paper reaches its readers. We can do no better than refer you to the article in our March 26th issue, page 538, where this matter is fully dealt with.



# BAYNES BUGGIES



**BAYNES**  
No. 5164

A brand new job for 1908. One of the handsomest styles in Road Wagons that we have ever turned out.

Fitted with Warner wheels—the best looking, best wearing wagon wheels made. Springs are the genuine Concord—56 inches long—the easiest-riding springs in the world. We make several styles of bodies on this gear. Baynes' springs ride level and do not bump.

Then there's the Baynes Long Distance Dust-proof Axle, that runs a year with one oiling.

There's a dealer near you who will gladly show you Baynes Carriages, and explain the exclusive features of Canada's finest vehicles. Write us for his name.

**BAYNES CARRIAGE CO. LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONT.**

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

### TREATMENT OF OAT STUBBLE.

I have a piece of ground that has had two crops of oats. I intend to fallow it this summer. How would it do to manure it and sow ensilage corn on it this summer? Would it be as good for wheat?

G. E. W.

Ans.—We do not believe in bare-fallowing, unless the field is very foul with sow thistle or bindweed; neither do we like to suggest corn on the oat stubble, especially if the corn were to be succeeded by wheat, for, in order to insure an adequate autumn top of wheat on corn stubble, the land should be in excellent heart to begin with, which it is not very liable to be after two crops of oats. The plan proposed might work fairly well in Lincoln County, whence our inquirer writes, if the oat stubble is liberally manured; but corn on inverted sod, followed by oats, is a much better rotation. If a sod field is available for the corn, we would advise sowing the oat stubble to peas; harvesting the crop if the field is reasonably clean, or plowing it under if necessary to prevent the maturing of noxious weeds. The pea crop will enrich the land in nitrogen and afford opportunity to get it into a splendid state of tilth for sowing wheat.

### PERMANENT PASTURE FOR LOW LAND.

I have a fifteen-acre field which I broke up last spring, and would ask your advice as to what would be the best mixture of grass and clover, if clover at all, to seed with an oat crop this spring, so as to leave the best permanent pasture you know of? The field never was plowed before. I raised a heavy crop of corn on it, and kept it well cultivated, and is fall plowed. It is rather flat and wet, but is first-class loam. I want to leave it to pasture, as it is convenient to water. I propose to give this field a coat of manure in its turn with four other fields of the same size, which will be two years from now. Red oak and elm is the timber which was taken off this field. I think it is rather too wet for red clover or lucerne.

E. K.

Ans.—Try Red-top, 10 pounds; Kentucky blue grass, 5 pounds; timothy, 4 pounds, and alsike, 4 pounds per acre. To this we should be inclined to add 3 or 4 pounds of red clover, for the more clovers we can grow, the better, and it is the part of wisdom to take long chances when necessary to insure a reasonable proportion of them in the lea. We would recommend sowing not over 5 or 6 pecks of oats per acre, as a good catch of seeds will far more than compensate for the slightly-reduced crop of grain.

### SOWING EMMER—FALL SEEDING OF MAMMOTH CLOVER.

1. About what is the time to sow spelt or emmer?
2. Is spring or fall plowing of sod good for spelt or emmer?
3. I have some sod inclined to be a little damp and a sandy loam; also, some stubble ground, fall plowed, in clay. Which is best?
4. How much per acre should I sow?
5. Would like to get address of headquarters of Canadian Detective Bureau.
6. How is fall seeding of Mammoth clover with fall wheat?

A FARMER.

Ans.—1. Experiments at the Ontario Agricultural College indicate that emmer should be sown the last of the spring cereals. Spelt gave best results from early sowing; but spelt is not nearly so productive a crop as emmer in Ontario.

2. For spelt we should consider fall plowing rather important; for emmer, owing to the later date of seeding, spring plowing, properly worked to conserve moisture and prepare a firm seed-bed, would likely prove fairly successful.

3. We should be inclined to choose a fairly dry soil for emmer. It is considered a hardy crop.

4. Use about the same quantity of seed per acre as in the case of barley or wheat, say 2 bushels.

5. For this information address the Attorney-General's office, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont., or the Department of Justice, Ottawa, Can.

6. In Canada, fall seeding of Mammoth clover is very risky, especially on soils inclined to heave. Sow the same as common red.

## "I'm Going To Town, What Can I Do For You?"



How often have you watched the road for some of the neighbors going by, that they might save you a trip to town!

How often have you lost half a day or a day doing an errand in town, when you could ill-afford to spare the time!

How often have you planned planting, harvesting, marketing, etc., only to find, when you drive round to your friends, that they can't come at just that time!

### CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONES

save these delays and disappointments. With an Independent Telephone System connecting your home with the neighbors—you can save yourself no end of unnecessary walking and driving—and keep in close touch with friends in case of accidents and emergencies.

You need a telephone. You need its assistance, its convenience, its time and money saving possibilities.

Write for booklets. Talk them over with the neighbors. Work up their enthusiasm for a neighborhood telephone system, which you will all own and operate independently of the trust. Write for information, and if interested, ask for our Rural Bulletin.

## Canadian Independent Telephone Co. LIMITED

26 Duncan Street, Toronto, Ont. 15



## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

### RENTING ON SHARES.

A owns farm, suited for mixed farming. B agrees to do all the labor. Each furnishes one-half of farm stock and implements, also seed grain, etc.

1. What share should each receive?
2. Who should pay for the threshing, taxes, repairs on machinery, blacksmithing, binder twine, oil, cracking of grain, etc.

Ans.—1. There are so many things involved in the matter of renting that it

is impossible to tell what is the proper share for each to get. A very common proportion is for the tenant to give the landlord one-third of the produce for rent. If that is recognized as the proper share in the neighborhood, then, in the case stated above, \$50 worth more should be given the landlord for the use of half the stock, implements, seed grain, etc., furnished by him.

2. As it seems to us, the landlord should pay the taxes, and the tenant bear the running expenses of the farm, such as threshing, repairs on machinery, etc.

T.

### A FIRST MORTGAGE.

A bought first mortgage on farm for \$800. If A puts on improvements, and then B, the holder of second mortgage, sells the farm, can A collect extra for the improvements? C has farm rented for 1908.

E. L. & S.

Ontario.

Ans.—It is possible, but it does not appear from the foregoing statement of facts, alone, that A has a legal right to do so.



## GREAT AUCTION SALE!

THIRD ANNUAL SALE OF PURE-BRED STOCK, under the auspices of the Myrtle Sales Association, to be held on **FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1908**, at Myrtle Station, on C. P. R. and G. T. R., about thirty five miles east of Toronto. **20 head of Shorthorn cattle** (males and females, from 8 months to 3 years old). **20 head of Yorkshire Hogs**, 6 months to 1 year (male and female). **A number of Clydesdale fillies and stallions.**

The contributors to this sale include many of the most prominent importers and breeders of pure-bred stock in Canada. The Shorthorns advertised belong to some of the best Scotch and English families, viz.: The Duchess of Gloster, Miss Ramsdens, Wedding Gifts, Crimson Flowers, Stanfords, Symes, Lavinias, Princesses, Beauties, Meadow Flowers, etc. All animals are inspected before being accepted.

This sale will be conducted on the same lines as the Provincial Sales, and will be held under cover. No catalogue furnished. Half fare on all railroads. Purchasers at this sale will be entitled to convey their cattle by train at half rates. Sale at 1 o'clock sharp. Terms: Cash, or six months' credit on approved notes, with interest at 7% per annum.

**WM. SMITH,**  
President.

**A. QUINN, Secretary,**  
Myrtle Station, Ont.

**Jas. Bishop, Auctioneer.**



### Seedtime to Harvest.

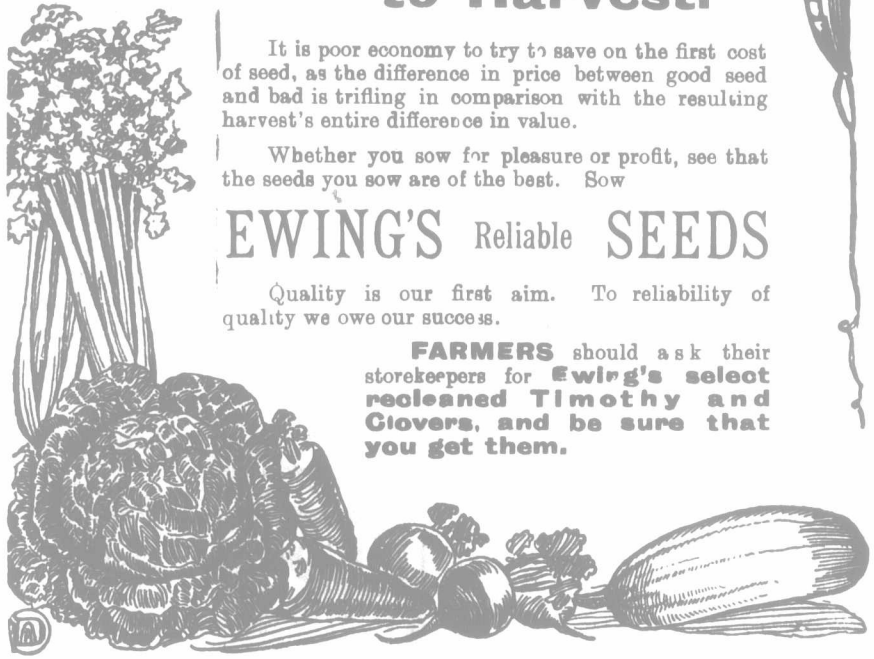
It is poor economy to try to save on the first cost of seed, as the difference in price between good seed and bad is trifling in comparison with the resulting harvest's entire difference in value.

Whether you sow for pleasure or profit, see that the seeds you sow are of the best. Sow

### EWING'S Reliable SEEDS

Quality is our first aim. To reliability of quality we owe our success.

**FARMERS** should ask their storekeepers for **Ewing's select re-cleaned Timothy and Clovers**, and be sure that you get them.



## DON'T STOP to ask your neighbors. Lift the load yourself with THE BURR SELF-LOCKING TACKLE BLOCK.



Can be used in any position and lock securely. The heavier the load, the tighter it locks. Never destroys the rope in locking. For butchering, stretching wire fences, lifting wagon-boxes, sick or injured animals, etc., it is indispensable to farmers. Saves labor of two or three men. 600 to 5,000 pounds capacity. Ask dealers or write

**LEWIS BROS., Ltd., Montreal, Can.**

**IMPORTED CLYDESDALES** Up to over a ton in weight with the very richest of breeding and the best of quality. I think no better shipment of stallions ever left Scotland. I have also nine fillies without doubt the best lot in Canada. All will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Long-distance 'phone. **Geo. G. Stewart, Howick, Que.**

**2 IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES** Sired by Prince Alexander and Macgregor's champion, recorded in Clydesdale Stud-book of Canada. Terms and prices reasonable. **Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont. London Ry. Station.**

**Imp. Clydesdales (Stallions and Fillies), Hackneys, Welsh Ponies.** I have now on hand Clydesdale stallions and fillies—Scotland prizewinners and champions; Hackney fillies and Hackney pony; also Welsh ponies. There are no better animals, nor no better bred ones, than I can show. Will be sold cheap and on favorable terms. **A. Aitohison, Guelph P. O. and Station.**

**SIMCOE LODGE CLYDESDALES** Our stable of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions and fillies was never so strong in show stuff as now, although we have had some very strong lots. Call and see what we have before buying elsewhere. **HOJGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONT., G. T. & C. N. R.** Long-distance 'phone.

**OAK PARK STOCK FARM HACKNEYS!** Four imported and home-bred stallions for sale. Ten imported and home-bred mares for sale. Among these are prizewinners at Toronto, Chicago and New York. Prices reasonable. Visitors always welcome to inspect stock. **JAS. J. BROWN, Manager, BRANTFORD, CAN.**

**Imported Clydesdales** I have on hand for sale 7 choice Imp. Clydesdale mares 3 and 4 years old. All in foal. They have size, quality and grand action. An extra good lot. Also the 6 year-old Imp. stallion, Fiscal Member (6149), a horse of great size, grand quality, and a sure getter. All these are richly bred. Write for particulars. **R. M. HOLTEY Manchester P. O. and Station.** Long-distance 'phone.

### GOSSIP.

278 POUNDS OF CALF IN ONE YEAR.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Have seen a number of letters about large calves. My Holstein cow, Perfection, gave birth to a bull calf on October 8th, 1906, that weighed 108 lbs., and on October 4th, 1907, gave birth to a pair of bull calves, weighing 84 to 86 lbs., respectively. Thus, she produced, in less than one year, 278 lbs. The last pair were carried nine months exactly. **Norfolk Co., Ont. A. KELLY.**

Mr. D. M. Watt, St. Louis, Que., writes: "We have wintered 45 head of Ayrshire cows and heifers, which are in the pink of condition. Hay and other feeds being such a short crop last year, we did not enter any in the Advanced Registry last season. Sales have been so very numerous during winter that we are sold out of everything, except calves of this year. I have a nice bunch, from two to ten weeks old, bulls and heifers, also a fine bull calf imported in dam, ten weeks old, a promising young animal, whose dam is the fine three-year-old heifer, Snowdrop of Barcheskie, a prizewinning heifer in Scotland, and she is going to take some beating here when matured to a cow. Satisfaction is guaranteed on all stock, and prices and terms are very easy."

The portrait of a young Belgian stallion, appearing on another page of this issue, represents the winner of the eighth award in a class of 142 two-year-olds at the Brussels Exhibition in Belgium, and second award in a strong class at the International Exhibition in Chicago, in December, 1907. His sensibly short name is Luron, and his registration number 2789. He will be three years old on April 8th, and was imported by Messrs. J. Crouch & Son, LaFayette, Indiana, from whom he was recently purchased by Mr. Alex. McArthur, of London, Ont., and is now comfortably stabled at his new home on the McArthur homestead farm. Luron is a beautiful bright bay in color, with a broad, deep body, well-sprung ribs, a strong, short back, well-set shoulders, strongly-muscled arms and thighs, a neat, handsome head, a fine disposition, a good set of legs and feet, weighs over 1,900 lbs., and has action to please the most fastidious critic. Mr. McArthur is certainly to be congratulated on his selection of so good a horse of this excellent draft breed, though the price paid was a long one.

### STONELEIGH SHORTHORNS, LEICESTERS AND BERKSHIRES.

One of the oldest-established Shorthorn herds in Canada is the Stoneleigh herd, the property of E. Jeffs & Son, Bond Head, Ont., about equally distant from Beeton Station (C. P. R. and G. T. R.), on the west, and Bradford (G. T. R.), on the east. To-day, when so much is being said and written about the dairy or heavy-milking Shorthorn, more or less evidence of which qualification can be found in nearly every herd in the country, there are few herds bred exclusively along milk-producing lines. Of the few, this is one of the best in the country. Made up of grand, big, well-developed cows, carrying well-developed udders, tracing back to those grand old English-bred tribes, Miss Syme, Red Rose and Margaret, this herd is one whose representatives are capable of profitable milk-and-butter production, and so great is the demand for herd-headers bred here that there is only one left, a white yearling, got by Ingram Yet, an English Sowerby-bred bull, without doubt one of the best dairy-bred Shorthorn bulls in the country, and one that should be soon picked up. There are for sale several one- and two-year-old heifers, a right good lot, bred from rare good milking dams, and they will be priced right. In Berkshires for sale there are two young sows, sired by Concord Prince, and in pig to Oakdale Masterpiece, a choice pair and in proper condition to do well. In younger things there are both sexes for sale. The Leicesters are doing nicely. This spring's crop of lambs are coming strong, and some already showing grand form. The Messrs. Jeffs are also prepared to supply eggs from their several pens of Buff Orpingtons, also Bronze turkeys and Pekin ducks.

### 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 scar or blemish. Send for circular. Special advice free.  
**THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.**

## Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with **Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**—even had old cases that killed doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Fully bound, illustrated and illustrated. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.**

### MR. A. I. HICKMAN,

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England. exports pedigree live stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1907 more Shetland ponies, more Romney Marsh sheep, and more champion Oxford Downs than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breeds of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and pigs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.

### RIVER VALLEY CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS.

For Sale—Two stallions, one imp., the other imp. in dam; 3 imp. mares 3 and 4 yrs. of age—a grand pair, with size and quality; 1 fully foal imp. in dam. Shorthorns all ages, of both sexes; straight milking strain. **A. W. Garswood, Thornbury Sta., Re wind P. O.**

**Shannonbank Clydesdales, Ayrshires, Yorkshires** One stallion rising three years, by imported Hopewell. Two young bulls ten months, and some heifers from six months to two years. Yorkshires of both sexes. **W. H. TRAM, Cedar Grove P.O., Locust Hill Sta., C.P.R.**

**YOUNG MEN WANTED**—To learn the Veterinary Profession. Catalogue sent free. Address **VETERINARY COLLEGE, Grand Rapids, Mich. L. L. Conroy, Pres.**

### The Mutton Chop.

I love it! I love it! And who shall stop  
Your bard from enjoying his mutton chop?  
O tender morsel, grateful and cheap,  
From the loin of a good, fat, juicy sheep,  
To my palate 'tis bound by a thousand ties  
Of pleasant and succulent memories,  
Which awake at the sight of a butcher's shop;  
For a sacred thing is my mutton chop.

I love it! I love it! Let those who please  
Enjoy a diet of nuts and peas;  
Let Shaw compose his dramatic scenes  
On cabbage, tomatoes and kidney beans,  
Let Eustace Miles find muscular force  
In carrot cutlets with Plasmon sauce,  
Or other equally messy slop—  
But give me my old-fashioned mutton chop.

I love it! I love it! And hail with glee  
The sage remarks of Sir Crichton B.  
A Daniel—a Daniel, to judgment come,  
To right the wrongs of the injured "tum."  
To give the faddists, who swear by greens,  
A dose of metaphorical "beans,"  
And, like a thousand of bricks, to drop  
On all who'd suppress my mutton chop.  
—Truth.

"We're goin' to move again in a month or two," said the little girl on the back porch. "We move into a new house every spring."  
"We don't," said the little girl in the adjoining yard. "My papa owns this house."  
"And you don't never move into any other one?"  
"No."  
"My, my! It must be awful to be as poor as that!"



## TO STALLION OWNERS

**\$1,000**

To be given by the

**Ontario Jockey Club, Toronto,**

in seven premiums to Thoroughbred Stallions standing for half-bred mares. Owners of Thoroughbred stallions should communicate with

**W. P. Fraser, Secretary Ontario Jockey Club, Toronto.**

Entries close May 1st, 1908.



### Imported Shires!

From the famous breeding farms of

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

Sixty head have been sold by me in Ontario alone during the past year. The quality of the stock may be judged from the fact that while we have nothing forced for exhibition purposes these horses won in the show-rings at The Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, Toronto; The Western Fair, London; The St Thomas Horse Show, and other places. A fresh consignment of mares and fillies in foal, and stallions ready for service, among them several handsome two-year-olds, will be ready for inspection and sale at my barns, St Thomas, Ont., about April 10th. We show the goods, and sell at reasonable prices. Our terms are reasonable. Correspondence solicited.  
**C. K. GEARY, St. Thomas, Ont., Agent for Canada and the United States.**

### For Sale: Rival Duke, Imported English Shire Stallion

8 years old. Guaranteed sure foal getter. This horse is one of the best in Canada. Fit for the show-ring. Also one-year-old colt, from imported stock. Also imported mare in foal. We are retiring from horse business, and will sell for what they are worth. Send for prices, or will exchange for registered Holstein cattle.

**H. E. GEORGE, CRAMPTON, ONT.**

## CLYDESDALES AND FRENCH COACHERS, IMP.

Scottish and Canadian winners, stallions, mares and fillies. The Clydes represent the blood of such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Up-to-Time, Royal Favorite, Ethiopia and Acme. They combine size, quality and action. The French Coachers are a big, flashy, high stepping lot, and are winners in both France and Canada. Our prices are right, and our horses as good as the best. Long-distance telephone.

**ROBT. NESS & SON,**

**HOWICK, QUEBEC.**



### STALLIONS TO RENT

A chance for farmers' clubs or individuals. Hackney, 15.24; over 1,100; chestnut, little white; fine actor; medal Dominion Exhibition; beauty; also imp. Clydesdale, Lord Cathart; black; sire Pride of Blacon, three times first, Highland Show. Both rising four; good getters; sound. Rent for season, \$285 each, in secured notes; payable when fees collectable. Rent low to make connections.  
**MOUNT VICTORIA STOCK FARM, T. B. Macaulay, Prop., Hudson Heights, P.O.**

### Largest Importation of Clydesdales, Hackneys and Percherons of the Year.



My latest importation has just arrived home. I have now on hand for sale: 20 Clydesdale stallions from 1 to 8 years of age; 25 Clydesdale fillies from 1 to 4 years of age; 19 Hackney stallions from 2 to 8 years of age; 12 Hackney fillies, all young; and 4 Percheron stallions 3 and 4 years of age. A total of 73 head, with size, quality and action, and bred in the purple. Largest selection in Canada. Will be sold right, and on terms to suit.

**T. H. HASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONT.**



## CLYDESDALES

At Columbus, Ont., the home of the winners, this year's importation just arrived. The pick of Scotland's best. For size, style, conformation, quality and royal breeding, they eclipse any former importation we ever made. Look them up in our barn on Exhibition Grounds. Over 20 head to select from.

**SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO.**

### Shires, Shorthorns and Lincolns.

At present we are offering a very choice consignment of imported stallions, mares and fillies received from the great Shire stud of R. Moore & Sons, Beeston Fields, Nottingham, England. They are a grand lot, and will be sold at right prices.

In Shorthorns we have a number of choice young bulls, three of them show animals; also an excellent lot of females—all ages.

**John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.**

Toronto, 14 miles. Weston, 3 1/2 miles.



Long-distance phone.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### CONTINUOUS OESTRUM.

Mare has been in season continuously for some time. I give her an aloetic purgative, but she is still in season?

H. B.

Ans.—This indicates a diseased condition of one or both ovaries. If the ovaries are diseased, practically nothing can be done. It is possible if she were bred she would conceive, and the ovaries might recover their normal condition during pregnancy.

V.

#### ENLARGED KNEES.

Cow's knees became swollen, and she went lame. In about two weeks, she became unable to rise without assistance, and a piece dropped out of her knee, and it continues to run matter. Another cow took the same trouble about two weeks ago, and now I notice a heifer's knees beginning to swell. Some people tell me it is a specific disease.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—I know of no disease that acts this way. Conditions of this kind often arise when cattle are not supplied with sufficient bedding, the trouble being caused by lying on hard floors. If this is not the case with you, you had better call your veterinarian to investigate. If it is the case, prevention consists in supplying litter. Dress the sore knee three times daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed.

V.

#### LAME MARE.

1. I purchased a mare, nine months ago, and, at the time, she usually rested one hind leg. She now goes a little lame. After being driven, she puts the foot forward, and rests upon the toe. The trouble seems to be between the hock and body. She objects to being handled, but more so on this leg.

2. Her urine is scanty and yellow, and she has difficulty in passing it.

G. E. C.

Ans.—1. I am of the opinion the lameness is in the hock; but it would probably be better to have her examined by a veterinarian. I would advise you to give her rest, and get your veterinarian to fire and blister the hock. If you decide to treat her yourself, blister the hock in the ordinary manner so often described in these columns. No doubt she was wrong when you bought her. This is indicated by the resting of the leg.

2. Give a tablespoonful of saltpetre every night for three nights.

3. Take 3 ozs. each of sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, calomel and tartar emetic. Mix, and make into twenty-four powders. Give a powder every night and morning, and follow the last one by a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger.

V.

#### Miscellaneous.

#### BUTTERMILK IN THE INCUBATOR—HATCHING DUCK EGGS.

Having read your articles on "Artificial Incubation" with much interest, there is a few questions I would like to ask: What quantity of buttermilk is placed in the incubator at one time? How often renewed? What is the meaning of CO<sub>2</sub>? In hatching duck eggs, what quantity of water is used? Here is a thought that may help someone: Just before the chicks begin to peep, line the bottom of the incubator with paper, carefully cut to fit the machine. A bit of paste on the underside of the corners holds the paper in place. Thanking you for the many helpful hints we have got from your splendid paper.

R. L. P.

Ans.—We use a pan 1 inch deep, practically the full size of the bottom of the machine, and renew the buttermilk about every five days, warming it to 90 degrees before putting it in. CO<sub>2</sub> is carbonic acid gas, found in considerable quantities under incubating hens, also more or less present in ordinary dwellings. For human beings, it is supposed to be a noxious gas, and is supposed to cause a drowsiness in lecture rooms, etc., where there becomes an excess of this gas. When hatching duck eggs, place a wet cloth, at a temperature of 90 degrees, over the eggs in the machine, and leave there for fifteen or twenty minutes each day.

W. R. GRAHAM.

## 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 15-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone 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,**  
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

## Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure.

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle and so remove all unnatural enlargements.

This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by **Dr. Fredrick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C.** Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

**J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists,**  
171 King St., E., Toronto, Ont.

### Kendall's Spavin Cure

PORTAGE RIVER, N.B., March 3 '06.  
"I am using your Spavin Cure and can say there is nothing to be compared with it." *Gilbert Munsell.*



It is a bottle—4 for \$5. Our great book—"Treatise on the Horse"—free from dealers or

**Dr. R. J. KENDALL CO., Druggists, Montreal, U.S.A.**

## ABSORBINE

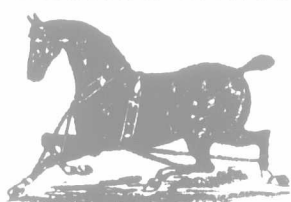
will reduce inflamed, swollen joints—Bruises, Soft Bunchees, Core Boils, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, express prepaid. Book 7-C free.

**ABSORBINE, JR.,** for mankind, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and Inflammation.

**G-F-JOHN, P.O.-F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.**  
Canadian Agents: **LYMAN BROS & CO., Montreal.**

## HORSE ACTION DEVELOPERS

Royal Letters Patent No. 2286



FOR PRODUCING AND IMPROVING ACTION IN HORSES

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

**G. E. GIBSON, OAKHAM, ENGLAND.**

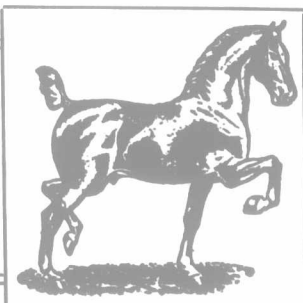
**FOR SALE: CLYDESDALE STALLION** rising 3 years this spring. Grandson of Imp. Bold Boy. His sire full brother to a world-champion show horse at Chicago. A light chestnut. White face. Well feathered. Good mane and tail. Stands 16 hands. Good block and splendid action. Plenty of good flat bone. Was bred to 13 mares last season: 9 or 10 have proved in foal. The property of the late Henry K. Schmidt. Must be sold. For further particulars apply to **GEO. MOORE or J. H. ENGLE, V. S., Waterloo, Ont.**

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds—For particulars of above breeds, write me. My new Cotswold and Clydesdale importation will arrive early in the season.  
**J. C. ROSS, Jarvis P. O. and Sta.**



**THE UNION STOCK-YARDS COMPANY, Ltd.**  
**HORSE EXCHANGE**  
KEELE ST., - - TORONTO JUNCTION

Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages and Harness every Monday and Wednesday. Private Sales every day.



Come and see this new Horse Exchange, it will interest you, also the Quarter-mile Track for showing and exercising

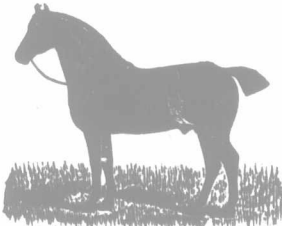
The Directors of the above Company have not spared anything in the building of this new Horse Exchange. The stables, which are built of cement and brick, will stall between 200 and 300 head of horses and are considered by judges, who have seen them, to be the most sanitary they have yet seen. We have sold on an average of 100 horses per week since the opening of this great horse market, and now that the success of the horse business is assured, we are in a position to handle Breeders' Stock Sales of all kinds, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs. Breeders will find that advertising from a central place like Toronto will be advantageous in many ways, as this is unquestionably the most complete market of its kind in America for both buyer and seller. We have our own railway chutes, which are the finest, and can load any number of cars at once on both G.T.R. and C.P.R. No charge for loading or unloading stock of any kind. Correspondence solicited as to terms, etc.

**HERBERT SMITH, Manager.**  
(Late Grand's Repository).

**IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS**



Stallions and mares, both breeds, representing the best blood of England and Scotland, combining size, quality and faultless action. Stallions are all guaranteed sure foal-getters, or replaced by one of equal value. All will be sold on the long-time payment plan. Stallions insured against risks of all kinds. If in need of something choice of the above breeds, write or wire for full particulars and catalogues.



**DUGALD ROSS, Streetsville, Ontario.**

**For Sale: 7 Imp. Clydesdale Stallions**

Also One Percheron Stallion. I will sell the above at low-down prices, as they must be sold this spring. Please write me for prices.

**O. SORBY, Guelph, Ont.**



**Graham - Renfrew Co.'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 CO., LTD., Bedford Park, Ont.**



**CLYDESDALE STALLIONS**

Our new importation has just landed. An exceedingly good lot. Some extra big fellows. They may be seen at our stables, Fraser House, London. Call and see them, or write

**MESSRS. DALGETY BROS., GLENCOE, ONT.**



**25 Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies 25**  
Two Clyde stallions, 1 Hackney stallion, over 20 Clyde mares and fillies, from 1 to 5 years of age. Many high class show animals among this lot. Many winners in Scotland among them. They have size, quality, style, action and breeding. Come and see them. **Geo. A. Brodie, Bethesda P. O., Steelesville and Gormley Stations.**



**IMPORTED CLYDESDALES!** 9 stallions, 1 to 6 years of age; 10 fillies, 1 to 3 years of age, several of them in foal; 1 two-year-old Hackney stallion; 1 two-year-old Shire stallion; 1 Percheron stallion, 3 years old. All are selected animals, bred in the purple. Will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. **T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONT.** Phone.

**IMP. CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES.**—Our new importation of stallions and fillies are the best we could select in Scotland, particularly well bred, with the size, smoothness and quality that Canadians admire. Show-ring stuff. Come and see them. Will sell on terms to suit. **JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queensville P. O., Ont., Newmarket Sta., G. T. R.** Telegraph and telephone one-half mile from farm. Metropolitan Street Ry. from Toronto crosses the farm.



**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**ALFALFA ON FLAT LAND—LIME IN MANURE GUTTER.**

I was going to try seeding to alfalfa this year. Will my land be adapted for it, being flat, with clay knolls, but underdrained 2 feet deep?

2. I have read a good deal about lime for alfalfa. Now, I am using it in my stables, and putting it out from the stables with the manure. Do you think that a good plan? A READER.

Ans.—1. It is questionable whether alfalfa will do well on this field. On flat land it is always subject to injury by water, and more particularly by ice over the crowns, which soon kills the plants. Then, too, drainage to a depth of two feet is only partially efficacious as preparation for a crop whose roots normally reach down ten to twenty feet. However, we would not discourage a trial, which is the only way to determine definitely whether a certain field is adapted to alfalfa or not.

2. The lime, being used in the gutter, will, in one way, be of advantage to the alfalfa if the manure is applied to the field where it is to be grown; but, from a chemist's point of view, the use of lime in the manure gutters is condemned as tending to cause loss of nitrogen by causing ammonia to be driven off.

**ASSESSING REAL PROPERTY—RAILWAY CROSSING.**

1. Can a council assess a bush lot for the full value of both land and timber, what they would bring in the market?

2. Would not the timber on the land be considered as the crop upon the land, and we are not assessed for the crop upon our improved land? In a bush lot, being assessed for the full value of both land and timber, there is not much encouragement to let the timber remain upon the land, but, rather, to dispose of the timber.

3. What is the law regarding a private railway crossing? Are they compelled to keep a crossing well planked up? They put in higher and heavier rails, and put in the same planks, and some are quite rotten. They took out a plank at the side of each rail as soon as snow came on, and they have not been replaced yet, and when crossing the railroad with wheels it gives a load a great jar—one that would nearly upset a load of hay.

4. Would you tell me how to proceed to get the crossing put in proper shape? Ontario. INQUIRER.

Ans.—1. Yes; that is to say, the land, including the timber thereon, must be assessed at the actual value of same.

2. No. Rather, the timber is legally regarded as part of the land.

3. Yes.

4. Write the railway company, at their head office, and then, if the matter be not duly attended to, apply to the Board of Railway Commissioners by letter for an order upon the company requiring them to do what is necessary in the premises.

**Makes Friends.**

Best Stock Food Now Mixed at Home.

When we first printed the formula for mixing a dependable stock food at home, we believed it to be a valuable recipe, and, when every mail brings us some word of appreciation, we know that the farmer and stockman has at last solved the stock-food problem that is costing thousands of dollars annually.

As one stockman writes: "I have been wanting to make my own stock food for some time, and I found Barnes' English Compound just what I wanted. I have used stock food for years, and find I get far better results by mixing it myself."

By request we are reprinting the formula: Six pounds corn meal; three pounds linseed meal; one pound Barnes' English Compound.

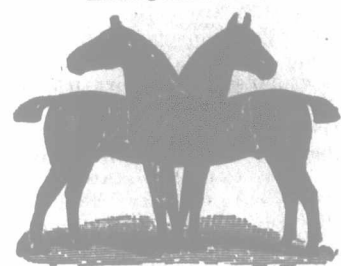
In reply to several inquiries, would say that Barnes' English Compound can be purchased in this country from S. G. Amsden, Box 668, Windsor, Ont., who will send a full-sized package, sufficient to make ten pounds of best medicated stock food.

**BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL**

Our BOOKLET plainly tells the story of Blatchford's Calf Meal, with convincing testimonials from some of the 20,000 progressive farmers who have had excellent success with this perfect milk substitute. It costs about half as much as milk. It prevents scouring. It is the oldest and best. It is free from mill feed. It is cooked. The Booklet is FREE. Write for it.

**J. A. Simmers, Toronto, Ont.**  
**Taylor Bros., Ltd., Carleton Place, Ont.**  
**J. H. Byers, Stratford, Ont.**

**THE LAFAYETTE STOCK FARM**  
**J. CROUCH & SON, PROPS.**  
LaFayette, Ind.



Largest importers in America of Percheron, Belgian and German Coach stallions and mares. The three popular breeds. The States have about discarded all breeds of draft horses except the Percheron and Belgian. They are low down, blocky shaped, clean legs, cuppy foot and tough, and can go over rocky roads without shoes; are close made, long ribbed, and live on half the food that the leggy, shorty ribbed, big Roman nose kind do. They mature at three years old. Long time to responsible buyers. Guarantee the best. Prices from \$700 up to \$9,000.

**CLYDESDALES**

One 1,750-lb. 8-year-old mare in foal. One 5-year-old mare and one 3-year-old mare.

**SHORTHORNS**

Two right good yearling bulls left yet, and a lot of heifers cheap. Write, or come and see them.

**JAMES McARTHUR, Gobles, Ontario.**



**ARTIFICIAL MARE IMPREGNATORS**

For getting in foal from 1 to 6 mares from one service of a stallion or jack, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Safety impregnating outfit, especially adapted for getting in foal so-called barren and irregular breeders, \$7.50. All goods prepaid and guaranteed. Write for Stallion Goods Catalog. **CRITTENDEN & CO., Dept. 38, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.**

**For Sale Imported Clyde Stallion,**

**THE NOBLEMAN (19770).** Bright bay; four white feet; white stripes in face. Foaled 1903. Sire Hiawatha (10057). This horse has four recorded dams, and is a sure foal-getter. Will be sold worth the money. Apply: **H. G. BOAG, Barrie, Ont.** Long-distance phone.

**Clydesdale Stallion (registered) [5493],**

**Highland Pioneer,** for sale; rising 4 years old, from imp. stock, with four registered dams; stands 17 hands; weight, 1,700 lbs.; color, rich dapple bay, white strip on face and three white feet. Apply to **JOHN D. MORRISON, Argyle P. O., Ont.**

**Imported Clyde Stallions and Fillies**

**For Sale,** sired by Marcellus and Prince Alexander; one home-bred stallion rising two years, black, imported head. **ALEX. McGRIGOR, Unionville, Ont.**

**For Sale: Imported Shire Stallion,**

**Ston Harold (22247),** foaled 1905. Successful stock getter. For price and pedigree write: **JAMES BARONS, BELMONT, ONT.**

**ABERDEEN - ANGUS**

For sale, 50 head to pick from, males or females by imported sire. Drambo station.

**WALTER HALL, Washington, Ontario.**

**THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS**



To reduce herd will sell:  
10 cows at ..... \$100 each  
10 heifers at ..... 50 each  
10 bulls from \$50 to 100 each  
Come and see them or address

**M. H. O'NEIL,**  
Southgate, Ontario.

**Hyde Park Herefords**

Choice young heifers, and cows with calves at foot and bred again, for sale.

**Thomas Skippon, Hyde Park, Ont.**

**SHORTHORN BULL OFFERED**

Dark roan; real good head and horns; excellent back and quarters; capital legs, properly set; and attractive appearance. Year old April 2nd. He is a Strathallan, by Golden Count—44787—, and we think is good enough to fit for showing in junior yearling class at Toronto, and head any good herd.

**J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.**



**RECIPE MIXED OFTEN.**

Some remarkable stories are being told about town and among the country people coming in of this simple home-made mixture curing Rheumatism and Kidney trouble. Here is the recipe and directions for taking: Mix by shaking well in a bottle one-half ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce Compound Kargon, three ounces Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla. Take as a dose one teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime.

No change need be made in your usual diet, but drink plenty of good water.

This mixture, writes one authority in a leading Philadelphia newspaper, has a peculiar tonic effect upon the kidneys; cleansing the clogged-up pores of the eliminative tissues, forcing the kidneys to sift and strain from the blood the uric acid and other poisonous waste matter, overcoming Rheumatism, Bladder and Urinary troubles in a short while.

A New York druggist who has had hundreds of calls for these ingredients since the first announcement in the newspapers last October, stated that the people who once try it "swear by it," especially those who have Urinary and Kidney trouble and suffer with Rheumatism.

The druggists in this neighborhood say they can supply the ingredients, which are easily mixed at home. There is said to be no better blood-cleansing agent or system tonic known, and certainly none more harmless or simple to use.

A minister jokingly told a friend an interview would cost him ten cents. The latter pretended to take the matter seriously, and presented him with ten pennies. The minister then arose to protest, and, while rising, his chair skidded and he tumbled. And now the friend is telling everyone he meets how upset the minister was at having to refuse a contribution.

**A MARVELLOUS**

increase in the quantity of eggs is noted as soon as the fowls are fed on

**Molassine Meal.**

Makes poultry-keeping a grand success. Chickens develop rapidly. Particulars and pamphlets from

ANDREW WATSON 91 Youville Sq., Montreal



Am offering at the present time

**3 Very Fine Imp. Young Bulls.**

Good colors, and of the best breeding; also some extra good Canadian bred bulls ready for service. Also cows and heifers imported and Canadian-bred. Prices reasonable

H. J. DAVIS, Importer and Breeder, Woodstock, Ont.

**Cattle and Sheep Labels**

Size	Price, doz.	50 to 48
Cattle	75c.	\$2.00
Light Cattle	60c.	\$1.50
Sheep or Hog	40c.	\$1.00

Cattle size with owner's name and address, and numbers; sheep or hog size with name and numbers. Samples and circular mailed free. Get your neighbors to order with you and get lower price. F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

**R. H. REID,**

Glover Lea Stock Farm, PINE RIVER, ONT.,

BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE Golden Cross (imp.) at head of herd.

**SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS**

Two young imported bulls of the very best quality and breeding. Six Canadian-bred bulls mostly the get of Bapton Chancellor (imp.) Prices right.

KYLE BROS., AVR, ONTARIO.

**MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS**

Scotch and dairy bred; up to date in type; prize-winners at the local shows. A number of 1 and 2 year old heifers, 1 year old bull, and one 5 mos. old—the last will make a show bull, Flora bred—will be sold easy.

L. B. POWELL, Wallenstein P. O. and Str., G. P. R.

Shorthorn Bulls—Ready for service. One will make a show bull. Also young things from Matchless, Crimson Flower, Miss Ramsden, Rosemary, Diamond and Lady Fanny dams, the get of Chancellor's Model. Prices to suit times. Come and see. ISRAEL GROFF, Elmira, Ont.

**GOSSIP.**

Mr. W. D. Monkman, of Bond Head, Ont., breeder of Shropshire sheep and White Wyandotte poultry, was probably never in better shape to cater to the wants of his many customers than just now.

His large flock of prizewinning Shrops are in fine fettle, the lambs coming strong, healthy, and looking like future winners. The Wyandottes are doing splendidly along the lines of egg-production. He has three pens of very choice pullets separated for breeding purposes; one of them headed by a Dawson-bred cockerel that has an unbeaten record as a show bird. Another pen has an Elliot-bred cockerel, a remarkably fine specimen of the breed. A host of orders for eggs has accumulated, and a number of settings have already been shipped.

**CENTRE AND HILLVIEW HOLSTEINS.**

Breeding along the line of production, clinging closely to that greatest of all laws of breeding, that like begets like, particularly in the selection of a stock bull, and a strict culling out of all heifers that fail to show their worth at the first freshening, has resulted in a herd of over 60 milking Holsteins, the property of Mr. P. D. Eade, of Oxford Centre, Ont., a few miles south-east of Woodstock, that as a paying, profitable herd have few equals. Thirty-four of those now in milk are in the Record of Merit, and the testing still goes on. Thirteen of these, two years old and under, in their seven days' test gave a total of 4,377.2 lbs. of milk, or an average of 336.7 lbs. each; 170.3 lbs. of butter, or an average of 13 lbs. each. Ten of them, three and four years of age, gave a total of 4,056.8 lbs. milk, an average of 405.68 lbs. each; 167.6 lbs. butter, or an average of 16.76 lbs. each. Eleven aged cows gave 4,690.7 lbs. milk, an average of 426.4 lbs. each; 199.1 lbs. butter, an average of 18.1 lbs. each; an all-round showing very creditable indeed. At the head of this great herd, and the sire of many of the younger things, is the richly-producing-bred bull, Brookbank Butter Baron, by Canary Sir Barnum Mechthilde, who has five daughters in the Advanced Registry, and whose dam, Canary Starlight, at four years, has a record of 21 lbs. 6 ozs., and has three daughters in the Advanced Registry, and his sire, Sir Barnum Mechthilde, has four daughters in the Advanced Registry, with records along 21 and 22 lbs. each; dam Lady Wayne Norine, whose record, at five years old, is 19 lbs. 5 ozs.; at six years, 22 lbs. in seven days, and 62 lbs. in 21 days; while her dam, Norine 2nd, although never officially tested, gave 90 lbs. of milk in one day. Second in service is Bonheur Statesman, bred by H. Smith & Sons, Columbus, Ohio, sired by Rosa Bonheur 5th's Colantha Lad, who has ten daughters in the Advanced Registry, and whose sire, Colantha Lad, is a brother to Colantha 4th's Johanna, who gave 27,432 lbs. of milk, and 1,247 lbs. butter in one year. Also, the sire's dam, Rosa Bonheur 5th, has a milk record of 682 lbs., and a butter record of 25.34 lbs. in seven days; dam Never Again, with a record of 484.90 lbs., testing 3.36 per cent.; and a butter record of 20.39 lbs. in seven days. Nineteen of her sisters are in the Advanced Registry, with records over 20 lbs. each. Her dam, Princess Penserosa, has also a butter record of 19.82 lbs. in seven days. With two sires in use on the herd, backed up by such wonderful producers as these bulls are, crossed with cows with such large official records, the produce must of necessity be producers of a very high order. All told the herd is 125 strong, including, of course, a number of young heifers. In young bulls there are six on hand fit for service, all sired by the stock bulls; four of them out of Record-of-Merit cows, the other two out of heifers not yet tested, but whose dams have records in the Record of Merit. There are also several younger ones. September and October calves, all out of record cows. All these richly-bred young bulls are for sale, as are also a number of one- and two-year-old heifers, and younger ones. Write Mr. Eade, to Oxford Centre P. O., Ont.



No. 10 Piano Box Buggy. Price \$57 00.

**Buy at First Hand**

Deal with us direct and secure handsome, well-made, latest style carriages and high-grade harness at first cost. Dealers' profits cut off.

Our catalogue will help you to choose from the biggest and fullest assortment of vehicles and harness. It accurately pictures and describes all the many styles, gives prices and fully explains our method of selling direct. Mailed free.

**International Carriage Co.,**  
BRIGHTON, ONTARIO.

**Glen Gow Shorthorns**

Brooklin & Myrtle Stns.

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 'phone.

WM. SMITH, Columbus P. O.

**SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.**

For sale: One extra good young bull, 11 months old, from imp sire and dam; also a few good young Leicester ewes in lamb. At easy prices for quick sale.

W. A. Douglas,

Caledonia station.

1 USCARORA P. O.

**Glenoro Stock Farm****SIX GRAND YOUNG STOCK BULLS**

from 10 to 12 months; reds and dark roans. The best ever bred at Glenoro from Marr Roan Lady, Miss Ramden and Missie dams, and sired by the great breeding and show bull, Nonpareil Count. Will be sold much below their value. Write, or come and see.

A. D. MCGUGAN, RODNEY, ONT.



James Douglas, Caledonia, Ont.

**Willow Bank Stock Farm**

Herd Established 1855

The great D. H. bred bull, Imported Joy of Morning = 32070 =, and Scottish Bannar = 61023 =, at head of herd. Young cows bred to the above sires; also bulls and younger heifers for sale. Very choice.

**Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires**

For sale: 2 bulls 18 months, 1 bull 12 months, and 4 from 7 to 9 months; and females all ages. In Cotswolds a few good ewe lambs. Nothing to offer in Berkshires.

CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, P. O. and Station, Campbellford, Ont.

**LIVINGSTON'S OIL CAKE MEAL.**

OLD PROCESS

Nothing is better for fattening steers quickly and putting them on the market in prime condition than Oil Cake Meal. Thousands of Canadian and English stockmen use Livingston's, and would have no other. It is equally good for milk cows. They give more and better milk when fed Livingston's Oil Cake Meal. Also used for horses, sheep and hogs. Write for information regarding prices, etc., etc., to

**DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED**  
Montreal, Que. Baden, Ont.

**SHORTHORN BULLS For Sale.**

At the discretion of the "Thistle Ha" herd in Jan., 1915, I purchased a few of the best breeding cows. From these cows I now have 6 extra good young bulls for sale. For pedigrees and other particulars apply to

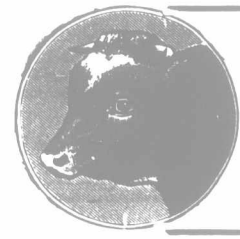
JOHN MILLER,

Brougham P. O. Clermont Sta., C. P. R.

**J. Watt & Son SALEM P. O.,**

Offer 12 or 15 high class young cows and heifers in calf, or calves at foot, to imp.) Pride of Scotland. Show stuff of different ages always on hand.

ELORASTA, G.T.R. and C.P.R.



We are offering a very superior lot of SHORTHORN

**Home-bred Bulls**

of the best breeding and quality at attractive prices for the buyer. To see them is all that is necessary. Try to do so if you are in the market. It will pay you.

JNO. CLANCY, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont.

**The Salem Stock Farm****SHORTHORNS**

A SPECIALTY. WRITE FOR ANY INFORMATION.

J. A. Watt, Elora, G. T. & C. P. R.

**Choice Shorthorns for Sale!**

Some fine young stock, either sex, including some extra heifers from imp dams, and all got by the Cruikshank (D. H. bred) bull, Sittytown Victor, Imp. = 50023 = 187397. Also young Yorkshires, either sex. Address: JOHN BRYDENE, Milverton, C. P. R. & G. T. R.



Winners at the leading shows have been sired by bulls bred here. We can sell you a good bull to head your herd of SHORTHORNS, or for use on your good grade cows. The bull catalogue explains the breeding. Write for it.

John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont.

Stations: Brooklin, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R. Long-distance telephone.



High-class Shorthorns Royal Chief, a son of Mildred's Royal, at head of herd. We are offering a few choice heifers of show-ring form. Pure Scotch. Terms reasonable. A. DUNCAN & SONS, Carleton Place, Ont.

Shorthorns & Leicesters I have a few cows and heifers for sale; also Leicester sheep different ages. Prices reasonable. JOHN LISHMAN, HAGERSVILLE STA. & P. O.



# 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 differently, on the first appearance of a cough, if 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.

### T. DOUGLAS & SONS

STRATHROY, ONT.



Breeders of Short-horns and Clydesdales. 15 bulls, 60 cows and heifers, 1 imp. stallion, imp. and home-bred fillies. Write us what you want or come and see our stock. Farm 1 mile north of town.

### 2 Very Fine Young Bulls

ONE RED AND ONE ROAN

10 and 16 months old

From imported sires and dams. Both will make winners.

W. J. SHEAN & SON, Box 856, OWEN SOUND.



### Herd Bulls for Sale

We now offer our grand show and breeding bull, Ridgewood Marquis =48995=, good disposition and sure breeder, and Good Marquis =69299=, roan, calved Dec. 16th, 1906 a bull good enough to show anywhere. Our price is reasonable. Write for particulars or, better, come and see.

Jno Lee & Sons, Highgate, Ont.  
**A. EDWARD MEYER,**  
Box 378, Guelph, Ont.,

Offers for sale two young Scotch-bred bulls of good color, both from imported sires: one from imported dam and the other from a Clementina cow; one is 11 months old, the other 8 months. They will be sold well worth the money. Write, or come and see them. Long-distance phone.

### TWO IMPORTED BULLS

Direct from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, of excellent quality, color and breeding, two from imp. sire and dam, and others sired by Joy of Morning (Imp.) =32070=. Prices in Shorthorns and Yorkshires will not rest intending purchasers.

Geo. D. FLECHER, Binkham P.O., Ont. Erin Sts., C.P.R.

### GREENGILL HERD OF HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS.

We offer for sale choice young bulls from 6 to 18 months old, sired by imp. Lord Roseberry, also cows and heifers with calf at foot or bred, either imp. or Canadian-bred.

R. MITCHELL & SONS,  
Nelson P.O., Ont. Burlington Jct. Sta.

Maitland Bank Shorthorns—Five bulls, 19 to 16 months; six bulls, 9 to 12 months, got by Broadhooks Prince (Imp.) =55002=, and some of them from imp. cows; also cows and heifers, milking sort and right breeding. Lowest prices for quick sale. Come and see them, or write.

DAVID MILNE, Ethel, Ont.

### SCOTCH SHORTHORNS!

We now offer four heifer calves 10 and 11 months old. All reds. Bred from imp. sire and dams. Will be sold right.

C. RANKIN & SONS,  
Wyebridge P.O., Wyevale Sta.

### GOSSIP.

J. Brydone, Milverton, in changing advertisement, writes: "The young stock I am offering is of the right class—fleshy, smooth and even. Any person thinking of starting a herd can do so with the best of stock, and at a moderate outlay. They are all, with one exception, out of imported cows; this one is a granddaughter of Daisy of Strathallan 14th, winner of first at Toronto, Ottawa and London. Their sire, Sittyton Victor (imp.), is proving a sire of the right sort. One son, Rose Victor, now at the head of the good herd of W. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph, was purchased from me when quite thin, and, after doing a good season's work, was good enough to win first in his class and reserve for championship at Toronto last fall. Another son, with very little fitting, won third at same Show. Have recently sold a young bull, Lochnagar, to Andrew Laidlaw, Blyth; he is deep and thick, with a covering that cannot fall to make a good one; he is descended from a prizewinning ancestry. One cow in his pedigree won 11 first prizes and several cups and medals; another won 3 first prizes and cup only year she was shown; another won 9 first and several special prizes, and another won 15 first prizes and several cups and medals."

### QUEENSTON HEIGHTS SHORT-HORNS.

The noted Queenston Heights herd of Scotch Shorthorns, the property of Mr. Hudson Usher, Queenston, Ont., are, as usual, to the front with a few choice young bulls and heifers, of a sort that delight the eye of the admirer of typical Shorthorns. For several years, some of the choicest of the young Canadian Shorthorns were bred in this herd. This is particularly true in regard to bulls, due in a very great measure to the large amount of the blood of that grand old Cruickshank Secret sire, Imp. Derby, with which the herd is imbued. For several years this great bull was at the head of the herd, and, nicked with the excellent females, particularly with those of the Bessie and Bellona tribes, the result was most satisfactory. Again, such rare good bulls, sons of his, as Queenston Archer and Queenston Comet, used on that portion of the herd not related, has produced grand results, and no wonder Mr. Usher is loth to part entirely with the blood lines of these bulls. The one now being used to some extent on the herd is Queenston Silver, a big, thick, mossy, white son of Imp. Derby; dam Imp. Veronica (a Bellona), up to a ton in weight; he is a right good sort, and has proven a right good sire. Another bull in use on the herd is Village Prince =71187=, a Village-bred, eighteen-months-old son of the Kilblean Beauty bull, Imp. Royal Prince; dam Village Queen =65000=, by the Wimple-bred and prizewinning bull, Squire Wimple =33006=; grandam by the Duchess of Gloster bull, Burgomaster Gloster. Besides these richly-bred and high-class bulls at the top of his pedigree, there appears well up in it the redoubtable Champion of England, putting the finishing touch on an otherwise gilt-edged pedigree, and, as an individual, he is a grand good one—low down, very thick, and very even, with a beautifully-covered back. Then there are two others, one six months, the other nine months of age, bred practically the same, and a nice thick pair of young bulls. Another being used to a limited extent is Secret Baron =68673=, a roan eighteen-months-old, by that excellent and richly-bred bull, Whitehall Ramsden =53308=; dam Strawberry 4th (imp.), by Topsman. Still another is a red nine-months-old, out of a Crimson Flower daughter of Imp. Royal Archer, and having for sire the noted Imp. Derby. This youngster gives promise of great things. Another is a red yearling, by Spicy Broadhooks, and half-brother to the Toronto grand champion, Spicy Marquis; dam a dairy-bred daughter of Imp. Derby. Any or all of these bulls are for sale, and can be bought very reasonably. The female end of the herd represents such noted tribes as the Nonpareil, Bessie, Bellona, Mina, Crim-Nonpareil, Buckingham and Northern son Flower, which are several one- and two-year-old heifers of the low, thick sort, prominent among which are some Bessies and Northern Belles. Any of these are mighty good buying at the price asked.

# Tuttle's Elixir

## The Horse Remedy of the Age

No stable is now well equipped without this incomparable liniment on the shelf. It has cured more blemishes and made more horses clean limbed than any other remedy in the world. It never fails to locate lameness.

### \$100 Reward

Our offer is always open. Some cases have passed the curable stage. But whenever a cure is possible we will pay \$100 for any failure of Tuttle's Elixir to cure Spavin, Curb, Splint, Sprain, Colic or Lameness. It is the main dependence of Veterinaries, Express, Livery and Transfer Stables as a

## Leg and Body Wash

Beware of all blisters; they give only temporary relief, if any.

Tuttle's Hoof Ointment, Worm Powders, Condition Powders, White Star Liniment and Family Elixir are other excellent specifics. "Veterinary Experience," an infallible guide for horsemen, is free. Every disease and symptom made plain. Write for copy. Postage 2c.

### Tuttle's Elixir Company,

66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.

Montreal: H. A. Tuttle, Mgr., 32 St. Gabriel St.  
St. C. Farmington, N.S.: C. H. E. Crocker, Mgr.  
Chicago: C. F. Tuttle, Mgr., 311 East 62d St.  
Los Angeles: W. A. Shaw, Mgr., 1921 New England Av.

### SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

My herd is represented by such noted Scotch families as Victoria Orange Blossom, Duchess of Gloster Strathallan St. and Lovely Mostly from imported sires and dams. Write me for prices on what you want.

J. F. MITCHELL,  
Burlington Jct. Sta. Burlington P. O. and Telegraph.

### Shorthorns!

#### BELMAR PARG.

John Douglas, Manager

Peter White, Pembroke, Ont.

Calves for sale by our grand quartette of breeding and show bulls:

Nonpareil Archer, imp. Proud GR, imp. Marigold Saller. Nonpareil Colleen.

Females. Imported and from imported stock in calf to these bulls.

An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

### Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Young bulls from imported and home-bred Scotch cows, and got by such noted bulls as Derby, Spicy Broadhooks (imp.) and Whitehead for quick sale.

HUDSON USHER Queenston, Ont.  
Farm three miles north of Niagara Falls.

### PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS

For sale: 3 young bulls by Old Lancaster Imp. from imp. dams, including Lancaster Victor, first prize gr. bull calf at foot at Sherbrooke, second at O.N.E., Toronto. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

Geo. Ames & Son, Moffat Stn., P.O. C.P.R. Farm 11 miles east of City of Guelph.

# 10 IMPORTED 10 BULLS

Recently arrived from Scotland in good condition. They are a superior lot. Selected for herd-heads. We also have a number of Canadian-bred bulls of excellent quality, and representing the choicest breeding. Females suitable for show or breeding purposes.

### W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONTARIO.

Burlington Jct. Sts., G. T. R. Bell telephone at each farm.

### 1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1908

Four hands me young Shorthorn bulls for sale. Heifers also.

A. W. SWI'N, MAPLE LODGE, ONTARIO.  
Lucan Crossing Station, G. T. R.

### Valley Home Shorthorns AND BERKSHIRES.

Our herd numbers sixty-five head. We are prepared to give bargains to suit all who wish to buy from one animal up to a carload of females, and 18 bulls from 9 to 18 months old. Also 18 Berkshires of prolific strains.

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale, Ont.  
Stations: Meadowvale, C.P.R.; Brampton, G.T.R.

### Scotch Shorthorns

Our breeding females are very heavy milkers, also good individuals. For sale are a few young bulls and a few choice heifers, all from imported sires, and a number from imported dams. The imported Bruce Mayflower bull, Royal Bruce 55088, heads the herd.

R. J. DOYLE, Box 464, OWEN SOUND, ONT.



**AGONIZING PILES.****CURED BY ZAM-BUK.**

Mr. F. Astridge, of 8 St. Paul St., St. Catharines, Ont., says: "For five years I suffered untold agony with protruding piles. No one knows the suffering one has to endure only those who are so unfortunate as to have them. The pain was so great at times I would almost scream. I went down in weight, and had no appetite. I tried everything I heard of for piles, but got no relief. I went to several doctors, but they would give me little hope of ever getting rid of them, and I finally gave up in despair. One day a friend gave me a sample of Zam-Buk salve, and told me of someone who had been cured. I decided to try it, and the relief I got was encouraging. I bought a box, and the piles kept on diminishing, and the pain was getting less. I used three boxes, and am now completely cured. I wish I could have got Zam-Buk years ago, it would have saved me a great deal of misery. One thousand dollars would be none too small an amount to give for such a cure as mine. I wish I could convince every sufferer of the value of Zam-Buk."

Zam-Buk cures cuts, burns, chapped hands, cold sores, itch, ulcers, eczema, running sores, catarrh, piles, bad legs, abscesses, face sores, spring eruptions, and all skin diseases. It is good also for rheumatism, sciatica, etc., when well rubbed in. Of all druggists and stores, 50c., or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.



**ROCK SALT** for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots.

TORONTO  
SALT  
WORKS,  
TORONTO.

**Brampton Jerseys**

Unbroken record of several years success at all leading Canadian exhibitions is unequalled by any other herd of any kind or breed of live stock on the American continent. When buying a family cow, a stock bull or a dairy heifer, buy only the best. Our public record proves that we have them. **B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.**

**Jerseys** Extra Choice Young Sires For Sale, 8 and 9 months old, grandsons of the great Financial King, out of large, heavy-milking dams. Inquiries solicited. **ARTHUR H. TUFTS, Box 111, Tweed, Ont.**

**QUEEN CITY HOLSTEINS.** 15 young cows due to calve during next 3 mos.; bred to bulls having high official backing. Orders booked for bull calves at moderate prices. A few bulls ready for service. Farm 7 miles north of Toronto, near the Metropolitan Ry. Write: **R. F. Hicks, Newto-Brook, Ont.**

**Evergreen Farm Holsteins**—FOR SALE: Bull calves 3 months old, from A. B. cows. Dam and sire's dam average from 20 55 lbs. as 3-year olds, to 22.0 lbs. as mature cows in 7 days; also young females bred to Sir Mercens Favorit. **F. C. PETTIT, Burgessville, Ont.**

**HILTON STOCK FARM**—Holsteins, Oxtwolds and Tamworths—Present offering: Bore young cows; a nice lot of young pigs; few boars six months old, and sows in pig. **R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton P.O., Brighton Tel. and Stn.**

During the Civil War in the United States a Southern judge was rather surprised to find a turkey on his table, stuffed according to the best rules of the art. As he had no turkeys in his poultry-yard, and he knew that the sum given to his cook for household expenses did not run to a turkey, he called the table servant, and asked for an explanation.

"Why, massa," replied Sambo, "it is like this: that turkey been roosting three nights on our fence, and last night I grabbed him for rent of the fence."

**Black Watch**

**Black Plug**  
The Chewing Tobacco  
of Quality.



2271

**GOSSIP.**

A Shorthorn cow, belonging to Mr. A. Turner, at Wark-on-Tweed, has recently given birth to a pair of fine white calves, this being the seventh time this cow has had twins.

Mr. Geo. M. Smith, Haysville, Ont., writes: "The Northcot herd of Yorkshires are in good condition this spring. The imported sow, Dalmeny Lassie, has just farrowed a litter of 14, and is raising 12 fine pigs, sired by Dalmeny Topman (imp.). We also have a fine lot of boars and sows just weaned, and ready for shipping. S. H. Gladiator stands at the head of the herd; he is of especially good quality, weighs, in ordinary condition, about 750 lbs., stands well on his feet, and is very active; has never been beaten in a show-ring. Northcot Lassie, Princess and Stella are very fine sows of the improved bacon type, and raise litters averaging about ten twice a year, good, healthy pigs."

Mr. O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont., writes: "I have sold, lately, an exceptionally promising yearling Clydesdale colt, Silver Scales, to Mr. W. Rowles, of Gladys, Alta. This colt is by the well-known son of Baron's Pride, Silver Cup, that has the unique record of three first prizes at the Highland and two first prizes at the Royal. Another horse I have sold lately is Royal Donald, rising three years old; he is an exceptionally large colt, deep and wide, with the best of legs, and feet and pasterns to match; he is sired by the good breeding horse, Royal Stewart, and his present owner is J. B. Calder, Carluke, Ont. Mr. Wm. Paulds, of Muncy, Ont., has purchased the four-year-old Hackney stallion, Gold and Silver; he is a very handsome horse, standing about 15½ hands high; is fashionably bred, tracing back to the best ones of the breed; he should prove a good sire."

Scott Bros., Highgate, Ont., breeders of Shorthorn cattle, writes: "Since our last report we have sold to H. G. Arnald, Maidstone, Ont., to head his herd, Prince of Florence, sired by Royal Bruce (imp.), dam Florence Fanny, by Merryman (imp.); this young bull is one of the big, smooth ones. He tipped the scale at 1,740 lbs. at two years and one month old, and his breeding is the very best. To John A. Hardy & Sons, Kent Bridge, Ont., to head their herd, the grand roan, eleven-months-old bull calf, Ralph Connor, sired by Lord Lieutenant (imp.), dam Ada Campbell, by Royal Senator, sired by Indian Chief (imp.); this young bull, with care, will make a show bull, good enough to show anywhere. To Wm. Bateman, Thamesville, Ont., a nice roan bull calf, eight months old, sired by Lord Lieutenant (imp.); this is a promising calf, and will make a grand good stock bull. We still have two on hand: a red sixteen-months-old, and a roan ten-months-old. Sales have been good, and prices fair."

Mr. Walburn Rivers, Folden's, Ont., writes: "There has been a great demand for Holsteins this winter, and we have sold everything we could spare, except a few choice bull calves, and could have sold more if we had them. Among our recent sales are two fine heifers and one very fine yearling bull to Mr. James Raymond, of Ingersoll, to head his herd. This bull's dam is a granddaughter of Alta Posch, 27 lbs. butter in seven days as a two-year-old, and his sire is our stock bull, Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity, who is in the Record of Merit. Mr. Martindale, of Kingsmill, Ont., took four fine heifer calves for foundation stock for a herd. One yearling bull to Wesley Cuthbert, Folden's, Ont.; this is a fine growthy fellow, and should get some high-testers. One fine bull to William Smith, of Holiday, Ont., to head his herd; this is a son of Daisy Wayne A. De Kol, 12½ lbs. butter in seven days at two years. To Reuben Nancekivell, Folden's, Ont., a son of Daisy Albino De Kol; record, over 19 lbs. butter, 80 per cent. fat, in seven days. A very handsome bull to Nelson K. Webber, Palmerston, Ont. Mr. James Davis, Folden's, Ont., got a fine heifer calf, from Tolena Fairmont Isoco; record, at two years old, over 11 lbs. butter in seven days. Our bull calves for sale are from some of our best Record or Merit cows."

**FAIRVIEW HERD** is the place to buy your next bull. I can furnish you with a bull sired by our great herd bull, PONTIAC KORNDYKE, who has 19 daughters in the last year's report that made official records from 19 pounds at less than two years old to over 113 pounds at four years, and the whole number averaged over 4 1/2 fat. No other bull in the world has ever made such a showing in one year. I have just tested another of his daughters that made 26.40 pounds butter in seven days with second calf. I have over 50 cows and heifers in calf to him. Come and look my herd over before making your selections elsewhere. **E. H. DeLar, Heuvelten, St. Law. Co., N. Y., near Prescott**

**SPRING BROOK HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS**—Holsteins of richest breeding and highest production. Tamworths of best British blood and ideal bacon type. Herd headed by prizewinning Imp. Knowle King David Stock of all ages and both sexes for sale. Young sows bred to imp. boar. Write, or come and see. **A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Waterloo Co., Ont.**

**The Maples Holstein Herd!**

RECORD OF MERIT COWS.

Headed by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity, also in the Record of Merit. Nothing for sale but choice bull calves.

**WALBURN RIVERS, FOLDEN'S, ONT.****Holsteins & Yorkshires****R. Honey Brickley, Ont.**

All surplus stock in Holsteins sold except this crop of calves. Ready to book orders for them. Best bacon type Yorkshires, one to six months, both sexes, at moderate prices.

**Homestead Holsteins** Yearling bulls and bull calves for sale, out of cows with records from 16 to 21 lbs., and sired by Bettie Bros' famous bulls, Cornelius Posch and Count Mercens Posch. Write for prices. **G. & F. Griffis, Box 43, Burgessville, Ont.**

**HOLSTEINS**

We must sell at least 25 cows and heifers at once in order to make room for the increase of our large herd. This is a chance of a lifetime to buy good cattle at bargain prices. The best way: arrange to come and look the herd over. If you cannot, we will do our best for you by correspondence. Also a few young bulls. 100 head to select from. Imported Pontiac Hermes, son of Hengerveld De Kol world's greatest sire, head of herd. All leading breeds represented. **H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.** Putnam station, near Ingersoll.

**HOLSTEINS FOR SALE!**

The undersigned are uniting their herds, and to make room must sell a number of cows and heifers, also several young bulls. 75 head to choose from. Come and see them, or write for prices and description.

**E. & F. MALLORY, FRANKFORD P. O.**  
Frankford and Belleville Sta.

**MAPLE GLEN HOLSTEINS**

Herd of 35 head with A. B. O. breeding, backed up by butter tests of over 16 lbs. as a two-year old to over 26 lbs. as a cow. A good herd to select from. Two spring bull calves on hand. A. B. O. best of one is over 96 lbs. for dam and s. dam. Come and inspect the herd. Any animal will be offered for sale. **G. A. GILROY, GLEN BUELL, ONT.**

**Record of Merit Holsteins**

125 head to select from. 35 in the R. O. M. Stock bulls; Boucheur Statesman, high official backing, and is closely related to Colantha 4th's Johanna; Brookbank Butler Boy. All nearest dams over 20 lbs. From these sires, out of R. O. M. dams, are several young bulls and a few heifers. Prices right. **P. D. BADE, Oxford Centre P. O., Woodstock Station.**

**LYNDALE HOLSTEINS!**

Bull calves for sale out of cows with records of from 18 to 20 lbs., also 3 heifers coming 3, and a number of young cows in Record of Merit, bred to a grandson of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol. **BROWN BROS., LYN, ONTARIO**

**Only Bull Calves**

FOR SALE. **HOLSTEIN** and **AYRSHIRE**. Of the best performing strains. **GEO. RICE, Annandale Stock Farm, Tillsonburg, Ont.**

**Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians**

Bull calves from No. 1 dams, sired by bulls with great official backing. Write for prices.

**G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.**

**HOLSTEINS** Two choice bulls, 10 months. Also calves for April and May delivery sired by imported Ykema Sir Posch 2nd (Johanna Bue Sarcasie). O. I. C. swine. Largest strain bred in Canada. All ag s. Ex press prepaid. **E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.**

**FAIRVIEW HOLSTEINS!**

For sale: Just now we have about a dozen cows and heifers, some of them in the R. of M., and all with official backing on both sides, in calf to the Toronto 5-times champion. Also a number of bull calves with official backing. **THOS. HARTLEY, DOWNVIEW P. O.** Weston and Downsview stations.

**Holsteins and Yorkshires**

Choice calves, either sex; also yearling bull. Orders booked for young pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. **W. A. Bryant, Cairngorm, Ont.**

**STONEYGROFT STOCK FARM, St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.**

(Adjoining the new Macdonald College.)

Breeders and Importers of High-class

**Ayrshire Cattle, Clydesdale Horses, Yorkshire Swine and Collie Dogs**

Anything for sale. We offer especially a few select young bulls to clear cheap. Orders booked for spring pigs. **HAROLD M. MORGAN, Prop.** **E. BJORKELAND, Manager,** Bell Phone connection.

**Sunny Springs Farm.**

We are now offering some choice young AYRSHIRE heifer and bull calves from heavy milking strains. For further particulars apply to **D. A. JAMES, Dorchester P. O.**

**AYRSHIRES**

Young bulls from producing dams and same sire, from 7 months up to 2 years. Rare good ones and will speak for themselves. **N. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Clappison, Ont.** Dundas Station and Telegraph.

**Ayrshires & Yorkshires**

Special offering: Young calves from dams that have qualified for Record of Merit, and others that have made good records. Any ages desired; either imp. or home-bred. If you want an imported bull or heifer write J. Betson, Fenwick, Scotland. Orders taken for young pigs or young sows in farrow. Long-distance phone.

**Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.****D. M. Watt, St. Louis Station, Quebec,**

breeder of  
**HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES**  
Canadian and Scotch-bred. All of deep milking qualities.

**SPRINGBURN STOCK FARM.**—Ayrshire Cattle, Oxford Down Sheep Berkshire Pigs. Young stock for sale. Buff Orpington poultry, eggs \$1 per 13, \$4 per hundred; orders now being booked. **H. J. WHITTEKER & SONS, Williamsburg P. O.**

**Ayrshires** Bull 4 years old, two yearling bulls, bull calves from \$12 up. Everything in this herd is bred right up to date. **JAMES BEGG, Box 88, St. Thomas.**

**Hillview Herd of Prizewinning AYRSHIRE CATTLE.**

All animals bred and carefully selected for use, constitution, long teats and deep-milking qualities. Select animals of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. For further information and prices write

**A. KENNEDY & SON,**  
Hillview Stock Farm, Varnon, Ont.  
Winchester Station, C. P. R.

**AYRSHIRES FROM A PRIZEWINNING HERD**

Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to **W. M. STEWART & SON,** Campbellford Stn. **Menie P.O., Ont.**



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.

RAW

SHIP TO WE PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES

E. T. CARTER & CO.

83-85 Front St., E., TORONTO CANADA.

Extra LYNX, SPRING RATS AND FOX.

The Oldest and Most Reliable

Hide, Wool, Skin and Fur House in Canada

FURS

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

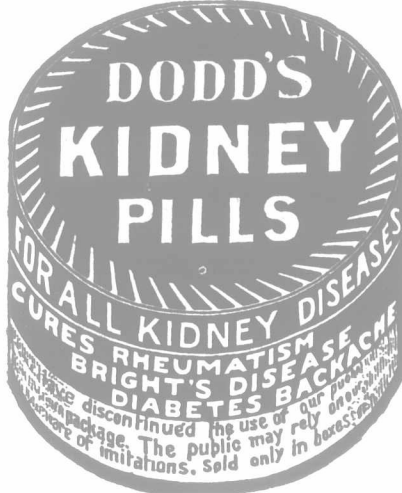
American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live-stock organization in the world. Richard Gibson, President, Delaware, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEV-ERING, Secretary, Lafayette Indiana.

SHROPSHIRE SHEARLING EWES

for sale, bred to high-class imported Butlar ram.

GEO. HINDWARSH, AILSA CRAIG, ONTARIO.

An instance of the hardness of the Herdwick breed of sheep comes from the hill district above Wigton, in Cumberland. Mr. Thomas Teasdale, of Hudscales, recovered a ewe which had been buried in a snowdrift for eighteen days. It was still alive, though weak and somewhat emaciated, and after being taken to the farmstead, and fed on milk, recovered.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

PURE-BRED ANIMALS IMPORTED DUTY FREE.

Is there any duty in bringing pure-bred Shorthorn and Holstein cattle, for breeding purposes, from the United States into Canada? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—No; if the conditions are complied with, they come in duty-free.

CLAIMING WAGES.

A, who is a farmer, hires to B, a cheese manufacturer, to draw milk to his factory for the season of 1907. B agrees to pay A at the end of each month, or as soon as cheese is sold. B pays May in full, and part of June, and never pays any more; but A continues to draw till end of the season. In December, B makes an assignment, and A puts in a claim for the balance of wages. Will A have to rank with the ordinary creditors, or is his a preferred claim? Ont. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The facts are not sufficiently before us. For instance, it is important to know whether A was in B's employ within one month of the time of B's making assignment. It would be well for A to see a solicitor personally about the matter.

SOW THISTLES—BARN QUESTIONS—IRON IN WATER—PRICE OF HORSES.

1. Could you describe a method of killing sow thistle? Last year, three plowings and cultivating every ten days, killed, completely, quack grass. Would the same probably kill sow thistle?

2. Is alsike clover for seed harder on land than a crop of ordinary grain cereals?

3. Would a stump puller, advertised in your columns, pull large pine stumps, 6 feet in diameter?

4. A few barns in Ontario have a double wall in height, that is, say horse stable above cattle, and granary underneath thresher floor. Is such to be recommended?

5. Would a barn of 60 x 120 feet be of wise and proportionate dimensions?

6. Is well water with a taint of iron to it at all healthy?

7. At present prices, could one, with \$400, purchase a first-class team in Toronto or other good market? D. B.

Ans.—1. Yes, it probably would; but the second and third plowings are unnecessary. Cultivate weekly with the disc harrow or broad-share cultivator. A well-cultivated corn crop will despatch sow thistles pretty completely.

2. No. In some respects it is much easier on the land, for clover, being a legume, derives much of its nitrogen from the air, and a part of this remains in the stalks, stubble and roots to permanently augment the quantity in the soil available to subsequent crops. Alsike for seed is much harder on the land, however, than the same crop cut early and cured as hay.

3. Not having personally used it, we cannot say from experience, but the manufacturers claim they have machines suitable for either light or heavy work. Better write them for catalogue.

4. No.

5. This would make a very large barn, and the stabling would be rather difficult to light adequately. We would most be inclined to prefer two barns, situated far enough apart to insure the safety of one in case the other were burned. A big barn is not an unmixed good. Smaller ones have a distinct advantage in that the stabling is lighter, snugger, more readily ventilated, and less inclined to be drafty, while the mows are handier for threshing and feeding, except, perhaps, in the case of the end-drive barns, which, on the other hand, are not economical of mow space.

6. A little iron in the water does not render it unwholesome.

7. It depends on what is meant by "first-class." We question whether \$400 would fill the bill on the Toronto market at present. Montreal quotations do not appear to be quite so stiff.

The Smithfield Club have come to the important decision that commencing in 1909, all animals exhibited at their shows must have been eligible at birth in the herdbook or flockbook of their respective breeds, with the exception of Highland, Kerry and Dexter cattle, and Scotch and Welsh mountain sheep.

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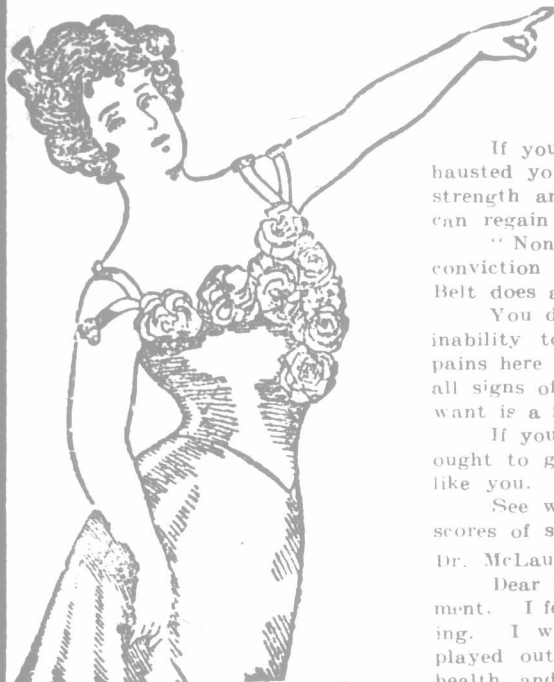
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If you are a young man, and free rein for evil habits and passions has exhausted your vital energy, or if on the shady side of forty, you have not the strength and stamina that should be possessed by a man of your years, you can regain your health, strength and energy with Electricity.

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You don't need to be taught that restless nights, sleeplessness, despondency, inability to concentrate your thoughts, loss of appetite, weak back, headache, pains here and there in other parts of your body, lack of energy and push, are all signs of nervous breakdown, physical debility; you know that, but what you want is a remedy that will restore the vitality that you have lost.

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See what people say who have used my Belt. Every mail I get, brings scores of such letters:

Dr. McLaughlin:

Oso Station.  
Dear Sir,—I write to let you know that I am well pleased with your treatment. I feel like a new man. I have gained over 20 pounds, and am still gaining. I would not be without your Belt for what it cost, and if this one gets played out, I will send for another, for it is worth a good deal to have one's health, and Dr. McLaughlin's Belt will give it to anyone when it has helped me.

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Huntingdon, Que.

Dr. McLaughlin:

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My Belt, with special Electric attachment, will restore your vigor. It will check all loss of vitality, and affects every organ of the body. It cures Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, any case of Kidney Disease that has not gone as far as Bright's Disease, Stomach Trouble, Constipation. If you haven't confidence in electricity, let me treat you at my risk. I will give you the Belt on trial, without one cent of risk to yourself. Give me reasonable security, and I will take your case, and you can

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### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### SQUIRRELS IN GRANARY.

Granary is situated near a grove. Squirrels are eating the oats. How can I get rid of them? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Chink up the crevices in the granary with tin or zinc trimmings—or have the squirrels' teeth drawn.

#### SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT OF MILK FEVER.

What is the cause; what are the symptoms, and what the best treatment for milk fever in cows? S. J.

Ans.—While, as a rule, the heaviest-milking cows are most liable to this complaint, moderate milkers sometimes fall a victim to it. The cause had long been a mystery, but experience and observation has pretty well established the fact that milking the cow out too clean in the first few days after calving causes a collapse of the system, which does not occur when the colostrum, or first milk, is removed gradually, as in the natural conditions when the calf takes a little at a time and often. The symptoms are ceasing to feed, or drink, the milk flow ceases, a whisking of the tail, a lifting up and crossing of the hind feet is noticeable, then a swaying of the hind quarters, the cow finally lying down and being unable to rise, the head drawn back, and lapsing into unconsciousness, in which condition the cow may remain for days before death occurs. For prevention and treatment, see article on this subject in "The Farmer's Advocate" for March 19th, page 540.

#### SAINFOIN.

Can you tell me anything about Sainfoin? In one of the Experimental Farm reports it is reported as giving a greater weight than alfalfa. I tried a peck of seed some years ago, sowing it by hand before the last harrowing, but it did not grow, unless it is so like alfalfa that they can't be told apart. C. W. B.

Grenville Co., Ont.  
Ans.—Sainfoin is a perennial, leguminous cloverlike plant of the bean family, native throughout the whole of Central Europe and much of Siberia. It is a hardy plant, adapted to dry, calcareous soils, somewhat porous in character. It thrives on the chalk soils in the south of England, and has succeeded in Quebec. At the Ontario Agricultural College it is not spoken of with much favor, for, while it gives good crops, it is pronounced somewhat coarse and woody. At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Mr. John Fixter, ex-foreman, grew it as a honey-producing plant. In habit of growth, it is more woody in the root-stock than clover, and much branched. It also grows to a greater average height. The stems, which are covered with fine hairs, bear numerous leaves, long and pinnate. The blossoms are numerous, and of an attractive pinkish color, brightening into a crimson tint. The seed pods are flattened from side to side, and wrinkled. Sainfoin comes on quite early, and Prof. Thos. Shaw estimates its feeding value as much the same as that of alfalfa. It is esteemed where it can be grown for the production of pasture, of soiling food and also hay, being especially valuable for enriching the land through the medium of its root-stocks, and more especially when the tops are plowed under as green manure. It is said to be a good pasture crop when properly grown, not producing bloat in cattle or sheep as alfalfa does. It will furnish grazing about as early as alfalfa, and considerably earlier than medium red clover. It is grown for soiling more frequently than for hay, and will furnish several cuttings of green feed in a season, or two of hay. It has been found more difficult to get a good stand of sainfoin than of other varieties of the clover family, owing to the low germinating power frequently found in the seed, hence weeds and grasses are liable to come into the soil and crowd out the sainfoin. It is specially important, therefore, to sow it on a clean seed-bed. The seed is frequently sown in the hull, and usually in the early spring. In the rough form, it is generally broadcasted by hand at the rate of from three to five bushels per acre. Freed from the hull, it may be sown like alfalfa or clover, at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds per acre.

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