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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO MAY 5, 1904. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 606

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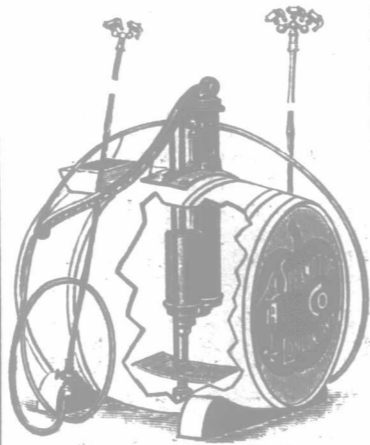
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TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The list of Contents in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" will be found on the page preceding the Home Magazine department.

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British Columbia's richest farming district. I publish a real-estate bulletin, giving description and prices of some of the best farms in the Valley. Send for one (it will be of value to anyone interested in this country or looking for a chance to better their present conditions) to

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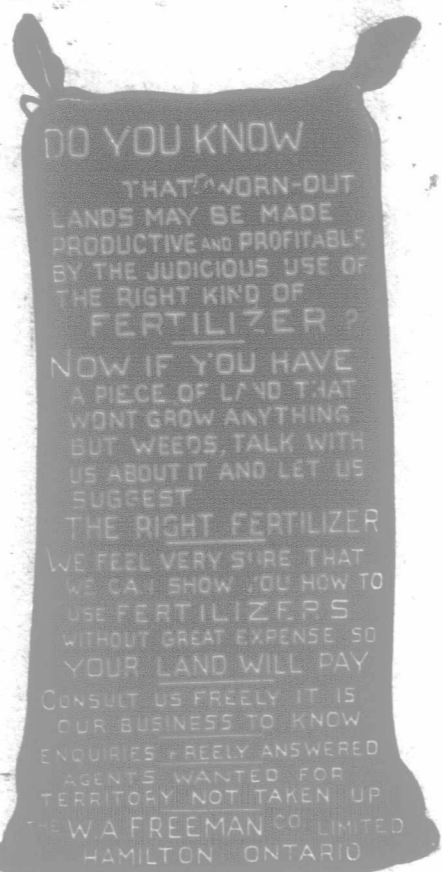
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No further use for Trusses.

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Give me a man who has been ruptured for years and who has been driven almost to despair, having used almost every truss on the market in search of a cure, but has not even found relief and is daily growing worse—I CAN CURE HIM so that he will not require to wear a truss. No pain, no danger, no operation nor time from work. No case too bad to be cured, and no one too old.

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AGED 81 AND CURED.

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Yours very truly, MILTON DAY, Plum Hollow, Ont.

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The Right Paint to Paint Right.

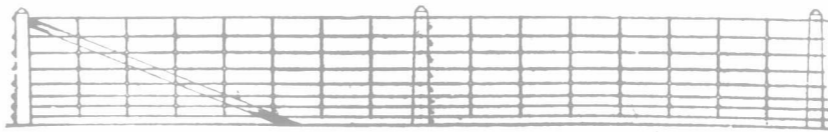
A podding dealer once asked Turner, the famous English artist, "What do you mix your paints with?" Turner replied, "With BRAINS."

Ramsay's Paints are mixed with brains—mixed in correct proportions—every ingredient measured to a nicety. Ramsay's Paints are always the same whether you buy a 1/4 pound can, or a carload.

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Send for our NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE—it tells all. Prices and estimates cheerfully given. Write to

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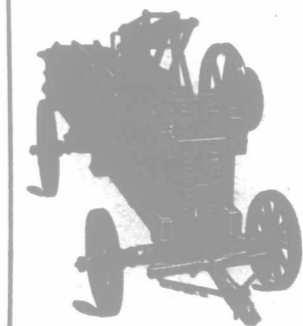
from England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and Channel Islands arriving at Toronto weekly. If you desire to secure help for your farm, write for application form to

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Columbia Hay Press Co., Kingsville, Ont.



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Write for full description, accompanied with testimonials of Canadians who are using this machine. It has a record of 60 tons in 10 hours. Its wonderful capacity is due to the

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AGENTS FOR CANADA: B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., LTD. MONTREAL.

YOU HAVE THE BEST

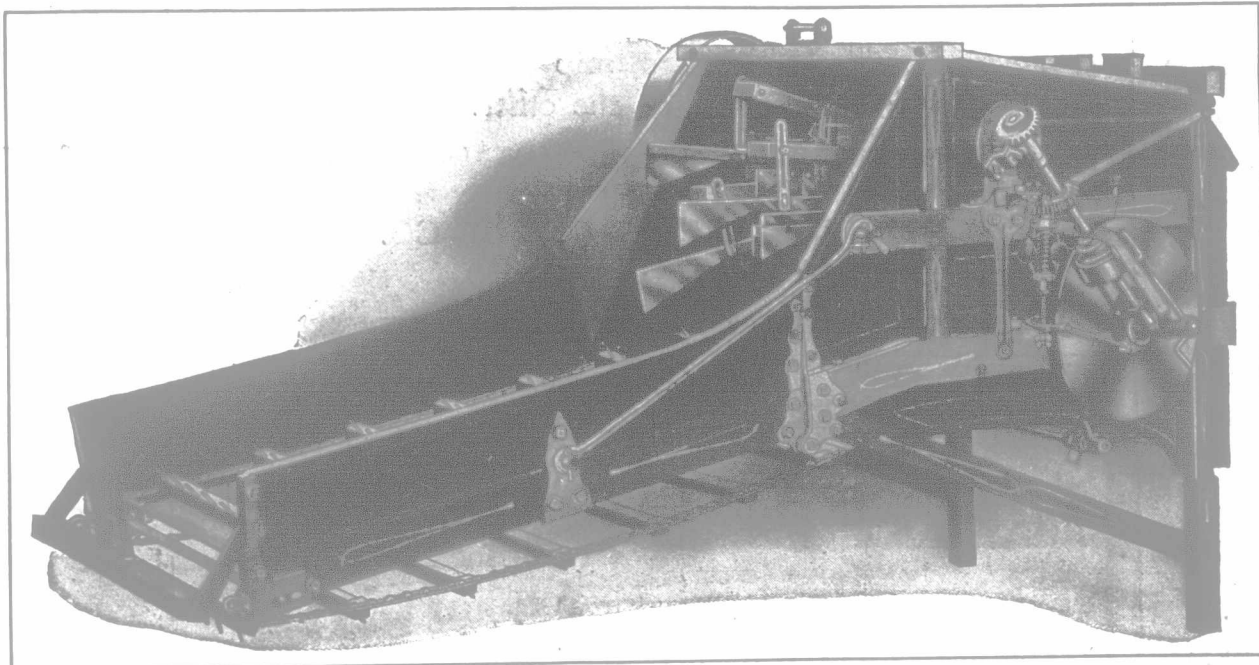
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ENGINES

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GLOVER
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SAWMILLS

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

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

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A CANADIAN AIRMOTOR
in one single year
Will save you Time, Labor and Money.
It has a constitution that will
STAND { Storms,
Hard Work and all
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Investigate for yourself.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.,
Limited,
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**We Want
Reliable Men!**

To represent us in every
Township in Canada.

Liberal remuneration and permanent positions to good men. If you want to buy

REAL ESTATE

write for our Catalogue. If you want to sell, write for our terms. We can sell your property, no matter where located.

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EXCELSIOR LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.
ASSETS, ONE MILLION DOLLARS
Insurance in force over - \$6,000,000

A Company with an unparalleled low death rate, low expense rate, and earning over 6 per cent, on assets, is a desirable Company to insure in and a good Company to represent. Agents wanted. Liberal contracts offered good producers.

E. MARSHALL, Sec. D. FASKEN, Pres.

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SEVEN STYLES CATALOG FREE

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WINNIPEG 77 York St., TORONTO MONTREAL

THE FROST
is King
Why?

Because it's made of wire that is heavy enough and hard enough to withstand the usage to which a fence is ordinarily put. No Soft Wire used.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue
The Frost Wire Fence Co. Ltd.
Welland, Ont.
Winnipeg, Man.

Wise Man's Wagon.

The man who has had experience in running a wagon knows that it is the wheels that determine the life of the wagon itself. Our **ELECTRIC STEEL WHEELS** have given a new lease of life to thousands of old wagons. They can be had in any desired height, and any width of tire up to 8 inches. With a set of these wheels you can in a few minutes have either a high or a low down wagon. The Electric Handy Wagon is made by skilled workmen, of best selected material—white hickory axles; steel wheels, steel hounds, etc. Guaranteed to carry 4000 lbs. Here is the wagon that will save money for you, as it lasts almost forever.

ELECTRIC

Western Implement Mfg. Co., Ltd.
BOX 787, WINNIPEG, MAN.

IT PAYS TO
GO TO
The Best.

The spring term is one of the best in which to enter. The winter rush is now over, and those who have entered in January are well started in their work. Teachers can, therefore, give more time to new students. It is now current talk throughout the country that the student who intends to take a business or shorthand course, and wants to be placed in a paying place when graduated, should attend the

Canada Business College,
Chatham, Ont.

Students of last year already earning over \$1,000 per annum. 346 placed in 11 months. Do you know of any other business school getting such results? We pay your railway fare. Have you ever seen our catalogue? If not, write for it and enter now. Address,
D. McLACHLAN & CO., Chatham, Ontario.

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Write for particulars as to how to cure it without a risky operation. Invaluable advice FREE

G. H. Dorenwend, R. S., Toronto, Ont.
State your case when writing. 393 Yonge St.

Canadian Farmers, WAKE UP!

GO WEST! AND HELP DEVELOP YOUR OWN GREAT COUNTRY. The Prosperous Days are Just Beginning for Western Canada. Land Will Advance Rapidly. DON'T DELAY until this Advance has Started, ACT NOW.

Are You Going to Wait until the Best and Most Available Lands are Taken?

We offer you now TWO MILLION ACRES to Select from

—IN THE FOLLOWING WELL-KNOWN DISTRICTS—

The Famous Saskatchewan Valley —the best known district in Western Canada.	The Dauphin Lake District —unsurpassed in fertility.
The Big Quill Lake Plains —equal in every respect to the great Portage Plains of Manitoba.	The Last Mountain Lake Valley.
The Carrot River Valley —known as the "Park" region of the Canadian West.	The Great German Catholic Colony District in Saskatchewan —the largest in Canada.
	The Big Mennonite Colony West of Big Quill Lake —which is destined to be the largest Mennonite Colony in Canada. And other districts well known.

WITH WHEAT \$1.00 A BUSHEL, the American farmer regards lands that will produce from 20 to 35 bushels of wheat per acre worth not less than \$40 an acre. The land company in this country to-day offering to the intending purchaser such a wide range of territory to select from. We do not have to convince you of the value of this privilege of selection. All lands are accessible to railroads, and at the present time there are four railroads actually building in our territory, and the surveyed line of the Grand Trunk Pacific runs directly through the center of our lands.

NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO BUY, NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE YOUR SELECTION.

Prices from \$5.50 to \$8.00 Per Acre, on Easy Terms.

DO NOT BUY OR LOCATE ANYWHERE UNTIL YOU HAVE WRITTEN US. WE HAVE THE LAND YOU WANT.
SEND FOR MAPS, DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLETS AND PRICE LIST TO

The Saskatchewan Valley & Manitoba Land Co., Ltd.,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA,
Canadian Northern Building, Cor. Main Street and Portage Avenue.

UNITED STATES OFFICE:
305 JACKSON ST., ST. PAUL, MINN. **GOOD LIVE AGENTS WANTED.** Please mention this paper when writing.

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

The Farmer's Advocate

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED." *and Home Magazine.* ESTABLISHED 1866.

VOL. XXXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., MAY 5, 1904.

No. 606

EDITORIAL.

What Farmers were Thinking About 100 Years Ago.

An old volume of a year's numbers of "The Farmers' Journal," published in England 100 years ago, which was kindly sent us by a subscriber, has proved one of the most interesting of the many publications of the past which have been brought before the notice of the "Farmer's Advocate." Curious indeed is it, and impressive of the mutability of earthly things, to turn the old yellow pages upon which appear references to Murat, Soult, Ney, Wellington, Earl Grey, and a score of others, now names, then powers; and to read here of Napoleon's departure from Elba, there of his triumphal entry into Paris, where the French army, "charmed by this man, the disturber of the peace of the world," when he stepped before it, burst forth in one roar of "Vive Napoleon!"—and, finally, of the wild jubilee which filled England at the news of the great conqueror's final overthrow on the field of Waterloo. It is somewhat pathetic, too, to read such little notices as, "We regret to hear that the Duke of Wellington is indisposed," or "Lord Castlereagh has again returned from the Continent." One thing that strikes one somewhat forcibly is the parallel of events at the beginning of the 19th century with those of the 20th: The close of the Boer war, the completion of the American Revolution; the struggle in the Far East, that with Napoleon; the fiscal campaign, the corn-law agitation, the Tribunal at the Hague, the Congress at Vienna; and so it goes on.

Turning to the agricultural portion, we find much to be amused at, and a little to wonder at. We find that thorough tillage was then being advocated, as now; that plowing matches were common; that the use of ashes as a fertilizer was recommended; and that such subjects as under-draining, rotation of crops, the keeping of farm accounts, and summer-fallowing, drilling grain, soiling, rotation, blight and mildew were then deemed worthy of editorials. On the other hand, we find the astounding query raised as to whether mildew and smut on wheat were not both due to the work of insects, it having been suggested by one correspondent that the eggs of the insects might be desecrated among the masses of smut. One man, however, volunteered the opinion that mildew is most certainly due to defective seed, thus coming in a roundabout way to the 20th century conclusion—the better the seed the better the crop. . . . Were there actually Farmers' Institutes in those days? We should judge so from the fact that it is asserted that at a certain meeting a "member of the Board of Agriculture" declared with all gravity that "some people turpipped their land too much; in fact, had poisoned it with them, as they made it too rank, so that barley grown after them grew so luxuriant that the whole field fell down flat, a dead, unprofitable mass of straw" without heads. After such a statement, it is not surprising to find that the "baneeful effects" of turnips on land is a matter of some discussion. . . . Most amusing, perhaps, is a controversy raised in consequence of a herd of cattle belonging to one Lord Crewes having eaten an overdose of mangels. One writer asserts, with due solemnity, that "mangel-wurzels, if fed to cows, produce within a few days a paralysis in the hinder quarters, dry up the milk, and if persisted in, kill the cows." We are somewhat reassured, however, on finding in a later issue that

mangels, having been "examined for arsenic and other mineral poisons," and found lacking in them, are not poisonous, "unless grown in wet soils or in a wet season," and that they may be given to cows if they may be fed along with them. . . . An entire column is devoted to the description of a plow provided with sails, which it was intended should be operated by the wind. As cyclones, however, could neither be manufactured to order nor controlled in the right direction, it is reasonable to suppose that the inventor of the aeroplow deemed discretion the better part of valor, and gave up the attempt to boom his invention.

Two axioms laid down by a writer of unquestionable talent are interesting: (1) "The prosperity of agriculture is essentially dependent on and interwoven with the general prosperity." (2) "Any measure which shall operate unfavorably on the general prosperity will eventually be injurious to agriculture." We choose to read these differently now, saying rather: (1) The general prosperity is essentially dependent on and interwoven with the prosperity of agriculture. (2) Any measure which shall operate unfavorably on agriculture will eventually be injurious to the general prosperity.

In regard to the agricultural fairs of 100 years ago, we find a few things which we might do well to copy, e. g., premiums were given for the best-managed farms, also for the best kept cottages and gardens. This, however, strikes one as quaint: A premium was given to the man of the district who, "by personal labor and industry, without receiving parochial assistance, had supported the largest family of legitimate children under 12 years of age."

We may laugh at the things recorded in this old Farmers' Journal; yet possibly it may become us to reflect that in 2000 A.D. someone may be laughing in like manner at the things discussed in the "Farmer's Advocate" of to-day. So be it; the "Farmer's Advocate" of 1904 is a link in the chain of progression, and only stagnation is dangerous.

Seeding Operations.

The indications are that in most districts the land will not be dry enough for cultivation and the sowing of grain this spring as early as in the average of years, very little being done in any section at this date. This late commencement shortens the season and makes it the more necessary to push the work vigorously when all things are favorable for doing so. While as a rule the early-sown crops are the most successful, if the land is in suitable condition for cultivation, it is not wise to commence before it is in that state, as, especially in the case of clay land, the soil worked while wet is liable to bake and harden afterwards, retarding the growth of the plants. In the case of rolling land, the higher parts, which first become dry, might profitably be harrowed and lightly cultivated some days before the lower parts are dried, which would tend to keep the high ground from hardening, and to retain moisture in the soil to quickly germinate the seed when sown. It is sometimes well, when the land is not just as dry as one would like, to cultivate lightly a day or two ahead of the sowing, letting the sun and wind dry the moved surface soil, when it will more readily crumble under the action of the harrow and drill. Deep cultivation is not wise under these conditions, as the wet bottom soil brought to the surface is liable to bake and harden when dried, and soil moisture is not so well conserved. It is generally well, when continued dry weather is uncertain, to cultivate not more than one-half

of a field at a time, and to finish that part before going on with the remainder. It often happens that one-half can be finished between rains, and the water furrows run, while if the whole field were undertaken the work may be arrested by rain in an unfinished state, and the water courses being filled up several days may be lost before the land is again in fit condition to be worked. Another advantage arising from this plan is that the portion first sown will be first ripened, and may be harvested before the second is ready, while if all were worked together the whole field must wait till the latest sown is fully ripe before any is harvested. The same advantage may follow in storing the crop, the portion first cut being first ready to haul in, time being thus economized, and the crop secured in the best possible condition.

How to Reach the People.

No department of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" is read more closely than its advertising pages. They are like a great departmental store or exposition. The reader is reminded where to procure everything needed for the farm and for the home, from musical instruments and a college education to live stock and threshing machines. Just turn over the pages of this issue carefully, and note the endless variety and opportunity for securing what will assist in the profitable operations of the farm, or add to the comforts and pleasures of life.

It costs money to advertise in the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." Of course it does—in the London, Ontario, Eastern edition alone, \$144 for a single full page one time, or \$842.40 for a quarter-page contract for one year. But consider the standing and quality of the paper, which it takes a good-sized fortune annually to produce, and the immense number and superior class of its readers.

It pays to talk business to good people. Do they not respond to advertising? Referring to the results of his advertisement of British Columbia lands in the "Farmer's Advocate," Mr. Chas. E. Hope, of the Settlers' Association, Vancouver, writes, in a letter under date of April 18th, 1904, to this office: "You will be pleased to know that we have had over 1,000 letters referring to these lands."

Sometimes people imagine a circular by mail will reach the people as well as an advertisement. Will it? In the first place, no reliance can be placed on names taken from directories and similar lists, by means of which circulars are sent. In the next place, a circular does not carry weight like the public page of the paper; and last of all, though ineffective as a means of reaching buyers, consider the cost. Even though Mr. Hope in the same territory could have reached intelligent, live people, like the subscribers of the "Farmer's Advocate," count up the outlay! A simple circular letter, note-paper size, in an unsealed envelope and bearing a one-cent stamp, would actually amount to about \$500, and if looked at by the reader at all, it would only be once, and then forgotten, but the well-worded and properly displayed and illustrated advertisement run regularly stares men and women in the face in every one of the fifty-two issues of the year, and talks business to them all the time. To get to these people weekly throughout the year by circulars containing what could be put in a quarter-page advertisement, that can be changed every issue, would cost some \$26,000, and it would not compare in results with the prudent investment of the \$842.40 in a quarter-page advertisement. Advertising costs money, but it's cheap after all.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).
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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Thursday (52 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 20 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearages are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.
9. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
10. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
11. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
12. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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

U. S. Beet-sugar Progress.

Hon. James Wilson, United States Secretary of Agriculture, in an address before the American Beet-sugar Association, at Washington, D. C., April 11th and 12th, said there was no good reason why they should not make their own sugar. Their policy was to make the U. S. independent of other countries in regard to the necessities of life. Sugar came from the atmosphere, and it was bad policy to send \$100,000,000 worth of grains, that took so much food from the soil, abroad to Europe for sugar. It was better to get the sugar out of the wind that blew over the United States. Seven years ago only about 30,000 tons of sugar was made out of beets in the U. S.; last year 241,000 tons were made. Wherever the factory got sufficient beets the industry was profitable. Too much expense was devoted to hand work in the field, instead of horses and machinery. He intimated that the best beet seed would yet be grown on the Pacific Coast. Quality, tonnage, and economical production were the problems to be solved. The industry in the States was over the worst places, and he predicted the time was not far off when they would be hunting foreign markets. These remarks should be encouraging to those who are promoting this industry in Canada as a profitable branch of agriculture and a competitor with the monopolistic sugar-refining industry.

I have always enjoyed the "Farmer's Advocate" very much, and have been benefited by it many times. It always has been enjoyed by the whole family. It is now thirty years since I first started to take it. I hope every farmer and his family will soon be reading it, as it is the best farm paper printed. I wish you years of success.
YORK CO. N. FRENCH.

An interesting review of the principal agricultural bills of the past session at the Legislative Assembly of Ontario appears as the first article in the "Legislative Department" of this issue.

HORSES.

Selection of Sires from Standpoint of Soundness.

In a recent issue we discussed, on general principles, the selection of sires suitable to breed to mares with the idea of producing a foal of a certain class. We now propose to discuss the subject from the standpoint of soundness, regardless of suitability in respect to individuality, type, breed, etc. Every breeder of any considerable experience or observation knows that unsound sires or dams will produce foals, a greater or less percentage of which will, at some age, develop the peculiar unsoundness from which their parents suffered. It is very seldom that congenital disease actually exists in the foal; that is, a foal is seldom really diseased when born, but there is a congenital predisposition to many diseases which appear at variable ages from slight provocation. While it is not possible to detect in all cases, in either stallions or mares, the presence of diseases, a predisposition to which may be transmitted to the progeny, there are many diseased conditions that are more or less easily diagnosed, a predisposition to which is transmitted with considerable regularity. The following may be mentioned as the more common and evident, viz., bone diseases, as spavins, ringbones, bony growths, etc., sidebones, curb, bog spavin, and thoroughpin; diseases of the eye, especially cataract; roaring, whistling, and other abnormal sounds during respiration; a predisposition to diseases of the legs, as scratches, mud fever, etc. In fact, there are few diseases, not caused by accident, the predisposition to which is not, to a greater or less extent, liable to be transmitted from parent to



Cossacks on the Line.

progeny. If we recognize the above statements as facts, it teaches us that we cannot be too careful in demanding soundness in the animals that are to become the parents of our colts. As stated, it is not possible to detect all diseases or weaknesses in either stallions or mares. For instance, an animal may have weak digestive organs, and be predisposed to digestive troubles, and be liable to transmit the same weakness to his progeny; or there may be a congenital weakness of the coats of the blood-vessels, which is liable to a like transmission, and at the same time it is impossible for any person to even suspect the presence of such weaknesses under ordinary circumstances; but the presence of the specific diseases or unsoundnesses mentioned can be detected by the ordinary observer, and, of course, are sufficient reasons for refusal to breed to animals thus affected, even though the general characteristics may be all that is desired. Stallions may be unsound, and at the same time not be visibly affected as far as usefulness is concerned; for instance, there may be spavin (either bone or bog), curb, ringbone, sidebone, etc., which does not cause lameness, even though there may be no symptoms of treatment having been given. All such should be passed by as undesirable sires, for even though lameness may not be present, and possibly may never have been, there is danger of hereditary predisposition to similar diseases in the progeny, that may cause serious, and, possibly, incurable lameness. In many cases where such conditions exist, the groom or owner has a plausible story to tell of the blemish having been caused by a blow, kick, or injury of some kind, and assure the probable breeder that there is no possibility of hereditary transmission. The breeder is safer to take no chances of this kind, for while it is possible that such diseases may be the result of accident, it is highly improbable. When deformities, lumps, bony deposits, etc., can be clearly shown to be the result of accident, as a fracture, breaking down from racing, etc., we need not be afraid of hereditary transmission, except in cases where the peculiar conformation indicates a weakness that

predisposes to the accident. It is claimed by some that congenital predisposition to navicular disease and founder are inherited. This is a fact in so far as a peculiar conformation of the parts, such as narrow, deep heels, accompanied by short, upright pasterns, predispose to the former, especially in horses used for fast work; and a broad, flat foot, with weak wall and sole, predisposes to the latter, but in bone diseases there is often noticed a predisposition in the most desirable conformation, hence when we observe such we should refuse to patronize the horse, even though the general conformation of the limb be all that is desired. In cases of diseases of the eye, especially cataract, no question whatever should arise. We are often told that such has appeared as the result of hard work, standing in a dark stable, etc., but as a matter of fact it is a constitutional disease, and where the predisposition does not exist, ill usage will not cause it. In regard to roaring or whistling, more difficulty arises. Horses with very nice, finely-cut throats, and narrow jaws with little space between the branches of the lower jaw are predisposed to this condition, but any horse, even one of the most desirable conformation, is liable to become affected as the result of a severe or improperly-treated case of influenza or laryngitis, or from exposure, or confinement in close atmospheres during a long sea voyage, etc., and while we like to select a sire whose respiratory organs are perfect, if we see one that suits us in individuality and conformation in all respects, even though he makes a noise when subjected to severe exercise, we may be justified in patronizing him if we know that he has suffered from a severe attack of the diseases mentioned, or has been subjected to conditions that are liable to cause the trouble in a horse not congenitally predisposed; at the same time, if we can procure the services of a horse that is sound, and suits us in other respects nearly as well, we should give him the preference, and not run any risks. To sum up in a few words, we may say: In order to produce foals with the least possible danger of inheriting predisposition to disease, we cannot be too careful in selecting both sires and dams that are essentially sound, not taking into consideration abnormalities that are evidently the result of accident. "WHIP."

Licensing Stallions.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I noticed an article in your issue of April 14th regarding licensing stallions, and I agree with the writer, for I think the time has come when the men who have invested thousands of dollars in pure-bred stallions, of both light and heavy draft breeds, should be protected in some way against those cross-breds or scrubs that travel from door to door, giving their services for four or five dollars, some even less; and I am sorry to say that some of our farmers use such horses, thinking they are saving money and time, when they can get them to come to their barn with their horses. Now, I think the only remedy is to appoint an inspector and have every horse that is kept for breeding inspected, and a license or permit granted to him if he is sound and registered in the studbook for the respective class he belongs to, so that those not having a license or permit could not lawfully travel with their horse and charge a fee for his service. If compelled to stay at home, there would not likely be so many mares bred to them, and no doubt but in three or four years there would be a great change for the better in our horse stock, and farmers would be benefited, as well as those men that have invested so much in pure-bred horses, for all good horses bring high prices to the owners. I would like to see a convention of horse-men called, where they could come to some understanding regarding this matter. I expect before anything effective can be done an act of parliament would have to be passed. I may say that registered stallions of all classes are within easy reach of any farmer or party wishing to breed to such horses. I would like to hear from others interested.
J. J. A.

Glengarry Co., Ont.

Horse Pointers.

Sponge the shoulders with salty water after bringing in from a hard day's work.

A bran mash every Saturday night during seeding will help rid the horse of his winter coat.

Sweat pads are on many farms a necessary evil. Well-fitted collars are better.

Do not feed musty oats, or you will find it necessary to call in a veterinarian to treat a case of diabetes (polyuria).

It will not hurt the in-foal mare to do a bit of harrowing during seeding, only do not leave her tied in a single stall at night; she should have a box.

The Canadian Horse Show.

The tenth annual horse show, under the joint auspices of the Canadian Horse-breeders' Association and the Toronto Hunt Club, April 27th to 30th, was in every sense in keeping with the progress of Canadian horse-breeding and the popularity of our equine friends. The show was opened amid beautiful spring weather, by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and society, not only of Toronto, but of numerous other cities and towns, patronized the event most liberally during its four days duration.

Last year the horse show and military tournament combined extended over four days, but this year so greatly were the horse classes augmented that the whole four days were required to complete the judging of the horses alone. The increase in the number of classes was particularly noticeable in the section for ponies, there being twelve classes this year, as compared with two last year.

The Canadian Horse Show, since the breeding classes of the heavy draft breeds have been withdrawn, is the particular province of the roadster, carriage, Hackney and Thoroughbred horses. At this show are seen on their best mettle the most excellent specimens of these classes to be found in Canada, and these are the classes that inspire all with a love for this noble race of animals. The aristocratic Thoroughbred, the proud Hackney, the fancy carriage, the beautiful little roadster, and the diminutive pony, all have charms that appeal to all classes of society, and the crowded Armories during the four days of the show was sufficient evidence that the public fully appreciate the qualities of these classes.

This is the last year the Toronto Armories will be available for the Spring Horse Show, but there are pronounced indications that arrangements will be made whereby the show will be provided with a commodious new home on the site of the old horticultural pavilion recently destroyed by fire. Fuller details of the show will be found on another page of this issue.

STOCK.

Buying Pure-bred Cattle.

Under existing conditions in the cattle business, the problem of how to buy and what to buy is one of no small moment. We have in mind the case of the farmer who buys for the purpose of getting his common cattle on a more profitable beef-producing basis, and that of the man whose aim is to establish and maintain a herd of pure-bred cattle.

It is admitted by all who are in any manner posted in cattle matters, and by those whose opinions have the added weight of experience, that we have now reached the low level in the price of registered breeding cattle, that advance is certain, and that, therefore, the present is a most opportune time to buy. The reader will serve his own interests by giving these facts consideration, and, in addition, no matter what his situation, in seriously asking himself not whether he can afford to buy some of the good blood, but rather whether he can afford not to get it. The question admits of no argument. The advantages arising from the use of improved blood are so apparent as to have become generally accepted. The question with the farmer of limited means, of course hinges upon the manner in which he can effect the desired results with the least derangement to his general farming and stock-raising operations.

At this time a subject of greater importance is the character of cattle selected for the purposes of improvement. While prices are low, and we are urging action because of that fact, we must just as strongly attempt to impress upon the mind of the reader that we do not want him to buy cheap cattle. Because of the low range of values, many breeders have made the mistake of consigning to public sales animals lacking in both breed character and individual merit. It is to the credit of buyers that in most cases they have recognized the facts and paid prices in accordance with real value.

The buyer who really wishes to improve his cattle must buy good stock to do it with. It were better to make no purchase at all than to make one that has a promise of failure in the very object for which it is made. Start right by buying right, and buy right by getting something good, whatever the price. We trust that no one will make the mistake of taking recent public sale reports to be a correct indication of real values of desirable cattle. They are as much too low now as they were too high a year or two ago. Good cattle may be bought from responsible breeders at reasonable figures—figures that anyone may well afford to pay, and less than they will pay in another year.—Wallace's Farmer.

An occasional bran mash to the in-foal mare, a little boiled flax even, may be the means of avoiding a constipated foal.

How a Chicago Winner was Fed.

The pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus steer, Clear Lake Jute 2nd, came under our care about the first of April, and was assigned a box stall beside some others. His feed from this time until grass consisted of nine to ten pounds of grain per day, ten pounds of mangels, and what hay he would eat up clean. The grain ration consisted of oats four, bran two, corn two, oil cake one, and barley one, in one hundred pounds. We let him out in the yard about two hours per day when the weather was fine, and when the weather got warmer we let him out in the morning. We aimed to give him some exercise every day when possible, as we consider exercise very important in feeding show cattle, as it keeps them good and active on their legs and feet, and also helps to keep the appetite hearty.

Clear Lake Jute was not long with us until we found he was a good feeder, ready for his feed at the right time. We commenced letting him on the grass about May 10th, only putting him on grass for a short time each day at first, and in the evening before the dew was on the grass, and gradually letting him stay a little longer every day. He got no roots after going on grass, but the grain-feed and hay was kept up. Sometimes cattle that are well fed do not care for much grain for a while when they are put on grass, but Clear Lake Jute and the other cattle on grass with him fed fine right along after going on grass.

He was on grass for a while every evening until about June first, or as soon as the nights were warm, then we left him out on grass all night, and put him back in the stable in the morning. When he was out on grass or in the yard he was with six other cattle of the same age or younger.

The pasture they were on was Bromus Inermis, with a little red clover in it, and they seemed to like the Bromus very well. There were two small fields about a quarter of a mile from the stable, and we kept changing them from one field to another, about two weeks on one piece and then change.

We had him out on pasture all night for about three months—June, July and August—and during that time the grain ration consisted of oats three parts, bran two, corn two, barley one, wheat one, peas one, in a hundred pounds, and he received daily about ten and one-half pounds of this mixture for June and July, and during August eleven to twelve and one-half pounds

received of this mixture fourteen to fifteen and one-half pounds per day, and twelve pounds of roots and what hay he would eat.

Although you will notice that at no time did we feed a heavy corn ration, the aim being to feed a flesh rather than a fat-forming feed. No stock food, sugar or molasses was fed to Clear Lake Jute during the time we were feeding him! When in the stable he was kept in a box stall.

He was not curried or groomed very much during the summer months, but more attention was given to this during the fall months. He was washed every two or three weeks from September to November.

He had access to salt at any time either in the pasture or yard. We fed him a little boiled barley and peas once a day about five times a week, adding a little of the boiled feed to some of the grain, and some cut hay. The boiled feed was given in August and September. His feet were trimmed twice during the summer, once early in the summer and again in the early fall.

The feeder must constantly use his judgment in regard to many things that may occur. Little things that seem trifling in themselves, but are important in this work, such as sudden change in weather in regard to turning them out, or when to keep them in, and keeping watch how eager they are for their feed, and even the water they drink. The droppings should be watched daily, for the digestion of the animal can be detected to a certain extent by the droppings. Feed boxes should be kept scrupulously clean; in fact, it is a good plan to have light wooden or tin feed-boxes in such cases, as the boxes can be put before the animal to feed and removed as soon as the feed is consumed, and these boxes can be washed occasionally and kept clean.

St. Anthony's Park, Minn.

GEORGE CRAIG.

Cost of a Calf.

Experiments conducted at the Storr Agr. Exp. Station, for the purpose of finding out the cost of raising calves up to the age of six months, show the following results: Two lots of calves were experimented upon. The first were fed new milk for four weeks, then skim milk was substituted for it; with the second lot this change was made when the calves were less than two weeks old. Rowen

hay (or hay cut for the second time in the same season) was kept before them constantly. The first lot was not given any grain, but the others had grain given them for the last two months. The first set gained 1 1/4 lbs. per day per calf; the second 1 1/3 lbs.; both of which gains were considered as satisfactory, as these calves were destined for a dairy herd, and it was, therefore, not desirable that they should lay on fat. The cost of the first set averaged 47.3 cents per week; that of the second 44.6 cents. . . Similar experiments to show the cost of raising calves to a greater age were also made, the period of testing being two years and eighteen days. When fed 185 days as above, 188 days at pasture with one pound of grain per day, 181 days in the stable at 50 cents per week, and 194 days at pasture with 120 pounds

of grain, the average cost per animal was estimated at \$33.20.

Good-selling Cattle.

It is more than true, says a writer in the Farmer's Gazette, that the bull is half the herd. Cows which are of second-rate quality, if they have fairly large frames, may produce calves of very high quality, if the bull is as well bred as he should be. The calves from such well-bred sires are not only better-looking in form and color—and this goes a great way with the buyer—but they grow faster, they require less food to enable them to make weight, they withstand disease and hardship better, and they produce meat of finer quality; indeed, for one buyer of second-rate-looking stock there are ten buyers for animals which look well and promising. Therefore, the man who goes to market with good-looking cattle is certain to realize the most money.

Feed very little hay or bulky feed to the work horses at the noon hour. Good oats—say a gallon to five quarts—and a good supply of water will keep up steam. Hay is not necessary at the noon feeding, unless some is chaffed and mixed with the oats.



Clear Lake Jute 2nd.

Winner of second prize in the open class for fat steer or heifer, Chicago International, 1903. See article: "How a Chicago Winner was Fed."

Our Scottish Letter.

Educational problems are still causing great excitement here. The Government has introduced an Education Bill for Scotland, which in its main lines has been received as a statesmanlike measure. It proposes to render the whole educational machinery of the country homogeneous. Its aim in broad outline is to make the passage from the primary school to the university a straight, unbroken journey. It also brings the system of technical education into line with the other departments of education. It provides more adequately than is done at present for the support of educational work. The funds at the disposal of the country for technical education at present come in a kind of roundabout way from the duties on whiskey, but they are not necessarily earmarked for agriculture, and sometimes the local authorities set them aside for the reduction of the rates. All this is to be done away, and the money is to go for education, and for education alone. Then it is proposed to extend the areas embraced in the operations of the School Board. Hitherto the unit has been the parish, and as parishes vary greatly in extent, the number of members in each board varies. The lowest possible is five, and the highest fifteen. The former is good enough as a minimum, but the latter is absurd as a maximum, say in a city like Glasgow, where there is work for a board of at least three fifteens. The city areas are to be left untouched, but the parish areas are to be made co-extensive with those of the county councils, which look after the local government of each county area. An absurd system of cumulative voting is also in force at present, but is to be abolished. It was intended to be a safeguard to minorities, and to secure representation for them, but it has played some fantastic tricks, and constituted some queer boards. If a board consists of 15 members, each elector has 15 votes, which he may give in whole to one candidate, or spread over the candidates as he pleases. If the great majority of the electors be supine, and there be a small, energetic, homogeneous minority in an area, it is easy to see what pranks may be played with this style of voting. The whole management of affairs might very easily fall into the hands of the aggressive minority. There is a general sentiment in favor of the abolition of this fancy style of voting. Some difficulty will be experienced in adjusting the new arrangements under the bill, and no doubt modifications may be made in the House of Commons and in committee. It is to be hoped that the general features of the measure may be preserved.

Another important measure before Parliament aims at a revolution in our system of weights and measures. It proposes to make compulsory in two years time the Metric system, which has been adopted by the principal continental nations. There is a consensus of opinion in favor of a uniform system. The existing system in this country is chaotic to a degree. There is no uniformity, and even the same denomination, e.g., a stone, may mean half a dozen different things. An imperial stone is 14 lbs.; a stone of beef in London is 8 lbs.; a stone of cheese in Scotland is 20 lbs.; a stone of anything less in some districts is 22½ lbs. The hundredweight with us is 112 lbs.; with you it is 100 lbs. The Metric system introduces new nomenclature, and advances by decimal stages. The difference between it and the decimal system which holds the field in America, is very slight. All traders here are in favor of a uniform system, but some desire that the existing imperial measures should be made compulsory and universal. Others desire the decimal system, while the vast majority, I rather think, will support the Metric system. Their feeling seems to be that when a change is being made it may as well be thorough. If made effective once for all, no more is likely to be heard of the business for many a generation. The chief drawback to the success of the whole scheme is, I think, the fact that America and Canada have not adopted the Metric system. In view of the volume of trade between this country and the other side of the Atlantic, it is very desirable that the systems of weights and measures should be uniform. Farmers have a deal of influence in this connection, and they should let their voices be heard.

AYRSHIRES ARE SELLING WELL these days. In my last I think mention was made of the Croftjane dispersion, at which 62 head made an average of £12 11s. 11d. This was very fair business, but better results were obtained at the High Newton dispersion this week. Mr. John Steel had a very old herd. For about a century high-class Ayrshires were kept on the farm of High Newton, not far from the Borderland between Ayrshire and Lanarkshire. The Steels could be traced as settled on the same farms for

a period of about 400 years. Now the last of them has been removed, and new names appear on the register. At the dispensing sale Mr. Steel sold 66 head of Ayrshires at an average price of £13 13s. each. The highest price was £40, paid for the cow which last year as a three-year-old was first at Glasgow. The 24 cows made an average of £15 18s. 3d., and the ten three-year-old heifers sold for an average of £23 1s. apiece. Mr. Ness, Jr., from Howick, Quebec, is with us at present, investing in Ayrshires. He has purchased a select lot, and will shortly ship them.

THE SHOW SEASON here has fairly opened. Castle-Douglas show was held on Thursday, in wretched weather. There was a very good display of Ayrshires and Galloways, and the Clydesdales were fully up to the average. The Galloways were specially good, and the first-prize two-year-old heifer, owned by Mr. David Brown, Stepford, Dumfries, was quite an outstanding animal. It is seldom a Galloway of such uniformity is seen.

The Galloway men have had rather a lively time of it lately, discussing the presence of scurs or rudimentary horns in some of their tribes. Strong things have been written on the subject by Major Wedderburn-Maxwell, of Glenlair, a stewardry laird, who got his fingers burned at the outset of his breeding ventures. He invested in a high-priced bull, which bred stock with the scurs, and he naturally felt mad about it. He has been backed up by Mr. Wm. McConnell, Glasnick, Newton Stewart, who wields a vigorous pen, and rather enjoys a battle. The upshot of the matter seems to be that the council of the Galloway Cattle Society will require to look sharply after some of its members. There has undoubtedly been gross carelessness in some quarters. Imagine a breeder like the late Mr. Cunningham, of Tarbreoch, calmly breeding with a bull which a buyer had rejected because he (the bull) was decorated with scurs! This bull is named Colin of Tarbreoch, and it would be interesting to know where he got the decorations. Imagine another breeder of distinction (still alive) following a scurred heifer, which had been fattened and sold as beef, to the shambles, buying her, and breeding from her! Conduct of that kind is simply incomprehensible, and the men who are guilty of it should be severely dealt with. The explanation of the presence of occasional scurs in Galloway cattle appears to be that at some time a Galloway cow had been crossed by an Ayrshire bull unknown to the owner of the cow, who in all good faith credited the calf to a Galloway sire by which the cow had been timeously served. This is the only possible explanation, as several of the scurred tribe have been found in a herd whose owners have in successive generations been characterized by honor and probity of the highest possible type. It is inconceivable, and not alleged by any responsible person, that they were responsible for the appearance of occasional scurs in their herds, and in other Galloway herds which drew upon theirs for bulls. "SCOTLAND YET."

15th April, 1904.

Disappointments in Raising Pigs.

This spring we hear numerous reports of big losses of spring pigs from the time farrowed until four weeks old. We find that the sows nursing the pigs that died when promising so well, have been fed almost exclusively, before and after farrowing, on barley chop. In conversation recently with one of Manitoba's most noted swine-raisers, he agreed with us that an exclusive barley diet was dangerous, as it constipated the sows before farrowing, and that such a condition resulted disastrously to the young pigs. In-pig sows are better to be fed on a mixture of barley, oats and shorts, or bran and chopped barley, equal quantities, by bulk. Then, again, the feeding of such strong food as barley chop to the nursing sow seems to cause an inflamed condition of the udder, a milk fever, as it were, with very quick and fatal results to the nursing pigs. Oastler recommends a mixture, of equal parts bran and shorts, made into a thin slop with skim milk or water, for the sow a few weeks before farrowing; after pigging he feeds lightly for a few days, giving all the milk the sow will take, and recommends plenty of exercise, and after the pigs are three weeks old, all the feed she will take, and that feed, shorts and milk. Thumps, rheumatism, canker, sore mouth, apoplexy and sharp teeth all tend to wipe out the profits of pig breeding, as do cross sows, pig-eating sows (due to errors in dieting the sows previously), and the non-prolific, fat, lazy, lay-on-the-progeny type of sow. Haphazard methods do not serve in pig-breeding any more than any other line of stock-raising.

\$10 Worth.

A. E. Gilmore, Ontario Co., Ont.: Enclosed find three renewal subscriptions for the "Farmer's Advocate." I hope to get some new names before long, but it is astonishing how some farmers hate to pay \$1.50 for \$10 worth of good reading matter.

FARM.

Agriculture in the Ontario Legislature.

The session of the Ontario Legislature just closed was memorable for many things. It was the longest since 1867, running from January 14th to April 26th; it was a session of keen contest, the two sides being very evenly divided, but neither making an inroad on the other, the majority of three persisting through all divisions; it was one of great popular interest, the people being keenly alive to the issues from start to finish. Sometimes the heat and smoke of personalities obscured the great questions of Provincial importance, and turned consideration aside from lines of calm judgment.

Out of a large amount of very important work performed, perhaps no line of discussion received a quieter and more generous hearing than did agriculture. Year by year agricultural questions have become removed from the field of party politics, and, on the whole, any great agricultural question now presented to the Legislature is more than likely to receive an unprejudiced consideration.

To enumerate all the bills in which farmers are interested, directly or indirectly, would mean a listing of from one-third to one-half of all the acts passed. Even the two great railway schemes to connect Toronto with the wheat lands of the West were promoted, it was said, in the interests of the farmer as well as the manufacturer. These acts of general concern we do not refer to here, though the farmer, like every other citizen, is intimately concerned with them. The party papers have given him all the arguments for and against. It is interesting to note that the contentious matters were those in which great franchises were concerned.

What we are going to refer to here are votes and acts that passed without keen party controversy, and about which the daily press said little. And yet they are matters that concern the farmers in their daily work, and mean more to them than even transcontinental connections.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—Four new districts were provided for, as follows: The northern townships of Hastings County were set apart to form a new society, with headquarters at Bancroft; a new district was formed in East Parry Sound, having the township society of South Himsforth as its nucleus; the newly-settled townships on Lake Temiscamingue were cut off from East Nipissing and formed into a district; and another district known as Sudbury district was formed out of East Algoma and West Nipissing. A new move was made in connection with these by providing that practically the whole of the grant shall be used by the district society, the aim being to discourage the multiplying of small branch societies. Provision was made for the new office of Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, to which Mr. H. B. Cowan has been appointed, and \$4,000 was voted for providing expert judges at the exhibitions.

LARGE FAIRS.—Owing to the collapse of the Ottawa fair building, an extra \$6,000 was voted to help in reconstruction, and the grant for maintenance was fixed at \$3,500. Last year \$10,000 was granted for the dairy building at the Toronto Industrial; this year London receives a similar grant for a similar purpose, the plans to be submitted to the Minister of Agriculture for approval, and the educational work to be conducted with his co-operation.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.—This work is evidently growing, for the grants are again increased, the \$3,000 for Women's Institutes, and \$1,000 for Fruit Institutes marking two features that are coming into greater prominence.

DAIRY WORK.—The Eastern Dairy School at Kingston has outgrown its quarters, so another story is to be added to the building, and other improvements made for which \$9,000 has been appropriated. The work of special dairy instruction, carried on at first through the Eastern and Western Dairy Associations, but last year in co-operation with the Department, is to be greatly extended, for there is an increase of \$5,000 for this purpose. We understand that the two associations have handed over all this work to be carried on under the two superintendents of the Department, Mr. Pallow in the East and Mr. Barr in the West. The work of course will be done in harmony with the directors of the societies, and the two societies will be expected to extend their general convention work.

SAN JOSE SCALE.—The scale is still with us, and the fruit men are still asking for help, so the Minister put through a grant of \$3,000, to be used in assisting in the purchase of spraying material, and in giving instruction as to how to handle the mixtures. For some time there has been dissatisfaction in certain quarters at the small compensation allowed under the act. One-quarter of the value of trees destroyed was paid some years ago. As the result of continued and pressing representations as to the inadequacy of

this, an additional \$5,000 has been voted to increase the compensation.

FRUIT.—There is a vote of \$1,000 for the holding of a Provincial fruit, honey and flower show. If accommodation can be got in Toronto, it is understood that the show will be held there next October or November.

BEE-T-SUGAR BOUNTY.—The condition, value and prospects of the beet-sugar industry are such as to warrant the Legislature in continuing the bounty of last year, to the extent of half a cent per pound on all Ontario-made sugar, up to a maximum of \$75,000.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The ill effects of the smallpox of last winter are seen in some special votes to cover the extra expense. The new Macdonald buildings call for about \$20,000 for furnishing equipment and improvements. The old kitchen and laundry are to be reconstructed and modernized. Then there is a vote of \$3,500 for the "encouragement of forestry." This is the new work outlined in the Minister's speech, as indicated in the last issue of the "Farmer's Advocate." Farm forest trees are to be grown at the College, and distributed to farmers at the cost of production. Work has already begun. Mr. E. I. Zavitz, an Ontario specialist in forestry, is in charge. A plot has been prepared, seeds sown and seedlings set out, so that in the spring of 1905 the Department of Agriculture will be prepared to meet the demands of Ontario farmers. Meanwhile, an educational campaign will be started through the Farmers' Institutes.

There was very little legislation enacted that might be called purely agricultural, but there was, as will be seen from the above, a great deal of valuable work provided for. During the session the Hon. John Dryden delivered an address on the work of his department, which was a revelation to some non-farming members, and might be surprising even to many of our intelligent readers. Agriculture appears to be the common meeting ground of our political parties.

Should Potato-growers Spray?

According to a bulletin issued recently by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, the question as to whether potato-growers should spray has again been answered in the affirmative. Exhaustive tests have been made, both at that station and by farmers in different parts of the State, working in cooperation with it, and in every case where the spraying was done thoroughly and at the right time, the score has been strongly in favor of the Bordeaux mixture, an excess of as much as \$25.77 per acre net profit having been made from the sprayed over the unsprayed portions. Failure, in fact, has only resulted where one of these conditions, or both, have been disregarded. In order, then, to ensure success, spraying must be done before the least sign of disease appears. It is a preventive, not a cure. Again, it must be done so completely that the entire surface of the plant may be covered by a film of the mixture, leaving no vulnerable point upon which the germs of disease may fasten and begin their work. When the weather is moist and warm—at which time the plant is growing rapidly and continually exposing new surface—or when rains occur, the spraying must be done more frequently than in dry weather. Ordinarily, however, it will be sufficient to start when the plants are six or seven inches high, and spray every two weeks during the growing season. To dispose of the "bugs" at the same time, it is only necessary to add Paris green or other bug-killer to the mixture. For this purpose, white arsenic, in the form of arsenite of lime, is recommended as being very much cheaper and quite as effective as Paris green. When sufficient lime to neutralize the acid is used in the Bordeaux mixture, there is no danger of any of these poisons injuring the foliage. In short, the bulletin summarizes the benefits to be derived from spraying as follows: "The potato-grower who sprays thoroughly every year, ensures his crop against serious damage from blight and rot, and in a season when disease is epidemic, will make enough profit to repay the cost of treatment for many years."

"Transactions" of Interest and Value.

The following quotation, taken from the "Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland for 1904," goes to show that the question of progress along agricultural lines obtained in Scotland as well as here: "Undoubtedly, the man who is best facing the circumstances of present-day conditions is not the man who is content to follow unquestioningly in the footsteps of his father or grandfather, but the man who has been quick to adopt new methods, or modifications of new methods, as they have been found advantageous by others." The presentation of these successful methods is the object of the compilation of this book, which is issued annually by the Society. The volume for 1904, which has been edited by Mr. Jas. Macdonald, F. R. S. E., Secretary of the Society, is certainly a credit to the institution, and will doubtless be of much value to those agriculturists into whose hands it may come.

Acreage in Sugar Beets.

I am pleased to know that the culture of sugar beets is to be discussed in the "Farmer's Advocate." In that way the beet industry and its requirements and the most up-to-date and practical methods of growing and handling the crop will be brought to the notice of a large number of farmers who are (or ought to be) interested in this industry. First, because it is (under proper conditions and intelligent methods of handling) the best-paying crop a farmer can grow. It is a cash crop, with a stated price. At the Wallaceburg factory last fall the average price was \$5.08 per ton.

The money for the beet crop comes at a time of the year when a farmer has most calls for money. Hired help, taxes, and many other annual expenses have to be met at that season of the year. Four or five acres of beets will cover the ordinary fall expenses, and the farmer will not have to sell his grain crop at the low prices usually prevailing at that season.

In answer to your question regarding kinds of soil, I would say that any good land rich enough to grow a good crop of corn or potatoes will grow a good tonnage of beets. Land newly broken, light sand land, and heavy, sticky clay are least suitable for beet crop. Land should be rich, clean, and well drained. Beets grow well on clover sod, plowed deep in the fall, and well worked on surface before seeding in spring; also, on land manured for crop the spring before, or on land manured and plowed early in fall, as for fall wheat. A winter-killed wheat field would be an ideal field for beets, because the manure or other fertilizer would be evenly distributed through the soil.

Land that has been deeply fall plowed should be stirred with disk harrow a week or ten days before preparing to sow, in order to start any weeds or grasses near the surface. Spring-plowed land should be worked till it has a good firm bottom, and finely pulverized seed-bed, as level as possible.

The best implements for sowing seed are the drills especially for that purpose, as they can be set at any depth or any distance apart in the rows, but an ordinary force-feed grain drill will answer the purpose. The danger with the ordinary drill is in getting the seed in too deep. It is very important that the seed be not sown more than an inch, or, at most, an inch and a half deep. The distance the rows should be apart will depend to some extent on the size of the horses to be used in cultivating and working the crop. Eighteen-inch spacings are considered best if horses weighing up to eleven or twelve hundred pounds are to be used. If large horses are used, have spacings twenty to twenty-two inches. The closer the rows are together, the better it will be, as the leaves will the sooner cover the ground and preserve moisture. In the narrow spacings, the beets will not grow so large as in the wider, but will contain a higher per cent. of sugar, which is an important point.

Fifteen pounds of seed per acre is none too much to sow, as it is necessary to have plenty of strong, thrifty beets along the rows to choose from. A strong, thrifty beet at the start will be a large beet in the fall, while a small, spindly one at the start will be a small one to the end of the chapter.

Thinning should commence as soon as beets show four leaves, as the thinning can be done much faster and better then than after they get larger and begin to tangle. Thin to one strong beet in a place, eight or nine inches apart. Blocking can best be done by using a common, straight-sided, seven-inch hoe. Boys from nine to fourteen years of age can thin beets much easier than men can. A good smart boy will follow a man blocking, if the blocking is done close, leaving but three or four beets in a place, which can easily be done.

Cultivate as soon as the rows can be seen from end to end, so as to be sure and get the start of any weeds or grass near the surface. Cultivate as often as necessary to keep the weeds down and surface loose, to preserve moisture till the leaves cover the ground.

The more thorough the cultivation, the greater will be the per cent. of sugar in the crop. Use horse cultivator, especially designed for beets, because they are fitted with thin, flat teeth, with shields on the outsides to keep the earth from covering up the plants when small. With these cultivators, when the plants are small, you can shave to within an inch of each side of the rows, and the beets can be cultivated much quicker than with the ordinary farm cultivator. Two-row cultivators are better than those designed to cultivate four rows at a time. The amount of acreage which could be profitably devoted to sugar beets on one hundred acres would depend largely on what amount of land was in condition for the crop, and the strength of help on farm or otherwise available. Where a suitable crop rotation is followed, ten acres could, I think, be very profitably devoted to beets each year, but think it would be better (unless used to root crop) to start with five acres first year, for with this crop, as with everything else, experience is the best teacher. With the new and improved machinery and up-to-date methods, an acre of beets can be harvested and marketed as quickly and as cheaply as an acre of corn.

Kent Co.

FRANK SHAW.

Avoid Land on Which Clover will Not Grow.

Sugar-beet growing is one of the best and most money-making industries we have in our country to-day for the farmer. I have had experience in growing the sugar beet, and I have made a success in tonnage, per cent. of sugar and quality.

Mild clay or sandy loam soil is excellent for growing beets. Any soil that will produce a good grain, potato, corn or clover crop will produce a good beet crop. Deep muck, marshy or new soil which is not well drained, and on which clover will not thrive, should not be selected. The soil should be deep and porous, and well drained by tile or surface drainage. My experience in selecting fields most suitable for the growing of the sugar beet is clover stubble plowed in the fall, wheat stubble, barley stubble, potato and corn ground. I know after any of these crops sugar beets will give good results, if the land is in good shape and well looked after.

Method for Preparing Soil.—Draw out barnyard manure in August, fifteen tons to the acre; plow lightly, say five inches; roll the plowed land. Let it lie in this state till the first of November, then plow deep, say nine or ten inches; then open your water drains well, to prevent the surface water from souring the soil. In the spring, disk your ground well; then give it sufficient harrowing, and, if dry, roll the ground solid before sowing. Seed may be sown from April until June. Early sowing usually gives best results.

Spring Method of Preparing Soils for Sugar Beet.—Choose your best soil; draw out some of your best stable manure, about ten to twelve tons to the acre; plow the ground when in a dry condition, roll the ground well, then use the spring-tooth harrow, then the smoothing harrow; roll the soil solid, if not wet; and then sow your seed. I am satisfied this preparation will give good results. I advise every farmer with soil suitable for growing sugar beets, to put in not less than five acres the first year, and ten acres the following years.

Sowing can be well done with Moline beet-drill, or by the Planet Junior hand drill, or by the ordinary grain drill. When sown by the grain drill, be sure to put some sort of a shoe on the hoes to keep them from sowing too deep, for it is not advisable to sow too deep. One-half inch is sufficient depth to sow the seed. Set the grain-drill at the mark that sows seven pecks of oats to the acre, and it will sow fifteen pounds of beet seeds per acre. By sowing with every third hoe it will leave the rows twenty-one inches apart. When sown with Moline beet-drill, have the rows eighteen inches apart; the same with the Planet Junior.

I find it necessary to sow fifteen pounds of seed to



Climax, Scotland's Banner, Ringleader.

Yearling Shorthorns in the herd of Frank W. Smith, Scotland, Ont.

the acre, and twenty pounds if on heavy clay soil, if there is any danger of baking.

As soon as the beet plants can be seen in rows across the field, it is time to begin cultivation. When the plant is in its fourth leaf, it is time to block and thin—on light soils, nine inches apart; on heavy soils, eight inches apart—and single to one plant. I find by following these instructions it yields a heavy tonnage and large percentage of sugar. It is necessary to cultivate once a week until the beet leaves reach across the rows. As the beets grow, it is quite necessary to arrange your cultivator in such a way as not to disturb the plants. I find the Moline beet implements sufficient for working the beet crop.

Middlesex Co.

GEO. SHEPPARD.

Profitable Beet-growing.

A well-drained clay loam, with a porous subsoil, is the best for sugar beets. The higher ground does very well, but the subsoil is harder and not so porous, and requires the drains closer. Because of this, the soil is more apt to become soggy in wet weather, and I think beets want a lively soil, that will admit the air readily. Frequent cultivation will do much to help this, as well as cause the soil to retain moisture.

We have tried beets after barley and clover, and would much prefer the latter. Both years the treatment given was the same, but the best crop came after the clover, also the easiest to cultivate and harvest, the soil being friable and not sticky in wet weather when we have to harvest.

We used good stable manure stored in a shed, applied it in the fall, and plowed as deep as we could.

I like the disk for spring work, as soon as the ground is dry, and go over the land as often as convenient, the oftener the better, until ready to sow. The disk pulverizes the ground, and makes a good seed-bed before sowing. Harrow well, and roll to make the ground as smooth as possible, as the seed will cover better and be more likely to grow if the weather is dry. I would prefer the garden-drill for a small piece, (say, an acre or so), as I can sow it in half a day, and I think it sows more evenly and covers better than the farm drill. I think fifteen pounds plenty for hand drill—as good as twenty pounds for farm drill. We sow about twenty-one inches apart, and as soon in May as the land is in good shape.

We thin as soon as beets are up all along the row, say two or three inches, or the two leaves are a nice size. We use a common hoe to block to about eight or nine inches, but must be governed by the stand we have, and pull the bunches left by hand, which is rather a tedious job, but it pays to do it carefully the first time, as it will save trouble afterward. I find it necessary to go over them a second time, as some will be missed and others grow after being thinned.

We cultivate as often as time and weather will permit, the oftener the better, and until the leaves begin to cover the ground. I do not think it hurts them if some are broken off by the cultivator. We bought a small-toothed cultivator from a Massey-Harris agent, which answers very well, especially when the plants are small, and as the teeth are close, I think in all, it pulverizes the ground very well. We find it well to go through with the hoe once or twice, if we have time. The acreage put in beets on a 100-acre farm will depend on circumstances, the condition of the land, and the amount of labor one can hire; but in no case sow more than can be well cared for. I think a small piece well cared for is better than double the size with even medium care. I think it is worth \$40 an acre to properly care for and harvest a good crop, and then there will be left a good profit. My acre last year raised 49,600 pounds gross at Wallaceburg; discount 12½ per cent., leaving 43,050 pounds, testing 16.1 per cent., and I got \$100.20, after paying for seed and all expenses outside of labor at \$40, leaving me a profit of \$60.20.

P. MCPHEDRAN.

Lambton Co., Ont.

Sensible Sugar-beet Culture.

I have grown sugar beets for the last three years, and I think clay loam gives a good sweet beet. I had beets on sandy loam last season that did well and tested as high as seventeen per cent. sugar.

I think clover sod, plowed late in the fall, is the place for beets, as they do well after clover and are very easily kept clean. I would advise manuring with barnyard manure, sowing to fall wheat, and seeding to clover; then pasture the following season, and plow late in the fall.

I like to work the land as soon in the spring as it is fit to work. I use a disk, and harrow it down level, then let it stand until any weeds there are start to come up, then work up again. The more work put on land before sowing, the easier beets are kept clean. I find it pays to use all machinery that is made for handling beets. I sow with a beet-drill, twenty inches apart, and would not sow less than fifteen pounds seed per acre. I find the sooner the beets are thinned after all the seed is up the better. I use a beet cultivator, which does two rows at a time, and find the oftener you go through them the better. What acreage a man should have on one hundred acres depends on his help; if he could get help at the right time he could handle twenty acres, grow a rotation of crops, and always have the land in good shape for beets.

Bothwell Co., Ont.

ALBERT JENNER.

Preparation of the Seed-bed.

Now that spring is upon us again, and seed time is nearly here, it might not be out of place for me to give my method of preparing the ground for the seed. In the first place, be sure to keep these points before you: First, have the ground dry enough; secondly, be sure to get the soil worked up prime; thirdly, get your crop in as early as possible; and, lastly, use none but the very best seed.

As a general rule, fall plowing gives the best results in this section; therefore, I try to get all my land gang-plowed as soon as the fields are cleared of the crops—this gives all the weed seeds a chance to start—then I cross-plow this with the single plow; this kills all the weeds that have started, and leaves the land in excellent shape.

In the spring I put three horses on the spring-tooth cultivator, and go over this ground three or four times. If there are any extra hard spots I give them extra cultivating, so as to get the ground all up fine and even. As soon as possible, and there is seldom any delay, I go on with the seeder, and have a man follow me with a harrow, so as to cover all seed that may miss getting covered; this is especially necessary when sowing clover or timothy with the grain, and it also breaks any lumps there may be. Then as soon as possible I go over this ground with the land roller; this presses the ground around the seed, causes it to germinate quickly, levels down all lumps, and presses all stones too small to be picked out of the way of the binder's knives.

If the land is unavoidably left till spring to be plowed, I get to plowing it as soon as possible, but do not go on before it is dry enough, for if plowed wet it is apt to bake, and once in this condition it is almost impossible to get it into a good seed-bed. If the ground is harrowed as fast as plowed, it will be better, especially if it is heavy clay.

In regard to the varieties of grain, I might say that the Sensation, Imp. Ligowo and Banner are the leading oats. I have had good success with Emmer, and like it for feed. The weevil almost prohibits the growing of peas. White Fife is the leading spring wheat, and Winter King the best fall variety. I make it a point to try at least one experiment from both the Experimental Farm and Experimental Union, and consider them beneficial in more than one way; this is also a cheap way to get into new seed.

CANUCK.

Prince Edward Co., Ont.

Potato Culture.

The potato is the most valuable root grown for the support of the human family, and so it is very important that it be cultivated to good advantage.

Take a piece of sod land, plow in the fall, sow with oats the following spring, bring the land into as fine condition as possible. After the oats are harvested, spread on the stubble land about fifteen loads barnyard manure to the acre, plow under, and leave in this rough condition until the following spring, so that the frost may get a better chance to pulverize the soil and kill the couch grass. Some make a mistake by smoothing the land in the fall, and thereby exposing a smaller surface to the elements. As soon as the land is dry in the spring it should be plowed so as not to allow weeds and grass to get a start. When the time comes to plant, which should be about the twentieth of May, work up the land thoroughly as for turnips. This is necessary in order that the soil may be loosened, and the tubers have a chance to grow. Another light coat of fresh manure may now be applied, and the potatoes plowed in about four inches deep, fourteen inches apart in the rows, and thirty-two inches between rows. A large yield can be obtained by selecting the largest potatoes for seed, and cutting at least two eyes to each set, and plant immediately. It is of great importance that the seed be sprinkled with land plaster, which will form a coating on the set, and thus protect it from drying and decaying. After being planted, the ground should be well harrowed and rolled. As soon as the young plants are four or five inches above ground, the scuffer can be put to work, and every eight or ten days should be run through them, especially after a shower. Hilling is not necessary, as it grades up the rows so that the water settles in the center between rows, and is then furthest from the plants. Hoeing is a very important operation, as it fulfills two objects—it extirpates weeds and also loosens and pulverizes the surface soil, which is very effective in promoting the growth of the plants; it also admits air and water, and thus retains moisture. One of the most difficult operations is ridding the plants of the potato bug. It is an endless job to pick off the old ones, as I have seen some farmers try to do, but more attention should be paid to the young ones. We have had good success during the past season by spraying with the Bordeaux mixture and Paris green. The lime in the mixture prevents the Paris green from burning the foliage, and also keeps the rain from washing the poison off. I don't think Paris green causes potatoes to rot, as some farmers maintain. Rot is caused principally by the condition of the land and weather. There are several very good potato-diggers to be had, but we always prefer to plow out, and one person can

scratch out about fifty bushels a day. By following this method of cultivation, we have always produced over two hundred bushels to the acre.

Prince Co., P. E. I.

JAMES STAVERT.

Problems of the Soil—V.: Plant Food.

While plants require many elements for food, three only are of importance from an agricultural standpoint, not because they are of more importance to the plant than others, but because, as a general rule, they are the only ones that our soils cannot supply in sufficient quantities for all crops. These are nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid. Given a soil in proper physical condition, its fertility will depend on the amounts of these elements which it contains in a form that may be used by plants. The whole question of fertility, leaving out for the moment the question of physical conditions, depends on the condition of the soil in reference to these three elements, and all systems of manuring, and rotations of crops, are based on the capabilities of the soil, and the needs of the plant in this regard. If we would understand the principles of agriculture, we must know something of these elements, their manner of occurrence, the sources of supply available to us, and the means at our disposal to increase the available amount in the soil.

Strange as it may seem, when we remember that our crops often suffer from the lack of a sufficient supply, nearly all soils contain an abundant store of these elements. This is particularly true in the case of potash and phosphoric acid, for chemical analysis reveals the fact that in the upper layers of soil, that are within easy reach of the roots of plants, are supplies of these elements sufficient for the needs of hundreds of crops. Both these substances are minerals, occurring in the rocks of the earth, and in the little particles of broken-down rock of which soils are chiefly formed. They also occur in the remains of plants and animals that have died and decayed in the soil. During their life these elements were taken up by these living organisms for food, and after their death their remains contain them. Nitrogen differs from the other two elements, in not being a mineral, but a gas. It occurs in the air, and it is probable that the nitrogen of the soil was all derived originally from the air. In the soil it occurs chiefly in the decaying organic matter, or humus, of the surface soil. It also exists in much less quantities in the soil than either potash or phosphoric acid, is more liable to loss, and is the first element lacking in ordinary farm soils.

How is it, then, if ordinary soils contain an abundance of these elements, that our plants lack them? Simply because they are not in a form available to the plants. Plants cannot make use of solid food. Food, to be of use to them, must be soluble, either in water or in the weak acid of the plant juices, and most of the food stored in the soil is neither. The minute particles of rock in the soil contain large supplies of both potash and phosphoric acid, but neither water nor the juice of the plants can readily act on them. Of course, under the influence of decay, they gradually yield up their stores of fertility, but this action is too slow to give an abundant supply. Much of the nitrogen of the soil is also in a form not readily available to plants. Hence, though soils contain large quantities of fertilizing elements, our plants are really dependent on a small quantity held in an available form. This, from the very fact of its being easily available, is the more readily lost, both by the removal in crops and by being dissolved in drainage water and carried out of the soil. Virgin soils contain rich supplies of available food, but under the influence of cropping and cultivation the more available food is removed and the less left, till the rich crops of new land gradually give place to the miserable crops of old and farmed-out soils. How to keep an abundant supply of available plant-food is the great problem of agriculture. Old and unproductive land may yet contain an abundance of plant-food, but we must bring it into an available form before the soil can become fertile.

In what form does plant-food become easily available in the soil? Not in the mineral portions, for these supply food but slowly, but in humus of the right quality. Humus differs in quality according to the plants from which it is formed, and some humus is not very valuable. But if we can keep the soil well supplied with good humus, we have the best supply of available food. Humus, being formed from plants, contains all the elements of plant-food in an easily available condition, and the question of increasing the amount of good humus is the great one, where we attempt to increase the fertility of the soil without the aid of artificial fertilizers. How this may be done we shall see later.

Potato Varieties.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I noticed your note appended to my article on potato culture, April 21st issue, page 529. The standard early varieties planted here are: New Queens, Beauty of Hebron, Bovee, Bliss, Triumph, and Pride of the South. Any of these will ripen here in about ninety days. The standard late varieties are: Dakota Red, Delaware, Green Mountain, White Elephant, Carman, etc. There are many other kinds planted here in Aroostook.

Aroostook Co., Maine.

W. T. ASHBY.

DAIRY.

April Notes, O. A. C. Dairy School.

The most important event during the month was the course for instructors and experienced cheese and butter makers, from April 5th to 15th. The attendance numbered twenty. Besides lectures from the regular Dairy School staff, President Creelman gave an address of encouragement to the workers, and Mr Woodard, of Montreal, the "Official Referee," gave a talk and practical lesson on judging butter and cheese. Special lots of butter and cheese had been prepared for judging. One lot of butter had been treated with different preservatives. All the butter, except one, were pronounced suitable for export. This one sample of butter Mr. Woodard considered to be unmarketable. Further test will be made during the summer.

Two lots of butter made from pasteurized cream were judged. One of these was cooled immediately after separating, culture was added, and it was churned at once. The score for flavor was 42, out of 45. The other lot was ripened in the usual way, and scored 41.5 for flavor. It was another illustration of the practicability of omitting the ordinary process of cream-ripening and yet securing good flavor. Three other lots made—one from pasteurized sweet cream, which was afterwards ripened; one from ripe cream pasteurized, and one from unpasteurized cream—and scored, respectively, for flavor, 41, 40 and 40, out of 45. In this case the pasteurization of the cream when sweet added one point to flavor, and the pasteurization of the cream when ripe did not add any value to the flavor.

The influence of the personal factor and variation in judgment to be found among men who are recognized as cheese experts was brought out very markedly when scoring three cheese made by using rennet and pepsin as coagulating agents. The milk was first mixed, then divided among three vats holding three hundred pounds each. To one was added one ounce of pepsin, and to the other two ounces of pepsin, and to the other one ounce of rennet. Each of the three cheese had their advocates among the class. Mr. Woodard thought there was not much difference between the rennet cheese and the one made with two ounces of pepsin, but favored the rennet cheese. A prominent Western Ontario cheese buyer and a prominent Western cheesemaker called one day during the course, and they pronounced in favor of the cheese made with one ounce of pepsin. The probability is that there was not much difference in the quality of the cheese where there was so much difference of judgment among the experts. Of course, the persons judging the cheese did not know at the time how they had been made.

The instructors expressed themselves as well pleased with the course. Some of the cheese and butter makers did not stop long enough to become interested. It is difficult for the average cheese and butter maker to see much connection between bacteriology, chemistry and practical factory work, yet, as Mr. Woodard said, if these men could come in contact with the flavors which buyers meet in Montreal, and would study their relation to bacteriology, and consider the help which may be expected from this science in overcoming bad flavors, every maker would take more interest in the question than he does at present.

In December, 1904, when the creamery course opens, it is expected that this course will include milkmen who are producing and selling milk in towns and cities. This is a class of dairymen who have been overlooked in the past by our dairy schools.

Extensive alterations and repairs are being made in the equipment of the Dairy School for the courses in 1904 and 1905. It is expected to make them more profitable and interesting than ever before.

H. H. DEAN.

Farm Labor and the Cheese Business.

Mr. C. C. James, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, says that in 1897 there were 820 cheese factories east of Toronto, producing 85,943,000 pounds of cheese, while in 1902 there were 885 factories, producing 107,100,000 pounds, an increase of 65 factories and of 21,000,000 pounds in the output. West of Toronto there were in 1897, 543 factories, with an output of 51,420,000 pounds, while in 1902 there were only 242 factories, with an output of 39,700,000 pounds, a decrease of 191 in the number of factories, and a falling off of 11,700,000 pounds in the output.

In the five counties, Oxford, Middlesex, Perth, Elgin and Norfolk, the cheese center of the west, there has been a falling off of seventeen in the number of factories, and of 1,537,000 pounds in the output, while in the eighteen other counties there are eighty-four fewer factories and the production is less by 10,200,000 pounds.

The western farmers have been driven to the raising of beef cattle, says Mr. James, almost entirely, owing to the scarcity of labor, and had it not been for this difficulty there would have been a much greater increase in the cheese production of the east. Mr. James does not regard the movement as an injurious one, however, because the farmers are making just as much money by raising stock, and perhaps more, and the decrease in the cheese output in the west is more than made up by the increase in the east.

Milking.

Badly-milked cows soon shrink in their flow, which leads to great loss in course of the year where many are kept. The four quarters of the udder are four separate receptacles for milk, are served independently of each other, and may be emptied separately. I have seen it argued that, owing to the near fore and near hind teats being connected, it was desirable that they should be milked out together, and the off fore and off hind teats be likewise taken together. That is where a false doctrine might do a lot of harm to unthinking farmers and dairy folk, for it is precisely the wrong way to abstract the milk. The better plan is to take the two fore ones together and

gether, and acts badly in all the ways the latter plan does.

Again, in almost all heifers, and many older cows, the fore teats are much longer than the hind ones, so that the former may be taken full-handed, while the latter may not, but have to be manipulated with the thumb and forefinger only. This gives unnecessary and unequal labor to the herdsman, and makes it annoying to the cow. Further, it is unfortunately too commonly stated by writers who ought to know better, that it does not matter how one takes the teats, so long as the cows are milked dry and with despatch.

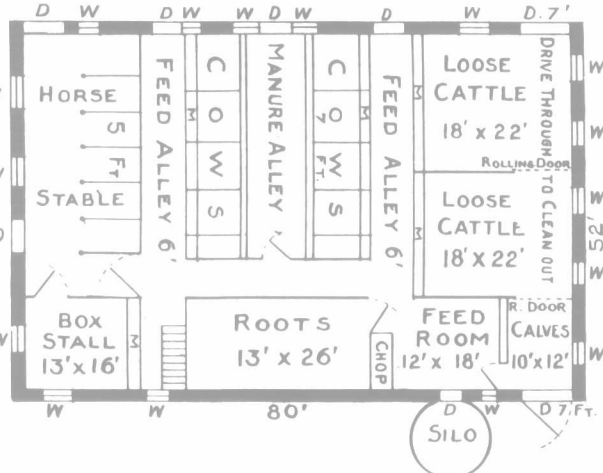
Some men are never tired of advising rapid milking. Milk with despatch is the one idea of he who does his farming over the office table. Very serious accidents, great losses in milk, vice in the cow, or drying off, have been many a time brought about by too rapid milking. I am not advising slow, "lumpy," dawdling performers, though, by any means; they only err on the opposite side; but in too-rapid milking the passage in the teats cannot take the forced flow fast enough, so that it causes the cows acute pain. I have seen the milk-pail kicked across the shed through this over-forced abstraction, and that by a cow naturally quiet, docile and kind on being handled. It is the plan, if persisted in, to make a confirmed kicker, and a decent cow a failure in the dairy. The practical farmer knows that cows occasionally kick like fury if milked by certain hands, while drawn on by others they are quite gentle. So it is that I have found, as a rule, women are the best of milkers, as they are lighter handed and generally more gentle—do not milk away at the forced pace men are liable to do. And even today milking is reckoned for the most part women's work in certain parts of the country, and there dairy farming pays best. Changing milkers plays mischief, and if a change is made from gentle-handed woman to rough-handed man, there is all the bigger shrinkage in the flow.

COWKEEPER.

About Our "Home Magazine."

The attention of our readers is directed to the announcement entitled, "What do you think," on the second page of the "Home Magazine" department in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate." It is important, and deserves the consideration of every reader. Look it up, and respond promptly.

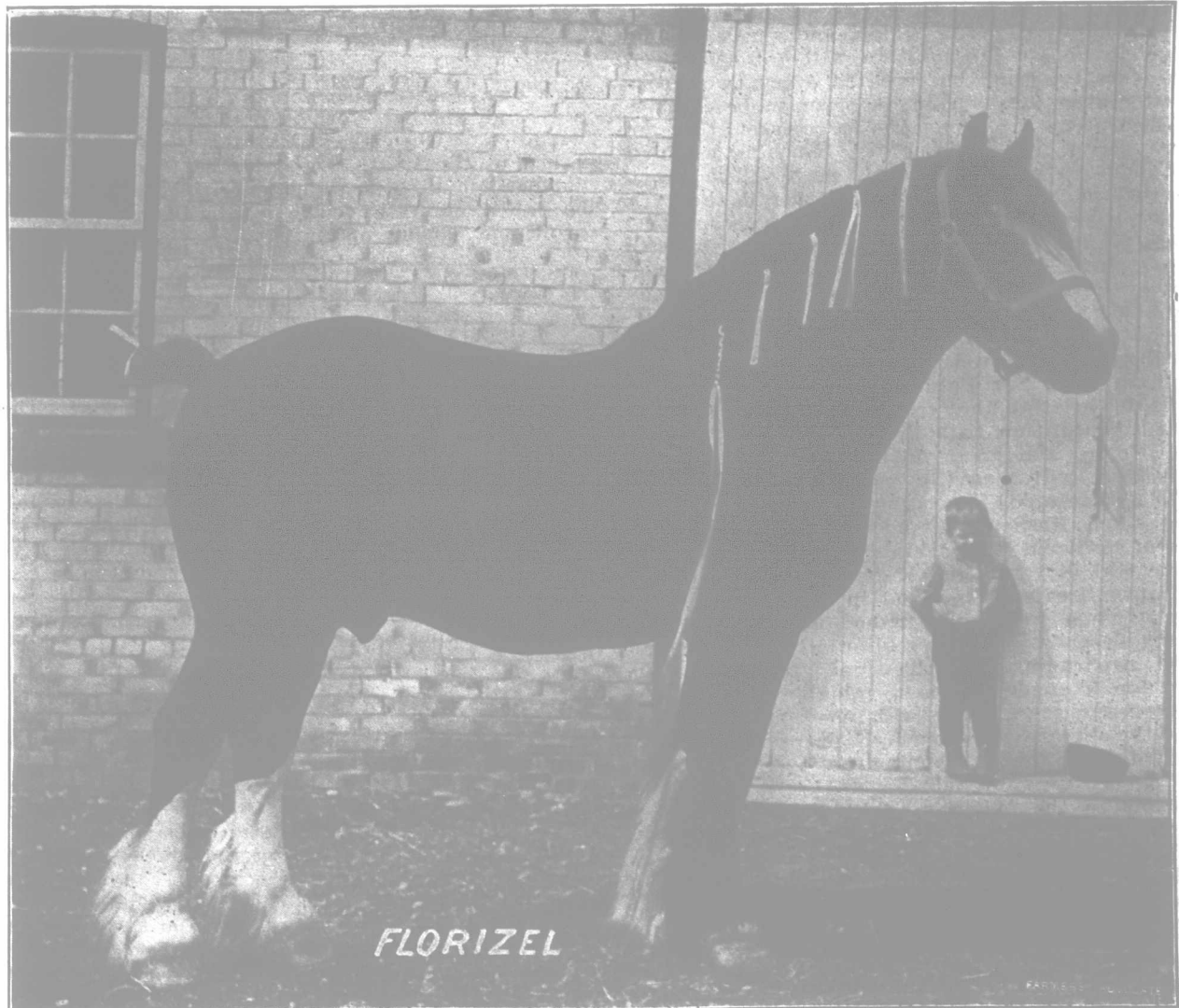
Cows like corn ensilage on account of its palatability; the man who feeds his cows, and weighs the milk, need not be told it is a great feed for winter; it sluices the milk-flow—the old cow's recollection of summer is consoled when she has a bellyful of it. Have enough put up every fall, in all conscience sufficient unto the day until the cows can get out to rummage for themselves.



Plan of Barn Proposed by Mr. Thos. Johnson, Perth Co., for Mr. Jno. Caldwell, Barrie, Ont.

the two hind ones together. In most cows there is a more equal quantity of milk in the two fore and in the two hind than in a fore or hind coupled. Thus you find, when you take the teats as advised, the two fore quarters are emptied pretty nearly or quite together, and so it is with the two hind ones. But, on the contrary, take a fore and a hind quarter, and one will be emptied before the other, and then you will have to go on milking with one hand only until the other quarter is emptied. Not only is this latter plan more tedious and hindering to the milker, but it is tiresome for the cow; and if it be a nervous, impatient heifer she will not unlikely resent, and perhaps kick the pail of milk over. It tends, too, to dry the cows prematurely, as does any way of drawing off the lactal fluid but the right.

Cross-hand milking, by which is meant to take the near fore and off hind teats together, is as bad as taking the two teats on either side to-



(Photo by Senior, Exeter.)

Florizel.

Four-year-old Clydesdale stallion, imported and owned by Mr. T. J. Berry, Henrall, Ont. (See Gossip, page 661.)

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Asparagus.

By Mrs. Anna L. Jack.

It is twenty-five years ago since the first attempt was made here to grow asparagus for commercial purposes. Before that time, if a farmer had a few roots in his garden, the housewife used the feathery foliage in late summer and autumn as a parlor decoration, but the portion used as a vegetable was not appreciated. An ounce of seed of Connover's Colossal, however, purchased from Peter Henderson, revolutionized the ideas of some observing agriculturists, and now the asparagus from this locality has its special place in the Montreal market. From that ounce of seed grew 750 plants.

It was thought necessary at one time that the ground should be trenched in order to grow this vegetable properly, but the method now is to make wide furrows six inches deep, placing the plants three feet apart in the rows, which should be five feet apart. Good two-year-old plants are best, and the furrows are filled in slowly during summer cultivation. The land cannot be too rich, for the asparagus roots need heavy feeding to produce large stalks, and it requires every season a top dressing of well-rotted manure put on after the cutting is finished in summer. There is a good deal of controversy as to the value of a dressing of salt, but, if no other value, it is a help in keeping down weeds, and the plants seem to assimilate it well. The ground must be kept clean, and it is not advisable to cut any sprouts till the plants have been set at least two years, the cutting to cease by the end of June. In autumn the old stalks should be burned on the ground; a forkful of manure placed over each hill at this time will be found of advantage.

There is quite a little skill necessary in cutting asparagus, for the shoots are so close together that there is danger of cutting off the heads. The knife must be drawn obliquely across the stalk to avoid injuring the crowns. Of late years a serious menace has appeared to asparagus culture in the form of a rust that attacks the foliage and causes it to turn brown and wither in midsummer before the plants have completed their root growth. This rust develops worst in rainy seasons, when the weather is suitable for fungus growths. It is successfully treated by good cultivation, by fertilizing, and by shortening the cutting season so as to give the plants a chance to recover their vitality. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture is sometimes resorted to, but the method is troublesome and expensive. It is necessary that the spray be applied by the middle of July. Use four pounds each of copper sulphate and of lime to fifty gallons of water, and spray through a fine nozzle, or the solution will not stick well. The operation must be repeated every two weeks, or after every heavy rain, in order to be effective.

When preparing asparagus for market, there are many cheap and satisfactory bunching machines that help to make the work easy. The shoots are tied in uniform bunches by this method, the material used for the purpose being bass matting, which is soft and has the necessary strength. Two strings are necessary to make a neat, compact bundle; those tied but once making an untidy bunch, loose at one end, and quite inclined to slip out, as well as being uneven in appearance. Of all varieties the Argenteuil is said to be less liable to rust, but Palmetto and Connover's are fine old varieties that respond to good cultivation. Adaptation to soil, which is best to be a sandy loam, and good cultivation with plenty of plant food, will generally ensure success.

As a vegetable, asparagus is exceedingly wholesome when fresh and tender; in the vegetarian days of medicine it was highly esteemed as a purgative and diuretic, and it is considered valuable in dropsy if eaten as a food in quantity, and not simply as a vegetable taken once a day. Its efficacy depends upon a peculiar alkaloid principle called asparagin, and the root, from which a decoction is made, is most valuable. Raw eggs and asparagus as a diet will renew strength lost from the disease mentioned, if properly used, instead of other food. Coming as it does with the first spring growth, this vegetable is a welcome addition to the farmer's table, and a corrective after a winter of root vegetables and heavy food. Its hardiness, ease of culture and durability make it desirable for the garden, and it can be used with advantage until the advent of the first green peas.

Please find enclosed amount for subscription. I have taken the "Farmer's Advocate" for a long time, and would feel lost without it. Your new volume is an honor to any publishing company.
Ontario Co., Ont. ALEX. MCKENZIE.

The Fallwater for Export.

Mr. John Brown, Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, at Glasgow, writes Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa:

"With reference to your enquiry re Fallwater apples: This variety is not esteemed generally by the trade here, and is usually bought only by certain customers for a special purpose, viz., for baking. It is used by the better class of bakers where its appearance and size are favorably received, although as an eating apple it is better thought of. It is also a good carrier. Limited quantities of XXX Fallwaters always do well, but it would be a mistake to ship too many of this variety. It is always retailed here by the pound."

POULTRY.

Scratchings.

Keep the newly-hatched chicks dry.

* * *

Clean, fresh drinking water does not cause diarrhoea in poultry; the other kind will.

* * *

Poultry do well when milk is added to the diet.

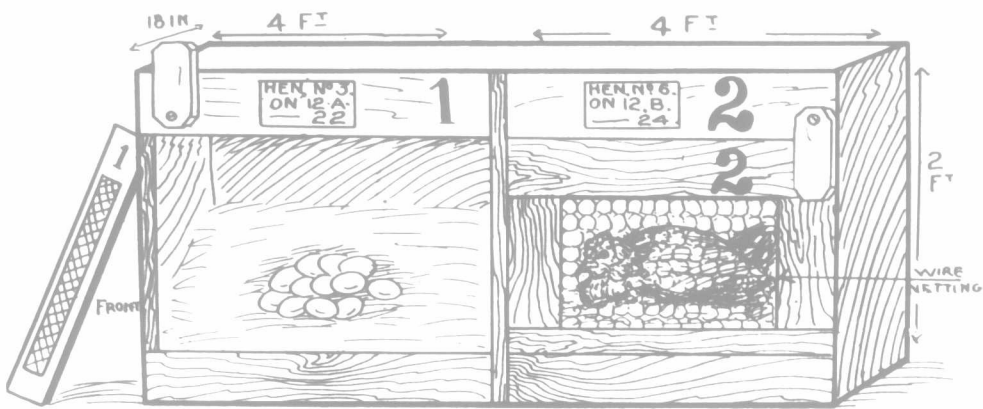
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Let us hear how you break up the cluckers.

Some Poultry Experiments.

Experiments are being conducted at Cornell University as to the importance of supplying grit to the fowls, with a view to determine the amount consumed, the effect upon the eggs, hardness of shell, and in preventing egg-eating.

Another experiment of moment is as to the importance of meat in a ration for egg production, observations being made as to the effects upon the number, size and fertility of eggs, and the vitality of chickens. Another line of experiment is that dealing with poultry-houses, how to keep



Good Nest Box for Sitting.

such dry, and whether roosts should be hooded or not, and whether cloth is preferable to glass for windows. When the poultry stations are established in the West, there will be found an ample number of subjects which experimentation should be called upon to decide in the economical and profitable raising of poultry.

Poultry Pedigrees.

It is always of interest when a new breed is brought to public notice to trace the origin, as by this means the claims of the originators can often be weighed and discounted if necessary. The Orpington has been much talked about recently, and it will be seen from the following how largely color has been followed as a guide. The Black Orpington is said to be the result of the mating of clean-legged Langshan cocks with hens which are the progeny of Minorca cocks and Black Plymouth Rock hens; while the Buff Orpington is got by the mating of Buff Cochin males with the female progeny of G. S. Hamburg males and colored Dorking hens.

Coops for Young Chickens.

Nothing can be better for the floor of the coop for the young chick than dry earth, gravel or sand. Many poultry-raisers build their coops for the hen and young chicks with a movable board floor, made several inches large all round than the coop, and raised up an inch or more from the ground, with a narrow cleat. When very wet weather comes, the coop is placed on this board floor, and dry soil thrown over it. As soon as the weather settles and is dry and warm again, the board floor is taken from under the coop, the coop placed on the ground, and the board floor thoroughly cleaned and put away to be dry when needed again.

Others make heaps of sand and gravel, elevated two or three inches above the ground and large enough so that the coop for the hen and young chicks may be

placed on them, leaving a dry spot outside and in front of the coops for the young chicks. This provides against the possible damage from heavy rainstorms. It also insures against dampness as far as it is possible to have a ground floor of a coop of this kind dry and comfortable. It is always dangerous to place the coop on a low spot where the water can drain into and damage its floor. Where high, well-drained spots can be selected, poultry will do remarkably well, even though no other provision is made against the influence of dampness. It is much easier to guard against than to remedy the injurious effects of a flood of rain and continual dampness in and about the coops.—Exchange.

Turkeys a Prey to Insects.

I noticed in the April 21st issue of the "Advocate," page 586, that M. J. E. R. writes about little turkeys dying. Our tenant's wife says she has raised lots of turkeys with great success, and she found her greatest enemy was a little insect that got in the ear while they were sleeping in the sun, and she says her remedy was to take a little bit of cotton batting and put in the ear until the little turkeys were three or four weeks old, and after that time she had no trouble, for they were on the go all the time. V. A. Y. S.
Frontenac Co., Ont.

APIARY.

Bee Colonies Weakening.

Will you please answer these questions through your paper:

1. I had some bees packed in an outhouse, and some packed outside. I brought them all out one fine day, about the 6th of April. They were strong and in good condition, but soon after the weather changed, and come furies of snow and heavy frost. The colonies are getting weaker. Did I bring them out too soon?

2. Should they be covered with a blanket on cold days?

3. What time of the year is the best to put the second story on a hive?

4. How long will one full rack of capped honey (Jones) last a hive at this time of the year?

J. A. P.

Ans.—1. Not if the day was warm enough for them to fly nicely. Without that flight they would dwindle much more rapidly, especially in an outhouse above ground, where changes of temperature are so great.

2. They should have as much protection as you

can conveniently give on cold days.

3. Put on extracting super as soon as the settled warm weather comes and the brood chamber is full of bees. This may be in fruit bloom. Do not put on sections until beginning of white clover.

4. It should last until fruit bloom, but more would be better.

Cheer Up.

While vainly watching from day to day for the sun to shine and for bees to fly from silent hives, it is hard to write of what could and should be done in the apiary were the weather only—different. Dismal reports continue to come by every mail.

W. J. Brown, Prescott Co., Director of O. B.-K. A. for District No. 1, describes the situation in the north thus: I only set out my bees to-day, April 22nd, after having them in the cellar for 164 days. I find the loss heavy. It was the last straw that broke the camel's back. Thirteen days later setting them out than last year. To-day was the first fine day we had—cold, wet, and windy weather prevailing, with some snowfalls. Reports from many beekeepers in this district, and District No. 2, say all dead; others as high as 90% dead. But the prospect for clover is good, as the ground has been covered with snow continually since November first. An exchange remarks that in the Ottawa valley a honey famine is in sight.

The Chilian and Jamaica crops are also said to be small this season, and judging by recent advices from San Francisco the Californian crop will not be as large as last season. So the old proverb, "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," holds for those who have given their bees extra care in wintering, and succeed in securing a good crop of honey. MORLEY PETTIT.

EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

A British force captured Illig, Somaliland, after a fierce fight.

Typhoid is raging among the German troops in South-west Africa.

The Emperor William has returned to Germany completely restored to health.

Japan has placed with the Krupp Co. a large order for mountain guns.

A new palace is to be built for the German Emperor at Posen, at a cost of \$1,273,300.

Eleven people were killed and forty-nine injured in the wreck of a train on the Mexican Central Railway near Zacatecas recently.

The British Government will protest against the Russian edict forbidding newspaper correspondents to use wireless telegraphy.

The Russian Government has purchased three armored cruisers from the Argentine Republic at a cost of about \$3,400,000 each.

Many people have been injured and several killed in a destructive tornado that swept over parts of Texas, Arkansas and Indian Territory recently.

A disastrous fire occurred at Fernie, B. C., on April 29th. The total loss amounts to \$750,000, with insurance for about one-third that amount.

The most destructive fire known in many years broke out in Old London on April 26th. Fifty engines were summoned to pump water on the flames.

Traffic on Hungarian State lines has been stopped owing to a monster railway strike. Over 1,000 strikers have been arrested, and the military called in to preserve order.

By the breaking of a table to which was attached the cage for lowering men into a mine near the city of Mexico, twelve miners were precipitated to the bottom of a shaft three hundred and fifty metres deep, and killed instantly.

It is announced that the contract by which the ownership of the Panama Canal passes to the United States is signed and sealed, delivered and complete. The title to the canal route is now vested in the Government of the United States.

The French Consul at Sydney, N. S., has received word that the squadron of French warships will be sent out this season as usual to protect the interests of the French fishermen on the west coast of Newfoundland. The squadron will consist of four vessels.

The Emperor of Corea, notwithstanding the depleted treasury, is determined upon having the palace rebuilt on a magnificent scale, which will involve an expenditure of \$2,500,000. Hundreds of coolies are at present engaged in clearing away the debris of the fire.

In a Thibetan fort at Gyangtse, which has been partially blown up, the British, among many curious things, found a room containing scores of human heads, of which several had but recently been cut off. Many curios from the fort will be sent to India and Great Britain for distribution in museums.

A secret conference of great importance to steel manufacturers, whose object was to arrange for the reservation of home markets, the prevention of dumping, and the fixing of uniform export prices, began in London, Eng., on April 19th. Great Britain, Germany, the United States, Austria and Belgium were represented at the conference.

Another accident by reason of a submarine mine has occurred at Port Arthur. While several launches were maneuvering at the entrance to the harbor, one of them, containing Lieut. Pell and twenty soldiers, ran foul of a mine, and was blown up. It is believed that the launches were engaged in laying mines quite across the passage in order to prevent the Japanese from entering to attack the remnant of the fleet still in port.

The Hungarian situation is becoming alarming. Rioting has occurred, plundering, and the burning of buildings; the military has been called to suppress the disturbance, and thirty-one people killed. The Socialists threaten to proclaim a general strike throughout the country, and if this is done, it has been stated, Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, will put the whole kingdom under martial law.

A cable message from Windhoek, German South-west Africa, to Berlin, announces the arrival of a de-

tachment of Glasenapp's column at that place, with forty-two sick. One hundred and fifty-two men and officers, with six machine guns, have been despatched from Germany to the disaffected district, where Glasenapp is still occupying Onjatu, but reinforcements amounting to several thousand men will probably have to be sent before the rebellion is suppressed.

A conflict between Turkish gendarmes and Greeks is reported from Smyrna. The trouble began in the attempt of M. Delyannis, Secretary of the Greek Consulate, to open the shops of Greek merchants, which had been closed for non-payment of taxes. This was opposed by the gendarmes, and in the struggle which ensued, M. Delyannis was wounded and fired on by the gendarmes. A Greek squadron has sailed for Smyrna, and it is feared the affair may lead to serious complications.

The residents of the French shore in Newfoundland, who have been protesting against the disputed clause in the Anglo-French Treaty, by which fishing operations must close by October 20th of each year, have been conciliated. France agrees that the clause applies only to her fishermen. Newfoundland, Canadian and American fishermen are not restricted in carrying on the winter herring fishery. France also agrees to recognize the British Consul at St. Pierre, which will practically end smuggling from that place. Great Britain in return agrees to recognize the French Consul at St. John's.

The first big land battle of the war has been fought and won by the Japanese. After five days of preliminary skirmishing, the opposing armies met on the first of May, on the hill north-west of Yushaukow, opposite Wiju, the Japanese having forced the passage of the river to that point. In the ensuing engagement, the Japanese lost 700, and the Russians 800, in killed and wounded. On the following day the Russians were forced to abandon Antung, so that the Japanese now control the estuary of the Yalu River. Previous to this engagement, the Japanese met with some losses at sea. On April 26th a Japanese military transport, the Kinshiu Maru, was torpedoed and sunk by the armored cruiser, Rossia, of the Vladivostok squadron, the same fate also meeting the steamer Nakama Maru. A coal transport was also sunk by the Russian warship, Rurik. On the Kinshiu Maru, 73 of the soldiers, who would not surrender, went down with the ship; 130 of those on board the coal transport met the same fate, continuing to fire upon the Russians until the waves closed over them. Russia is determined to fight to the end, and has officially notified the world that she will not accept mediation from any quarter to terminate the war with Japan.

I am much pleased with your paper, especially since it has been published weekly. I think it is the best farmers' paper that can be had.

Lanark, Co.

JAS. HOUSTON.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Winnipeg is to increase greatly its fire-protection service.

The Grand Trunk Railway will build a \$10,000 station at Walkerville, Ont.

"No one is so blind to his own faults as a man who has the habit of detecting the faults of others."—Faber.

There is some prospect of building an international bridge over the Detroit River between Detroit and Windsor.

"The shortest and surest way to live with honor in the world is to be in reality what we would appear to be."—Socrates.

Mr. Ernest Pacaud, one of the ablest and most enterprising French-Canadian journalists in Quebec, is dead. He was 54 years of age.

The Ontario Government has guaranteed a two-million-dollar loan to the Canadian Improvement Company for the re-establishment of the works at the Canadian Sault.

"A good garden will help to lessen the expense account. There is no other acre that will pay as well as the one devoted to a garden."—A. L. Foote, in Wallace's Farmer.

Mr. Chamberlain has expressed approval of the employment of Asiatic laborers in the Transvaal. Chinese labor, he says, would pave the way for a greater number of British workmen.

After 1st of July next, the management and control of the St. Lawrence Ship Channels will be transferred from the Department of Public Works to the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

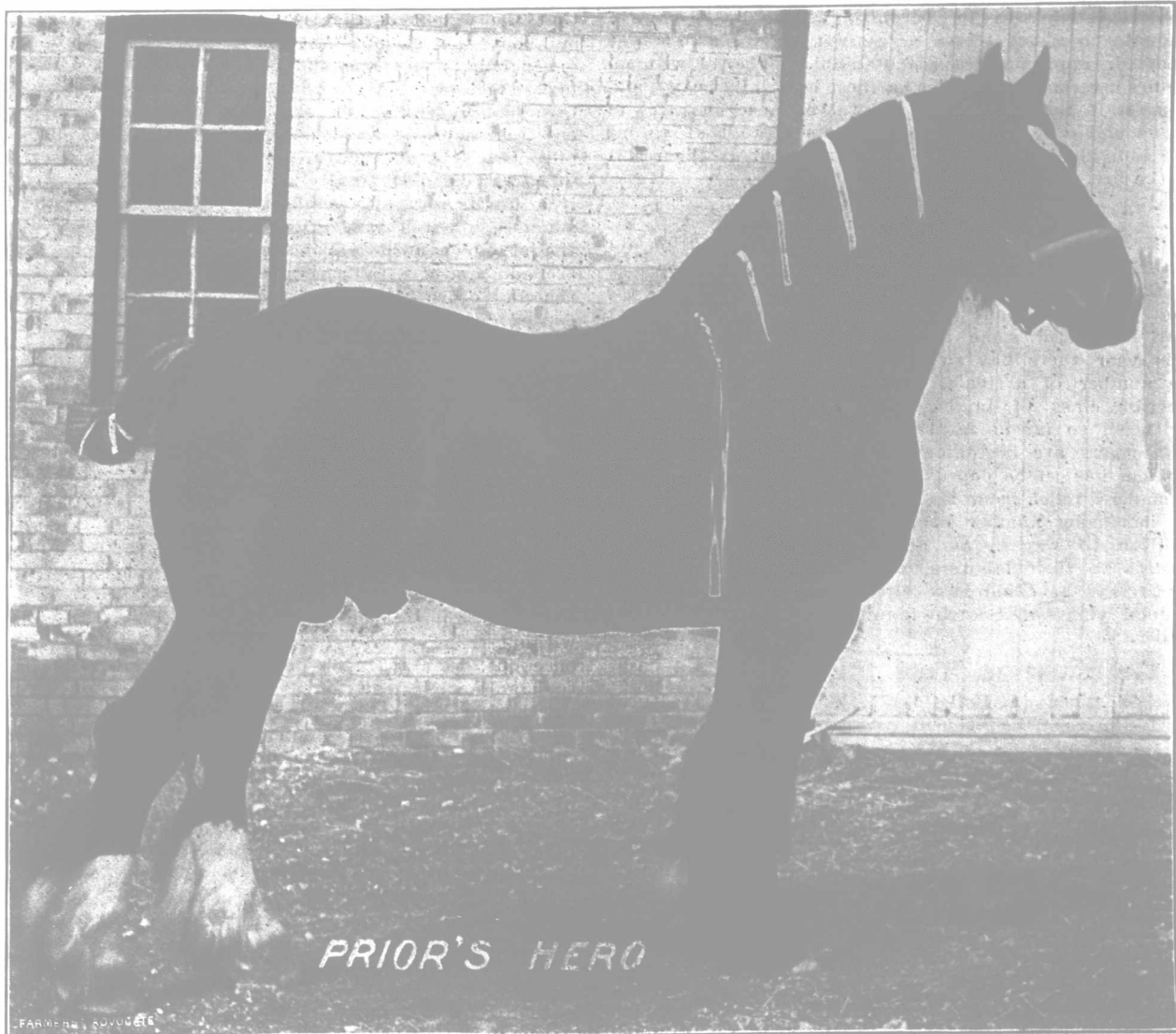
The warrant under which John Bunyan was apprehended and placed in jail at Bedford for six months, during the reign of Charles II., was sold at auction in London recently for \$1,525.

"A house without books is like a room without windows. No man has a right to bring up his children without surrounding them with books, if he has the means to buy them."—Horace Mann.

Signor Marconi is expected in Cape Breton early in June, when, it is stated, he will open the trans-Atlantic wireless telegraphy service. A considerable amount of new machinery has been installed lately at Table Head.

The ravages of the great fire will have the effect of stopping house-building in Toronto, as all available material and labor will be needed for the restoration of the wholesale houses. It is expected that rents throughout the city will be materially advanced.

Every farmhouse should possess a fairly good dictionary. How often the whole point of an article is lost because, perhaps, of the use in it of one word



(Photo by Senior, Eeter.)

Prior's Hero.

Shire stallion, imported and owned by Mr. T. J. Berry, Hensall, Ont. (See Gossip, page 661.)

which the reader does not understand. By all means, own a dictionary, and get the right grip on what you read.

William Francis and his baby were killed and his wife and two other children severely injured in a dynamite explosion, which wrecked their home near Corunna, Mich. Francis wanted to use some dynamite for blowing out stumps, and put it in the oven to dry. And still such things will happen!

The King and Queen and the Princess Victoria of Wales are at present in Ireland. In a speech at Dublin the King expressed the opinion that the future of Ireland lies in Education. "The wide diffusion of cultivated intelligence," he said, "is the surest guarantee of social peace, and the most fruitful source of self-reliance."

At an important series of meetings held by committees of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregationalist churches, at the Methodist Bookrooms in Toronto, recently, a resolution favoring organic union of these churches was passed. A similar resolution was passed subsequently at the Presbyterian Synod, Hamilton, Ont.

During the fire in Toronto the great network of overhead wires proved such a hindrance to the firemen, and such a menace to life in case of breakage, that the question has been raised as to whether a safer system, by which wires will be properly insulated and placed underground, should not be effected. Steps toward this end will probably be taken at an early date.

Senator Wark, the oldest legislator in the world, who celebrated his one hundredth birthday last winter, was enthusiastically cheered recently when he entered the Chamber to take his place in the Senate at Ottawa for the first time this session. His brother Senators have presented to him his portrait, which has been painted by the well-known artist, Mr. J. Colin Forbes.

The remains of a huge mammoth have recently been found on Quartz Creek, Yukon, by gold hunters. The skeleton lies directly in the gold-bearing gravel, two feet above the bed rock, and forty feet below the surface of the ground. It is argued that, from the position of the skeleton, the animal must have died ages ago, at the time when the auriferous deposits were being made.

It now appears that the bed of the Fraser River, which never has been looked upon as rich in gold, possesses untold treasure. The Iowa Lillooet Dredging Co., which has for some time been operating a dredge near Lillooet, has for ten days brought up gold to the value of \$1,000 per day. The company is so delighted with the result of the dredging that it will put eight more dredges in operation along the river.

A train on the Michigan Central Railway, on April 27th, made a world's record for fast runs in steam railways. The train consisted of one baggage and three private cars. From Niagara Falls to St. Thomas, Ont., 115 miles, the time was 97 minutes; Windsor, 111 miles, was made in 94 minutes and 30 seconds; from Shelden to Essex, 86.26 miles, the run was made in 66 minutes, or 78.53 miles an hour.

It has been estimated that the insurance on the fire-devastated area in Toronto, which, by the way, amounts to about fifteen acres, not thirty, as at first reported, approximates \$10,000,000. The blow upon the fire insurance companies has been especially heavy, and to meet it there will be a general advance on rates in towns and cities. The underwriters state that so far 338 individual claims have been presented as the result of the fire.

The Farm Labor Situation.

Mr. Thos Southworth, Director of Colonization for Ontario, has received from farmers applications for help at the rate of fifty per day, and since the first of the year has had about 4,000 such applications. Last year he placed some 5,000 immigrants with farmers. This year there has so far been a slight increase in the number of arrivals, and they have been of a superior class of intelligence, although largely inexperienced, so far as farm labor is concerned.

Farmers are beginning to realize that the housing problem has to be coped with before there will be any permanent relief from the difficulty of obtaining labor. An increasing number of farmers are now offering, in addition to wages, as an inducement, cottages and gardens to their laborers, with free fuel. Mr. Southworth says he could have filled all such positions with a good class of Scotch immigrants had he known earlier.

Germination Test for Seed Corn.

(Method given in Bulletin 77, of Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station.)

In the bottom of any ordinary box—a cigar box answers the purpose admirably—place four or five thicknesses of moistened paper. Have folders made of newspaper cut in strips, five by ten inches; moisten these very thoroughly, place the seed corn on them, fold, and place on the moistened thicknesses of paper in the bottom of the box. Cover over with four or five more thicknesses of paper, also moistened, shut the cover of the box tightly to prevent drying out, and set away in some place where the temperature does not fall below fifty-five degrees. In two or three days, examine the corn, and if the folders are getting dry, sprinkle until moist. At the end of five days, examine the samples carefully. Every kernel that has not at this time sent out vigorous root and stem sprouts should be counted unfit for seed. The corn ought to test not less than ninety-four to ninety-five per cent.

Are You Going to the Pacific Coast?

Cleared land in this district, in most cases, means "in cultivation," but not necessarily stumped. In fact, when a man is describing his land he will always mention what land is stumped, and if he does not refer to it you can be pretty sure it is not stumped. All land in cultivation has been stumped, more or less, but, as a rule, the first-growth firs and cedars are left. I know land that has been in cultivation over thirty years, and none of the "big" stumps have been taken out, and yet these farms are highly profitable, and in many cases by improved methods and more careful management could be made to pay almost double what they are paying now.

Taking out the last of the smaller second-growth firs, cedars, etc., should be done about four years after they are cut. The longer they are left, the easier they will come out, but the big firs and cedars can be safely left until the farm is in a good profitable state. The last stage of the stumping should be done out of profits, and not out of capital, unless a man has ample means, as they do not interfere to any extent with the profitable working of the farm.

Stumping machines have not been a success. The use of powder is the cheapest and quickest mode of getting rid of the big fir stumps, and a team with blocks and tackle, with a little powder, as occasion requires, is the best way of getting rid of the big cedar stumps. A friend of mine in the Chilliwack Valley has stumped over fifty acres in the last three years, entirely by the use of blocks and tackle. These stumps were all cedar stumps. He found that, allowing \$4.00 per day for himself and team, and \$2.00 for one man helping, these stumps (some of them very large) cost him from \$1.00 to \$2.50 each to entirely get rid of. The use of blocks and tackle lighten the work in every way, as well as making it quicker. When it comes to taking out the big fir stumps, a fairly liberal use of powder (either twenty-per-cent. stumping powder, forty-per-cent. dynamite or Judson powder) should be used. Powder always acts better if the stump is fairly sound. It is often sufficient to put in a small charge to split it up, and then start a fire in it. This reduces the fragments to a size that can easily be handled with a team, and they can then be hauled away to the "burning pit," described in my last letter. If the stump is a very old one, and too rotten to split up, sometimes the best way to handle it is to dig a hole under it, putting in a sufficiently large charge to lift the whole thing up at once. Experience and the means you have at command will decide the system of work. The cost of getting them out, if the work is intelligently and systematically done, is, as a rule, very much less than is generally supposed.

As regards the second-growth stumps, the largest of which will not exceed two feet six inches in diameter (and very few of that size), these must be got rid of before the land can be plowed to advantage. Experiments are now being conducted which, if successful, will practically do away with almost the entire cost of stumping these second-growth trees. By an arrangement of wire cables and grab-hooks, it is hoped that the weight of the tree itself as it falls over will pull out the stump. Another scheme tried is to bore an auger hole, about one and one-half inches in diameter, in the center of the stump as soon as the tree has been cut down; put the hole in from twelve to eighteen inches straight down, fill it with coal oil, and plug the hole at the top with a wooden plug driven in so as to make it quite air-tight. It is claimed that if a fire is started around this stump the following summer, about a year after the hole is plugged, that the stump will burn clean out. Some people advise the addition of a tablespoonful of powdered saltpeter to the coal oil. I fancy the success of these plans would depend a good deal upon the time of the year that the tree was cut.

If, however, it comes to stumping these by the ordinary methods, the cheapest way (assuming the tree to have been cut about four years) will be found to be to uncover one or two of the main roots, chop them off sufficiently below the surface of the ground so that the plow will not strike them, put in a two-inch auger hole right under the stump, if possible into the taproot, and use sufficient twenty-per-cent. stumping powder to lift up the whole stump. If the taproot is sound, a very little powder will do this. If the roots are spread over the ground and there is no taproot, the stump can usually be pulled over with a team, without using powder at all. When these stumps are once out, they are none of them too large for a team to handle conveniently, and they should be hauled away to the burning pit. After the timber has been cut four years or more, any stumps twelve inches to eighteen inches in diameter will be sufficiently rotten to be easily taken out with grab-hooks or chain and team, without the use of powder at all, and very little chopping or digging. The stumps of deciduous trees, such as alder, maple, etc., will in four years time, or even less, be so rotten that stumping operations of any kind will hardly be needed, as most of them will plow out, and the biggest can easily be pulled out with a team.

The various operations of clearing have been described in such detail that, at first sight, it will appear to be a very much bigger and more expensive job than it really is. Leaving out the cost of taking out the big stumps, which is not essential, and is usually considered a "frilling," it is astonishing how small the cost actually is. The bulk of the work is done by the farmer himself in spare time, between seeding and harvest or in the winter.

He also in many cases makes a handsome profit on the cordwood, or, at least, good wages. The same also in cutting up logs for cordwood or shingle bolts. And, besides this, it must not be forgotten that the farm becomes remunerative as pasture land after the first year, and this pasture, owing to our abundant rainfall and mild climate, will keep from three to ten times the number of cattle that the same area would on the prairies. Then, again, your fencing and firewood cost nothing but the labor of cutting it, and at the same time you are clearing your land. You don't have to spend a month every year in hauling firewood and a month's wages in buying fence posts and rails. They are all on the ground, and only want splitting to be ready to use. Again, on most farms there is sufficient cedar to put up all your smaller farm buildings, sheds etc., and often enough to help out in your larger buildings. As this question of cost and profits is, perhaps, the most important one of all, it will be gone into in greater detail in my next and last letter.

CHAS. E. HOPE,

The Settlers' Association, Vancouver, B. C.

Agricultural Work by Federal and Provincial Authorities.

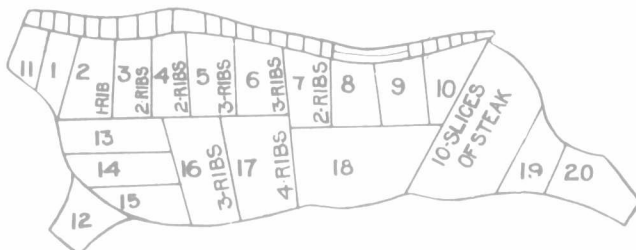
Two reports of interest to the agricultural world have recently been issued. One is the report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada for the year 1903, and the other is the twenty-ninth annual report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm. In the first mentioned report, in addition to the Experimental Farm and other branches, the work of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in the different Provinces is enumerated. Some things in this connection may not be just as clear to the average taxpayer as they might be. For instance, the Live-stock Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture assumes the responsibility, according to the report, of fostering the work of Farmers' Institutes in Quebec, the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, of conducting winter fairs, including judging classes in the Maritime Provinces and judging classes in British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, and of conducting a live-stock sale at Calgary, N.-W. T. In Ontario, the report says: "The work in connection with the live-stock associations and farmers' institutes is so well organized and in such good hands that it has not been found necessary to render very much assistance from this division, except to 'strengthen the hands' of the officers of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture. In other ways, however, the Dominion Government endeavors to assist agricultural interests in Ontario via cold storage experiments, spraying demonstrations, poultry-fattening stations, etc. There is a marked tendency on the part of the Department to expend its energy, and a large share of the funds contributed by Ontario and Western Canada, upon educational and practical features in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, which properly are within the sphere of Provincial Governments. Ontario and Manitoba stockmen have organized their associations of stock-breeders, but in Quebec this work is undertaken by the Dominion Government; while the complaint comes that B. C. is practically forgotten in the general scheme of Government assistance to stock-breeders, barring the sending out of judges, who subsequently lectured at Institute meetings. The point we wish to make is this: There should be a more clearly defined line of cleavage between the sphere of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, and the Dominion Department should not continue to extend its fostering care to institutions in certain Provinces when similar institutions are under the Provincial wing in other Provinces. If certain Provinces are in need of live-stock associations they should be organized through their Provincial Governments. Sentences like the following should be found in reports from Provincial Departments, rather than in the report of the Dominion Minister of Agriculture: "Steps are being taken to organize the live-stock men of Quebec on the same basis as the live-stock associations of Ontario"; and, under Nova Scotia, "Men that were openly hostile two years ago to any advance along the lines of live-stock associations and farmers' institutes are now expressing themselves as in hearty sympathy with the movement, and are lending a willing hand to push the work forward." No doubt, in its effort to be of assistance to the farming community of the whole Dominion, the Department of Agriculture undertook certain lines of work where it considered they were thought to be most required, the idea being to introduce plans in some Provinces which had previously been found beneficial in others. After the work is initiated, the Provincial authorities should follow it up and be responsible. Farmers institute work is clearly of a Provincial character, and is properly and best managed from the Provincial Departments.

In the report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, the heads of the different departments are able to point with satisfaction to the work done. The object of the College is stated to be threefold: First, and chiefly, to educate young men (and women?) for life and work on the farm; second, to do experimental work of benefit to farmers; third, to encourage farmers in outside undertakings, such as institutes, travelling dairies, and fruit experiment stations. The work reported on is nearly all of a practical nature, if we except perhaps that performed during spare moments by the biological department in noting the varieties, flights and characteristics of birds

frequenting the Guelph district. But such work, although not of a practical biological nature, is valuable from a nature-study standpoint. Another item claiming attention is the plea of the president and professor of bacteriology for increased laboratory facilities. Not long since, it was generally conceded that Prof. Harrison's laboratory was one of the best-equipped bacteriological laboratories in America. The request is now made for a new laboratory and a good isolation stable to facilitate the work of investigating the bacteriological diseases incident to domestic animals. Here, again, is the difficulty already referred to. At Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, the Dominion Government have built and equipped an elaborate laboratory for the pathologist, Dr. C. H. Higgins, B. S. D. V. S., whose whole time is to be given to the investigation of bacteriological diseases among Canadian stock. Work in duplicate may be valuable from an educational standpoint, but there should be an understanding between the governments as to what extent duplication of work shall extend. Agricultural bacteriology provides a wide field for investigation, and we incline to the belief that as no other provision is made for its pursuit, the professor of that branch at the Ontario Agricultural College should give his first and best attention to the bacteriology of the soil, the dairy, plant life, farm products, etc., since Ontario bears a large part of the expense of maintaining the Dominion bacteriological laboratory.

Twenty-Share Beef Ring.

Having seen enquiry made for a twenty-share beef-ring chart in your valuable paper, I enclose one which may be of some use, and has given good satisfaction in two rings in this neighborhood for five years.



Roast.	Boil.	Steak.
1	14	1
2	13	2
3	19	3
4	16	4
5	17	5
6	18	6
7	15	7
8	12	8
9	20	9
10	11	10

Halton Co., Ont. SUBSCRIBER.

Grain Rates Lower.

The reduction in grain rates from Canadian territory for both export and domestic business is announced, taking effect on May 2nd, on all roads doing business in Canada. This is simply a reduction, meeting a lowering in the tariffs of the American roads, who have had to make the cut on east-bound business because of the competition of the southern ports of export in the United States.

The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific have announced that the lines from Chicago eastward having reduced rates, the reduction to go into effect on May 2nd, the Canadian tariffs will be corrected as rapidly as possible, but that the reductions generally on grain and grain products will be on a basis of 1 1/2c. from Chatham district to New York for export, and 1 3/4c. on the domestic rates. Corresponding reductions will be made from other districts, and the Maritime Provinces will also be included.

Women's Institutes.

The Superintendent for Farmers' Institutes for Ontario, Mr. Geo. A. Putman, is managing a vigorous propaganda in the organization of Women's Institutes. During the latter part of May and the first part of June, twenty-two lady speakers will hold two hundred and twenty meetings throughout the Province, and will lecture on domestic science, homemaking, decoration, and topics of special interest to the farmer's wife. Among the lecturers will be Mrs. Geo. Macbeth and Mrs. Joy, of Toronto; Misses Rose, Maddock and Miller, of Guelph.

Planting Forest Seeds.

Mr. Thomas Conant, of Oshawa, Ont., is importing from Germany a quantity of various forest tree seeds, which he is planting this spring. These seeds are easily and cheaply obtained in Germany, and were grown in the neighborhood of the great Black Forest. That locality being so far from the sea, the trees cannot be affected by the ameliorating influence of water, and hence they should live in Ontario. Mr. Conant plants the seeds very abundantly, and even if a small portion of the aggregate live he will have a forest from the planting in a few years. They are being planted near the groves of black walnut, of which he set out many thousands, these a fair size, a few years ago.

I think your paper is much more interesting since you made it a weekly, and would be sorry to be obliged to go back to the semi-monthly.
Rouville, Que. F. A. CARDEN.

Tenth Canadian Horse Show.

Larger and better than ever, was the unanimous verdict passed upon the tenth annual Canadian Horse Show, held in the Armories, Toronto, April 27th to 30th last. Interest in the light classes of horses never ran higher in Canada than it did in Toronto during the last week of April, and although devotees of the automobile held a show in the city on concurrent dates, our noble friend the horse was the supreme center of attraction. Throughout the four days of the show the attendance continued large, and included visitors from many of the towns and cities outside of Toronto, both Canadian and American. The social aspect of the show was particularly pronounced this year, as evidenced by the beautifully decorated boxes and magnificently-gowned ladies. On the two last days the presence of the Governor-General and suite added much to the attractions of the function.

In all there were eighty-eight classes catalogued, and nearly all were well filled. The classes for fancy leathers and hunters were particularly strong, while a very noticeable improvement was observed in the breeding classes of Standard-breds. The judging was satisfactory, with a few rare exceptions, and the punctuality with which each class was ushered in and dispatched was most commendable to the management.

DRAFTERS.

The show of draft horses consisted of three classes, namely, single drafters, draft teams, and Clydesdale teams. In the first-named class, Alex. Doherty, Ellesmere, showed a three-year-old chestnut gelding, Bobbie Burns, that was good enough to go first in a field of thirteen entries. This horse just about touches the perfection mark for draft geldings—massive body; clean, hard bone; splendid sloping pasterns, and true at his paces. Next to him was Duke, a five-year-old gelding, shown by the Dominion Transport Co., and third was Montrava Nell, another five-year-old from the stables of W. D. Linstead, Queensville, Ont. The class for draft teams, any breed whatever, had six entries, but the honors were easily won by Robert Davies, on his famous show mares, Nelly Lynedoch and Her Pretty Sel. These mares are big and massive, without being loose-jointed or flabby; they are close-coupled, heavily muscled, clean-limbed, and move well, making splendid models to which breeders endeavor to attain. Scarcely less creditable, but a lighter, was the second-prize team, both mares, shown by J. L. Clark, Norval, Ont., and Louis and Prince, the property of Jos. Russell, Toronto, made a good pair for third places. These all stood above the first-prize single drafter and his mate, Daisy Bell. The latter being in foal detracted considerably from her show appearance. The placing of the teams sired by a registered Clydesdale stallion, was the same for the first two pairs as in the previous class, but for third place the judges chose Montrava Nell and Archie, the entry of W. D. Linstead.

The Toronto Horse Show still awards prizes to stallions of mixed breeding, under the guise of encouraging carriage or coach horse breeding. If the horses showing in these classes were required to be registered in some authorized studbook, they would then be quite worthy of a prize, but as the conditions do not call for this, the prizes only encourage the pernicious practice of keeping cross-bred or mongrel-bred sires because they happen to be good individuals.

STANDARD-BREDS.

There was a real treat offered the spectators in the exhibition of Standard-bred stallions over three years old, Miss K. L. Wilks' (Galt) new purchase, Ora Wilkes, making a very fine recipient of the red frill. He is not a lean, rangy horse, such as one so frequently sees at the races, but is of quite the opposite type, rather low and short, but very strong and heavily muscled. In going, he is busy all the time, which accounts for his mark of 2.09 as four-year-old. Second station went to Crow & Murray, on Prodigal Son, quite a rangy fellow, that can dissipate a lot of speed. He was well shown, and covered the ground fast at the trot, but in conformation was hardly as attractive as the first horse. D. C. L. landed the third for Simon James, Hamilton. Here is a horse with a very beautiful top and a lot of speed, a capital combination in a Standard-bred.

The competition in the three-year-old Standard-breds was confined to four entries. First place again went to Miss Wilks on Rex W., a Dashwood colt, who well upheld the standard and represented the type kept at Cruickston Farm. Clifford, a right good mover, and a horse of splendid conformation, took second for Grosch

Bros., Milverton, and third reverted to Miss Wilks on Ora Dell.

ROADSTERS.

The conditions for this class are standard or non-standard bred. A roadster, when mature, for driving should not be under 15 hands high. Conformation, style of going, manners, hock and knee action will be considered in the ring; to be shown in harness to a road wagon (buggy). For the class not exceeding 15.2, Lady Cresceus, Miss Wilks' entry, was easily first, with Ruth, shown by Geo. Tilt, Blair, second, and Wild Duchess, a Toronto mare, third. In such classes it is good policy to encourage plenty of substance, as well as speed. In this respect the first-prize mare was all that could be desired; the others were hardly as good in conformation.

In the class over 15.2, Black Beauty, Bobs and Clifford, three Toronto geldings, won in the order named. For pacers, 15.2 and under, Honest Billy, shown by T. Bartrem, Toronto, was first choice. Although a strong, well-muscled horse, he did not show the speed of the next two, Berth W. and Minnie Keswick, which took second and third respectively. Pacers over 15.2 had Harry, a big, strong, fast fellow, for first. He is owned at Preston. Little Boy and Gertie, Toronto horses, got the next two places. The championship for best roadster resulted in a victory for Lady Cresceus.

Road teams had a very close competition. Many thought Lady Cresceus and her mate, Mahle would lead, but in the ring Thelma and Zella, exhibited by J. D. McGibbon, Milton, got away with honors. Geo. Tilt, of Blair, then came second with Ruth and Emily, and Miss Wilks' team third.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Thoroughbreds in breeding classes are not remarkable for their numbers at our shows, but there is plenty of evidence of the blood in the saddle classes. In about three weeks, when the events are in full swing at the Woodbine, the Thoroughbred will be a more prominent factor. Martinas, exhibited by Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton, was the choice of the judges for first in the aged class. He is a horse with considerable substance and breezy appearance. The second horse was Central Trust, a right good sort, owned by Jos. Hurley, Guelph, and the aged Tragedian was third.

Only one entry came out in the class for stallions under three years old, but he was a good typical Thoroughbred. Wild Monarch is his name, owned by E. B. Clancey, Toronto.

The real interest in the Thoroughbreds centered in the class best suited to improve the saddle horses of the country. The prizes were sixty, thirty and twenty dollars. In this class the old plater, Dalmoor, shown by Ed. Whyte, Aldershot, was again ahead. He is now ten years old, stands 16.1, and has a beautiful conformation, round bodied, clean-cut head, good muscling, and beautiful clean limbs. Trinity, the aged horse from Milton, took second station, and Credential, from Hamilton, third. Dalmoor then won the gold medal for best Thoroughbred any age.

HACKNEYS.

Our equine aristocrats, the Hackneys, were as usual the object of general admiration. The senior stallion class developed into a contest between the champion of many Canadian and American shows, including the Chicago International, Saxon, now owned by Graham Bros., Claremont, and A. Yeager's Hillhurst Sensation, a horse that is making Norfolk County famous. Saxon, as we have observed before, is the product of the Alberta range, and was sired by Robin Adair 2nd (imp.). He is a horse of splendid proportions, great substance, and with the proper paces. Hillhurst Sensation displayed himself magnificently, and was very popular with the audience. He is a very solid, compact Hackney—some describe him as "cobby"—and has a most phenomenal record as a sire of high-stepping carriage horses. The awards finally fell to Graham Bros. and Yeager respectively. Rosseau Performer, shown by J. Thompson, V. S., Orillia, worked up to third place. He is a horse with many commendable qualities, has plenty of size and substance, and can show quite a deal of action. Dante, exhibited by A. B. Campbell, V. S., Berlin, a very attractive and useful-looking horse, got fourth.

Hackney stallions, under three years old, had two entries, the red going to Toscar, bred by R. Beith, M.P., Bowmanville. This horse was lately purchased by Senor Julio Panelo, to go to the Argentine, and was shown by his present owner. He is by Lord Roseberry (imp.), and has many of his sire's best show qualities. Percy Performer, imported and exhibited by Thos. Irvine, Winchester, Ont., put up a splendid exhibition of clean, high action, and carries with it good substance and quality. He promises to make a valuable sire for Eastern Ontario.

The championships for best Hackney stallion, imported or home-bred, and best Hackney stallion, Canadian-bred, were both won by Saxon, while Hillhurst Sensation got first for high-stepping stallion in harness, sired by a registered Hackney stallion.

HORSES IN HARNESS.

The real attraction of the show was the harness classes. Horses in these classes were judged by their conformation, quality, style and action. Several dealers had made extensive preparation for the harness features of the show, and, consequently, the best display of such horses Toronto has yet had was the result. One firm, Crow & Murray, had recently paid \$5,000 for a pair of fast, high-stepping mares, while Geo. Pepper & Co. had been adding to their already strong string some of the best that could be found in America. But the real sensation of the show was the string that Al. Yeager brought up from Simcoe, consisting of the Hackney stallion, Hillhurst Sensation, and ten of his get. On this string Mr. Yeager won five firsts, three seconds and four thirds in the very hottest competition. At one time Hillhurst Sensation and eight high-steppers sired by him were in the ring together, and the sight so delighted Lord Minto that he asked it to be announced that it was one of the most unique features of a horse show ever exhibited. Mr. Yeager was fortunate in his choice of a sire, and the persistency with which he has followed the breeding of high-steppers, and the success he has attained, has been an invaluable boon to horse-breeding in Canada.

The first class for high-steppers was for mare or gelding not under 15 hands. In this class the three first winners were all by Hillhurst Sensation. The first two, Miss Canada and Derby King, were shown by A. Yeager, and the third, Confidence, by Crow & Murray. When the division between 14.1 and 15 hands was lined up, Crow & Murray had first with Hands Off, and A. Yeager second and third with Gay Lady and Gay Lassie respectively. Between 15 and 15.2, Gay Boy 2nd got first for Yeager; Sporting Duchess, one of Crow & Murray's high-priced team, second, and Corling third, for Geo. Pepper & Co. From 15.2 to 16, Prudence won for Yeager, Creighton second for Pepper, and Confidence third for Crow & Murray. Over 16 hands, Crow & Murray were first, with Montrose; Peter B. Wood, Hamilton, second with Duchess, and Mrs. McCoy, Toronto Junction, third with Flyer. It was in the class for teams under 15.2 that Crow & Murray's high-priced team appeared to best advantage. This is a very fast team, and show considerable Standard blood. In fact, they are just a little fine, but they have magnificent action. Both have a mark under twenty. Geo. Pepper was second with Little Creighton and Little Poroder, and Yeager got third with Gay Lassie and Gay Lady. Over 15.2 and under 16, Creighton and Corling won first for Pepper, Confidence and Shipmate second for Crow & Murray, and Prudence and Economy third for Yeager. Above 16 hands, Crow & Murray were first, Mrs. McCoy second, and J. W. Fairweather third.

The classes under and above 15.2, bred in Canada, and that had not won a first prize at any previous show, brought out some magnificent new horses. Under 15.2, Pepper's Wiry Jim was the proud winner of the red, followed by J. J. Dixon's Gay Boy, with Yeager's Miss Canada, a gray mare, third. Over 15.2, Yeager got first and second with Derby King and Prudence; Duchess getting third for P. B. Wood. The harness championship was a long struggle between Pepper's Creighton and Yeager's Derby King, the Toronto horse finally winning. In looking over the previous awards, it would appear that the judges, Messrs. Wm. West, Charlotte, Vt., and G. B. Hulme, New York, had seen fit to reverse at least one of their decisions. In one class Derby King beat Prudence, while Prudence defeated Creighton in the class between 15.2 and 16, but Creighton finally won from Derby King. The championship was not decided, however, until the horses had been unharnessed and a third judge called in.

When the final awards were handed out in the saddle classes, Geo. Pepper was the lucky man with Daisy Dean, and in the hunter classes he also secured the championship with Rattler, making in all three championships for his stable.

The hunting and saddle classes were particularly strong this year, several of them having over twenty entries. The high jump, open to all, was a draw between Pepper's Myopia and Crow & Murray's Thistledown, with Pepper's Senator third.

The pony stallions were headed by Graham Bros.' Joe Rock, a pure-bred Hackney, 13.1½ hands; second was Mrs. Chas. Wilmot's Black Diamond, 13.1. For ponies under 12.1, Master H. D. Bailey's Miss Geary, a three-year-old, 10 hands, got first. This was the smallest pony at the show, and was well driven by her youthful owner.

Numerous other classes interested the visitors during the four days' show, so that not a single moment was without its lessons. On Saturday morning some four thousand of Toronto's little folk enjoyed the show, and saw the pony classes judged. Rainy weather throughout most of the week did not dampen the enthusiasm of the show authorities, who have every reason to feel proud of the success of their tenth annual show.

York Co., Ont.

Present indications are that fall wheat suffered greatly from ice lying on it in winter. A couple of weeks ago, farmers reported that the prospects for wheat were bright, for when the snow had cleared off it was green and, apparently, healthy. The heavy frosts that came recently were very damaging, heaving the soil and exposing the roots, and unless the weather becomes milder, accompanied by warm rains, it will be necessary to plow up many fields. Wheat is not grown extensively in West York, as the farms are comparatively small, and more attention is devoted to dairying, gardening and spring grains. M. J. S.



Black Diamond 13.1.

The cross-bred Hackney-Welsh pony stallion. Winner of over fifty first prizes at British and Canadian shows, including first in harness pony class, Canadian Horse Show. Owned by Mrs. Chas. Wilmot, Port Hope, Ont.

Rape: Its Value, Use and Culture.

Every year the question of cheap summer forage becomes more and more pressing. To the farmer whose pasture lands are of limited area, the use of some crop capable of producing the maximum yield of the most nutritive forage is imperative. Various crops have been tried, and it is not my aim to condemn any, but rather to bring one valuable plant to your consideration and solicit for it a trial.

The crop I mean is rape. It ranks as one of the most nutritious of our forage plants. It is remarkable not only for the valuable character of

the food it supplies, but also for the large amount that may be produced on a given area. It will yield two or three cuttings in the season, and the amount harvested off an acre may vary from 25 to 35 tons in the summer.

The quality of the food produced is most excellent. Analysis shows it to be richer than clover in flesh-forming material. Feeding operations prove it to be particularly well suited for beef cattle, young stock, sheep, lambs, and swine. It may be used, and generally is used, as a pasture, and this fact renders it all the more valuable to the busy farmer.

SOIL AND SEASON.—It will grow on almost any kind of soil. It will give a fair return off poor land. It will yield a heavy crop on average soil. It will produce an immense amount of food on very rich land. It does well on dry soil; it thrives and grows apace on moist places. It will grow on good land, no matter how dry the season, if sown in rows and cultivated. It will flourish in the most rainy weather, if water does not stand in the field. Stubble or fallow should be used; sod is not suitable.

SEEDING AND CULTIVATION.—If intended for pasture, it is usually sown broadcast, at the rate of three pounds per acre. The exception is when pigs or sheep are to be pastured, for experience has shown us that it is

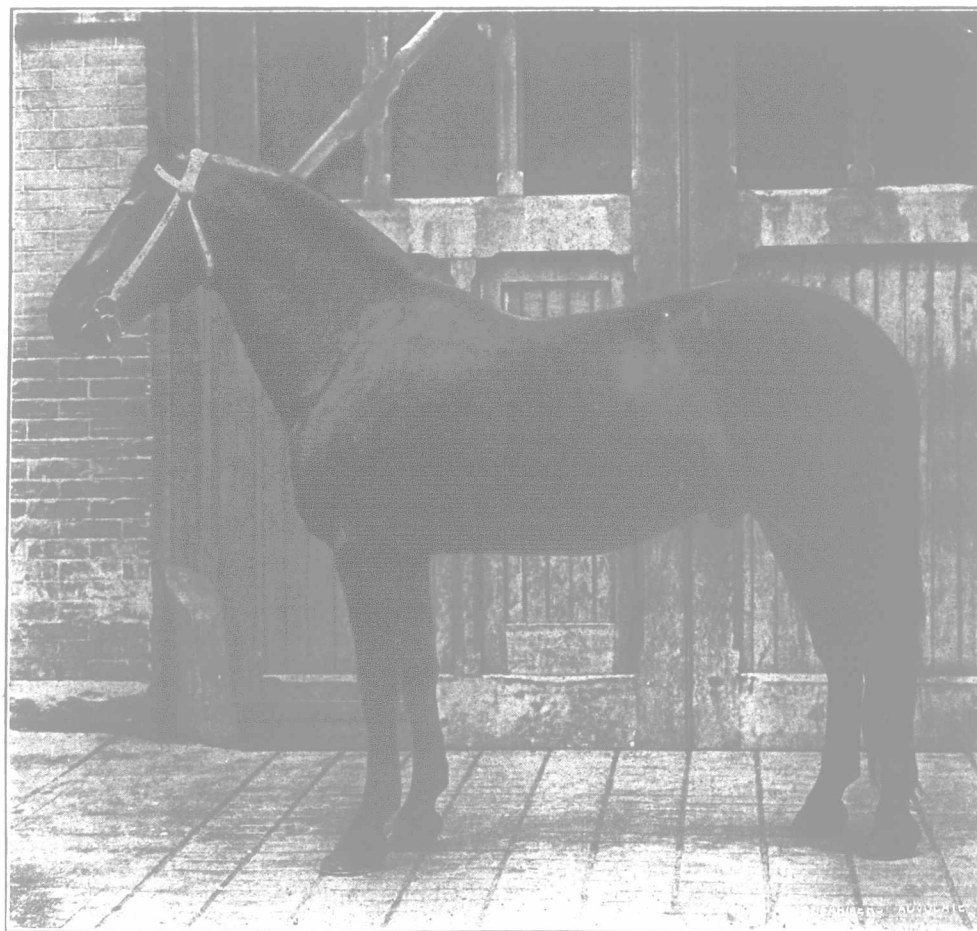
better under such conditions to sow in rows, twenty-one to twenty-four inches apart, when two pounds seed per acre is sufficient. The space between the rows may be cultivated once or twice till the plants are well under way.

Pigs may usually be turned in five or six weeks after seeding, and an acre will carry from 25 to 40 during the season. It is better to divide the field into two parts, and change pastures at intervals. It will be found necessary to limit the meal ration if the most profitable results are to be looked for.

Steers do well on it at any time, but it is probably of the greatest value for beef production in the autumn. Lambs and sheep like it, and do well on it at any season, but they should not be confined to rape exclusively until they become well accustomed to it, and care must be exercised to prevent their bloating on it. They should not be turned in when hungry, nor when the rape is wet with rain or dew. The same precaution applies to steers or young cattle.

J. H. GRISDALE.
Exp. Farm, Ottawa.

It is announced that the C.P.R. are rapidly pushing work on their proposed road from Toronto to Sudbury. Railway men take this as an indication that the C. P. R. are determined to secure a choice of location before the McKenzie and Mann people begin work on their road from Toronto to James Bay.



Oro Wilkes 30347.

Champion Standard-bred stallion, Canadian Horse Show; by Sable Wilkes 8100; dam Ellen Mayhew 222. The property of Miss K. L. Wilks, Cruickston Park Farm, Galt, Ont.

To Stamp Out Consumption.

The Canadian Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis, held its fourth annual meeting in Ottawa on April 20th and 21st. It is calculated that in Canada at the present moment between 30,000 and 40,000 persons are suffering from it, yet it is undoubtedly a preventable disease, and one that is curable in its earlier stages.

The keynote of the convention was: "Live as much as possible in the open air." Fresh air, light and sunshine are most important preventives of consumption, and all rooms occupied by consumptives should be as well lighted and ventilated as possible.

The ideal place for treating incipient cases of tubercular disease is in the municipal fresh air sanatorium, where the patients may enjoy the best of care, without being altogether removed from the watchfulness of their friends and family physicians. It is for this reason mainly that the Nova Scotia Government has erected a sanatorium at Kentville, with a capacity for 18 patients.

Binder Twine Prices.

The International Harvester Company (U. S.) have issued the following schedule of binder twine prices to the trade for the season of 1904:

Table with 2 columns: Twine Type and Price. Includes items like Sisal, Standard, Manilla (600 feet), Pure Manilla (650 feet), Five-ton lots, Carload lots, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Pacific Coast points.

Compared with prices issued in March, 1903, these figures are a reduction of 1c. on Sisal and Standard, and an advance of 1c. on 600 feet and Pure Manilla, the price of Standard Manilla remaining the same.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Table listing illustrations and their page numbers: Cossacks on the Line (634), Clear Lake Jute 2nd (635), Climax, Scotland's Banner, Ring-leader (637), Plan of Barn proposed by Mr. Thos. Johnston, Perth Co., for Mr. Jno. Caldwell, Barrie, Ont. (639), Florizel (639), Good Nest Box for Sitting (640), Prior's Hero (641), Black Diamond 13.1 (644), Oro Wilkes 30347 (644), EDITORIAL: What Farmers were Thinking About (633), 100 Years Ago (633), Seeding Operations (633), How to Reach the People (633), U. S. Beet-sugar Progress (634), HORSES: Selection of Sires from Standpoint of Soundness (634), Licensing Stallions (634), Horse Pointers (634), The Canadian Horse Show (635), STOCK: Buying Pure-bred Cattle (635).

MARKETS.

Firmer tones have characterized the live-stock markets during the past week. Hogs, although heavy consignments were received, remained steady at advanced quotations. Dealing in prime butchers' cattle has been particularly brisk, but the export trade was lethargic, pending the opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence, when it is expected the stock in the country will come forward rapidly.

LIVE STOCK.

Export Cattle—Extra choice, \$4.65 to \$4.90; choice at \$4.40 to \$4.50, and other at \$4.00 to \$4.25. Cows are steady at \$3.50 to \$4.

Butcher Cattle—Picked lots, \$4.40 to \$4.60 per cwt.; good at \$4.10 to \$4.40; fair to good at \$3.60 to \$3.85; rough to common at \$2 to \$3, and cows at \$2 to \$4.

Stockers and Feeders—Stockers, \$2.50 to \$4; and feeders at \$2 to \$4.15.

Milch cows, \$28 to \$57, each.

Calves, 3 1/2c. to 5c. per lb., and \$2 to \$8 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Export ewes, \$4 to \$4.75 per cwt.; bucks at \$3.50 to \$3.75; culls at \$3.50 to \$4.25; grain-fed lambs at \$5.50 to \$6.50; barnyards at \$4.50 to \$5.50 and springs at \$3 to \$6 each.

Hogs—\$5 per cwt. for light-weights, and \$4.75 for lights and fats.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Toronto Wholesale Prices.

Wheat—90c. for No. 2, red and white, west and east; goose, 80c. for No. 2 east; spring, 85c. for No. 2, east. Manitoba Wheat—95 1/2c. for No. 1 hard; 94c. for No. 1 northern; 91c. for No. 2 northern; and 87c. for No. 3 northern, at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c. more grinding in transit.

Mill feed is steady, at \$17 for cars of shorts, and \$16 for bran in bulk, west or east. Manitoba Mill Feed—\$21 for cars of shorts, and \$20 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—42c. for No. 2, 41c. for No. 3 extra, and 38c. for No. 3, west or east.

Buckwheat—49c. to 50c. for No. 2.

Rye—59c. to 60c. for No. 2.

Corn—41c. for Canada mixed, and 42c. for yellow, west. American—57c. for No. 2 yellow; 56c. for No. 3 yellow; and 55c. for No. 3 mixed, in car lots, on the track, Toronto.

Oats are firmer; 31c. for No. 1 white, and 30 1/2c. for No. 2 white, east. No. 2 white quoted at 30c. west.

Peas—65c. to 66c. for No. 2.

Potatoes—American buyers are in this market, and, as a consequence, prices are 15c. to 20c. per bag higher. It is a long time since there have been any more potatoes coming forward than the demand can take care of, and further higher prices are likely if there is much buying here by U. S. interests. Cars on track are quoted at \$1.05 to \$1.10, and out-of-store stock at \$1.15 to \$1.20.

Maple Syrup—Pure stock, \$1 per imperial gallon.

Beans—Quiet, at \$1.65 to \$1.75 for hand-picked; \$1.50 to \$1.60 for prime, and \$1 for undergrades.

Detroit—Beans, cash, \$1.75; futures, \$1.80 per bushel.

Honey—Prices are steady, at 6c. to 6 1/2c. for bulk, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 for frames.

Baled Hay—\$9 to \$9.50 per ton for car lots, on track here.

Baled straw—Car lots on track, \$5 to \$5.50 per ton.

Butter—The demand is light, and only for the best kinds; creamery, prints, 18c. to 20c.; dairy, pound rolls, choice, \$13 to 14c.

Cheese—Arrivals of new cheese are fairly large, and they are quoted easier at 9c. per lb. for large and 9 1/2c. for twins. Old large is selling steady at 10c. per lb.

A special London cable says: The market is again weak and demoralized, and although holders have made a further concession, the lower price does not help sales.

Eggs—There has been a sudden falling off in receipts, and the market has stiffened up. About 14c. to 14 1/2c. are the ruling prices. The demand continues active.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

Carloads of No. 3 oats, Montreal inspection, are be-

ing turned over at 37c. in store, and Peterboro No. 3 at 35c. in store; No. 2 oats, 38c. Peas, 72c. to 72 1/2c. afloat, May; No. 2 barley, 50c., and No. 3 extra, 49c.

Flour—Manitoba patents, \$5.10; strong bakers', \$4.80; winter wheat patents, \$5 to \$5.25; straight rollers, \$4.70 to \$4.85; straight rollers, in bags, \$2.25 to \$2.30.

Feed—Manitoba bran, in bags, \$19 to \$20; shorts, \$21 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$19 to \$20; shorts, \$20.50 to \$21.50; mouille, \$26 to \$28 per ton, as to quality.

Hay—The market is steady; No. 1, \$10 to \$11; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9.50; clover, mixed, \$7.50 to \$8; clover, \$7 to \$7.50 per ton, in car lots.

Beans—Choice primes, \$1.45 per bush.; \$1.40 in car lots.

Provisions—Fresh-killed abattoir hogs, \$7.50 to \$7.75; live hogs, \$5.25 to \$5.50.

Eggs—New-laid, 14c. to 14 1/2c.

Butter—New-made, 15c. to 16c.; Western dairy, 13c.; rolls, 11c.

Cheese—Ontario, full-made, 8 1/2c.; new fodder, 7c.

Retail Prices, Toronto Street Market.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wheat, white, red, spring; Oats; Barley; Rye; Buckwheat; Peas; Hay, No. 1 timothy; Straw, sheaf; Dressed hogs; Butter; Eggs, new-laid; Fowls, per pound; Young chickens, pair; Turkeys, per pound; Apples, per barrel; Potatoes, per bag.

Canadian Live-stock Shipments.

Statement of live stock shipped from the ports of St. John and Portland, for the week ending April 23rd, 1904, as compiled by Robert Bickerdike & Co., Ltd., Dominion Live-stock Exchange, Montreal: Cattle, 2,012; sheep, 899.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5 to \$5.60, medium steers, \$3 to \$4.50; Texas-fed steers, \$4 to \$4.80. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.80 to \$5; good to choice heavy, \$4.90 to \$5. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4.75 to \$5.65; fair to choice mixed, \$3.75 to \$4.75; native lambs, \$4.25 to \$5.90.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo.—Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.10 to \$5.35; shipping, \$4.50 to \$5; butchers', \$4.35 to \$4.90. Veals, \$4 to \$5.50. Hogs—Heavy and mixed, \$5.05 to \$5.10; Yorkers, \$5 to \$5.10; pigs, \$4.90 to \$4.95. Sheep and Lambs—\$4.50 to \$6.25; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$5.65; wethers, \$5.40 to \$5.60; sheep, mixed, \$3.25 to \$5.25.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Canadian cattle, 11 1/2c. to 12 1/2c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 10c. to 10 1/2c. per lb.; sheep, 13c. per lb.; yearlings, 14c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal.—Choice heaves, 5c. per lb., and from that down to 4c. for prime animals; good cattle, 3 1/2c. to 4 1/2c.; common stock, 2 1/2c. to 2 3/4c. per lb. Good veals, from \$5 to \$10 each. Yearling sheep that are shorn sell at 4 1/2c. to 4 3/4c. per lb. Spring lambs, from \$2.50 to \$5.50 each. Fat hogs are advancing, good lots selling at about 5 1/2c. per lb.

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Now the bright morning star, day's harbinger,
Comes dancing from the East, and leads with her
The flowery May, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose.

—Milton.

A FAIR BARBARIAN.

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

CHAPTER XXIII.—Continued.

She looked at him for a moment, incredulously. Then she faltered,—
"Yes."

She still looked up at him; and then, in spite of her happiness, or perhaps because of it, she suddenly began to cry softly, and forgot she had been angry at all, as he took her into his strong, kind arms.

CHAPTER XXIV.

The Garden-party.

The morning of the garden-party arose bright and clear, and Slowbridge awakened in a great state of excitement. Miss Chickie, having worked until midnight that all her orders might be completed, was so overpowered by her labors as to have to take her tea and toast in bed.

At Oldclough varied sentiments prevailed. Lady Theobald's manner was chiefly distinguished by an implacable rigidity. She had chosen, as an appropriate festal costume, a funeral-black moire antique, enlivened by massive fringes and ornaments of jet; her jewellery being chains and manacles of the latter, which rattled as she moved, with a sound somewhat suggestive of bones.

Mr. Dugald Binnie, who had received an invitation, had as yet amiably forbore to say whether he would accept it, or not. He had been out when Mr. Burmestone called, and had not seen him.

When Lady Theobald descended to breakfast, she found him growling over his newspaper, and he glanced up at her with a polite scowl.

"Going to a funeral?" he demanded.
"I accompany my granddaughter to this—this entertainment," her ladyship responded. "It is scarcely a joyous occasion, to my mind."

"No need to dress yourself like that, if it isn't," ejaculated Mr. Binnie.
"Why don't you stay at home, if you don't want to go? Man's all right, isn't he? Once knew a man by the name of Burmestone, myself. One of the few decent fellows I've met. If I were sure this was the same man, I'd go myself. When I find a fellow who's neither knave nor fool, I stick to him. Believe I'll send to find out. Where's Lucia?"

What his opinion of Lucia was, it was difficult to discover. He had an agreeable habit of staring at her over the top of his paper, and over his dinner. The only time he had made any comment upon her, was the first time he saw her in the dress she had copied from Octavia's.

"Nice gown that," he blurted out: "didn't get it here, I'll wager."

"It's an old dress I remodelled," answered Lucia somewhat alarmed. "I made it myself."

"Doesn't look like it," he said gruffly. Lucia had touched up another dress, and was very happy in the prospect of wearing it at the garden-party.

"Don't call on grandmamma until

after Wednesday," she had said to Mr. Burmestone: "perhaps she wouldn't let me go. She will be very angry, I am sure."

"And you are not afraid?"

"No," she answered: "I am not afraid at all. I shall not be afraid again."

In fact, she had perfectly confounded her ladyship by her demeanor. She bore her fiercest glance without quailing in the least, or making any effort to evade it: under her most scathing comments she was composed and unmoved. On the first occasion of my lady's referring to her plans for her future, she received a blow which fairly stunned her. The girl rose from her chair, and looked her straight in the face unflinchingly, and with a suggestion of hauteur not easy to confront.

"I beg you will not speak to me of that again," she said: "I will not listen." And turning about, she walked out of the room.

"This," her ladyship had said in sepulchral tones, when she recovered her breath, "this is one of the results of Miss Octavia Bassett." And nothing more had been said on the subject since.

No one in Slowbridge was in more brilliant spirits than Octavia herself on the morning of the fete. Before breakfast Miss Belinda was startled by the arrival of another telegram, which ran as follows:

"Arrived to-day, per 'Russia.' Be with you to-morrow evening. Friend with me. Martin Bassett."

On reading this communication, Miss Belinda burst into floods of delighted tears.

"Dear, dear Martin," she wept; "to think that we should meet again! Why didn't he let us know he was on the way? I should have been so anxious that I should not have slept at all."

"Well," remarked Octavia, "I suppose that would have been an advantage."

Suddenly she approached Miss Belinda, kissed her, and disappeared out of the room as if by magic, not returning for a quarter of an hour, looking rather soft and moist and brilliant about the eyes when she did return.

Octavia was a marked figure upon the grounds at that garden-party.

"Another dress, my dear," remarked Mrs. Burnham. "And what a charming color she has, I declare! She is usually paler. 'Perhaps we owe this to Lord Lansdowne.'"

"Her dress is becoming, at all events," privately remarked Miss Lydia Burnham, whose tastes had not been consulted about her own.

"It is she who is becoming," said her sister: "it is not the dress so much, though her clothes always have a look, some way. She's prettier than ever to-day, and is enjoying herself."

She was enjoying herself. Mr. Francis Barold observed it rather gloomily as he stood apart. She was enjoying herself so much, that she did not seem to notice that he had avoided her, instead of going up to claim her attention. Half a dozen men were standing about her, and making themselves agreeable; and she was apparently quite equal to the emergencies of the occasion. The young men from Broadoaks had at once attached themselves to her train.

"I say, Barold," they had said to him, "why didn't you tell us about this? Jolly good fellow you are, to come mooning here for a couple of months, and keep it all to yourself."

And then had come Lord Lansdowne, who, in crossing the lawn to shake hands with his host, had been observed

to keep his eye fixed upon one particular point.

"Burmestone," he said, after having spoken his first words, "who is that tall girl in white?"

And in ten minutes Lady Theobald, Mrs. Burnham, Mr. Barold, and divers others too numerous to mention, saw him standing at Octavia's side, evidently with no intention of leaving it.

Not long after this Francis Barold found his way to Miss Belinda, who was very busy and rather nervous.

"Your niece is evidently enjoying herself," he remarked.

"Octavia is most happy to-day," answered Miss Belinda. "Her father will reach Slowbridge this evening. She has been looking forward to his coming with great anxiety."

"Ah!" commented Barold.

"Very few people understand Octavia," said Miss Belinda. "I'm not sure that I follow all her moods myself. She is more affectionate than people fancy. She—she has very pretty ways. I am very fond of her. She is not as frivolous as she appears to those who don't know her well."

Barold stood gnawing his mustache, and made no reply. He was not very comfortable. He felt himself ill-used by Fate, and rather wished he had returned to London from Broadoaks, instead of loitering in Slowbridge. He had amused himself at first, but in time he had been surprised to find his amusement lose something of its zest. He glowered across the lawn at the group under a certain beech-tree; and, as he did so, Octavia turned her face a little and saw him. She stood waving her fan slowly, and smiling at him in a calm way, which reminded him very much of the time he had first caught sight of her at Lady Theobald's high tea.

He condescended to saunter over the grass to where she stood. Once there, he proceeded to make himself as disagreeable as possible, in a silent and lofty way. He felt it only due to himself that he should. He did not approve at all of the manner in which Lansdowne kept by her.

"It's deucedly bad form on his part," he said mentally. "What does he mean by it?"

Octavia, on the contrary, did not ask what he meant by it. She chose to seem rather well entertained, and did not notice that she was being frowned down. There was no reason why she should not find Lord Lansdowne entertaining: he was an agreeable young fellow, with an inexhaustible fund of good spirits, and no nonsense about him. He was fond of all pleasant novelty, and Octavia was a pleasant novelty. He had been thinking of paying a visit to America, and he asked innumerable questions concerning that country, all of which Octavia answered.

"I know half a dozen fellows who have been there," he said. "And they all enjoyed it tremendously."

"If you go to Nevada, you must visit the mines at Bloody Gulch," she said.

"Where?" he ejaculated. "I say, what a name! Don't deride my youth and ignorance, Miss Bassett."

"You can call it L'Argenville, if you would rather," she replied.

"I would rather try the other, thank you," he laughed. "It has a more hilarious sound. Will they despise me at Bloody Gulch, Miss Bassett? I never killed a man in my life."

Barold turned, and walked away, angry, and more melancholy than he could have believed.

"It is time I went back to London,"

he chose to put it. "The place begins to be deucedly dull."

"Mr. Francis Barold seems rather out of spirits," said Mrs. Burnham to Lady Theobald. "Lord Lansdowne interferes with his pleasure."

"I had not observed it," answered her ladyship. "And it is scarcely likely that Mr. Francis Barold would permit his pleasure to be interfered with, even by the son of the Marquis of Lansdowne."

But she glared at Barold as he passed, and beckoned to him.

"Where is Lucia?" she demanded.

"I saw her with Burmestone half an hour ago," he answered coldly. "Have you any message for my mother? I shall return to London to-morrow, leaving here early."

She turned quite pale. She had not counted upon this at all, and it was extremely inopportune.

"What has happened?" she asked rigidly.

He looked slightly surprised.

"Nothing whatever," he replied. "I have remained here longer than I intended."

She began to move the manacles on her right wrist. He made not the smallest profession of reluctance to go. She said, at last,—

"If you will find Lucia, you will oblige me."

She was almost uncivil to Miss Pilcher, who chanced to join her after he was gone. She had not the slightest intention of allowing her plans to be frustrated, and was only roused to fresh obstinacy by encountering indifference on one side and rebellion on the other. She had not brought Lucia up under her own eye for nothing. She had been disturbed of late, but by no means considered herself baffled. With the assistance of Mr. Dugald Binnie, she could certainly subdue Lucia, though Mr. Dugald Binnie had been of no great help so far. She would do her duty unflinchingly. In fact, she chose to persuade herself that, if Lucia was brought to a proper frame of mind, there could be no real trouble with Francis Barold.

CHAPTER XXV.

"Somebody Else."

But Barold did not make any very ardent search for Lucia. He stopped to watch a game of lawn-tennis, in which Octavia and Lord Lansdowne had joined, and finally forgot Lady Theobald's errand altogether.

For some time Octavia did not see him. She was playing with great spirit, and Lord Lansdowne was follower delightedly.

Finally a chance of the game bringing her to him, she turned suddenly, and found Barold's eyes fixed upon her.

"How long have you been there?" she asked.

"Some time," he answered. "When you are at liberty, I wish to speak to you."

"Do you?" she said.

She seemed a little unprepared for the repressed energy of his manner, which he strove to cover by a greater amount of coldness than usual.

"Well," she said, after thinking a moment, "the game will soon be ended. I am going through the conservatories with Lord Lansdowne in course of time; but I dare say he can wait."

She went back, and finished her game, apparently enjoying it as much as ever. When it was over, Barold made his way to her.

(To be continued.)

What do You Think?

STATE YOUR PREFERENCES.

From time to time letters reach us commending specially various departments of the "Home Magazine" section of the "Farmer's Advocate." We desire a more general expression of opinion from our readers on this subject, in order that we may still further serve their interests. To please and to edify is our purpose. Wider usefulness is what we strive for in the "Home Magazine." We wish to know what you think:

1. About the Story department.
2. The Quiet Hour.
3. Ingle Nook Chats.
4. With the Flowers.
5. The "H. A. B." articles.
6. The Children's Corner.
7. Travel Notes.
8. Domestic Economy.
9. Fashion Notes.
10. The pictures published.
11. The Trained Nurse.

Now, will readers everywhere take a little time to think this over, and write us at once, candidly but concisely, about these departments, how you like them, which you prefer, to which you would like more space devoted, are there any new departments that would add to the value of the "Home Magazine," or any special subjects you would like to see taken up? The opinions of thoughtful, well-informed people are valuable. Please write us about the above points. Kindly write "Suggestions" across the top of your letters. For the best and most suggestive comment, not exceeding 250 words, we will give a prize of \$3.00, for the second best \$2.00, and the third \$1.00. All letters must be mailed to us not later than May 21st. Address, "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont.

For the "Farmer's Advocate."

If I am last in sending my tribute to the "Farmer's Advocate," hope I will not be considered least, as I have been a constant reader of the "yellow-backed old 'Advocate'" almost from its origin. Some thirty-six years ago my late husband began taking it, when William Weld was chief manager. It has been a welcome visitor monthly, semi-monthly, and weekly ever since, and I hope to take it as long as I remain on the farm.

I enjoy reading the Quiet Hour very much, and agree with Mr. John A. Martin, that the Quiet Hour of Feb. 18th was worth the price of the paper. It gives us food for the mind. Wishing you every success, I remain,
MRS. A. B.
Newport, Ont., April 15th.

Sentence Sermons.

Your criticism of another is your verdict on yourself.

The great lives have all loved something greater than life.

Sin is always a greater wrong to the sinner than to any other.

Righteousness is the only recommendation that goes in heaven.

Disappointment is not sufficient reason for discouragement.

There is more in being worthy of great place than there is in winning it.

Holiness is the reaching after rather than the arriving at perfection.

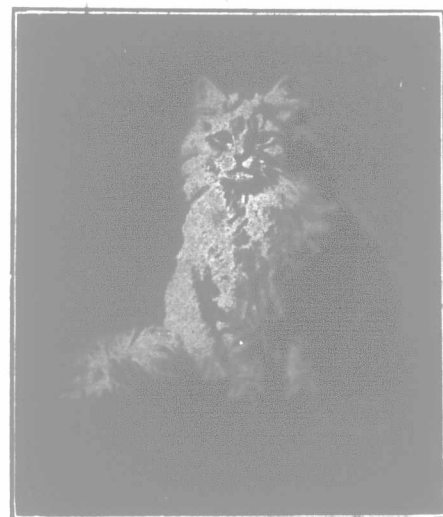
The man who is afraid of burning up his wick need not hope to brighten the world.

When a man sets popularity before his eyes he is likely to let principle out of his heart.



How Pussy was Saved a Whipping.

Dear pussy, I love you, an' I's your true friend.
'Cause I saved you a whippin' to-day
When cook missed her custard, and every one said
It was puss that had stealed it away.
You know you are naughty sometimes,
pussy dear,
So in course you got blamed, an'—all that!
An' cook took a stick, an' she 'clared she would beat
The thief out of that mizzable cat.
But I—didn't feel comfort'le down in my heart.



So I saved you the whippin', you see,
'Cause I went to mamma, an' telled her I 'spect
She'd better tell cook to whip me,
'Cause the custard was stealed by a bad little girl,
Who felt dreffully sorry with shame,
An' it wouldn't be fair to whip pussy,
in course,
When that bad little girl was to blame!
'Was it my little girlie?' my dear mamma said,
I felt dreffully scared, but I nodded my head,
An' then mamma laughed, 'Go find nurse, for I guess
There's some custard to wash off a little girl's dress.'
Well, then, 'course they knew it was I,
an' not you,
Who stealed all the custard an' then ran away.
But it's best to be true in the things that we do,
An'—that's how I saved you a spankin' to-day.

Montreal Star.



Jinrikisha, Japanese Carriage.

"Man-power vehicle."

How Beth Spent Her Dollar.

When grandma wrote her son, who was a clergyman, or his family, she was apt to slip in the letter a little money for them to spend just as they liked.

Ethelwyn had received such a letter not long before, so Beth was not at all surprised, but much delighted, to find in her letter one morning a

dollar bill. "It isn't much," wrote grandma, "but it will buy some trifle for your winter outfit, perhaps, and I send it, with much love."

"O!" said Beth, waving it aloft, "I'm so glad, for now I can get a nice pair of gloves, to match my dress and hat. Grandma appreciates the fact that we are a minister's children, and she knows these little gifts help us over lots of tight places. I never have quite enough till grandma's letter comes."

"Can you get your gloves for a dollar?" asked mamma.
"No, mamma, but I have fifty cents of my own money left, and I know where there are such sweet ones for a dollar and a half."

"Yes, isn't she the dearest grandma?" said Ethelwyn. "I wish it was my time again; I do want a hemstitched necktie to wear with my new waist."

"It's my turn next," said mamma, laughing, "and I've already decided to get a fan; mine fell to pieces in church last week."

"When does my turn come?" asked papa. "If any one in this family needs anything more than I need my beloved soft silk handkerchiefs, I'd like to know it. Our laundress is slowly but surely converting mine into ribbons."

Meantime Beth was thoughtfully eating her breakfast, and saying nothing.

"Bless the darling!" said papa, presently, leaning at her across the table, "she is as sober as a judge all at once; thus do riches add to our responsibilities." But Beth only smiled, what, in that family, was known as her beguiling smile; and said nothing.

She reproduced this smile at dinner, when she came in from a trip down town, with very red cheeks, and three parcels in her hands.

"What have you bought, dear?" asked mamma, "the gloves? Let's see them."

Beth looked very guilty, and redder checked than ever, as she said, "I—didn't exactly—you see, mamma, I know a girl who told me she knows a beautiful way of blacking the ends of old black gloves like mine, with liquid shoe blacking, so I thought I would try it—"

"Beth, dear, what have you done?" groaned mamma.

"Not shot great general Hamilton," laughed Beth. "But I'll tell you, mamma; I was down at Pier-son's to-day, and they were having a special sale of l-i-n-g-e-r-i-e, t'hey called it; anyway, I saw lovely hemstitched neckties, like the one sister wanted, marked down to twenty-five cents, and then there were silk handkerchiefs—papa's delight—for only fifty cents apiece; then—I found you a dear little fan, momsey, marked down to fifty cents, too; you see they're all bargains," she added, with a little laugh.

"Oh, Beth, how could you!" cried Ethelwyn. "It's just too lovely of you; but oh, dear me! I wouldn't have mentioned it for anything, if I had thought."

"None of us would, I fancy," said papa; "and yet we ought to have known her tricks and manners, like Jenny Wren."

"O, please don't," said Beth, her face burning. "It isn't anything at all, because you know how much more I'll enjoy these things than just old gloves—"

"I thought you said new gloves," said mamma. "But there is a quarter still unaccounted for; I hope with that, you bought something wildly extravagant for yourself."

Beth bent down to tie her shoe, and said slowly, from under the table, "There's a girl I know that never brings any candy to school, and she told me she didn't ever have any to treat with, and it made her feel so mean. They are poor—dreadfully poor—so I bought her a pound at a place where you get the best for twenty-five cents, and sent it around to her; she doesn't know who sent it, of course."

"My little fairy godmother," said the minister, in an odd voice, "do you remember you have to tell grandma—or, at least, she likes you to tell her—how you have spent the money she sends you?"

"O, I can't!" said Beth, suddenly coming up from under the table, "do you suppose she would mind if I said 'sundries,' or 'several little things'? What do you think?"

"I'll write her," said mamma, "and I think she will say, 'I might have known it.'" And in point of fact, that is just what grandma said.
L. E. C.

Women's Share in Industrial Development.

AN OCCASIONAL PAPER OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO WOMEN.

In introducing the subject of this occasional paper, it may, perhaps, at first sight, seem to be an intrusion upon the special province filled always so acceptably by Dame Durden, and that the questions I want to ask, should have come to the readers of the "Home Magazine" through her department, and not through the medium of my own column. But I am not without my excuses. First of all, so numerous are Dame Durden's correspondents, that I should probably have had to stand at the end of the long queue, and only get admission many weeks hence, and too late for my purpose, and, secondly, by virtue of my office in the National Council of Women of Canada, with which its Women's Institutes are affiliated, I am bound to obtain for our Standing Committee on Agriculture every possible information on woman's share in the industrial development of our Dominion; and where, pray, could I better obtain what I seek than through the medium of the "Farmer's Advocate," which finds its welcome in thousands upon thousands of homes from the Atlantic to the Pacific?

The next annual meeting of the National Council is to be held in Winnipeg about the third week in September, and Mrs. Clare Fitzgibbon, who has personally visited large sections of the Northwest, as well as Eastern Canada, desires, as convener of the agricultural committee, to make her report as exhaustively complete as possible. Through the Women's Institutes of Ontario she can count upon getting replies to her test questions, but from outside of Ontario, or where as yet no such admirable and helpful organizations have been formed, we, who have been asked to do so, can but seek, through the kind assistance of the press, to obtain from twenty farmers' wives or daughters from each locality, answers to the following questions:

1. How has the establishment of dairies and cheese factories, egg collectors and poultry collectors affected the pocket-money of the farmers' wives and daughters?
2. On how many of the twenty farms have the daughters remained to share the labor with the mothers?
3. On how many of the twenty farms is the milking done by women?
4. What are the occupations of the daughters who have left the farms to seek occupation elsewhere?
5. What is the average acreage of each of the twenty farms? How much help is employed? On how

many of the farms is good health enjoyed, and if there is illness, what is its cause and nature?"

Any who may be personally acquainted with Mrs. Clare Fitzgibbon may prefer writing to her direct, care of Ladies' Empire Club, 69 Grosvenor Street, W., London, England (postage to England being 2c. for the half oz.), and this they should do with as little delay as possible. Others may communicate with myself, addressing their letters to Mrs. H. A. Boomer, London, Ontario, and I will forward the information they may kindly give to the right quarter. It may be as well to mention that Miss Perrin, of Bishopsclose, Victoria, B.C.; Miss Fowler, Girls' Home of Welcome, Winnipeg, and Mrs. Benjamin Rogers, Alberton, P. E. I., are members of the committee, and would also naturally be glad to hear from the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" upon this most important subject.

By the affiliation with it of the Women's Institutes of Ontario, the National Council of Women has gained a much clearer conception of what such an organization can accomplish, and the welcome accorded them was a very hearty and appreciative one, great mutual help and strength being looked for from this federation of the women of country and city life. It is an age of organization, the fable of the bundle of sticks receiving its living illustrations in every quarter of the civilized globe. There are in the warp and woof of many fabrics some finer and smaller threads needed to their completion, which may hardly show in the main pattern, but which would mar the design if wholly left out, and I think I may claim for the women of the council, in whatever spheres, or on whatever lines, through their affiliated societies, they may work, that they are quite content to be those lesser threads in the big whole. An orchestra is made up of many instruments played by many hands, and varying are the chords they produce. It is not the portly drum nor the big bass viol only which produce all the harmony, the lower notes and the half-tones are needed too; and what choir of concert would be worth listening to if there were no clear womanly trebles or well-modulated contraltos to harmonize with the tenor and bass voices, the beauty and strength of which they serve to accentuate? But to bring my illustrations down to more practical lines, let me finally, by quotation from replies made to questions as to the relationship Women's Institutes should have to the Farmers' Institutes of the land, try to show that it is not in music only that it would be well for a place to be found for women's voice and influence. Here is one: "Are they needed? Yes; even perhaps more so than the men's are. The men's institutes deal with farms, crops and stock, but women have to do with that which is of far more importance, the home and they that dwell therein. . . . In the past women have not received that kind of training which qualifies them for their life's calling, the position of home maker, home from whence the future men and women are to come. Women's Institutes will open up a wide field of usefulness for the women of the farm, bringing before them subjects that relate to the well-being of that which makes life not alone profitable, but enjoyable as well. Cleanliness in thought and word, as well as in person and clothes; sanitation, or the importance of healthful surroundings; the beautifying of the home outside and inside, etc. We would love our homes all the more if they were as pretty and tidy as trees and grass and flowers could make them. The women's and children's share on the farm—not of work alone (they will get their share of that), but of its profits and ownership; the poultry and dairy departments, which are yearly becoming more important—these and many other subjects should be discussed. Wherever there

is a home with a woman in it there is work for a Women's Institute."

Another says: "Improved machinery, better live stock, more butter and cheese factories, etc., have made a vast difference in farm work and management. In fact, changed conditions of agriculture have practically revolutionized the work on the farm. By means of the Farmers' Institutes a great deal has been done towards helping the farmers to solve many problems. . . . And what Farmers' Institutes have done for farmers and the farm, Women's Institutes can do for the homes, through the instrumentality of the wives and daughters."

How far the movement has spread in the far West of Canada I have not yet been able to ascertain, but in May, 1903, upwards of 10,000 women had, within its first year, attended meetings for the discussion of

the objects proposed, and upon its books were entered the names of 4,151 paid-up members.

There are branches of the National Council of Women at Winnipeg; Victoria and Vancouver Island, Vancouver; Regina, Brandon; Vernon, B. C.; Nelson, B. C.; New Westminster, B. C.; and it would be a mutual strength if Women's Institutes formed in centers within a reasonable radius of these places should apply for local affiliation, and thus broaden the lines upon which they could acceptably work together. We would ask all who can do so, to try to attend the public meetings of the N. C. W., to be held in Winnipeg in September, and meanwhile the writer will be glad to receive replies to any or all of the questions which are propounded, at the beginning of her "occasional paper." H. A. B.



"They Helped every one His Neighbor."

Two little old ladies, one grave, one gay,
In the self-same cottage lived day by day.
One could not be happy, "Because," she said,
"So many children were hungry for bread;"
And she really had not the heart to smile,
When the world was so wicked all the while.

The other old lady smiled all day long,
As she knitted, or sewed, or crooned a song;
"She had not time to be sad," she said,
"When hungry children were crying for bread;"
She baked, and knitted, and gave away,
And declared the world grew better each day.

Two little old ladies, one grave, one gay;
Now which do you think chose the wiser way?

Surely the prophet Isaiah must have been looking forward to the Millennium when he said: "They helped every one his neighbor, and every one said to his brother, Be of good courage. So the carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that smothereth with the hammer him that smote the anvil, saying, It is ready for the soldering." We haven't reached that ideal condition of brotherly co-operation yet, although we are slowly beginning to realize that each man is to some extent his brother's keeper, and that we are bound not only to shoulder our own burdens, but also to lighten as far as possible the burdens of others. If the Master "went about doing good," is not that also the business of His disciples? Anyone who is satisfied to go through life minding his own business only, is certainly not obeying the apostle's injunction, "Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others"; or that still more authoritative command, "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

If we really wanted to help every one his neighbor, we should find means of doing it many times a day. The first thing is to find out the answer to the lawyer's question, "Who is my neighbor?" The parable of the Good Samaritan contains our Lord's answer, and it surely teaches that every one who needs help, and can be helped by us, is our neighbor. The wounded man in the parable was probably a national enemy of the Samaritan, but that made not the slightest difference in his kind attentions. Although the Jews would have no dealings with

the Samaritans, the lawyer knew—or ought to have known—the teaching of the law of Moses about the duty of helping one's enemy even in little things: "If thou meet thine enemy's ox or his ass going astray, thou shalt surely bring it back to him again. If thou see the ass of him that hateth thee lying under his burden, and wouldest forbear to help him, thou shalt surely help with him." Of course if it is necessary to help a neighbor—or even an enemy—in such a trifling difficulty, how much more necessary is it when he is in really serious trouble. As Solomon says: "If thine enemy be hungry, give him bread to eat; and if he be thirsty, give him water to drink."

But, though we may be fortunate enough to have no enemies, we all have neighbors—there is always somebody we can help. We may not be called on to address missionary meetings, or to lecture on a public platform, but there are plenty of opportunities of helpfulness within the reach of the poorest man, woman and child. No matter how overhauling the house from cellar to garret, you may possibly come across many things which are lying idle when they might be of use to somebody. Clothes the children have outgrown, which will just fit some poor neighbor's little ones; a bottle or two of preserves, which will not be needed at home; some potatoes or apples which would be a treasure to the big family in the little house over the hill, but will only decay if left in your cellar. Perhaps there is a baby carriage you will never need again, which would gladden the heart of some tired mother who can't afford to buy one; or some treasured baby clothes which were never worn, and will be wasted unless you can make up your mind to part with them. A lady was housecleaning once, and she sent a half-worn-out fluffy mat to a poor old woman. It was a very small act of kindness, but the old woman always declared that it saved her life. She had suffered terribly from cold feet as she sat all day in her chair, but since the mat arrived the bronchitis had not been so bad, not to mention the "rheumatics."

I am afraid it is true that the spirit of helpfulness is more common among the poor than among the rich. Perhaps it is partly because the poor know better how acceptable a little timely help is. It is easy to give money when we have plenty, but the gifts of the poor are surely more precious in God's sight, for they cost the givers more. "To 'mind' the children of a neighbor while she goes to her daily toil, to send a handful of little faded garments to clothe the baby of some

destitute mother, to carry a bowl of gruel to a sick friend with a word of heartfelt sympathy—these are a few of the acts by which the woman who is poor in this world's goods shows her helpfulness."

Every true woman would like to be good-looking. Why? Is it only from selfish vanity, or is it because she thinks she will have more influence and win more love? Although it is true enough that beautiful women have influenced men for good—or evil—since the days of Eve, yet we all prefer a helpful neighbor to a beautiful one. As for the people who live in the house with us, they can never keep our love long if they have nothing but outward beauty to recommend them.

"You say that my love is plain,
But that I can ne'er allow,
When I look at the thought for others
That's written on her brow.
Her eyes are not fine, I allow,
She has not a well cut nose;
But a smile for others' pleasures,
And a sigh for others' woes.
And yet I allow she is plain,
Plain to be understood,
For every glance proclaims her
Modest and kind and good."

"You say that you think her slow,
But how can that be with one
Who's the first to do a kindness,
Whenever it can be done?
Quick to perceive a want,
Quicker to set it right,
Quickest in overlooking
Injury, wrong, and slight,
And yet I admit she is slow,
Slow to give needless blame,
Slow to find fault with others,
Or aught for herself to claim."

"Nothing to say for herself,
That is the fault you find;
Hark to her words to the children,
Cheery and bright and kind.
Hark to her words to the sick,
Look at her patient ways;
Every word that she utters
Speaks to the speaker's praise.
"Nothing to say for herself,"
Yes! right, most right you are,
But plenty to say for others,
And that is better by far."

"You say she is commonplace,
But there you make a mistake;
I wish I could think it were so,
For other maidens' sake.
Purity, truth and love,
Are they such common things?
If hers were a common nature,
Women would all have wings.
Talent she may not have,
Beauty, nor wit, nor grace;
But, until she's among the angels,
She cannot be commonplace."

If there is no one else we can help, we may always be kind to the children. Let us always try to remember the wonderful truth that kindness—and unkindness—shown to "one of the least of these," goes straight to the heart of Jesus our King. Two days ago I received a letter from a member of the Fresh-air Mission in Toronto, asking me if I could mention the work again to the "Advocate" readers. I promised to do so in good time, before the children are sent out in July, so you may look out for particulars later. In the meantime I hope you will think about it.

"You have always considered yourself a truly helpful woman, but when you were asked last summer to take a poor city child to your country home for a breath of God's sweet, fresh air, you decided that you did not understand children well enough to be certain you could make the little one happy and contented. But was that the real reason? or was it because you were afraid some of your choice flowers might be destroyed by the restless and unaccustomed hands and feet of the small visitor, or that your afternoon nap might be interfered with, or that your pet dog or cat might be molested?" I found that last paragraph in an old Delinquent, and thought that the cap might fit some of our readers, although I know that many responded heartily last summer to the call of the Fresh-air Mission.

HOPE.

With the Flowers.

Mrs. John Dalton asks how to get rid of lice on house-plants. We judge the lice referred to are the common green ones. Spray the plants with a solution of sulpho-tobacco soap, which may be obtained from any dealer in florists' supplies. If you cannot get the sulpho-tobacco soap conveniently, use castile soap instead, or water heated to 140 degrees if sprayed, 136 if sprinkled; a higher temperature than this will injure the foliage. See our issue of the last week in January for directions as to treatment of various insect pests.

Mr. John Walker, who is an enthusiastic flower lover, writes for hints on inside window vines, Sanseveria Zealanica, and the culture of ferns. He also wishes to know if tuberous-rooted begonias can be induced to bloom in winter. . . We shall publish a paper on vines before long. In the meantime you might try the ivy geranium, a beautiful plant of easy culture, and the Manettia vine, which has pretty scarlet flowers tipped with yellow. Nothing can be prettier for the inside decoration of windows than the trailing varieties of asparagus, which should be placed on a shelf or bracket, then permitted to droop and spread at their own sweet will. . . The Sanseveria is a cactus-like plant, of easy culture, which is much valued for placing in halls and corners of rooms, as it will flourish away from direct sunlight under conditions that would kill most plants. It is quite ornamental, its dark-green leaves being variegated with transverse stripes and blotches of white. Plant in good garden soil, and treat the same as cacti. . . Regarding the tuberous begonias, I have consulted a horticulturist, who says that you might try putting the tubers in a cold, dark place for a couple of months; then plant them and force. You might in this way have them bloom during the last of the winter. Why not, however, try some of the other flowering begonias, which are very beautiful, and may be easily kept in bloom during the winter, even by amateurs. . . Space will not permit a dissertation on ferns today, but a paper upon these well-deserved favorites will be given in these columns at an early date. I hope you will have good success with your Umbrella plant and Calla lilies. Many thanks for your words of appreciation.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

'Farmer's Advocate' office, London, Ont.

SOME HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS.

Dear Flora Fernleaf,—I want to tell the readers of the "Advocate" how they can have some beautiful and lasting flower beds:

No. 1. For a partially-shaded situation and good rich soil, try a bed like this: First, a row of sweet alyssum; next, a row of choice pansies; now, a row of mignonette; then fill the center of the bed with scarlet and white verbenas.

No. 2. Fill the center of another bed (with the same outside flowers) with white, red and pink phlox, and red and white Japan pinks.

No. 3. For a sunny spot, nothing is nicer than a whole bed of giants of California.

All these flowers will begin flowering in July, if sown in April, and continue till hard frosts; light frost does not hurt them. The flowers should be freely picked for bouquets, so they do not seed, and they should be freely watered in dry weather. I sow in boxes, or sometimes,

if the spring is early, in a bed outside; then transplant when quite small to five or six inches apart. When the plants begin to bloom, I pull up all dull or off shades; there generally are some, even in the best seed. I usually have a bed of mixed flowers; it is quite interesting to watch something new come out every day. A bed of nicotiana is lovely in the evening, and so fragrant; but plant by themselves, as they grow quite rank and smother other flowers. I generally have my asters by themselves too.

My vegetable garden has flowers mixed through it everywhere—poppies, petunias, nasturtiums, morning-glories, four-o'clocks, and sweet peas. There now, I have come to my one failure. My sweet peas will go to vines more than flowers. The vines will be so thrifty and large in the summer, with just a few flowers. Then in the fall, they will be completely covered with blossoms to freeze up with. I suppose the ground is too rich, and I had them running east and west. I will try them in another place this summer.

A FLOWER LOVER.

Probably your ground is too rich. You should plant sweet peas just as soon as the snow goes off, if possible, or at least just as soon as the frost is out of the ground, in order to induce earlier blooming.

An Organized Movement for Better Home Training.

This is the day of organized effort along all lines of activity—agricultural, industrial, educational, etc.—and it might seem that all phases of work had been covered. There is, however, I believe, one line along which much good could be accomplished, namely, an effort for better training in the home.

My plan is to have a department organized in every church, with a suitable leader—preferably the pastor—the object of which would be by every proper means to get parents and guardians to study how to advance the physical, mental, moral and spiritual well-being of the children under their care.

This department could proceed in many ways, but some of the things they would try to induce parents to do would be as follows:

1. Have parents read books on child training.
2. Have parents, wherever possible, start for each child a library of its own of the choicest books—the Self and Sex Series, suited to ages and sexes, to be part of it.
3. Have children early taught to pray, learn the catechism, memorize verses, etc.
4. Have children taught Bible stories from illustrated books, leaflets or papers.
5. Have a weekly paper to be taken by parents, containing hints on health, food, etc., ways of directing the self-activity of a child into proper channels; mistakes to be avoided, and a series of easily understood articles on the proper methods of controlling and managing children, so as to lead them to gradually develop that self-control which is so desirable. These articles could well be published in any newspaper.

There are books published suitable for teaching all the things enumerated above. Many parents would study such books if they knew them, knew where to get them, and fully understood the good to be gained from the study of such literature. Others could be best reached through the medium of a weekly paper.

What do you think of it? Any suggestion or criticism you may think helpful will be gladly received by the writer.

L. A. SOVEREIGN.

Round Plains.

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

Though the exceptional strength of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, with a paid-up capital only equalled by three of the largest of Canada's strong financial institutions, makes it a favorite with depositors of large sums, a deposit account may be opened with one dollar.

That dollar, and every dollar added thereto, will bear interest at three and one-half per cent. per annum, compounded half-yearly.

The depositor of a dollar receives the same considerate, prompt attention as the depositor of thousands.

Send for booklet, "SAVING MONEY BY MAIL."

LIQUOR AND TOBACCO HABITS.

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

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by:
Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice.
Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario.
Rev. John Potts, D.D., Victoria College.
Rev. William Caven, D.D., Knox College.
Rev. Father Teefy, President of St. Michael's College, Toronto.
Right Rev. A. Sweatman, Bishop of Toronto.

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

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, Buff Rock and Buff Leghorn eggs at \$1 per 15. Robt. Steven, Petrolia.

BUFF Orpington eggs from imported Ontario and Industrial winners, \$2 per 15. Write for free catalogue describing them. J. W. Clark, Cainsville, Ont.

BARRED Rock eggs for hatching, Royal Blue and Ringlet strains, the kind that wins. \$1 per setting of 15. Guarantee 10 chicks, or replaced at half price. J. B. Cowleson, Queensville, Ont.

WHITE ROCK EGGS from best pen. \$1.00 per setting. Stock all sold. Jacob M. Moyer, Campden, Box 47.

POULTRY, cat, dog and bird supplies. Large catalogue free. Morgan's Incubator Works, London, Ont.

EGGS, \$2 BUFF ORPINGTONS Also Barred and White Rocks, Golden and White Wyandottes, S. C. B. and White Leghorns, R. C. Rhode I. Reds. \$1.50 per 15, \$4 per 50, any breeds. Sale trio S. C. Rhode I. Reds, \$2.50; females W. Rocks, Br. Leghorns, \$1 each. Trial Golden Wyandottes, \$5. **ROOKE & GEORGE**, 53 Clarence Street, London, Ont.

A. E. SHERRINGTON WALKERTON, ONT.

Importer and breeder of **BARRED P. ROCKS** exclusively. Eggs, \$1.00 and \$1.50 per setting of 13. **White Wyandottes** and **Buff Orpingtons** Eggs \$1.50 per 15, cash with order. **O. W. SEAVEN**, "Pinegrove," Prescott, Ont.

Eggs for Hatching from a pen of 42 hens, B. P. Rocks, "National strain"; large, healthy birds, choice markings, persistent layers of large eggs, having run of orchard. Price \$1 per setting, or \$2 for 3 settings. Safely packed. **W. O. SHEARER**, Bright, Ont.

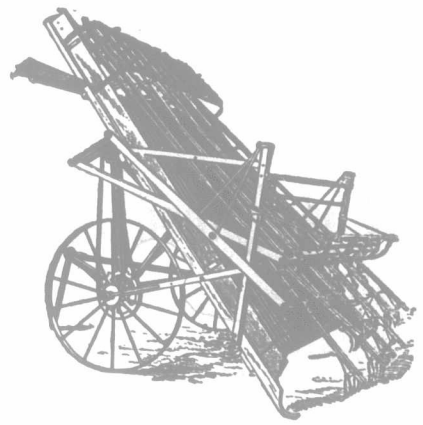
EGGS We offer eggs for hatching from Barred Plymouth Rock hens, good in size, shape, color and laying qualities, mated with good cockerels, at \$1 per 15, \$2 per 45, \$4 per 100. Circulars free. **H. GEE & SON**, Selkirk, Ont.

\$4.50 SPRING SUITS

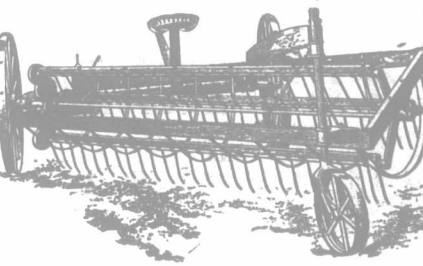
We make ladies' suits. Our leader is a Spring-weight Chevot suit in black, navy, myrtle green, dark or light gray, dark red and seal-brown. The cloth is wool. It is a \$15.00 tailored suit. We, the manufacturers, offer it to you direct at our factory price, \$4.50. We sell hundreds of these suits. The skirt is trimmed with a handkerchief of the goods at the knee, the seams are lapped, they are stitched in silk, faced with canvas, and velvet bound. The coat has a tight-fitting back, with blouse front. Nice full sleeves. The coat is lined in good black mer-cerized sateen. If you prefer the coat with a skirt or ripple attached to the belt state length wanted—we have this same coat with skirt or ripple attached as well. The suits are all the latest spring styles. The sizes are from a 14-year-old girl to a stout woman, 44 bust. Any suit can be returned if not entirely satisfactory and money refunded. Send bust and waist measure, length from neck to belt in back, sleeve length under seam; also length front, side and back of skirt and around hip. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Mention this paper. Send this ad.

Southcott Suit Co., London, Can.

The Dain Loaders



AND Side-delivery Rakes



are possibly a trifle higher in price than some other machines of the kind, but when one considers what they will do, compares their construction and cost with others, they are cheaper than any other. Then we stand behind them with a guarantee to do exactly as represented. If you want something just a little better than you have seen, look into the merits of the Dain machines. We want every farmer who expects to purchase a Loader or Rake to write us for circulars and prices.

Dain Manufacturing Co., PRESTON, ONT.

ORDERED CORSETS FIT



They can't fail to do so, for they're made to suit the individuality of your figure. While store corsets do not meet any special requirements, ours never fail to satisfy everyone. The reason is simple—they're manufactured to your own measurements. Write for free catalogue, showing how to order exactly what you want by mail. Durability, perfect fit and finish, all guaranteed. Write at once for the catalogue.

ROBINSON CORSET CO., LONDON, ONTARIO

The Daniels Incubators



Are of the 20th century make, right up to date. Our **50-EGG CYCLE INCUBATOR, PRICE \$6.**

is the wonder of the age. Perfect ventilation and operation. We have a 100-egg machine, \$12. We make 7 sizes. Used and endorsed in all the Dominion Government Experimental Stations and Colleges. Just drop a postal card. Our new catalogue is free, and tells you all about us and our goods.

O. J. DANIELS
196-200 River Street, TORONTO.

"RATHBUN'S STAR"

BRAND

The Leading
Canadian
Portland Cement

MANUFACTURED BY

The Canadian Portland Cement Co.
Limited

Capacity of Works - - 500,000 Barrels per Year

SALES AGENTS:

The Rathbun Company

310-312 Front St. West

TORONTO, ONT.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S LAND OF HOMES

CALI-
FORNIA
WINTERS.

The Lower
Fraser
Valley.

NO
ZERO
FROSTS.

WE HAVE HAD 300 ENQUIRIES ABOUT BUSH LANDS IN THE LOWER FRASER VALLEY IN THE LAST SIX WEEKS, FROM EVERY PART OF CANADA AND SEVERAL FROM CALIFORNIA.

"You can buy 40 acres of new bush land in the Lower Fraser Valley and in ten years have as much money in the bank and be making as good a living as if you had taken up a homestead on the prairies, besides having had all the advantages of the coast climate, and every year after the first 10 years you will draw farther ahead of your brother who homesteaded on the prairies. This country is beyond any question the one in which to make a home." This is the opinion of Mr. Tom Mitchell, who farmed for 12 years near Brandon, in Manitoba, and who has now settled on the Coast. Write for our farm pamphlet. It gives you prices of 27 different kinds of farm produce, full weather statistics, etc., etc.

The Settlers' Association
322 CAMBIE STREET,
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

HEALTH IN THE HOME.

By a Trained Nurse

Amusements for Children.

Children must have an occupation, for it is not in them to sit still and do nothing. It is a great comfort to both parents and children if there can be a room set apart where they can make as much noise and romp as much as they like during the cold or damp weather when they cannot play indefinitely out of doors. There are, too, so many quiet amusements for them, whose only disadvantage is the litter that they make. A room set apart for this purpose should have a high wire guard around the stove, making it impossible for the children to get at it or fall against it, and too high to climb on. Matches should never be left in the room. If the window can be opened by them it should be barred, so that they cannot fall out. These precautions being taken, it is tolerably safe to leave them to their own devices. One unfailing source of amusement is

CUTTING PICTURES OUT OF MAGAZINES

(with blunt-pointed scissors), and pasting the same into scrap-books. Paste freshly made with flour and boiling water in a clean cup or basin cannot do them any harm, even if they manage to swallow some of it, and their clothes can be protected by a pinafore, so that no damage will be done that a bath and wash-day cannot remedy. Cutting paper dolls, animals and household articles out of paper is another sheet anchor in the way of amusements. There is room in these diversions also for the inculcation of unselfishness and self-restraint—everyone cannot have the prettiest picture, or the best scissors, or the most advantageous position with regard to the paste-pot, and the final appeal to headquarters should be met with strict adherence to the principles of neutrality and fair play.

Some children take kindly to

KNITTING AND CROCHET WORK, and it is a wholesome amusement for both girls and boys whose eyes are normal, provided it is done in a good light, with good-sized needles, and not too bright-colored wool. The boys can protect their manly reputations by making a blanket for their wooden horse, or rugs for the floor of their railway cars. Of course in favorable winter weather nothing is more satisfactory than the snow to play with, or skating, etc., the children being warmly clothed. These suggestions are offered merely for days when some or all of the children cannot go out. None of them are original, but are, I think, worth mentioning again, since I so often hear and see children casting about for something to do, and frequently finding something more or less distressing to others. In summer a garden is a good thing to fall back upon. Even a small child can dig and plant. A little summer-house, roughly thrown together, large enough to have supper in, will help to secure to the parents the satisfaction of knowing where the children are. A little trouble taken in the first place to start them at some safe and intelligent employment will certainly be rewarded. Most children need only a hint, and their imagination does the rest.

IT IS A GREAT MISTAKE

to suppose that these things do not affect the child's health. Everything that tends to make him happy and contented works for his good, and a child left too much to his own devices, and continually being punished for getting into mischief, is not likely to be either.

It is a very cruel thing to give young animals to children to play

with and to use just as they please. The child does not always know, unless he is told, that what is great fun for him, and is perhaps even meant kindly, may be great misery and pain for the poor little animal. They should be taught that to tease and handle roughly the new puppy or kitten, is just as wrong as teasing or

HURTING THE NEW BABY BROTHER,

and if there is anything for which a child should be whipped, it is for cruelty or spitefulness to animals or other children, not only for the sake of the other children or animals, but for the sake of the child himself. He is never too young to begin to learn to respect the feelings and rights of others, even animals, who assuredly have both.

For those who have the gift of story-telling, or time to read aloud to the children, there is an unfailing resource, and they usually get as much pleasure and amusement out of it as the children do. The books written now for children are many, and of all descriptions, both exciting and beautiful, besides the old ones which have provided entertainment for many generations, and still deservedly retain their popularity. A list of books could, I think, be obtained from any library, for great interest is taken in children and their reading. A child who learns while young to love reading is provided with a great pleasure, which will last all his life. ALICE G. OWEN.

A Free Prescription.

Though I am no doctor, I have by me some excellent prescriptions, and shall charge nothing for them, so that you cannot grumble at the price.

We are, most of us, subject to fits. I am visited with them myself, and I dare say you are also. Now, then, for my prescriptions:

For a fit of Passion, take a walk in the open air; you may then speak to the wind without hurting any person or proclaiming yourself to be a simpleton.

For a fit of Idleness, count the ticking of a clock; do this for one hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat the next time and go to work like a man.

For a fit of Extravagance or Folly, go to the workhouse, or speak with the ragged or wretched inmates of a gaol, and you will be convinced that

"Whoso maketh his bed of briar and thorn
Must be content to lie forlorn."

For a fit of Ambition, go into a cemetery and read the inscriptions upon the grave-stones. They will tell you the end of ambition. The grave will soon be your chamber bed, the earth your pillow, corruption your father, and the worm your mother and sister.

For a fit of Repining, look about you for the halt and the blind, and visit the bedridden, the afflicted and deranged, and they will make you ashamed of your lighter afflictions.

Are not these as good prescriptions as the most enlightened M. D. could give a person? I think so, and if any of my charming friends follow the directions they will think so too. —[Selected.

Hepaticas.

By Archibald Lampman.

The trees in their innermost marrow
Are touched by the sun;
The robin is here and the sparrow;
Spring is begun!
The sleep and the silence are over,
These petals that rise
Are the eyelids of earth that uncover
Her numberless eyes.

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

INGLE NOOK CHATS

Dear Friends,—What a task it is to know what to write always for the Ingle Nook!—a pleasant task, to be sure, yet puzzling sometimes. After all, I suppose it is best just to jumble up all the topics like chessmen in a bag, and dip down at random. Sometimes a queen will come out, a king, or a bishop, and sometimes a pawn. This time I am afraid I have drawn a pawn; but, well, after all, it's a queen to some people—to a very great many people we sometimes think. I'm going to write just a wee bit about the fashions—couldn't help it, you know, after looking over all the startling innovations shown in the latest "books." After all, it's a good, time-honored old topic; a very general subject of thought and discussion, too. You and I know very well that the first savage woman who hung a string of shells around her neck thought a bit about it, and we can just imagine how she sped off to some pool in the forest, where, on hands and knees, she ogled at the reflection of herself in the water, and smiled at it, mightily pleased with the "effect" of the "creation." And so it has gone on—the draperies, the ruffs, the farthingales, the stomachers, and all the rest of those dreadful instruments of torture, whose memory in these days of comfortable shirt-waists and, often, corsetless bliss, is enough to make one shudder. . . . And who can say that the fair dames and damsels of to-day don't think and plan still as to the "fine feathers," which, proverbially, "make fine birds?" But it is quite right to pay a little attention to these things. Every woman has a right to make herself look just as well as she knows how, or can afford, were it only for the sake of those who care for her, or are interested in her; and the woman who doesn't admire beautiful things, whether in clouds, or fields, or flowers, or cushions, or dresses, is something of a monstrosity, isn't she now? It is only when fashion becomes the thing of paramount interest, the be-all and end-all of life, that it becomes a barnacle (now I didn't borrow that word from the political columns, really) which ought to be got rid of as speedily as possible. Fashion has its place, but not the first place nor the second place in the heart of the sensible woman. When a woman finds that she is tempted to buy something beyond her means for the sake of being "fashionable," it is time for her to come to a stop, and look out for the barnacles. However, I'm not going to sermonize.

I suppose you've all seen the latest fashion books, and heard of the revival of the 1830 styles, the full skirts trailing about your feet so that you can hardly walk, the "ruchings," the rows of frills perched half way up the skirt, the shawl draperies, the poke-bonnets, and even the threatened recall of the polonaise. Verily, one wouldn't be astonished to hear shortly of the re-vivification of the habit-shirt and paduasoy. Fancy, all of us talking about our "paddysoys!" Wouldn't it be romantic, and John-Pepys-er-like? However, there's no getting over it, the new-old fashions are somewhat coquettish, and, some of them, quite pretty, an improvement so far as femininity goes, perhaps, on the severity of the hard lines that marked the high-water line of the tailor-made epoch. There is a rock, nevertheless, on which she who launches forth boldly into the new fashions may have danger of being stranded, viz., the choosing of that particular design which does not happen to suit her. Imagine for a

moment, the stout, motherly soul, in a voluminous full skirt, frilled half way to the waist-band; the short-waisted girl, with a berth calculated only to set off the charms of her tall, willowy sister; or the woman with severe features, spectacles, and a professor-like air, in a demure little poke-bonnet with ties, out of which only a dimpled face, pink cheeks and laughing eyes should ever have the audacity to peep!

Come to think of it, what slaves to fashion we are anyway! Willy, nilly, we have to confess she moulds us relentlessly, and if we don't give in to her at first, we are likely to do so, to a certain extent perhaps, at the "heel o' the hunt." Dear, dear, what vagaries we have been through! At one time in skirts so tight we resembled clothespins in them; at another dragging trains, which must have had a beautiful little fringe of microbes around them; now with shirring all round the top; now with fiber-chamois reaching half a yard up. Oh, that fiber-chamois! Was the rack too good for the man who invented it! How we used to swelter dragging it around on hot days! And then we used to have it in the sleeves too, whole cushions of it, to pad out properly the dimensions of the leg o' mutton! Curious, isn't it, that we've just got the leg o' mutton turned upside down now? But such is fashion.

After all, however, the fashions are becoming more sensible, a fact for which we should be devoutly thankful. I don't think we shall ever again be willing to wear absolutely uncomfortable things, simply for the sake of being in style. We have taken to rejoicing in cool muslins in summer, and light-weight dresses in winter, a combination both comfortable and hygienic. Best of all, the wasp-waist has disappeared, and she who owns one is decidedly "out-of-date." You'll have noticed the change of figure everywhere in the fashion pages, most noticeably, perhaps, in those of the Ladies' Home Journal. Not long ago I heard a girl say that she thought the figures in that journal now look "sloppy." To me they only look natural. Of course, they have Gibson faces, and a dreadfully bored expression, but these trifles will go as soon as Gibson, Paul Hellen, Christie, and the rest of them get tired of the type, and betake themselves to picturing a more sprightly cast of countenance. At any rate the present Ladies' Home Journal figures are a vast improvement on the specimens which frolicked on the pages of that magazine two or three years ago, and which, with their straight-front corset effect, deeply-bloused waists, swirling skirts and enormous pompadours, resembled nothing in this world so much as kangaroos with shakos on. By all means let the Ladies' Home Journal and all such directors in the manner of dress keep on the good work, preserve for us sensible, healthful modes of dress, and banish forever the distortions which have held place in the fashion world too long.

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

Dear Dame Durden,—We value the "Advocate" very highly, especially since it comes weekly. I think it is becoming very helpful to the ladies. I noticed in the "Farmer's Advocate" of 7th April, a letter from Mrs. M. H. S., in which she spoke of making bread with American yeast in six hours, but she did not give the recipe. I would very much like to know how she makes her bread and yeast.

MRS. J. C.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have read the Ingle Nook Chats for some time, and I enjoy them very much. Miss M. H. R. O.'s cosy corner would be very nice; it could be used as a nice room, and would be a great source of enjoyment. I have decided to write and tell her how to make some easy seats and very inexpensive. Take two boxes, one a little longer than the other, set them together so as to form a corner; pad the tops with cotton batting, wool or any similar thing; cover with cretonne, furniture print, or some such material; put a curtain of the same around; set a cushion up where the boxes join, and you have a very nice seat. An inexpensive and very serviceable cushion is made of two red cotton handkerchiefs, with a fringe of turkey-red print. The covers may be washed and used again. These cushions are very useful for hammocks and kitchen lounges.

A pretty collar is made of strips of velvet, about a quarter or half an inch wide; herringboned together, with silk to match; put a fancy pin at the back. Another is made by taking a piece of chiffon or insertion; bind with a piece of velvet; put in pieces of featherbone to keep the collar in place, and dot the velvet with steel or gold beads.

THELMA II.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have read your Ingle Nook Chats, and have enjoyed them so much. Miss M. H. R. O. asked someone to tell about collars, belts and cushions. A very simple device for a collar is taking a ribbon, long enough to go round the neck twice, and tie in a sailor knot. Some nice collars are made by getting a foundation collar, or cutting one out of canvas. If you make one of canvas, be sure and cut it to suit your neck; cover with silk or velvet, using applique or some pretty stitches for trimming. I saw some very pretty ones made on foundation callars by covering the top wire with pale blue silk (any color will do) and using applique or insertion below that, and at the bottom wide pale blue ribbon folded till half an inch in width, caught at the back and brought round and fastened in a knot; the ends were about six inches in length, and finished with applique.

I have made cushions of checked gingham, by working the tops with spiders and crosses alternately, using knitting cotton. Very pretty are the cushions made of dotted muslin over colored sateen or silk; the dots being worked with silk the same color as the foundation. The great secret of having pretty things is to have the colors harmonize, and the work done neatly. I am sending a recipe for snow pudding. I make it in the morning early, and put it in the cellar so as to be cold. Take two tablespoons of cornstarch, and cook it in water; sweeten with granulated sugar, and add flavoring to suit the taste. When cooked, add the whites of three eggs beaten stiff. The sauce is made by using the yolks of three eggs, adding about a cup of sweet milk, sugar and flavoring; bring to a boil.

CHATTERBOX.

Humorous.


Two Scotchmen, who, though the best of friends, held different political opinions, were discussing the doings of their member. Said one:
"Weel, he sent us some fine birds last year."
"Man," replied the other, who was no friend of the sitting member, "that was bribery."
"But," said the first speaker, "we couldna eat them—the pair we had were sae high we just threw them awa'."
"Worse still!" quoth his friend;
"that was bribery and corruption."

When the queen of England, daughter of the king of Denmark, was the princess of Wales, she attended, one afternoon, a food show.
At this food show there was a display of butter that pleased the Princess of Wales greatly. She praised the butter, and to its exhibitor she said:
"Denmark sends us the best butter, doesn't it?"
The dealer smiled, and shook his head.
"No, your royal highness," he answered, gallantly, "Denmark sends us the best princesses, but Devonshire sends us the best butter."

Sharples Tubular Separators

Tubulars Find Gold In Milk

Good butter is worth 20 to 30 cents a pound. Butter is worth only one cent a pound as stock food, yet farmers using gravity skimmers—pans and cans that leave half the cream in the milk—feed that half the cream to stock, then wonder why dairy-ing don't pay. Can't find gold without digging. Can't make dairying pay big profits without getting all the cream.



TUBULARS Dig Right Down

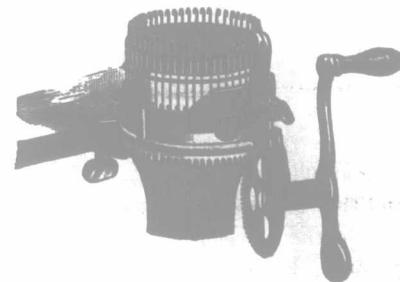
to the paying level—squeeze the last drop of cream out of milk—make dairying pay. Tubulars are the only modern separators. The picture shows them. Write for catalogue G-193.

Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address

The Sharples Co. Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples West Chester, Pa.

FAMILY KNITTER.

Plain, \$8; Plain and Rib, \$12.



DUNDAS KNITTING MACHINE CO., DUNDAS, ONTARIO.

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR.

\$2.25 FOR THIS Beautiful \$4 Japan Taffeta Silk Waist direct from our Waist Factory. Any color or size. Made with large tucks and trimmed with buttons. The same waist, in lustre, \$1.50; velveteen, \$1.95. Add 15 cents for postage. Give bust measure. Money refunded if any waist is not satisfactory. Send this ad to Southcott Suit Co London, Canada Mention this paper.



RELIABLE MEN WANTED

In every locality to introduce our goods and represent us in their district. Salary or commission, \$60 per month and expenses. Steady employment to good men. No experience needed. Write for particulars. THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

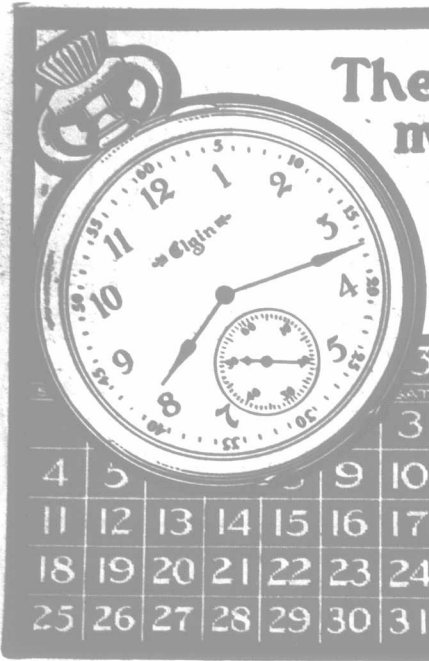
COOPER SHEEP DIP

Standard of the World

for 60 years. Used on 250 millions annually. One dipping kills Ticks, Lice and Nits. No smell. Keeps flock clean a long time. Increases growth of wool. Dipping Tanks at cost. Send for Pamphlet to Chicago. If local druggist cannot supply send \$1.75 for \$3 (100 gal.) to

EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto. W. M. COOPER & NEPHEWS, Chicago, Ill.

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



The Minutes that make the Days, that make the Years, are truthfully told by the ELGIN WATCH

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

The Story of Caliph Stork.

An Old German Fairy Tale Translated by James Speakman, Penhold, Alta.

CHAPTER II.

Next morning, Caliph Chasid had scarcely breakfasted and got dressed, when the Grand Vizier appeared, in order, as commanded, to accompany him in a walk. The Caliph stuck the box with the magic powder into his girdle, ordered his attendants to stay behind, and departed with the Grand Vizier alone. At first, they walked through the ample gardens of the Caliph, but saw no living creature on which to try their experiment. The Vizier at last proposed to go further away to a pond, where he had often seen many animals, and especially storks, whose solemn demeanor and clatter always excited his attention.

The Caliph agreed, and they found their way to the pond. There they saw a stork, stalking solemnly up and down, now and then making his clattering noise. High up in the air another stork was flying towards the same spot.

"I'll bet my beard, most gracious sire," said the Grand Vizier, "that these two longlegs will have a fine chat together. Suppose we change into storks?"

"Well said," answered the Caliph, "but, first, let us consider once more how to become men again. Right! We bow three times to the east, and cry Nutabor; then I am again Caliph and you Vizier. But, for heaven's sake, don't laugh, otherwise we are lost."

While the Caliph was thus speaking, he saw the other stork float above their heads and slowly sink to the ground. Quickly he pulled the box out of his girdle, took a good pinch, presented it to the Grand Vizier, who also snuffed, and both cried, "Nutabor."

Then their legs shrivelled up and grew thin and red; the beautiful yellow slippers of the Caliph and his companion changed into clumsy stork's feet; their arms became wings; their necks rose out of their shoulders, and grew a yard long; their beards vanished, and soft feathers covered their bodies.

"You have a splendid beak, Mr. Grand Vizier," said the Caliph, after a long amazed silence. "By the beard of the Prophet, I never saw such a thing in my life before."

"Most humble thanks," replied the Grand Vizier, making a bow. "but, if I might take such a liberty, I could maintain that your majesty is almost more handsome as stork than as Caliph. But now, come let us listen to our comrades there, and find out whether we really understand stork language."

Meanwhile, the second stork had arrived on the ground. It polished its feet with its bill, preened its feathers, and approached stork number one. The two new storks hastened to get near to them, and, to their astonishment, overheard the following conversation:

MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATORS

are distinguished from all others by their self-balancing bowl. Intending purchasers should compare the extreme simplicity of this device with the clumsy arrangement of other separator bowls, in which great friction is combined with constant liability to delays, losses and expenses, owing to the bowl getting out of balance. For close skimming the Melotte is unexcelled.



WRITE FOR BOOKLET No. 5 F. Frictionless self-emptying and self-balancing bowl.

R. A. LISTER & CO. LTD.
 679 & 561 ST. PAUL STREET
 MONTREAL.

WEDDING INVITATIONS.

All the latest, up-to-date Stationery for Wedding Invitations and Announcements at close prices.

The London Ptg. and Litho. Co.
 LONDON, ONTARIO.

"Good morning, Mistress Lengshank, you are early in the meadow?"

"Best thanks, my dear Clatterbeak! I have only come to get a slight breakfast. Would you like a quarter of a lizard or a frog's leg?"

"Much obliged, but I have no appetite to-day. It is quite a different reason that brings me to the meadow. I have to dance to-day before my father's guests, and I want to have a little quiet practice."

And young Miss Stork stalked with funny movements through the field. The Caliph and Mansor watched her in amazement, but when they saw her standing in picturesque attitude on one leg, gracefully flapping her wings, they could hold in no longer; irrepressible laughter burst from their beaks, and it took them a long time to quiet down. The Caliph recovered first.

"That was fun," he cried, "not to be bought with gold. Pity that the silly birds were scared by our laughter, otherwise they surely would have sung for us, too."

But now the Grand Vizier remembered that they were not allowed to laugh during their transformation. Affrighted, he reminded the Caliph of this.

"By Mecca and Medina! that would be a bad joke, if I had to remain a stork. Try to remember the silly word! I can't call it back at all."

"We must bow three times towards the east, and say, Nu—, Nu—, Nu—."

They turned to the east and bowed continually, so that their beaks almost touched the ground. But, oh, misery, the magic word had flown, and however often the Caliph bowed, however eagerly the Grand Vizier cried Nu—, Nu—, every trace of the word had vanished. Poor Chasid and his Vizier were and remained storks.

(To be continued.)

FOR SALE: AN IRON SUSPENSION BRIDGE

36 feet long; planked and in good order. Apply
C. S. HYMAN & CO., TANNERY,
 LONDON, ONT.

6 young registered **HEREFORD** bulls and 1 fine stock bull 4 years old, for sale at reasonable prices.
E. J. MACKIE,
 Oshawa, Ont.

BARRED ROCKS Eggs for hatching from a cock bred by E. B. Thompson, N. Y., \$1.00 per setting; also from a pen of Thompson's pullets, \$1.50 per 15. Write to
O. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.

WANT AND FOR SALE.

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

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

\$800.00 a year and expenses for men or energetic women to visit our agencies, to establish new ones, procuring names and addresses, to advertise our goods; experience not necessary, but honesty and industry. **Bradley-Garretson Co., Limited, Brantford, Ont.**

WANTED—Salesmen for Auto-spray—best compressed-air hand sprayer made. Splendid seller. Liberal terms. **Cavers Bros., Galt, Ont.**

FARM for sale—Township of St. Vincent, County of Grey, 450 acres; 300 acres cleared; good outbuildings; well fenced; well watered; well timbered. Suitable for dairy and stock farm; or would rent. Apply to **J. W. G. Whitney, Estate Agent, 25 Toronto Street, Toronto.**

Walnut Trees The undersigned has about 2,000 young walnut trees, ready for transplanting, for sale. Hundreds of 20-year-old trees may be seen growing on his farm. **A. SHAW, Walkerton P. O.**

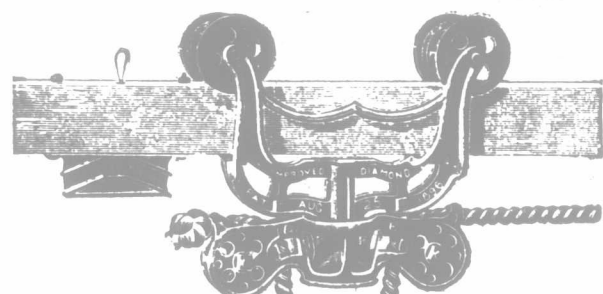
The Berlin X-ray and Electro-Therapeutic Laboratory.
X-RAYS—Electricity in all its varied forms and high frequency currents used successfully in the treatment of cancer, fibroids, goitre, sciatica, asthma, chronic rheumatism, all forms of nervous ailments, sexual follicles, rupture, varicocele, tubercular glands and joints, paralysis (some forms), facial blemishes, superfluous hair, etc., catarrh of the nose and throat, and other chronic ailments. For further information address,
DR. J. E. HETT, BERLIN, ONT.

LADIES' WATCH AND OPAL RING Free



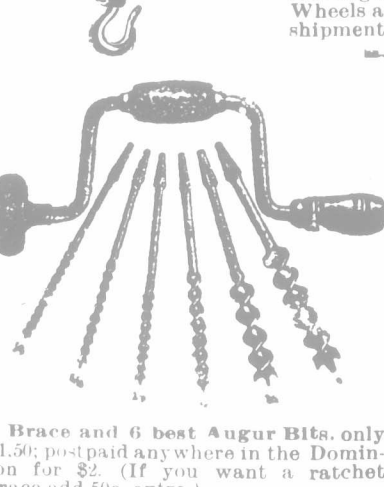
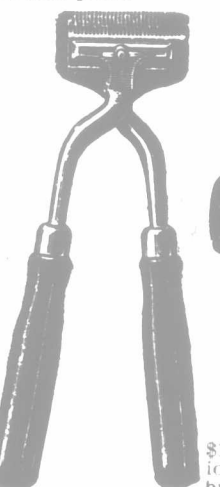
Send no Money
 Just your name and address, and we will mail you postpaid, 16 Oriental Arabian Perfumed Lockets, each consisting of a beautiful Gold Filigree Heart Shaped Locket, encasing a medallion of Oriental Perfume, highly odorized from millions of roses, the most fragrant and durable perfume in the world. These beautiful Lockets sell everywhere for 25c, and people are glad to buy. You sell them for only 15c, and give a certificate worth 50c. free with each one, return the money, and for your trouble we will give you this beautiful Little Lady's Watch with fancy gold hands, on which a large rose with buds and leaves is elegantly enameled in seven colors, and if you send us your name and address at once and sell the lockets and return the money within a week after you receive them, we will give you free in addition to the watch a handsome gold finished Ring set with a large, magnificent Fire Opal that glistens with all the beautiful colors of the rainbow. Ladies and girls, write us to-day. You can easily sell the lockets in half an hour and we know you will be more than delighted with these two beautiful presents. Address **THE HOME SPECIALTY CO., Dept 584 Toronto.**

"SEND FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST."



Haying Outfits, from \$12.00 to \$25.00.

Horse Clippers, \$1.25, \$1.50, and \$1.75 each. Our \$1.75 horse clipper is a daisy. They are all postpaid at this price.



Brace and 6 best Auger Bits, only \$1.50; post-paid anywhere in the Dominion for \$2. (If you want a ratchet brace add 50c. extra.)

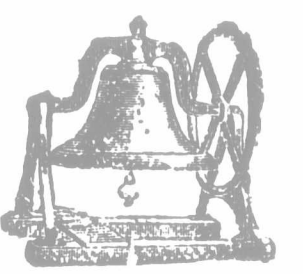
Bicycles for Ladies and Gentlemen, only \$10.00. For the small sum of ten dollars we can sell you a first-class second-hand wheel. These wheels are all up-to-date and fully guaranteed, nicely enamelled, and look as good as new ones. Last year we sold a vast number of them; this year we expect to sell a still greater number. We sell our wheels all over the Dominion. In many instances, when a wheel is purchased in a neighborhood, and is seen by the friends of the purchaser, we get a great many orders from that district, which shows how our wheels are liked. With each wheel we send a tool bag and full kit of tools. Wheels are nicely crated for shipment without extra charge. Remember, many of these wheels are worth \$20, but to make a quick sale of them we are offering them at this very low figure. We advise customers to buy before the rush. Remember the price, only \$10.00.



Combination Cobbler's Harness-maker's, and Tinsmith's Outfit, only \$1.80. This very handy set of tools will save many run to the shoemaker's, harness-maker's, or the tinsmith's; only \$1.80.

Farm Bells, \$1.75, \$2.25, \$3.00 and \$4.00.

Church Bells, from \$12.00 to \$60.00.



Remember, we have been in the mail-order business for nearly twenty-five years.

WILKINS & CO., 166 and 168 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

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

Made for the Man Who Wants the Best.



THE GREAT WESTERN Manure Spreader

is the only Spreader **ENDLESS APRON** and made that has an endless apron and many advantages which it possesses. It always in place and ready to receive the load without any turning back either by hand or complicated, easily broken machinery. The front and rear axles are of same length which, with the **Broad Tires Prevents Rutting** of fields, meadows, etc. and makes wet, dry, frozen, light, chaffy, packed or caked. Spreads lime, plaster, wood ashes, cotton-seed and hulls, etc. Can be changed instantly to spread thick or thin while the machine is in motion—\$ to 25 loads per acre. **END GATE AND BEATER AND HOOD PROTECTOR IN USE.** Made of best material in every way. **POSITIVE GUARANTEE** as to quality, capacity and durability. All parts breaking within one year under a **POSITIVE GUARANTEE** will be replaced without charge. Write for free Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue—the best and most complete spreader catalog ever published.

THE WILKINSON PLOUGH CO., LTD., M'F'RS., TORONTO, CANADA.



The WHEEL YOU WANT

For Farm and General Work **ALL IRON**

Any size. Any width of tire. Made to fit any axle. Strong and durable. Costs nothing for repairs.



OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON

with iron wheels, strong and of light draft, low and convenient to load and unload; a perfect wagon for the farm. Carries five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue of both wheels and wagons. This wagon should not be confused with the cheap American wagon with iron wheels now on the market.

DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO. ORILLIA, ONT. LIMITED.
H. F. ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Agents for Manitoba and the N.-W. T., always carry a full stock of our "Handy Wagons," but to save time order wheels direct from factory.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons Limited,

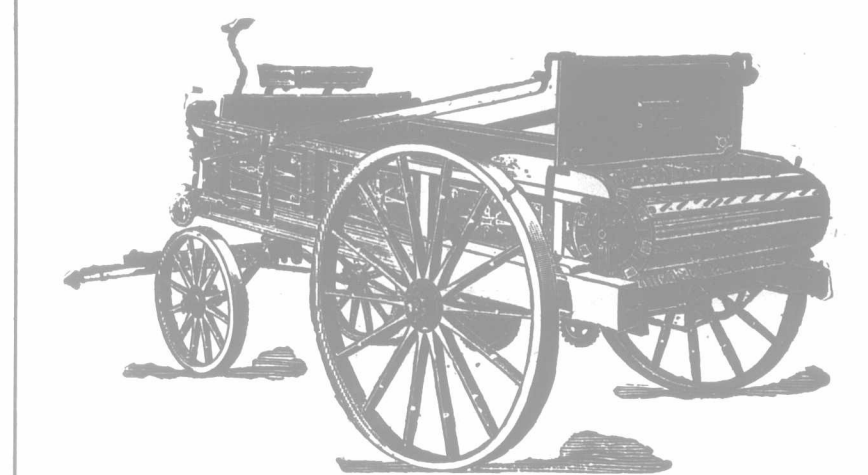
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this **EXACT MARK** is on each blade.



James Hutton & Co., Montreal, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.

Kemp's 20th Century Manure Spreader.



A CROP-MAKER and A LABOR-SAVER.

J. M. LeMoynes, Director, Government Agricultural School, Compton Model Farm, Compton, Que., Aug. 19, 1903.

Mr. J. L. Thornton, Barnston, Que.

Dear Sir.—Some years ago I used two of the Kemp Manure Spreaders, which gave me the greatest satisfaction. I found the manure was well pulverized and evenly spread on the land. The result was an even crop. I have no hesitation in strongly recommending your Spreaders as one of the best labor-saving machines of the day. I consider that they are indispensable to good farming at present.

Yours truly, JOHN M. LEMOYNE, Director.

Drop a postal card for our Booklet, entitled "Multiplying His Acres."

The KEMP MANURE SPREADER CO., Ltd., STRATFORD, ONT.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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

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.

Veterinary.

OCCULT SPAVIN.

Mare is quite lame when starting. She improves on exercise, but never goes quite sound, except when walking. I can see no enlargement. She has been so for three months.

M. W. R.

Ans.—This is doubtless due to an occult spavin (frequently called a blind spavin), one in which no enlargement is noticeable, and which is usually hard to break. It is probable a cure may be effected by firing and blistering by a veterinarian.

INDURATED UDDER.

Cow calved two weeks ago. She has a hard lump, the size of a teacup, in one quarter, and she is going blind in the teat.

R. D.

Ans.—This is called indurated or hardened udder, and when the induration is close to the base of the teat, it usually results in loss of the quarter. Treatment consists in rubbing well twice daily with compound ointment, and giving internally one dram iodide of potash night and morning, every alternate week.

ITCHY LEGS.

Pregnant mare has had itchy legs all winter. She was the same, but not quite so bad, last winter. Fed on clover hay, oats and a few roots. One leg keeps swollen all the time, and has broken out above fetlock and keeps running.

I. C. S.

Ans.—Some horses, especially beefy limbed ones, are predisposed to this condition. On account of your mare being pregnant, treatment must be careful. Feed no oats; give hay, bran, a little linseed and a few raw roots. Give four drams hyposulphite of soda night and morning. Dress the legs well three times daily with corrosive sublimate, one dram to a quart of soft water. Allow regular exercise. It is not probable she will quite recover until after foaling and she gets on grass.

Miscellaneous.

TAKING HAY ON SHARES.

What is the rule for taking hay off on shares; owner furnishes nothing but the hay; second party to do all labor and furnish all help and implements?

D. A. G.

Ans.—We do not know of any rule, and a great deal would depend on the crop and locality. As it would be worth from \$3 to \$4 to harvest an acre of fair hay, with some risk to run, we think the man who does the work should have from a third to a half of the crop.

GOSSIP.

The fifth International Conference of Sheep Breeders will be held on Monday, June 20th, 1904, in the Guildhall, London England, on the day previous to the opening of the Royal Agricultural Show.

Martin Flynn & Sons, Des Moines, Iowa, held their annual sale of Shorthorns on April 21st, and sold 56 head at an average of \$200. The highest price of the day was \$425, for Imp. Naomi's Sister, a red five-year-old cow, bought by J. W. Brown, Tilton, Iowa. Prince of Orange, a red yearling, was the highest-priced bull, being taken by J. L. McGee, Potter, Iowa, at \$400.

The photogravure on another page in this issue of a group of Shorthorns represents the two yearling bulls, Scotland's Banner and Ringleader, and the yearling heifer, Climax, members of the herd belonging to Mr. Frank W. Smith, Scotland, Ont., and sired by his thick-fleshed stock bull, Robert =34702=, illustrated in the group in our last issue. Mr. Smith has these young bulls and heifers and others of similar breeding and quality for sale.

None can have a Well-Balanced Constitution without taking

BEECHAM'S PILLS

All people subject to Bilious attacks, or who suffer from Stomachic disorders, should never be without a box of BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Their gigantic success and genuine worth are known all over the world, and the proof of their excellence lies in the fact that they are generally adopted as the Family Medicine after the first trial.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

by their purifying effect upon the Blood, cleanse and vivify the entire system, causing every organ of the body healthfully to continue its allotted function, thereby inducing a perfectly balanced condition, and making life a pleasure.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

maintain their reputation for keeping people in Good Health and Good Condition.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

have stood the test of the most exacting experience through many years.

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



Let the Children Wash

They can do it easily with the **New Century Ball Bearing Washing Machine** and quickly, too. Five minutes' easy work will thoroughly clean a tubful of clothes; no hauling of the garments or rubbing on the board necessary. It is without a peer. Your dealer can get it for you, or you can get a booklet fully describing it from **THE DOWSWELL MANUFACTURING CO. LTD. HAMILTON, CAN.**

A No. 9 high-carbon wire has a tensile strength of 2,400 lbs.

A ten-wire fence with a tensile strength of over 12 tons.



LAMB FENCE

has high-carbon lateral wires.

The H. R. LAMB FENCE CO. LIMITED LONDON, ONT.

TORONTO ENGRAVING CO.

92 BAY ST

CUTS BY ALL PROCESSES. LIVE STOCK A SPECIALTY.

GOSSIP.

Stockmen and farmers should write the Zenner Disinfectant Co., 113 Bates St., Detroit, Mich., proprietors of the celebrated Zenoleum disinfectant, sheep dip and lice killer, for their book, "Veterinary Adviser." Drop them a card, mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate." It is free.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., too late for this issue, writes, ordering a change in his advertisement of Scotch Shorthorn bulls, and states that while he has recently made several sales, which have brought very gratifying letters from the buyers, he has yet for sale nine of serviceable age and of the right type and character, four of which are imported, and three bred from imported sire and dam. These should find ready purchasers at this season.

Kemble, the artist, was sketching in the mountains of Georgia recently when he fell in with a particularly angular "cracker." The man posed for him in various positions, spending over an hour, and when Kemble asked:

"What do I owe you for your trouble?"

The mountaineer answered, "I reckon a dime'll be about right, suh."

The artist showed him the sketches and asked what he thought of them.

"Well," was the drawing reply, "seems to me it's mighty puddlin' business for a man to be in, but you must be makin' suthin' out of it or you couldn't afford to throw away money like this for jest gettin' a man to stand around doin' nothin'."

Mr. H. W. Truman reports the sale from the London branch of Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Illinois, of the good imported Clydesdale stallion, Dornock (10184), 9111, to Mr. J. H. Marshall, Stewart, Kent Co., Ont., a reader of the "Farmer's Advocate," and an up-to-date horseman. Dornock is a horse of extra good breeding, being a combination of Prince of Wales and Darnley blood, and is a big, massive, well-formed horse, weighing over a ton, with quality and action combined, and is of the right type for siring the big, good-selling class. He won first prize at Iowa State Fair last fall, and would stand well in first-class company anywhere. The farmers of Kent County are to be congratulated on having the opportunity of breeding to so good a horse, and Mr. Marshall has shown an enterprising spirit in bringing into the district a stallion so well fitted to improve the horse stock of the country.

TRADE TOPIC.

AN EXTINCT MINERAL SPRING.—For many centuries mineral springs have been utilized for their healing power. The ancients knew of them and had their favorite springs and baths, to which they resorted when weak of body or feeble of health.

The mineral properties which give to the waters of the world's mineral springs their curative virtues are said to come from the rock or mineral ore, through which the water is filtered on its way to its outlet, only a small proportion of the medicinal power in the ore being thus assimilated with or absorbed by the liquid. The rock contains that which furnishes the medicinal power, the water serving only as a conveyance to carry but a small part of its properties. Readers have seen the announcements of Vita-Ore, a peculiar mineral formation. A mine of this mineral rock is claimed to have been originally discovered by Theo. Noel, a Geologist, while prospecting in the southwest. It was the belief at the time that where this magnetic ore was discovered was once the location of a powerful mineral spring, compared to which the springs of the present day are but pygmies. Some years after its discovery it was decided to give to the world the benefit of this great boon for the world's health, and it is this magnetic mineral ore which has since astounded the people by its marvelous cures, and won reputation under the name of Vita-Ore. Many of the remarkable cures wrought are among the readers of this paper and people well known to our subscribers. Read the announcement in this issue, the special 30-day trial offer by Theo. Noel, proprietor, Toronto, Can.



ARE YOU TIRED OF BEING FOOLED?

The number of "talking" machines that are being given away free with 10c. worth of something or other, or disposed of by various other "schemes," must certainly be bewildering to the readers of this paper. "How can they do it?" is a most reasonable question. Are they philanthropists, giving thousands of dollars to the good people of Canada for the privilege of filling their orders?—virtually giving something for nothing (so they say)—or are they schemes to catch the unwary? The answer is in your hands. P. T. Barnum, the famous showman, used to say that "There's a sucker born every minute." Don't be deceived or misled by advertisements of this class. Charitable people who really are giving things away free are not paying large sums to advertise the fact. A word to the wise should be sufficient. Now if you really are interested in a talking machine—we mean a real talking machine that talks talk (not one of those little tin whistle things that are given away)—we mean the REAL GRAM-O-PHONE—the BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE—the kind that talks and sings and plays so plainly that you miss only the presence of the speaker, singer or musician—send us the coupon below with one dollar, or write us for illustrated catalogue, book of records, and further information.

We will cheerfully give you the information and catalogues, FREE—and that is all we can give you free. We are not philanthropists, and do not take you for objects of charity. We are a business firm of high commercial standing and repute, manufacturing the only instrument of its kind ever invented—one that is sold in every country in the world. We desire to put the public, who want value for their money, on their guard against fakers and imitators, and to tell them about an instrument that is artistically and mechanically perfect, which is made and sold on a commercial basis, and for which they will willingly pay. THE BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE is the only instrument of its kind—the flat disc. It was invented by Mr. E. Berliner (who also invented the Telephone Transmitter). Like all great inventions, it has many imitators, who impose upon the public, but the Gram-o-phone stands alone as the only perfect reproducer of all instruments, from full band to piccolo solo, as well as the human voice. The presence of performer or singer alone is wanting—so faithfully is every note and tone rendered. Royalty and the greatest musicians and singers own and use Gram-o-phones. Berliner Gram-o-phone Records (over 2,000 in number) are made specially for it by famous singers and musicians. From the full brass band of the Grenadier Guards to a piccolo solo, and from the swelling chorus of a grand opera to the simple Scotch or Irish ballad—every musical composition, ancient and modern, religious and secular, that is worth hearing, is on the list. Berliner Gram-o-phones and Records Only are Made in Canada, and instruments are sold with a 5-year guarantee.

Sold on easy payment plan if desired. Read Coupon carefully and cut out and send to us.

Cash Prices for Berliner Gram-o-phones, \$15 to \$45. These prices include 3 seven-inch Records of purchaser's choice. Full catalogue of Gram-o-phones and list of over 2,000 Records sent free on request.

Any Style of Instrument sold on the Easy Payment Plan at a slight advance over cash prices, with option of paying in full at end of 30 days for spot cash price. Cut out Coupon and mail it to us.

The BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE RECORDS (don't forget the dog on the back) are made specially for it by musicians who are masters of their instruments. Bands and Orchestral selections, Choral Pieces by full choirs, including the famous Papal Choir. The Band Selections have been made specially for the Gram-o-phone by the Coldstream Guards, the Grenadier Guards, Godfrey's, Sousa's (plays only for the Gram-o-phone), and other famous American and European Bands, Civil and Military. Instrumental Solos on Piano, Violin, Banjo, Mandolin, Cornet, Trombone, Bagpipes, Clarinet, Piccolo, Flute, etc. The latest Songs as well as the old-time favorites—Religious, Patriotic and Sentimental airs—as well as Coon Songs, Minstrels and Comic Ditties. Plays Waltzes, Polkas, Two-Step, Schottische, Quadrille, Lancers, Jigs and Reels for dancing—never tires.

SEND "A" COUPON TO-DAY.

E. BERLINER,
2315-19 St. Catherine St.,
Montreal, Que.

Manufactured only by
E. BERLINER,

2315 St. Catherine Street,

MONTREAL.

Name.....

Occupation..... P. O. Address.....

Express Office..... Province.....

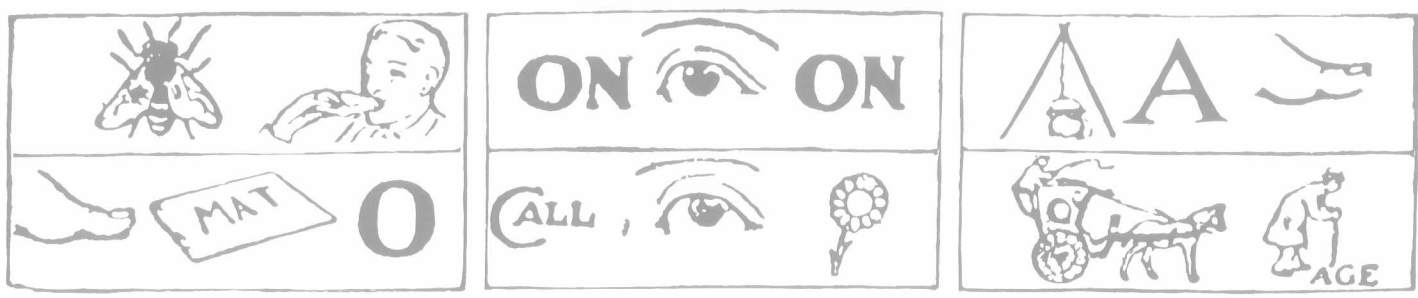
I you wish a spun brass horn instead of the japanned horn, enclose two dollars extra.

Also send free of charge the following three records..... Far. Adv., L.

\$200.00 GIVEN AWAY

FOR CORRECT ANSWERS TO THIS SEED PUZZLE.

We are spending thousands of dollars to advertise our business. Each of these six small pictures represents a well-known Garden Vegetable. Can you think out the names of three of them? If so, the money is surely worth trying for. Three correct answers win. If you cannot make it out yourself, get some friend to help you.



Each of the Six Pictures Represents a Garden Vegetable. Can You Name Three of Them?

It does not cost you one cent to try and solve this puzzle, and if you are correct you may win a large amount of Cash. We do not ask any money from you, and a contest like this is very interesting. It does not matter where you live; we do not care one bit who gets the money; if you can make out the names of three of these Garden Vegetables, mail your answer to us, with your name and address plainly written, and if your answer is correct we will notify you. We are giving away \$200.00 for correct answers, and a few minutes of your time. Send in your guess at once, with your full name and address, to

THE MARVEL BLUING COMPANY, Dept. 1400, TORONTO, ONT.

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

GOSSIP

"By the way, Senator," said an anxious Capitol employee to Senator Allison, "when do you think Congress will adjourn?"

"I can't say," the Iowan replied.

"But it will adjourn soon, won't it?"

"As to that," the Senator replied, "I am reminded of the story of the man who went out riding and was caught in a rainstorm. He didn't know whether to go on or seek shelter, and he applied to a farmer who was plodding along the road. 'My good man,' he said, 'do you think it is likely to stop raining?'"

"Well," said the farmer, "it always has."

Once a country school trustee, while visiting the school during a recitation, strongly criticised the teacher for wasting what he considered too much time on explaining to the class the use of so unimportant a thing as a comma. The teacher had one of the likeliest of the pupils write upon the blackboard a short sentence containing no comma. The boy wrote: "The director says the teacher is a donkey." This contained the sentiment of the director's complaint, and he was greatly pleased to have the pupil illustrate it so well. "Now, Johnnie," said the teacher, "give the class an example of the proper use of the comma." Johnnie did not write a new example, but merely inserted two commas in the one already on the board, making it read: "The director, says the teacher, is a donkey."

The poet Swinburne often tells how, on one of his walks last fall, curiosity led him into an "onion fair."

There were boxing matches going on at the "onion fair," and melodramas and waxworks, and a dozen other entertainments. The poet paid three pence to visit a certain "hall of wonders."

Here he found much to interest him. There was a piece of the true cross, a lock of Queen Elizabeth's hair, Julius Caesar's sword, a sandal of Queen Cleopatra, etc.

"And this," the poet said to the attendant, "and this is Charles II.'s skull, eh? How very small it is! Do you know, I had been under the impression that Charles II. had a rather large skull."

"He had, sir," the attendant agreed. "You're right. But you see, this 'ere was his skull when he was a little boy."

"Talk about Yankee shrewdness," said the travelling man. "I was in a little tavern up in Connecticut not long ago, and a farmer came in with eggs to sell. The transaction took place in the bar-room of the establishment. The proprietor agreed to take two dozen, and when the farmer came to count over the contents of his basket he found that he had twenty-five eggs. The proprietor wanted the extra egg thrown in for good measure. The farmer didn't see it that way, and they argued the matter. At last the proprietor said he'd take the twenty-five eggs, give the man a drink and call it square. The farmer agreed, and pocketed his money."

"Now, what'll you have?" asked the proprietor.

"The Yankee farmer was ready with his reply."

"Sherry and egg," said he.

TOLD OF MARK TWAIN.

Mark Twain and W. D. Howells were one day lunching in a cafe in New York. Two overdressed young men entered, and the first said in a loud voice:

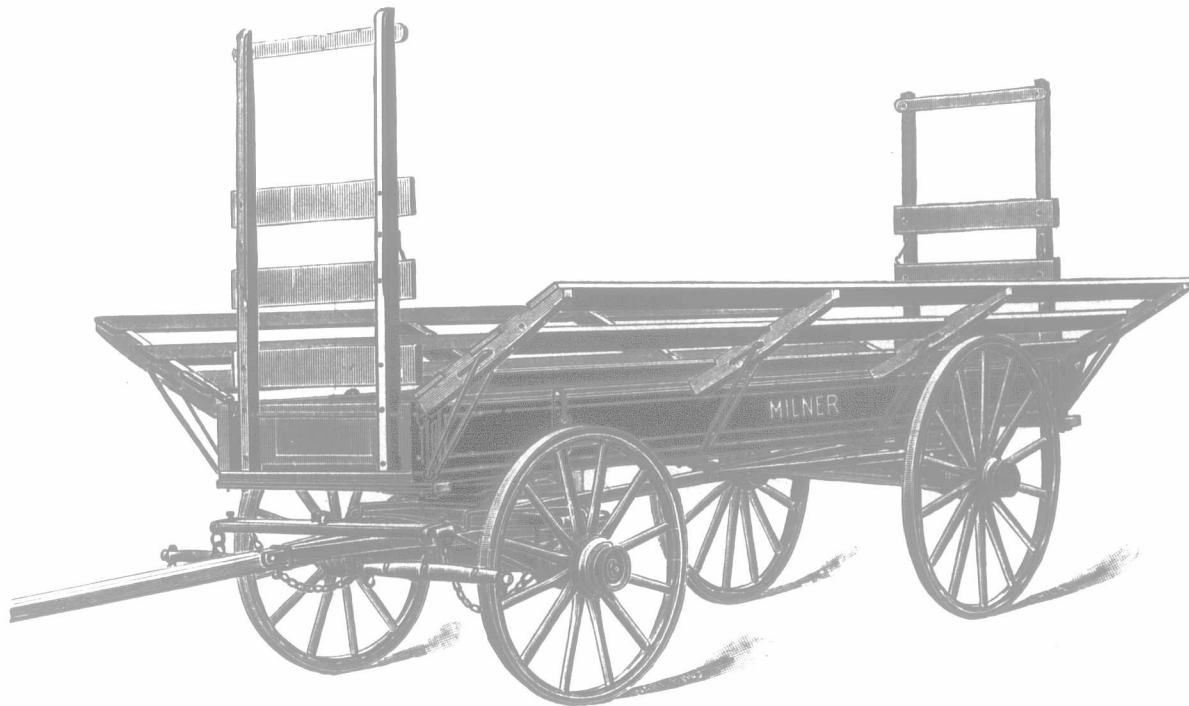
"Waiter, bring me some bisque of lobster, a bottle of white wine and a chop. Just mention my name to the cook, too, so that everything will be done to my liking."

The second young man said:

"Bring me some sole with peas, and tell the cook who it's for."

Mr. Twain gave his order a moment later. He said, with a wink at his companion,

"Bring me half a dozen oysters, and mention my name to each of them."



This cut represents our

Farm Truck with Combination Stock and Hay Rack.

Height of wheels: Front, 3 ft. 6 in.; Hind, 3 ft. 10 in.

It is a very popular wagon for all general purposes. Sold with or without the rack.

We make all kinds of FARM and TEAMING WAGGONS, from one to eight tons capacity.

MILNER PETROLIA WAGON CO. LIMITED
PETROLIA

In EXCELLENCE OF DESIGN, WORKMANSHIP and QUALITY OF MATERIAL they are unsurpassed.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THIS KIND. TAKE NO OTHER.

U.S. Separator 1904 Model
A TRIUMPH OF PERFECTION—RIGHT UP TO DATE
 Not only the
CLEANEST SKIMMING SEPARATOR
THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN,
 But the
HANDIEST AND EASIEST OPERATED

The 1904 Model U.S. Cream Separator has the only practical
LOW SUPPLY CAN.
 Has clutch bushing; no lost motion; and the gearing stops when crank is released.
 Safest machine on the market, gearing entirely enclosed.
 Built for service and efficiency.
 Investigate its merits and
You will Buy None but the U.S.

Catalogues free for the asking.

We have the following transfer points: Portland, Me., Sherbrooke and Montreal, Que., Hamilton, Ont., La Crosse, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Chicago, Ill., Sioux City, Ia., Omaha, Neb., and Kansas City, Mo. Address all letters to
Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

OLD MARE IN FOAL.

I have a mare, eighteen years of age this spring, that has never had a foal; bred her last year and she is due to foal about July 1st, 1904. Is there more danger to an old mare's life than a younger mare with first foal?

E. W. G.

Ans.—A mare of that age naturally does not possess the vitality of a younger one, otherwise there is little less risk of her being a successful breeder. If she is given the run of a good pasture, she will need no other food. Do not keep her confined; feed hay, oats and bran; give her freedom to exercise, and natural conditions.

TRADE TOPIC.

STEEL CEILINGS.—People contemplating house-building or remodelling should write to the Pedlar People, Oshawa, Ont., for their catalogue and price list of steel ceilings and wall patterns. There is no cracking or falling of these ceilings, and no end to their lasting, and they are more sanitary than papered walls, since they can be washed or brushed without injury. In building in this age, everything ought to be put up for permanency, and to avoid bills for repairs. Look up the advertisement of the Pedlar People, and see what they say.

Senator Spooner, who particularly likes to tell stories showing the humorous side of legal proceedings, relates the following with reference to an Irishman in Chicago who was being examined as to his knowledge of a certain shooting affair in that city.

"Did you," asked the presiding magistrate of the witness, "did you see the shot fired?"

"O! did not, sir," responded the Celt, "but O! heard it foired."

"That evidence is not satisfactory," replied the magistrate sternly; "you may step down."

The witness left the box. No sooner had he turned his back to the judge than he gave vent to a somewhat derisive laugh. Enraged at this contempt of court, the magistrate called the Irishman back to the witness-box. "How dare you laugh in that manner in court!" demanded the judge angrily.

"Did you see me laugh, your honor?" asked the Irishman.

"No, but I distinctly heard you laugh," came from the irate judge.

"Such evidence is not satisfactory," rejoined the Celt quietly, a twinkle coming into his eye.

Whereupon, says Mr. Spooner, everyone in court laughed, including the magistrate.

IT'S UP TO YOU
 to use not only the BEST, but the CHEAPEST
WOVEN WIRE FENCING.

American Field and Hog Fence.
Ellwood Field and Lawn Fence.
Hinge Joints and Tension Curves.

Any farmer can stretch 300 rods of our American Fence in one day. Don't buy a fence that it takes you all summer to build. If your dealer doesn't handle our fence, write to us. Farmers and railroads from Halifax to Vancouver are using it.

MADE BY The Canadian Steel and Wire Co., Ltd., HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.
SOY BEANS AND CORN.


Would you let me know the proportions to sow corn and soy beans. Will they ripen, or nearly so, with Yellow Dent corn? W. B.

Ans.—It has been recommended by Prof. Zavitz to sow medium green soy beans in rows from two to three feet apart, requiring about one-half bushel of seed per acre, and to cultivate as with other beans. At the time of filling the silo, the beans could be cut and mixed with corn ensilage. The proportion in which they would be mixed would depend upon the amount of labor one had to spend on them, as they would not be quite as quickly handled as corn. It has never been recommended to sow the beans in the rows with corn, and the merits of such a practice are yet to be discovered. The early yellow variety will ripen in Ontario; but not by the time the corn is ready for the silo. The Medium Green is recommended for ensilage, because it is the heaviest yielder of fodder.

SILLO BUILDING.

I am thinking of building a cement silo. I keep 44 milch cows all winter, and would like to know if it would be better to build two small or one large silo; and about what size I would have to build, so as to have enough ensilage for the winter, for about seven months. What would be the cost of building? I can supply stone and sand, or fine cinders. Would need some experienced hand to superintend work. What would be about the average feed to each cow per day? J. W. D.

Ans.—Most dairymen prefer two small silos to one large one, for the reasons that a large one makes more work in emptying, the silage having to be thrown across so wide a space, and more will be frozen around the edges. Then if the corn crop should in any season be light, the depth of silage in a wide silo would not be sufficient to keep it in best condition. Again, if more corn is silaged than is needed for winter feeding, a small silo is best for summer use, owing to less surface exposure. For 44 cows feeding seven months, it would require two silos about 13 feet in diameter by 30 feet high, circular. These would hold about 90 tons each, and would require from ten to twelve acres of corn to fill them. Any intelligent mason should be able to build a concrete silo. All he would require would be the cribbing, either wooden or steel, and good heavy rammers. Several men who have built concrete silos estimate the average cost of a round concrete one at about one hundred and forty dollars. Between twenty and thirty pounds of ensilage per day is a fair amount for each cow. It should not be fed alone, but mixed with chaff or cut straw or hay; and for milking cows a ration of meal and bran will be well repaid by the greater flow of milk.



Lump Jaw

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

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

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

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

Leg and Body Wash.

When it comes to stiffness and soreness of muscles, tendons, etc., nothing equals

Tuttle's Elixir

for restoring normal conditions. Apply to the body as a mild sponge bath and put on light blanket. Sponge the legs and put on light bandages. Used and Endorsed by Adams Express Company.

Tuttle's American Condition Powders

A specific for impure blood and all diseases arising therefrom. TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," FREE. Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Beware of so-called Elixirs—some cause harm but Tuttle's. Avoid all blisters; they offer only temporary relief, if any.

LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents,
Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Imported Clydes & Shires Shorthorns & Yorkshires

Five Clydesdale Stallions, one Shire Stallion, three Shorthorn Bull Calves, imp. in dam; a few imported Heifers, and imported Yorkshire Hogs. Clydes by such sires as Prince of Carruchan, Prince Stephen, Prince Thomas and Royal Champion. Write for prices, or come and see.

GEO. ISAAC,

Cobourg Station, G. T. R., COBOURG, ONT.

FOR SALE: CLYDESDALE STALLION, 3 years old, registered (4151) Vol. 13, Clydesdale Studbook. Apply to **WILLIAM WOODLEY Dundas, Ont., near G. T. R. Station.**

BARREN COW CURE

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

The man behind the gun and desk
We praise with ringing chimes;
In fact, we cheer them all, except
The man behind the times.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.
AILING CANARY.

Will you please give, through the "Farmer's Advocate," a remedy for our canary. He is two years old and has been moulting about seven months. Does not sing any. When he was a year old, he was a fine singer. We give him to eat: bird-seed and bread, nothing rich. He seems well, only does not sing, and still continues to moult. He is in comfortable quarters, and everything in his favor. S. V. O.

Ans.—We have known good songsters to be afflicted as described above for over a year, and eventually recover. Make sure it is free from red lice; keep comfortable, and time will do the rest.

BUILDING HENHOUSE.

We have considerable lumber on hand, enough to build a henhouse, say 15 x 40 feet. Would double boarding with felt paper between be warm enough? Would you advise putting cement between studding? Some say cement is too damp for hens. Would it be better to put cement wall up in first place, then double board and felt paper inside? Would shanty roof, 5 feet on one side and 9 feet on front, be high enough (henhouse 15 feet wide)? If I put felt paper under shingles, would you advise lath and plaster on ceiling? E. W. V.

Ans.—We would advise building with double boards and paper between. Would prefer the shanty roof with paper under the shingles, and ceiled with lumber under the rafters. Would have all the inside lumber dressed and sized. The wooden walls whitewashed would be just as easily kept clean and free from lice as concrete. Give plenty of light, and do not close the doors and windows the first cold night in the fall, let the birds get accustomed to the frost, and they will not suffer from the cold in winter.

CALVING TROUBLES LICE—CONCRETE.

1. Several of my cows did not clean as they should have after calving, one was a week, others two or three days. After this a mummy substance ran from them having a bad odor. They looked well before, but lost flesh after this occurred. I fed cornstalks once a day during the winter. Would they cause it, or what was the cause of it, and how should such cows be treated?

2. What is best to kill hen lice on colts?

3. Would you advise putting a cement floor in a carriage house, and how would you mix and apply it for same? How many barrels are required for building, 24 x 40? G. R.

Ans.—1. If the placenta does not come away in 24 hours after calving, it should be removed, the oiled hand being introduced into the womb, and the membranes carefully slipped from the buttonlike cotyledons which hold them till the whole is freed. Any careful cattleman can do this without harm to the cow. After removal, it is well to flush out the womb by means of a syringe with some disinfectant, as a two-per-cent. solution of Zenoleum. It is not likely that the feeding had anything to do. Pregnant cows should have some bran or roots in winter for best results. There is a popular notion that whole oats heated in an oven, and fed to the cow after calving, hastens the expulsion of the after-birth.

2. Wash with a solution of Zenoleum, or, if practicable, clip the colts, and apply a decoction of stavesacre seeds. Of course, the stable should be thoroughly cleaned and given two coats of white-wash.

3. Yes. Mix one of Portland cement to ten of gravel, or one to six of rock cement two or three inches thick. Over this lay a thin coat, one-half inch of equal parts rock cement and gravel, or one to two of Portland. Mix the concrete dry; set scantling on edge on the level, and then moisten the concrete; fill in on the ground until level with the scantling; ram well down, and level off. After a few hours apply the second coat. It would take about five barrels of Portland, or nine of rock cement; a barrel of the former mixed at one to ten will build between 35 and 40 cubic feet of wall or floor, and of the latter, mixed one to five, about 20 cubic feet.

Guelph Horse Show

JUNE 9th, 10th and 11th, 1904

The success of last year
will be increased in 1903.

Special rates on railroads.
Big prizes to all classes of horses.

Send for a Prize List.

H. LOCKWOOD, C. H. NELLES,
President. Secretary.

"THE REPOSITORY"

WALTER HARLAND SMITH, Prop.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO.

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

Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted. Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

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

16--Clyde Stallions--16

I will have in Toronto, during week of Spring Stallion Show, March 2nd to 4th, 16 Clydesdale Stallions from 3 to 5 years old, 12 of which are imported, and which will be sold on small profits. These horses are by such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Prince Thomas, Sir Thomas, Sir Robert, Clan Chattan, Ascot, etc.

Intending purchasers will consult their own interest by looking them up before buying elsewhere.

T. H. HASSARD,
MILLBROOK, ONTARIO.

Imported Clydesdales

My offering now consists of

The Imported Three-year-old Clan McLeod Stallion

Of choicest breeding, best quality and immense size. Inspection invited.

Geo. Stewart

Howlok, P. Q.

FOR SALE.

Seven Imported Clydesdale Fillies, 2-year-olds, sired by the prizewinning stallions, Ascot Corner, Handsome Prince, William the Conqueror, etc. All have been bred to stallions. For further particulars address:

PATERSON BROS., Millbrook, Ont. Millbrook on G. T. R. Cavanville, C. P. R.

FOR SALE • Three imported Clydesdale stallions — Uamvar 2129, Vice-Admiral 3447, and Knight of Park 2921; also two registered Canadian-bred stallions, 2 years old. For further particulars address

DAVIS & GEHAM, Schomberg, Ont.

DEATH TO HEAVES Guaranteed

NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Dis-temper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can, mail or express paid. Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio. Your druggist has it or can get it from any wholesale druggist.

RUPTURED Horses, Colts & Calves CURED.

Circulars and Testimonials Free.
MOORE BROS., V. S., Albany, N. Y.

International Importing Barn
J. B. HOGA FE, Prop., SARNIA, ONT.,
IMPORTER OF
CLYDESDALE, SHIRE AND HACKNEY STALLIONS

Last importation Nov. 9th, 1903, consisting of stallions sired by Sir Everard, Hiawatha, Black Prince of Laughton, King of Kyle, Sir Thomas, Royal Carrick, Clan Chattan, Lord Lothian, Balmedie, P. Charming, Prince of Airies, and from noted dams. Several are tried horses. If you want first-class horses at right prices, terms to suit, write for particulars, and come; I will pay one-half railroad fare. Think I can save you money.

H. H. COLISTER, Travelling Salesman.

LARGEST STUD IN THE WORLD OF AMERICAN-BRED PERCHERON, SHIRE AND HACKNEY STALLIONS AND MARES

Won more First Prizes and Gold Medals in past 3 years than any firm in America; ages 2 to 6 years. Prices to Canadian buyers for next 31 days will run from \$600 to \$1,200 for choice of my barns, except 2 horses which are not for sale; also R. R. fare to my place and expenses while here. Time of payment made to suit customers. Every stallion sold to get 60 per cent. of mares in foal, also a safe delivery.

LEW W. COCHRAN,
607 West Main St., CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.



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

TRUMAN'S CHAMPION STUD.



INTERNATIONAL WINNERS.

SHIRE, PERCHERON, BELGIAN, SUFFOLK AND HACKNEY STALLIONS.

Seven importations within the past twelve months. More select prizewinning Shire stallions than all our competitors. Seven stallions sired by the 1904 London champion, Blaisdon Conqueror, for sale.

Twenty-six years importing Shire stallions.

We have opened a

BRANCH STABLE at LONDON, ONT., for the convenience of our Canadian customers.

Will charge no more for our first-class stallions than others are doing for common stock. Write for new catalogue.

Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm

Address **H. W. TRUMAN,** Care City Hotel, London, Ont. **BUSHNELL, ILL.**

A New Record

For draft geldings of any breed was made in the Chicago Auction Market on March 23rd last, when a high-grade Clydesdale Gelding was sold for \$665 to Messrs. Armour & Co.

We are the oldest and largest importers of **Clydesdales** in America, and are now offering extraordinary bargains in this breed, and also in **PERCHERONS, SHIRES, SUFFOLKS, HACKNEYS and GERMAN COACHERS.**

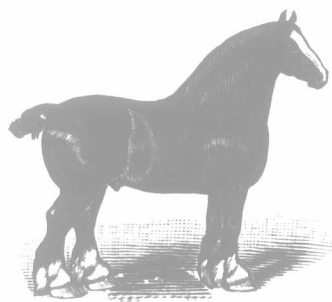
ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, JANESVILLE, WIS. BRANDON, MAN.

If your district is not supplied with a good stallion, write at once to **MR. JAMES SMITH,** Manager Manitoba Branch.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

I have just returned from Scotland with a fine lot of Clydesdale stallions of great breeding and individuality. They are indeed a fine lot and just the kind the country needs. Write for prices and description, or, better still, come and see and be convinced of what I say.

WM. COLQUHOUN, om **MITCHELL P. O. AND STATION (G. T. R.), ONT.**



Clydesdales.

We have a number of **YOUNG CLYDESDALE MARES AND FILLIES** for sale, and any person wanting to purchase a good young brood mare should come and see what we have before buying elsewhere.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE Beaverton, Ont.

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

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

DISEASE IN TURKEY.

Bronze gobbler had bad cold; opened mouth wide to breathe, and had bad cough; had no discharge from nostrils; died after about three weeks sickness; opened and found liver all right, but one lung about a third smaller than the other, and a greenish brown color, and rather hard at one end; other lung slightly affected the same way; was in good health and appetite in other ways.

F. D. B.

Ans.—The turkey probably died of congestion or inflammation of the lungs; but he evidently was suffering from gapes. This condition is caused by small red worms found in the windpipe. These set up inflammation, which frequently extends to the lungs. Gapes are very difficult to eradicate from a flock. Burn the diseased birds; sprinkle lime over the ground where affected birds have housed; separate affected birds from others; drop down the windpipe of the affected birds from an oil-can, one drop of a mixture of camphorated sweet oil and crude petroleum, or dust down slacked lime. This treatment causes the worms to relinquish their hold, and the birds to cough them up. See that they are destroyed when coughed out.

TROUBLESOME TREES — UNSATISFACTORY HORSE.

1. A has a farm alongside of B. There are trees growing along the line fence—all on A. Some are growing near enough the line for B to put wire on. Can A cut them down? They are a damage to A's crop. They are growing near enough to just touch the line.

2. C lives alongside of D. There are two trees growing on line between C and D—two-thirds on C. The trees are growing suckers on C, and impoverishing the land. D won't let C cut them down. What can C do with them?

3. A bought a horse from B. A is an old man and wanted a horse that is quiet. B told A that the horse was quiet, and would do anything for A. Horse can't eat hay on account of bad teeth; is 25 years old, and was given to running away. A's women folks can't drive him. A gave his note for \$35. B won't take horse back. What can A do?

ONT.

Ans.—1. Yes.
2. Apparently the trees are owned by C and D in common, and cannot be cut down by either without the consent of the other. It is, therefore, a matter to be arranged by mutual agreement.
3. He appears to be entitled to damages from B, for misrepresentation, and to recover such damages by an action.

SALE OF APPLES.

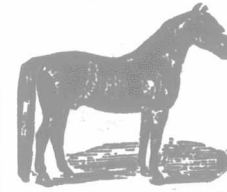
I sold apples to one who was buying for an exporter early last fall. The apples to be picked by me and delivered at the station; he to furnish the barrels on my place, and pack the apples. He sent 125 empty barrels, also packers, and they were delivered, of which I got my pay all right; but as no more barrels came, I went out to see the man who makes them several times, and he always promised to send them on. In the meantime I wrote a letter to the exporter (6th of November) saying the rest of apples had been picked three weeks or over (about 100 more barrels), and they were still in my orchard; also to send on the barrels and packers at once, as I would hold him responsible for all damage. The frost did not come till the 17th of the same month. They never looked near till I put the matter in my solicitor's hands; and then the exporter called yesterday and says they are not his apples until they are packed and delivered at station. There were no writings. They had taken all kinds of apples I had, as I picked those apples and covered them with straw and horse manure. Am I to be the loser?

Ont.

Ans.—The matter being in your solicitor's hands, we do not see that we ought to advise you in respect of it. You should see the solicitor again, and report to him your interview with the exporter, and be advised by him as to your legal rights and what steps, if any, should be taken.

Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S



Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

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

Thorncliffe Clydesdales

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM has for sale some excellent YOUNG CLYDESDALE STALLIONS of right stamp, and a number of superior MARES from imported dams, by imported sires, and now in foal to the imported stallion "Right Forward." For prices, etc., apply to

ROBERT DAVIES 36 Toronto Street, TORONTO. om

Clydesdales & Hackneys

We handle only the best of their representative breeds. We have on hand more good young stallions and mares than ever before. Large importation just arrived. Correspondence and inspection invited. Farm only ONE MILE from station. om



Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

CLYDESDALES

AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.

R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.

Importers of Clyde, Percheron and Hackney stallions, Ayrshire cattle, and poultry, have for sale 5 Clyde stallions, sired by Baron's Pride, Sir Everitt, and Royal Currier, 1 Percheron, and 1 Hackney, winners. Ayrshires of both sexes, and poultry. -om

CLYDESDALE MARES

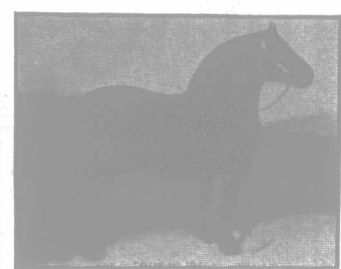
Registered mares, from three years old and upwards, for sale.

NELSON WAGG.

Claremont station, C. P. R., 2 miles. Stouffville station, G. T. R., 4 1/2 miles. -om

OUR LAST IMPORTATION OF

PERCHERONS



arrived in good shape. Among them are several international prizewinners and horses that will mature to ten weighters; mostly black. Intending purchasers should see

our stock before buying. Address **I. A. & E. J. WIGLE,** Box 204, KINGSVILLE, ESSEX CO., ONT.

MERTOUN CLYDESDALES

Two choice young stallions and one filly of good breeding and quality, also one good Shorthorn bull. Prices right. Visitors will be met at Seaford, G. T. R., on application to

D. HILL, STAFFA P. O., ONT.

SAVE YOUR HAY & SAVE EXTRA LABOR

SPECIAL LABOR SAVING TOOLS

MAXWELL TEDDER SIDE DELIVERY RAKE & LOADER

MAXWELL

ST. MARY'S, ONT. CANADA

IS THERE AN AGENT IN YOUR DISTRICT? IF NOT ADDRESS THE FIRM DIRECTLY

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, ST. MARY'S, ONTARIO, CANADA.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

CONCRETE VENEER.

I read with much interest your article in March 24th number of your valuable paper, "How to Concrete-veneer a House." Will you please give me your opinion on this method of building, also fuller information as to how the shoring or cribbing is put on.

Ans.—We think it a good veneer under certain circumstances. It is useful where brick for veneering is hard to obtain, or the expense too great. The shoring is the temporary casing of plank to hold the concrete until it is settled. This shoring is held in place by studding, 2 x 6. These are set upon a plank lying flat on the ground, toe-nailed or cleated at the bottom, and tied to the plate at the top; about half way up, they are braced by a stout scantling running from the ground to each stud. When the shoring is moved up, it can be held in place by cleats nailed to the side of the studding, or by any other means an ingenious man might devise.

BURNING STRAW.

What per cent. of straw is lost to the farm by burning it? What are the properties lost by burning?

Ans.—Straw is practically all lost by being burned, as the ashes left is very inconsiderable. The total loss of plant food, however, is not very great, as straw contains a very small quantity of the elements of plant food. Its chief value when applied to the land is in its effect upon the mechanical condition of the soil. It tends to make a heavy clay light and porous, capable of holding more moisture and more easily worked. On light soils, it tends to bind the particles closer together, and increases their water-holding power. Straw benefits all soils except those already overloaded with vegetable matter. One of its greatest uses is as an absorbent of liquid manure, when used as bedding for stock.

WEIGHT OF HAY.

I had a stack of hay (mixed timothy and one-quarter clover) put up on the 20th August last. Stack was 21 feet wide, 55 feet long, walls 10 feet high, and the peak 18 feet. On December 8th, I sold some of the hay to a man, who agreed, verbally, to take it at the measurement of 7 feet per ton. He got his own friends to measure it for him, and I delivered to him a block 21 x 14 x 10 feet high. After using hay, he now claims that he bought it at whatever the rule for measuring was, and claims the rule is 8 feet to the ton. I make over 8 1/2 tons, and he makes it a trifle over five. I have never sold hay in this way before, but have often bought it at 7 feet to the ton, after ninety days' settlement. I wish to be fair in the matter, and would like the authority of your valuable paper on the subject.

Ans.—It is not very clear what is meant by either 7 or 8 feet to the ton. There is a rule sometimes used in measuring stacks, which sets the cubical contents of a ton of well-packed hay at from 8 to 9 cubic yards. The best rule to follow in measuring hay is to allow from 7 to 9 pounds per cubic foot. Taking the average of 8, the weight of the block of the stack under discussion, namely, 21 x 14 x 10 feet, would be nearly twelve tons. In this particular case the question might arise whether hay put up on the 20th of August would weigh up to the average. Of course, the purchaser was aware of the quality of the hay before he bought it; but there does not appear to be any allowance made for the fact that over-ripe hay would weigh less than properly-cured grass. We should suppose hay put up so late in the season would run about six pounds per cubic foot, or perhaps less, which would make the amount delivered 8 tons 1,600 pounds. In these calculations, we assume that the measurements given are accurate, and that the peak of the stack was removed before this customer was supplied. If the 10 feet in depth was off the top, the hay would not be as solid, nor the measurements exactly correct. We recommend that the understanding of those who measured the stack, regarding the agreement, be ascertained. It may be that either party misunderstood the terms, and the understanding of an outsider might help to elucidate matters.

If you only knew how much more money you could make with an

Empire Cream Separator

on the farm, we don't believe you'd hesitate a day before buying one. Our books about the Empire Way of running the dairy are free. They point the way to bigger profits. Send in your name.

Empire Cream Separator Co.
25-30 Wellington St., West,
Toronto, Ontario.

Elm Park Stock Farm

We can now sell a few good females, either imported or home-bred, bred to the champion Aberdeen-Angus bull of Canada, Imp. PRINCE OF BENTON 59632. We have also a few young bulls fit for service.

A promising Clydesdale stallion, PRINCE OF ELM PARK 11044, dark bay, white stripe, 3 white stockings, good feet and pasterns, sire Sorby's noted Lord Charming (2264) 7564, dam Queen of Sunnyside (2598) 7348. PRINCE will be 2 years old next June and will weigh now over 1,300.

JAS. BOWMAN,
QUELPH, ONT.

2 Hereford Bulls for sale. One is two years old and one a yearling. Write or call on **D. Ernest Coleman** OAKDALE FARM, COOKSTOWN, ONT.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS headed by Imp. Onward, by March On, for sale. 10 choice bulls, imported and home-bred, from 1 to 2 years old; also 1 bull 13 months old, a high-class herd-head-r. All bulls are of the heavy, low-down, blocky type. We can yet spare a few choice cows and heifers. Inspection invited.

O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont., Luan Station, G.T.R.; Ilderton or Denfield on L.E. & B.

SHORTHORNS for sale IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED. Cows, Heifers and young bulls. Finest quality Scotch breeding. Prices low.

W. DOHERTY, Glen Park Farm, Clinton, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE. Present offerings: First-class young Shorthorns mostly heifers. For price and particulars write to **GEORGE RAIKES, BARRIE, ONT.**

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm

For sale, Clydesdales: One Clydesdale stallion coming three, winner of 1st at Ottawa last fall; two registered marcs. Berkshires and Tamworths: Young boars fit for service; young pigs, pairs not akin.

R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS. 8 heifers, in calf to an imported Scotch bull; 6 bulls ready for service; about 15 heifer and bull calves, from 3 to 12 months old. Prices very reasonable, considering quality. Inspection invited.

FRANK W. SMITH, Walnut Farm, Scotland, Ont.

CEDARDALE FARM. For Sale, two richly-bred bulls, 9 months and two years old, one sired by Lord Gloucester 26995, the other by Royal Standard 27134; also some good cows in calf, and heifers, all good Scotch blood.

DR. T. S. SPROULE, Markdale P. O. and Station.

ABORTION RETENTION OF PLACENTA and Failure to Breed

Kellogg's Condition Powder

Is a positive cure for these diseases. Prevents scours in calves and garlic in milk. Indorsed by the Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Ia., and hundreds of the most prominent breeders. Write for booklet giving full information, price list and testimonials. Address

H. W. Kellogg Company, Dept. Y, St. Paul, Minn.

ZENOLEUM

Famous **GOAL-TAR** Carbolic Dip. For general use on live-stock. Send for "Piggies' Troubles" and "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor" and learn its uses and what prominent stockmen say about it. Books mailed free. All druggists, or one gal., express paid, \$1.50; 5 gal., freight paid, \$6.50.

ZERNER DISINFECTANT CO. 113 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.

Varicocele Cured to Stay
Hydrocele Cured in 5 Days
No Cutting or Pain.
Guaranteed Cure.
Money Refunded.

VARICOCELE Under my treatment this insidious disease rapidly disappears. Pain ceases almost instantly. The stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins and all soreness vanishes and swelling subsides. Every indication of Varicocele vanishes and in its stead comes the pleasure of perfect health.

I cure to stay cured, Contagious Blood Poison, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Nervous Debility, and allied troubles. My methods of treatment and cure are original with me and cannot be obtained elsewhere. I make no experiments. All cases I take I cure.

Certainty of Cure Write me your condition fully and you will receive in plain envelope a scientific and honest opinion of your case. **FREE of Charge.** My home treatment is successful. My books and lectures mailed **FREE** upon application.

CURE YOU at Home. In what you want, I give a Legal Guarantee to cure you or refund your money. If what I have done for others I can do for you. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable and no more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. **I CAN CURE YOU at Home.**

Correspondence Confidential Write me your condition fully and you will receive in plain envelope a scientific and honest opinion of your case. **FREE of Charge.** My home treatment is successful. My books and lectures mailed **FREE** upon application.

H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D., the Master Specialist of Chicago, who Cures Varicocele. Established 1880. (Copyrighted.)

H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D., 255 Tillotson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

SKY LIGHT THE SAFE LOCK SHINGLE BABY SHINGLE MAILED FREE CORNICE

SIDING CEILING O.K. THIMBLE METAL PUMP

Going to Build or REPAIR?

We can help you with our Sheet Metal goods in

Roofing, Siding, Ceilings, etc.

They are fire and lightning proof, handsome and durable. Send rafter and ridge lengths for roofing estimate; outside measurements for siding estimate; and careful diagram for ceiling estimate and free catalogue.

CRIMPED SHEET METAL PUMP

METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., LIMITED PRESTON, ONT.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

CHILD SUPPORTING PARENTS.

Can a son in reasonable circumstances be compelled to support his parents, who are not able to do so themselves?

Ont. W. C. S.
Ans.—We think so.

BURNING STRAW.

A rents a farm from B, and is to keep all the straw on the farm. Can A burn the straw, instead of feeding or working it into manure?

R. W. L.
Ans.—No.

IMPORTED CANOBIE.

Would you let me know who imported the Clydesdale stallion, Canoby, and what was his number?

D. S.
Ans.—We presume the horse meant is Canobie [58], Vol. 1, C. S. B., as this is the only name in the twelve volumes that comes near it. He was imported in 1867 or 1868 by Thomas Evans, St. Mary's, Ont. His Scottish number is (1407). He was foaled in 1865, sire Lochend Champion (448).

ICE BARKING TREES.

There is one corner of my orchard that is lower than the rest, and the water rises on it every spring about two feet deep, and then keeps gradually settling, and will disappear in about 24 or 36 hours; but when it freezes about one inch thick, the water settles from in under it, and the ice falls down and skins the trees. Is there anything I could get to protect them? The ground is gravelly sand, and just suited for trees; but there is no other way of draining it.

J. K. S.
Ans.—You could wrap them each fall with burlap, or old gunny sacking, and then in the spring just before the ice breaks up after the flood, break the ice around each tree.

THOROUGHBRED.

There has been considerable discussion in our neighborhood about the term, "Thoroughbred," as to whether it should be applied to Shorthorn cattle and other live stock of pure breeding. Kindly give us your opinions and reasons for same. Should the name be given only to the one breed of horses—the blood?

R. B.
Ans.—We have discussed this question several times before, but there is plenty of evidence that the term, Thoroughbred, is not always used in its correct sense. It is one of those words that have both a limited and general use and meaning. In its limited sense it is a term used to designate a certain breed of horses, the English running horse, not the mixed descendants of that breed, the American and Canadian trotters, but the pure-bred English running horse. There are also Thoroughbreds in Ireland, America and Canada, the pure-bred descendants of the English Thoroughbreds. From the very nature of this term it easily lends itself to a general use. Thoroughbred, standing for the oldest and purest breed of horses, is also a useful term to apply to any animal that shows outstanding merit, but is much more correctly used as a noun than an adjective. For instance: He is a real Thoroughbred; not he is a thoroughbred dog, or a thoroughbred horse. If, in the last case, the horse belong to the breed properly called Thoroughbred, there is no need for the word horse. We would give it as our own opinion that in its limited sense and strictly speaking, the term should only apply to a certain breed of horses. It should not be used synonymously with pure-bred or full blooded.

**THOROLD CEMENT
AND
PORTLAND CEMENT**

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

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

**The "STAY THERE"
Aluminum Ear Markers**
are the best. Being made of aluminum they are brighter, lighter, stronger and more durable than any other. Fit any part of the ear. Nothing to catch on feed trough or other obstacle. Your name, address and any series of numbers on each tag. Sample tag, catalogue and prices mailed free. Ask for them. Address
WILCOX & HARVEY MFG. CO.,
194 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

SHORTHORNS

For sale: Young bulls from six to sixteen months; two sired by Red Rover (imp. in dam), and one sired by Village Champion (imp.) owned by W. C. Edwards & Co. Also a few females for sale. Inspection invited.
N. S. ROBERTSON, o ARNPRIOR
SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES.
4 extra good bulls from 7 to 9 months old, by Bandoleer = 40106=; also 1 2-yr-old. Cows and heifers, with calves at foot or in calf, heavy milkers in herd. Berkshires—young sows 3 and 5 mos. old, lengthy bacon type, and with pedigree of best breeding. Prices reasonable.
F. MARTINDALE & SON, York, Ont., Caledonia Sta.
Shorthorns and LEICESTERS. Present offering: Young bulls, cows and heifers of the best Scotch families. Also a number of Leicesters of both sexes now for sale at reasonable prices. Address
W. A. DOUGLASS, Toronto P. O., Ont.
Station—Caledonia, Ont.

Scotch-bred Shorthorns
5 bulls from 12 to 20 months old, of good Scotch breeding, size and quality, at let-live prices. Also several females, re's and roans.
L. K. Weber, Hawkesville, Ont. Waterloo Co.

TWO SHORTHORN BULL CALVES
FOR SALE AT THE
GLENAVON STOCK FARM.
They are from good milking strains. Write or call.
W. B. ROBERTS, PROP., SPARTA, ONT.
Station—St. Thomas. C.P.R., G.T.R., M.C.R.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
Twelve blocky, sappy young bulls, 10 to 14 months old, reds and roans, sired by the Princess Royal bull, imp. Prince of the Forest = 40469=, and out of high-class Scotch and Scotch-topped cows. Also ten thick-fleshed heifers, in calf to imp. Prince of the Forest, placed at head of herd at cost of \$650
Come and see, or write for prices.
J. & E. OHINNOK, Chatham, Ont.

CHAS. RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF
**SHORTHORN CATTLE and
OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.**
Herd headed by Pride of Scotland (imp.).
FOR SALE—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM
Established 1855.
SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS
A grand lot of young stock for sale, rich in the blood of Scotch Bothy and Bates families. Rosicrucian of Dalmeny 45220 (imp.) at head of herd. We breed the best to the best Leicester sheep of rare breeding and quality. Address:
JAS. DOUGLASS, Proprietor,
P. O. and station, Caledonia, Ont.

GOSSIP.

We call attention to the change of advertisement in this issue for Mr. A. D. McGugan, Rodney, Ont. Shorthorn bulls good and cheap.

At the Sotham testimonial sale of Herefords at Chillicothe, Mo., April 26th and 27th, 90 head sold for an average of \$100. The highest price, \$650, was paid for the cow, Galatea.

The late David Rauntree, cattle dealer, of Weston, Ont., left an estate of \$15,647 to be divided among his family, a widow and seventeen children. He had \$12,000 invested in 90 acres of farm land in York Township. The balance of the estate is in cash and promissory notes.

A third Percheron society has been incorporated in the United States, named the Percheron Register Co., with 500 shares, \$5 each, with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio. About 50 members have been enrolled, and the Society has been certified by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Treasury, as authorized to guarantee pedigrees of imported stock.

Parties contemplating investment in Canadian Northwest lands should note advertisement of the Saskatchewan Valley and Manitoba Land Co., whose headquarters are at Winnipeg, and who have two millions acres of land for sale at prices that would seem to make it possible for a man of little means to secure a good home clear of encumbrance in a short time, or a safe investment and good profit, as the country is filling up fast, and people are flocking from Europe and the U. S., looking for farm lands.

LIVE STOCK AT WINNIPEG FAIR.
Mr. G. H. Greig, Secretary of the Manitoba Live-stock Associations, and chairman of the prize-list committee of the Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg, writes that the prize list, which is now nearly complete, is a magnificent one, aggregating about equal to the Toronto prize list of last year. About \$2,800 is offered for Shorthorns, \$1,100 for Herefords, and something like \$800 for Clydesdales. The list is being opened up, so that there are practically no reservations for home-bred animals. The officials of the shows are hoping for a large number of exhibits from the East, and intend to pay the freight charges. They say: "We will give them as good accommodation as we can possibly provide, and we will use exhibitors as well as we know how. There will be no 'hog-town' tactics about this year's Dominion Fair. The judges have already been selected. Among them are: Robt. Ness, Howick, Que., for heavy horses; Prof. Curtiss, of Iowa, for Shorthorns; H. D. Smith, of Compton, Que., for the other three beef breeds, and J. E. Brethour, of Burford, for swine."

GUELPH HORSE SHOW.

June 9th, 10th and 11th are the dates fixed for the Guelph Horse Show this year, and the indications are said to be that the show this year will be far away better than that of last year, which was a very pronounced success for an initial venture. There is no reason why Guelph should not have one of the best horse shows in the Dominion. Everything is favorable to such an event. The Winter Fair building affords the best covered pavilion in the country for this purpose, both stabling and showing horses to advantage, and for accommodation of spectators. Guelph is centrally located for Western Ontario, and easy of access in all directions. It is a center for good horses, and is a pleasant place to visit in the early summer. The Agricultural College and Experimental Farm is another attraction, which can be covered at the same time; and the officials of the Horse Show are bound to spare no pains to make it one of the most enjoyable affairs of the kind on the list. See the announcement in their advertisement and note the date.

**WOULD HAVE TO STOP HER
WORK AND SIT DOWN.**



**HOW MANY WOMEN HAVE TO DO
THIS FROM DAY TO DAY?**

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS are a blessing to women in this condition. They cure Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Palpitation of the Heart, Faint and Dizzy Spells, Weakness, Listlessness, and all troubles peculiar to the female sex.

Mrs. James Taylor, Salisbury, N.B., in recommending them says: "About eight months ago I was very badly run down, was troubled greatly with palpitation of the heart and would get so dizzy I would have to leave my work and sit down. I seemed to be getting worse all the time, until a friend advised me to try MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS. I can truthfully say that they do all you claim for them, and I can recommend them to all run-down women.

Price 50c. per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25; all dealers, or The Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

RAISE YOUR CALVES

cheaply and successfully on

Blatchford's Calf Meal

AND SELL THE MILK.

Free Pamphlet - How to do it.

CHAS. COWAN, LONDON, ONT.

FEED IS SCARCE

The long and cold winter has necessitated feeding larger quantities of grain, etc., than usual. The best means of making what you have left go double as far is to feed

Worthington's Canadian Stock Tonic,
10-LB. BOX, 50C. 50-LB. SACK, \$2.

Manufactured only by the Worthington Drug Co., Agricultural Chemists, Guelph, Ont.

**IMPORTED
SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES**

15 imported Scotch Shorthorn heifers, all in calf or calves at foot; 3 imp. bulls; both in pedigree and individually these animals are gilt-edged. Four three-year-old imported Clydesdale fillies, very large and A1 quality.

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

First-class Shorthorns—Young cows and heifers of fashionable breeding. Also Shropshires of different ages. Write for prices, etc., to T. J. T. O'LEA, Bowmanville Sta., G. T. R. o Tyrone P. O.

High-class Shorthorns—Two bulls ready for cows and heifers of different ages, of the Lavinia and Louis families. For prices and particulars apply to BROWN BROS., Lakeview Farm, Onono P. O. Newcastle Station, G. T. R.

HILLHURST FARM
(ESTABLISHED FORTY YEARS.)

SHORTHORN herd numbers 30, with Imp. Scottish Bore (Missie) and Broad Scotch (Sittytton Butterfly) in service. Some choice young bulls and heifers for sale, by Joy of Morning, Scottish Beau, and Lord Mountstephen, from imported and Canadian-bred dams of HAMPSHIRE flock 30 ewes; milk strains. **WAS lamb sale sold**

Jas. A. Cochrane
HILLHURST P. O., o COMPTON Co., P. Q.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS
FREEMAN, ONT.,
Importers and Breeders of

Scotch Shorthorns

110 head in the herd, 40 imported and 70 pure Scotch breeding cows. Present offering: 3 imported and 6 pure Scotch from imported sire and dam; 6 Scotch-topped from imported sires; also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of the most popular type and breeding. A few choice show animals will be offered.

Burlington Jet. Sta. Telegraph & Telephone


SEORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRES
FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from best blood. Shearlings and lambs bred from imp. stock on side of sire and dam. Prices reasonable

E. E. PUGH
Claremont P. O. and C. P. R. Sta.

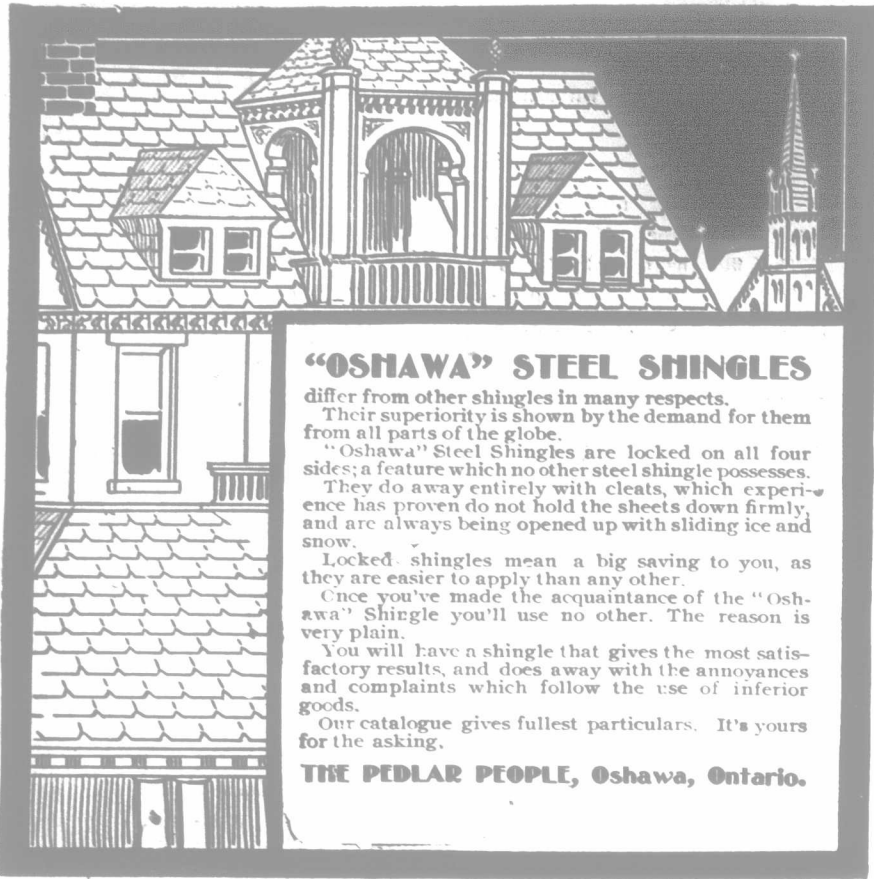
Good Bulls! Cheap Bulls!

One red, ten months old; one roan, thirty months old; well bred and good individuals I am quoting these at prices that will tempt you to buy. Write at once for description and prices. Grand crop of LAMBS from imported and home-bred ewes.

A. D. McGugan, Rodney, Ont.

It Speaks for Itself!

Head-rite
25c. CURES HEADACHE
Guaranteed to Cure within 30 Minutes, or money refunded
All Druggists or mailed. The Herald Remedy Co., Montreal

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



"OSHAWA" STEEL SHINGLES

differ from other shingles in many respects. Their superiority is shown by the demand for them from all parts of the globe.

"Oshawa" Steel Shingles are locked on all four sides, a feature which no other steel shingle possesses. They do away entirely with cleats, which experience has proven do not hold the sheets down firmly, and are always being opened up with sliding ice and snow.

Locked shingles mean a big saving to you, as they are easier to apply than any other.

Once you've made the acquaintance of the "Oshawa" Shingle you'll use no other. The reason is very plain.

You will have a shingle that gives the most satisfactory results, and does away with the annoyances and complaints which follow the use of inferior goods.

Our catalogue gives fullest particulars. It's yours for the asking.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, Oshawa, Ontario.

Scotch Shorthorns and Berkshire Swine AT VALLEY HOME STOCK FARM.

For sale: 3 young bulls of superior breeding and quality, from 10 to 18 months old, the low down sort and good heavy animals; will sell cheap to make room for our increase in young stock. Also Berkshires of all ages, 3 young boars and a fine lot of sows, due to farrow in one month's time. Stations Meadowdale or Streetsville Junction, C. P. R., and Brampton, G. T. R. Visitors welcomed. Address **S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowdale P. O. and Telegraph.**

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Derby (imp.), a Jamieson-bred "Secret," at head of herd. Write for what you want.

HUDSON USHER, - QUEENSTON, ONT.

o Farm 3 miles north of Niagara Falls.

SHORTHORNS. 8 young bulls, 11 heifer calves, yearlings, two-year-olds and young cows for sale. Several Miss Ramsdens and the very best families represented. Prices moderate.

G. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont.
o Stouffville Station.

DOMINION SHORTHORN HERDBOOK WANTED.

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n will pay \$1 each for any of the following volume of their herdbooks: Volumes 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15; also 1st vol. Clydesdale Studbook, and 1st vol. Dom. Ayrshire Herdbook. Send by express if possible, unpaid (if by post, postage will be returned with price).

HENRY WADE, Secy., TORONTO, ONT.

ONLY THE BEST.

Eight young bulls and 10 heifers of the purest Scotch breeding and of the low-set kind, as good as I have ever offered, for sale at prices that will induce you to buy. Most of the heifers are in calf to imported bulls that stand as high as any in the world in breeding and individual excellence. High-class Shropshires for sale as usual.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.
Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, Eng. The largest exporters of livestock in the world.

16 Shorthorn Bulls

All pure Scotch, two imp. in dam, 7 from imp. sire and dam, others by imp. sire and from Scotch dams of popular families. Herd numbers 72; headed by Imp. Greengill Victor, a Princess Royal; bred by W. S. Marr. Present offering also includes a number of Scotch heifers and imp. cows in calf. If you want a herd header, or cows that will produce them, write us.

R. MITCHELL & SONS,
Nelson Ont., Burlington Jct. Sta.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.

We have three choice young Shorthorn bulls now on offer, one Cruickshank Mysic, and one Scotch Jessamine, each 12 months old and bred by Sney Robin; and one Cruickshank Orange Blossom, from imported sire and dam; also females of all ages. Herd headed by imp. Dan of Marston 19120, winner of 1st prize at Toronto Exhibition, 1913; also S. C. White Leghorn eggs, but not at \$1 per doz.

GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Binkham, Ont.

Hawthorn Herd OF DEEP-MILKING SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE: Five young bulls, also a few females, by Scotch sires. Good ones. om

Wm. Grainger & Son, Londeshoro, Ont.

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS

Two imported bulls and four young bulls, by the champion Spicy Marquis, for sale.

JAS. SMITH, W. D. FLATT,
Manager, 378 Hess St. South,
Millingrove, Ont. om Hamilton, Ont.

Fine Grove SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRES

Our herd comprises over 150 females, including our last importation of 30 head, all of the most esteemed strains. Of Shropshires, we offer a few choice Rams, also high-class Ewe-bred to first-class Rams. Address om

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

Am offering a very superior lot of **Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers** as well as something VERY attractive in **Leicesters.**

Choice ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality.

om **A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.**

OAK LANE STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns Cotswolds
Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.

Sunnyside Stock Farm. JAMES GIBB, Brookdale, Ontario.

Breeder of high-class **SHORTHORN CATTLE** (imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd. Stock for sale. om

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires FOR SALE.

Bull and heifer calves from one to nine months; also cows and heifers.

Barred Rock eggs, Hawkins & Thompson strain 75c. for 15; \$2.00 for 50; \$3.50 for 100.

F. BONNYCASTLE & SON, Campbellford P. O., Ontario.

GOSSIP.

A gentleman riding with an Irishman came within sight of an old gallows, and to display his wit, said:

"Pat, do you see that?"

"To be sure Oi do," replied Pat.

"And where would you be to-day if the gallows had its due?"

"O'd be riding alone," replied Pat.

Mr. Geo. Isaac, Cobourg, Ont., makes a change in his advertisement in which he offers for sale imported Clydesdale and Shire stallions and Scotch Shorthorns, selected by a first-class judge in Scotland, and up-to-date in type, breeding and quality. Write him for prices, or call on him, one mile from Cobourg Station, G. T. R.

A monument in the form of a drinking fountain, the gift of the Hon. William Tebb, has been erected at Burstow, England. Cut on the front of the drinking trough is this inscription: "In memory of the mute fidelity of the four hundred thousand horses killed and wounded at the call of their masters during the South African War, 1899-1902, in a cause of which they knew nothing. This fountain is erected by a reverent fellow-creature."

The combination sale of Shorthorns to be held at Hamilton, Ont., on June 28th, promises to be one of the greatest chances ever offered to farmers and breeders of getting high-class Shorthorns of fashionable breeding at their own prices. The following well-known breeders are contributing to the sale as follows: Hudson Usher, Queenston, 12 head; W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, 16 head; A. D. McGugan, Rodney, 15 head; Chas. Rankin, Wyebridge, 9 head; D. Milne, Ethel, 6 head; T. E. Robson, Ilderton, 4 head; 56 females, 4 bulls: total, 60 head. Many of the females have calves at foot, and are safe in calf again. Among the noted bulls that figure as sires of this offering are Marquis of Zenda, Village Champion, Derby, Pride of Scotland and Aberdeen Hero. An opportunity to get cows and heifers of the very best in calf to such high-class bulls is seldom afforded. Catalogues will be issued in a few days, which will give fuller particulars, as also will the Gossip columns of the "Advocate." Remember the date, June 28th.

TRADE TOPICS.

VEST-POCKET MEMORANDUM BOOK.—To many farmers the keeping of an accurate tally on milk delivered at the butter and cheese factories is rendered burdensome by the absence of any good, systematic method. All farmers will find in the neat vest-pocket memorandum book issued by the Frost & Wood Co., Ltd., a most useful and convenient milk tally, besides other valuable information, exclusive of any advertising matter relating to Frost & Wood implements. We understand that the Frost & Wood Co. will be glad to send a copy of this memo book to any farmer, and will also send a supply to cheese and butter factory managers for distribution among their patrons, on receipt of a request addressed to their head office, Smith's Falls, Ont.

WORLD'S FAIR TEA.—The St. Louis Post-Dispatch says: "P. C. Larkin, President of the 'Salada' Ceylon Tea Company, arrived in St. Louis yesterday from Toronto, Canada, to complete arrangements for the installation of a tea exhibit in the Ceylon and Agricultural buildings at the World's Fair. Mr. Larkin says his company will have one of the largest tea exhibits at the fair, costing over \$200,000. He says the public will have an opportunity to drink Ceylon tea as it is made in Ceylon, there being already twenty Cingalese here to make and serve the tea. Mr. Larkin says the public is rapidly becoming acquainted with the superior quality of the Ceylon product, and its consumption has increased from practically nothing ten years ago to one-fourth the total amount of tea consumed. The 'Salada' Ceylon Tea Company has headquarters in six American cities and two Canadian cities. Mr. Larkin will remain in St. Louis for several days."

Endorsed by the Justice of Peace.

Chronic Liver and Stomach Troubles Thoroughly Cured by Using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

In every home there is more or less suffering as a result of constipation and derangements of the digestive system. Because Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure such ailments more promptly and thoroughly than other preparations they have come to be considered almost indispensable as a family medicine.

Mr. C. F. Immel, shoemaker, Western Hill, St. Catharines, Ont., states: "I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills regularly for some time and consider that they are unsurpassed for torpid liver, defective circulation, indigestion, headache and constipation, as these were my troubles. I used many remedies, but got no relief until I tried Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and a few boxes of this preparation have entirely cured me. I am not in the habit of endorsing any medicine, but in this case I cannot speak too highly in praise of Dr. Chase's Pills for what they have done for me."

Mr. D. C. Holmes, Justice of the Peace for Lincoln County, states: "I am acquainted with Mr. C. F. Immel and consider him a reliable citizen in every sense of the word; in fact, I have known him from boyhood up and can say I believe him to be truthful and honest."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmansons, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.



17 High-class Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

4 imported bulls.
6 young bulls from imported cows and by imported bulls.
7 young bulls from Scotch cows and bulls. om

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCY, Manager, om

H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, - ONTARIO.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

We are now offering an extra good lot of young bulls, home-bred and imported; also stallions, and a few young mares which are in foal.

JOHN MILLER & SONS, Claremont Sta., C.P.R. om Brougham P.O.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.

HERD prize and sweep-stake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Bruce Sunbeam, imp. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$2,005. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply om

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

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

GOSSIP.

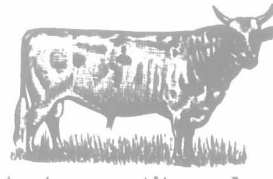
Mr. T. J. Berry, Hensall, Ont., has sold to Mr. David Jeffery, of Port Elgin, for the handsome price of \$2,200, the grand four-year-old imported Clydesdale stallion, Dunragit (11689), by Ornament (10603), by the great sire of champions, Baron's Pride (9122). Emerald, the dam of Dunragit, was got by Prince Robert, a son of the famous Prince of Wales (673). Dunragit is considered one of the best draft horses in Ontario, weighing, at less than four years old, over 1,900 lbs., and combining quality and size.

A cablegram received from Liverpool, announces the death on April 25th of Mr. Thomas Peers, a well-known Canadian cattle dealer, who was born in the vicinity of Weston, and for many years was actively engaged in the live-stock trade on the Toronto market. Mr. Peers, in connection with Joseph Wilson, it is said, shipped the first consignment of cattle from Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, in the year 1886. Of late years he has been engaged in the wholesale commission live-stock trade in England, and was highly respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Mr. John Kerr, Redhall, Wigton, has sold the well-bred four-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Lord Sharp (11413), to Mr. T. J. Berry, Hensall, Ont. He was got by the champion breeding horse, Lord Lothian (5998). The dam of Lord Sharp was the great breeding mare, Sall of Parkhead (14404), the dam of the noted mares, Lambton Lady Sherrie (15018), Princess Sherrie (14393), and Lothian Lady (14903), as well as numerous other good breeding animals. Her sire was the Kerr-bred horse, Challenger (1088), which bred so well in Cumberland.

Mr. J. G. Clark, Woodroffe Dairy and Stock Farm, Ottawa, breeder of high-class Ayrshires, writes: "In looking over your issue of April 21st, I find you have got the color of my first-prize cow at the Eastern Dairy Show, Lady Nancie, very much changed. The cow you show in the engraving on page 565 is Ethelair, sire Glencairn III. (imp.). She didn't get a prize at the test, although she was good enough to get within fifteen points of the first-prize winner. Lady Nancie is so well known to the majority of Ayrshire breeders that this correction is scarcely necessary, but I think it is best that it should be made right."

Mr. Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham, Ont., in ordering a change in his advertisement, writes: "I have had great demand for Shorthorns during the winter, a great many of the enquiries coming from a distance, owing to seeing my advertisement in the 'Advocate.' To note the sales would occupy too much space, but the young bulls, of which I had a large stock, have sold off in rotation to their age, selling as soon as ready for service, and I have only the three youngest left, which are now all ready for service, and are some of the best of the last season's calves. I could highly recommend to any person wanting a young stock bull, the Cruickshank, Orange Blossom, from Imp. Blossom 2nd, and by Imp. Rustic Chief. He is rich red in color, with a fine coat of long, mossy hair, is very lengthy bodied, heavy quartered and smoothly fleshed, having plenty of size, and now looks like a very promising show bull. My females are now almost all in calf to Imp. Joy of Morning, and are in good condition for sale. Our Single-comb White Leghorns, from which we are offering eggs, were mostly bred from exhibition stock."



teats, quantity and quality of milk. Herd headed by champions Douglasdale and Black Prince, imp. Stock, imp and home-bred, for sale. Address, Robert Hunter, Manager, Lachine Rapids, Que. Farm near Montreal.

AYRSHIRES

Watson Ogilvie's Ayrshires won 1st herd and young herd prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa, 1900; 1st herd and sweepstakes bull, Pan-American; in 1902, all herd prizes and sweepstakes except one. Cows all imported; selected for constitution, good udder and quantity of milk. Herd headed by champions Douglasdale and Black Prince, imp. Stock, imp and home-bred, for sale. Address, Robert Hunter, Manager, Lachine Rapids, Que. Farm near Montreal.

A Golden Rule of Agriculture:

Be good to your land and your crop will be good. Plenty of

Potash

in the fertilizer spells quality and quantity in the harvest. Write us and we will send you, free, by next mail, our money winning books.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.



Imported and Canadian-bred bulls, cows and heifers for sale of the following families: Broadboka, Village Maid, Marchioness, Victoria, Beauty, Merry Lass, and other good strains. Four extra good bulls, ready for service. H. J. DAVIS, Importer and Breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, Woodstock, Ont., C. P. R. and G. T. R. main lines.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON

BREEDERS OF CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Catalogue of twelve young bulls of choicest breeding—straight legs, strong bone, thick flesh, good size, splendid quality—sent on application. Station and Post Office, Brooklin, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

STRATHROY STATION & P. O., BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares. Farm 1 mile north of town.

JERSEYS

Special Offering in 1 cow, Zinka Nuna, 8 years old, fresh; 1 cow, Mid-day, 3 years old, fresh; 1 cow, Miss Midget, 3 years old, in calf; 1 bull not akin to cows, 18 months old; 1 bull not akin to cows, 16 months old. Special prices if taken at once, either one or more. For particulars write W. W. BVBRETT, Box 552, Chatham, Ont.

JERSEYS For quick buyers, we are going to sell 15 bulls and 25 females. Owing to the natural increase of our herd and so many heifers coming into milk, we make the above offer. Stock of all ages. State what you want and write to-day to B. H. BULL & SON, C. P. R. and G. T. R., Brampton, Ont.

FOR SALE Jersey Cattle and reg. Cots-wold Sheep

For sale. Some very fine heifers, and two bull calves, and three 8 months old, of our very best stock; also some very fine ewes. William Willis & Son, Pine Ridge Farm, Newmarket, Ont.

GOSSIP.

At the Shorthorn bull show and sale at York, England, April 8th, 107 bulls made an average of \$140; the highest price, \$680, being realized for Lord Armstrong's Wild Duke of Geneva 245th, and the second highest, \$550, for Mr. R. Booth's Baron's Blend.

Messrs. Wm. Willis & Son, Newmarket, Ont., breeders of high-class Jersey cattle, in ordering a change in their advertisement, write that in addition to the sale from their Pine Ridge herd, recently reported, to Mr. V. E. Fuller for a noted U. S. breeder, they have lately made a number of sales, including one yearling bull to Nova Scotia, one to Quebec, one heifer to Queensville, Ont., and all the buyers are well pleased with their purchases. They have still a very fine lot of heifers for sale, also Cotswold ewes of right type.

The horse photo-engravings appearing on another page in this issue represent the two high-class imported draft stallions: Florizel, a Clydesdale, and Prior's Hero, a Shire, both imported and owned by Mr. T. J. Berry, Hensall, Ont. Florizel is four years old this spring. He was sired by the great Prince of Carruchan (8151), three times a first-prize winner at the Highland Society's Shows, and winner three times of the Cawdor cup at the Glasgow Stallion Show. Prince of Carruchan was a son of the great breeding and show horse, Prince of Wales (673), of world-wide reputation. Florizel, when three years old, had the Argyle Tenantry premium, and last year was selected for the Lesmahagow premium. He is a horse of good size, weighing over 1,900 lbs. at less than four years old, of excellent quality, and of massive form, with particularly good feet and legs, as may be inferred from the statement of his owner that he has refused \$1,800 for him. Florizel will make a short route in the Huron district this season, and the farmers of that and adjoining districts are to be congratulated on having the services of so good a horse. The Shire horse, Prior's Hero, is a horse of great size and good quality, whose stock has been winning at leading English shows for the past three years, and is just the sort needed to get the big, good-selling class that is always in demand and bring the top prices. Mr. Berry states that he has refused \$3,500 for Prior's Hero, and will stand him at his own stable, where the indications are that he will receive all the patronage he can attend to.

The Summer Hill herd of Large Yorkshires, owned by Messrs. D. C. Flatt & Son, Milgrove, Ont., have come through the winter in excellent form, although Mr. Flatt reports heavy losses in young pigs, which, so far as we can learn, is quite a common occurrence, caused, no doubt, largely by the severity of the winter, it having been difficult to get brood sows to take sufficient exercise. The herd is headed by three choice boars: Duke of York, a choice hog, with plenty of length and depth, one of the best of the breed in Canada—just the kind to produce bacon hogs that are easy feeders. This hog is assisted by Abthorpe Gentleman, another deep-sided fellow, and Flasher, a typical Yorkshire. These three constitute a combination of blood that cannot but produce a large proportion of exceptionally high-class stock. Messrs. Flatt's herd numbers about 300 head, mostly from the three boars mentioned above, and out of imported and home-bred sows of the best quality and breeding. Mr. Flatt reports trade brisk, notwithstanding the low price of bacon hogs at the present time. The writer is of the opinion that the unusual mortality among young pigs this spring will cause a reaction in the hog market before long, and that better prices must prevail. Mr. Flatt has so much confidence that this reaction will come that he has arranged to have a large sale at Hamilton on June 15th, of high-class imported Yorkshires, both male and female, which will be a rare chance for others to get a good change of blood to put into their herds, and show stock as well at their own prices. Further particulars regarding this offering may be looked for in future issues of the "Advocate."



To the Weary Dyspeptic. We Ask this Question: Why don't you remove that weight at the pit of the Stomach?

Why don't you regulate that variable appetite, and condition the digestive organs so that it will not be necessary to starve the stomach to avoid distress after eating. The first step is to regulate the bowels. For this purpose Burdock Blood Bitters has no Equal.

It acts promptly and effectually and permanently cures all derangements of digestion. It cures Dyspepsia and the primary causes leading to it.

FOR SALE—35 HOLSTEIN SPRING CALVES of the famous De Kol and Abbecker breeding, from deep-milking dams, for March, April and May delivery; also cows and heifers. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton, Ont.

Riverside Holsteins

80 head to select from. Young bulls whose dams have official weekly records of from 17 to 21 lbs. of butter, sired by Victor De Kol Pieterje and Johanna Kue 1th Lad. Write for prices.

Matt Richardson & Son, Caledonia P. O. and Station.

SPECIAL OFFER—BULL CALVES out of such dams as Cherry of Hairlock and Morjorie, one of the best Silver King cows in herd. These calves will be sold at very low prices, quality considered.

ISABELLA GRANGE FARM, J. N. Greenhields, Prop. Danville, P. Q.

AYRSHIRES

From winners in the dairy test five years in succession. Dairyman of Glenora, bred from Imp. sire and dam, at head of herd. Young bulls fit for service and bull calves and females for sale.

N. DYMENT, CLAPPISON, ONT.

SPRING BROOK AYRSHIRES are bred for profit. Heavy milkers, high testers, have good udders and large teats. Orders booked for bull calves. W. F. Stephen, Spring Brook Farm Trout River, Que. Carr's Crossing, G.T.R., 1 mile; Huntingdon, N. Y.C., 5 miles.

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

Four yearling bulls and 6 heifers, and spring calves of both sexes, all sired by Minto (10490). Bred by A. Hume, Menie P. O., Ont. F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Ont.

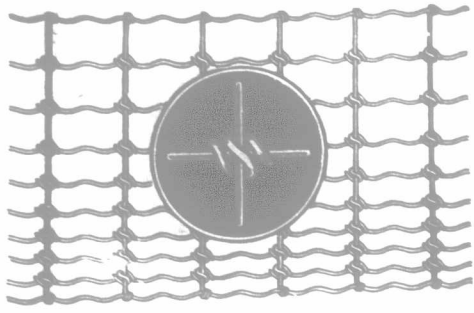
AYRSHIRES. We are now offering 8 Ayrshire bulls from 5 to 15 months old, smooth, straight and bred right. Prices right if sold quick. Also Buff Orpington Eggs, \$1 for 13. H. J. Whitteker & Sons, North Williamsburg P. O., Morrisburg Sta.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE FOR SALE: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prizewinners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes prizewinners at Chicago. DAVID BENNING & SON, "Glenhurst," Williamsburg, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Sir Pieterje Josephine Keyes, No. 2095, Vol. 5, H.-F. Assn. of Canada; calved April 12, 1901. His dam, Maggie Keyes 26½ lbs. butter in 7 days, 19.43½ lbs. milk in a year as a 3-year-old, the largest ever made at that age except by her own dam—82½ lbs. milk in a day. Maggie Keyes was by Keyes 6th and out of Koningin Van Friesland 5th. Also a few bull calves sired by the above bull. J. A. CASKEY, Madoc, Ont.

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

STRONG - DURABLE



Ideal Fencing

Large (No. 9) hard steel wire is used throughout. The lock makes a joint that cannot be moved. Ample provision is made for contraction and expansion. Absolutely the best and most durable barrier against any kind of stock.

The McGregor-Banwell Fence Company, Limited Walkerville, Ontario.

Lincoln Longwool Sheep Breeders' Association.

LINCOLN RAM SALES, 1904.

The 18th and 19th sales of Lincoln Longwool rams, by members, will be held in Lincoln as follows: 12th August, 400 Rams, 2nd September, 500 Rams.

KENT OR ROMNEY MARSH ANNUAL RAM SALE.

The Annual Show and Sale of Kent or Romney Marsh Rams, consisting of selected specimens from the leading flocks of the breed, will be held at

Ashford, Kent, England, Friday, Sept. 30th, 1904.

W. W. CHAPMAN, Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C. England.

THE RIBY HERD and FLOCK OF SHORTHORN CATTLE AND LINCOLN SHEEP

The largest of each in England. Established 150 years, with world wide reputation both in the show ring and sale yard.

HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP.

"RESERVE" FOR CHAMPION IN THE SHORT-WOOL CLASSES, SMITHFIELD, LONDON, 1901.

Splendid Mutton, Good Wool, Great Weight.

This highly valuable ENGLISH BREED OF SHEEP is unrivalled in its wonderfully early maturity and hardness of constitution, adapted to all climates, whilst in the quality of mutton and large proportion of lean meat it is unsurpassed; and for crossing purposes with any other breed, unequalled.

JAMES E. RAWLENCE, SECRETARY HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, SALISBURY, ENGLAND

GOSSIP.

Another large shipment of Clydesdale stallions and mares is shortly to be made from Glasgow to Russia. To one buyer, Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery have sold thirteen stallions and three fillies, and the Seaham Harbour Stud, Ltd., has sold six stallions.

Messrs. Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont., breeders of Ayrshire cattle, in ordering a change of advertisement, write: "The calves we are offering are good ones from heavy-milking dams, and it will pay anyone wanting a dairy bull for next year, or one to head an Ayrshire herd, to write us."

Messrs. F. Bonnycastle & Son, Campbellford, Ont., write: "Thanks to advertising in your valuable paper, we have sold nearly all our Shorthorn bull and heifer calves, and could have sold more had they been older."

Mr. Chas. Rankin, Wyebridge, Ont., is one of the most enterprising pure-bred stockmen in Northern Ontario. His farm lies a few miles from Wyevale, on the Allanale and Penetang branch of the G. T. R.

Oak Lodge YORKSHIRES

are the recognized type of the ideal bacon hog, and are the profitable kind from a feeder's standpoint.

J. E. BRETHER, BURFORD, ONT.

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association, Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

"BROAD LEA OXFORDS." An offering choice ewe and ram lambs, shearing ewes and a few shearing rams for flock headers.

Linden Oxfords.

Imported and home-bred stock of the choicest breeding always on hand.

SHROPSHIRE shearing rams, shearing ewes, ram and ewe lambs of choice breeding. Prices right. GEO. HINDMARSH, Alisa Craig, Ont.

Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle

Choice Lincoln Lambs of both sexes. Several carloads choice yearling rams and two carloads of one and two-year-old ewes, ready for Sept. and Oct. delivery.

F. H. NEIL, PROP. Telegraph and R.R. Station, LUCAN, ONT.

The Burford Flock of Shropshires won eleven prizes at the International. Choice yearlings and lambs, both sexes, by the famous Mansell ram, or lambs by Silver Medal ram at Toronto.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE.

Fairview is now the home of more high-class rams and ewes than ever since the flock was founded.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

COTSWOLDS

Shearing ram, shearing ewes. Ram lambs and ewe lambs from 450-lb. ram, winner of silver medal, Toronto.

SHROPSHIRE

Everything sold that has been offered for sale. Am booking orders for rams and show flocks. August delivery. Write for prices.

W. S. CARPENTER, PROP., SIMCOE, ONTARIO.

FARNHAM OXFORDS

We had the champ'ion flock of Oxfords in 1903. Importations annually. Animals of all ages and sexes, both imported and Canadian-bred, for sale at all times at reasonable prices.

TAM WORTHS

30 head from 2 to 5 mos. old, registered. Write for particulars and prices.

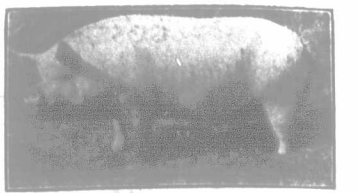
BERTRAM HOSKIN, Grafton Sta., G. T. R. The Gully P. O.

GLENHOLM HERD OF TAM WORTHS

We are now booking orders for spring litters. Have 5 boars and 5 sows, 6 months old, left, and a fine lot of younger ones.

TAM WORTHS

At living prices. Have some excellent young stock of good bacon type; both sexes.

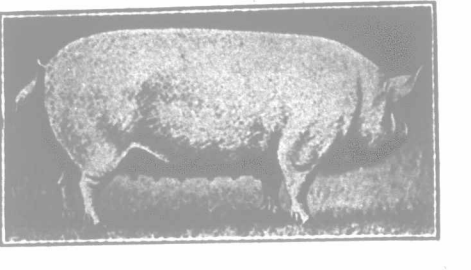


WILFER S. GORDON, TWEED, ONT.



If you were sure you could buy for 90c. per foot a satisfactory hog trough good for 10 years' hard usage, you would buy quick, wouldn't you? Leal's Patent Steel Trough will fill this bill.

Improved Yorkshires



Over three hundred for sale. The last three years our herd has won ninety per cent. of the first prizes at the leading shows, competing against American and Canadian breeders.

LARGE YORKSHIRES

GLENBURN HERD—upwards of 100 fine spring pigs, sired by imported Holywell Hewson. Also a few 6 month 'boars. Prices reasonable.

YORKSHIRES. Six sows to farrow this month to imported boars. Orders booked for pigs at weaning.

Chester White Swine

Although leaving Willow Lodge Farm and moving to Brampton, we will still be in a position to supply the same type and breeding as usual, with some fresh blood added, and in as large numbers as ever before.

MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES.

For Sale—Boars fit for service; sows in farrow and ready to breed, and younger stock, all of the ideal bacon type. Pairs not akin.

Yorkshires and Holsteins

Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. E. HONEY, Erickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.

YORKSHIRES FOR SALE

From the pioneer herd of the Province of Quebec. Both sexes and all ages. Satisfaction guaranteed on all mail orders.

PAY WHEN CURED



IF YOU COME TO ME AND I TELL YOU THAT I CAN cure you, I've got confidence enough in my treatment to take all the chances. I am curing hundreds of weak men and women every day, and I know what I can cure and what I can't. If you will secure me you need not pay until cured.

WEAK, PUNY MEN.

I know that no man remains a weakling because he wants to. I am sure that you want to overcome every indication of early decay that has shown itself on you. I don't think the man lives who would not like to feel as big and strong as a Sandow, and I know that if you have a reasonable foundation to build upon I can make you a bigger man than you ever hoped to be. I want you to know that, you who can't believe it, and I want you to have my book in which I describe how I learned that strength was only electricity, and how I learned to restore it; also I want to tell you the names of some men who will tell you that when they came to me they were physical wrecks, and are now among the finest specimens of physical manhood.

I have devoted my life to the development of manly and womanly vigor. I've made a great success. My methods are now being approved by the greatest scientists and doctors, and copied.

I've proven that electricity is the basis of all animal life, and that "weak men," dyspeptics, rheumatics, sufferers from lost energy, weak kidneys, pains in the back, head, chest and shoulders, from varicocele and its allied weaknesses, etc., are weak in electricity.

My Electric Belt Restores this Life in a Few Weeks and Cures every time.

You can have freedom from Pain and again be given life energy and the vigor of youth if you wear

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

with free Electric Suspensory for weak men. **Easy to wear—Cures while you sleep.** Tell me where you are and I will give you the name of some one in your town that I have cured.

Cured of indigestion and Constipation.

DR. McLAUGHLIN,
Dear Sir:—My improvement has been so rapid since I last saw you in Montreal that I really have not much news to give you. To sum up, my constipation and sleeping during the day have left me completely, and in regard to the latter, I could not attempt to read or do anything in the daytime without falling asleep, before I got the Belt. My indigestion is nearly a thing of the past, so you need not trouble yourself about it. Yours sincerely, D. F. McCarthy, Ottawa, Ont.

Fully Satisfied.

DR. McLAUGHLIN,
Dear Sir:—I would have written you sooner, but as I found myself improving, I made up my mind to wait, that I might give you full particulars. Now, doctor, you know my case, and I must say I feel a new man to what I was. I have gained twenty pounds, and you can realize the result yourself. The neighbors say I look fleshier and better. I tell them that it was your Belt that did it, and I can recommend it to any one. Yours very truly, William T. Winter, Kings-
ton, Ont.

BEWARE of the schemer offering you a Belt for a few dollars or perhaps a "free gift." Many have been victimized by such offers; they quickly find that the only result given them was a burnt back (if they got any current at all). I have a large collection of these magnetic bands which have been brought into my office in exchange. My only object in taking them was to demonstrate what a properly applied current will do. I make special inducements to anyone having one of these so-called electric belts.

READ WITH CARE. Every patient wearing Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt receives free until cured the advice of a physician who understands his case. Agents or drug stores are not allowed to sell these goods.

FREE BOOK—To those who cannot call and examine my Belt, I have a beautifully illustrated book with photographs of fully developed men showing how they begin to break down. This book contains a lot of information for men—it explains many points they want to know. It is written in plain language and fully illustrated. I want you to read this book and learn the truth about my arguments. Don't delay, your best days may be slipping away. Write for the book at once. I send it closely sealed free upon request.

I HAVE A BOOK SPECIALLY FOR WOMEN FREE.

OFFICE HOURS:—9 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 YONGE ST., TORONTO, CAN.

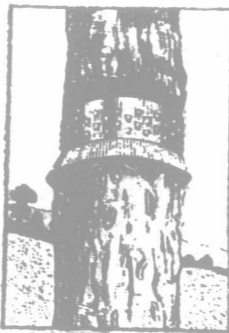
Standard Scales

For railroad, hay, live stock, dairy, coal and platform.
For prices and particulars write or call on

GEO. M. FOX, YORK STREET LONDON, ONT.

Ask your nearest hardware man or dealer for them.

Canadian Dairying,
BY PROFESSOR HENRY H. DEAN,
of the Ontario Agricultural College. A thoroughly practical book, illustrated; price, \$1.00, postpaid.
William Briggs, 29-33 Richmond St. West, Toronto.



ARNDT TREE PROTECTOR

(BRASS BAND.)

SIMPLE, EFFECTIVE, INEXPENSIVE.
Absolutely the most positive preventive against all creeping and crawling insects. It will save the trees. Save time and labor. Save money.

This simple brass band is patented and put upon the market as pre-eminently the very best and surest device yet invented for preventing the encroachment of all creeping and climbing insects. It is made of brass, does not corrode or rust, does not take an expert to place on a tree, and when once on overcomes all the difficulties met with by other methods of tree protection, and lasts for years. No chemicals used. The Arndt Tree Protector comes in coils of twenty (20) feet, neatly and securely packed in boxes, with brass fasteners and cotton wadding, and with full directions for using on each box.

ARNDT TREE PROTECTOR, Limited

F. V. PARSONS, Manager.

Office: Standard Stock Exchange Bldg., No. 43 Scott St., Toronto, Ont.
Write us for pamphlets giving full particulars and rates. Live agents wanted.

Bicycles

direct from factory. Save agents', dealers' and travelers' expenses. Get you wheels at first cost. We have been established 15 years. Have a first-class line of bicycles, and you can have one or more

at factory cost.

Let us hear from you. We can save you money. Say what style of a wheel you want and we can fill your order.

Union Jack Bicycle Works

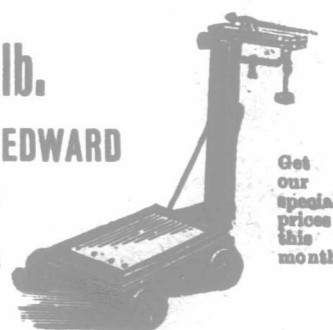
TILLSONBURG, ONT.

Every Farmer Should Have a

2,000-lb.

KING EDWARD SCALE

Manufactured by



Get our special prices this month

G. Wilson & Son, Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

BISSELL'S STEEL ROLLER.

6, 8, 9 and 12 foot widths. The favorite rollers for all the Provinces. Write for full description and reasons why Bissell's are the best. Address on



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

THE L. O. SMITH

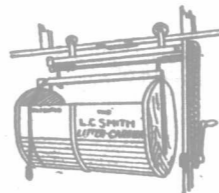
FEED LITTER CARRIERS.

Patented June 16th, 1903.

Can be adapted to any barn or farm building.

Write us for particulars

LYMAN C. SMITH, OSHAWA, ONT.



Farmers Contemplating Marriage, These Already in Wedded Bliss,

should present their bride or family, as the case may be, with a **BEAUTIFUL MASON & RISCH PIANO.**

Liberal allowance made for old pianos and organs. Call and get our prices before buying.

The Mason & Risch Piano Co., Ltd., 211 Dundas St., London

BUCHANAN'S

UNLOADING OUTFIT

Works well both on stacks and in barns, unloads all kinds of hay and grain either loose or in sheaves.

Send for catalogue to

M. T. BUCHANAN & CO., Ingersoll, Ont.

A larger advertisement appeared last week and another will appear next week.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

One in each town to ride and exhibit a sample Bicycle. Write for special offer. Highest Grade **\$8.75 to \$17**
1904 Models
Coaster Brakes, Hedgethorn Puncture Proof Tires and best equipment.
1902 & '03 Models **\$7 to \$12**
Best Makes
500 Second-Hand Wheels
All makes and Models **\$3 to \$8**
good as new
Great factory clearing sale at half factory cost. We ship on Approval without a cent deposit and allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL** on every bicycle. Any wheel not satisfactory returned at our expense.
EARN A BICYCLE taking orders from a sample wheel furnished by us. Our agents make large profits. Write of one for catalogue and our special offer. **AUTOMOBILES,** sewing machines, fires, sundries, etc., half usual price.
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 254 Chicago



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

You Are to Be the Judge!



A BARREL

of VITÆ-ORE is NOT NECESSARY to convince you that it is the best remedy in, on or out of the earth for ailing people, to PROVE TO YOU positively that it will CURE YOUR ILLS, as it has the ills of so many others.

ONE OUNCE OF THE ORE (one package) mixed with a quart of water, ONE MONTH'S TREATMENT, is all that you need for the TEST, all the evidence we want to submit, and we want to send it to you at OUR RISK. YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE! One month's treatment with the NATURAL REMEDY will do for you what six months' use of other advertised treatments cannot. If it does not, YOU TO DECIDE, we want NOTHING from you.

SENT ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL!

Read Our Special Offer!

WE WILL SEND to every subscriber or reader who writes us, mentioning the Farmer's Advocate, a full-sized One-dollar package of VITÆ-ORE, by mail, postpaid, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs or dopes of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully, and understand we ask our pay only when it has done you good and not before. We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. Vitæ-Ore is a natural, hard, adamantine, rock-like substance—mineral—Ore—mined from the ground like gold and silver, and requires about twenty years for oxidization. It contains free iron, free sulphur, and magnesium, and one package will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful, efficacious mineral water, drunk fresh at the springs. It is a geological discovery, to which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Dropsy, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Stomach and Female Disorders, La Grippe, Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration and General Debility, as thousands testify, and as no one answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. Vitæ-Ore has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced incurable cases than any other known medicine, and will reach such cases with a more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, combination of medicines, or doctor's prescription which it is possible to procure.

VITÆ-ORE will do the same for you as it has for hundreds of readers of the Farmer's Advocate if you give it a trial. Send for a \$1.00 package at our risk. You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this announcement. If the medicine does not benefit you, write us so and there is no harm done. We want no one's money whom Vitæ-Ore cannot benefit. Can anything be more fair? What sensible person, no matter how prejudiced he or she may be, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, would hesitate to try Vitæ-Ore on this liberal offer? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. We mean just what we say in this announcement, and will do just what we agree. Write to day for a package at our risk and expense, giving your age and ailments, and mention the Farmer's Advocate, so that we may know that you are entitled to this liberal offer.

YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE!

DON'T EXPERIMENT!

Some experiments are necessary for the advancement of civilization; and although frequently lives are lost and much damage done, the ultimate results and benefits are the cause of much good to humanity. Others result in loss of life from no apparent cause other than the obstinacy of the experimenter, who will not heed the advice of friends, and refuses to see that his experiment is impossible or impracticable for the results aimed at or intended.

As all experiments are dangerous, so it is a dangerous thing to experiment with worthless patent medicines and nostrums of the kind that spring up in the night, and "none know from whence they came" or what their origin. It is seeking after an impossible result to look for health in a bottle of alcohol and sarsaparilla, or a package of senna and straw; and such experiments are often disastrous to the experimenter.

Vitæ-Ore, Nature's Remedy, is not an experiment, and the sick and suffering person who seeks its aid is not experimenting. It has stood the test of the American public, a critical judge, for a generation of time, and is growing in popularity and selling more rapidly from year to year, and has fully substantiated our claim to being the best thing in, on or out of the earth for afflicted people. Beware of experiments in medicine, and when you need a remedy let the experience of others be your guide. If you have been using other treatments without the results that were promised and that you anticipated, THROW THEM AWAY and begin with this natural healing and curing ORE. It will NOT FAIL YOU.

NOT A PENNY UNLESS BENEFITED!

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterwards the gratitude of every living person who desires better health or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending for a package. ADDRESS

THEO. NOEL, Geologist, F. A. Dept., Toronto, Ont.

FROM DEATH UNTO LIFE.

The Experience of a Portage Lady Who Was Given Up to Die.

A Remarkable Recovery and a Signal Triumph for a Well-known Remedy.

It is never a pleasant prospect to have death staring you in the face, and to have doctors tell you that you are so far gone with disease as to be beyond the reach of medicine. The words of one who has been through this experience must prove interesting reading to suffering humanity, and be at once a pleasure and a profit.

Miss Bella Galbraith is a young lady who is well known in town, having lived here for a number of years. A News representative, having heard of her wonderful recovery to health, visited her and obtained her story, which we will give in her own words. She said:

I have been sick for nine years, and been attended by fourteen doctors for over a dozen different diseases. Different doctors called my ailments by different names—Indigestion, Liver Trouble, Catarrh of the Stomach, Spinal Trouble and Rheumatism were some of the diseases. I had my stomach pumped out 150 times. I was hung up with pulleys and put in a plaster cast for spinal trouble, and remained in the plaster for six months, at the end of which time I was not better than at first. I wore a wide leather belt to support the spine for three years. During this time I was attacked by erysipelas of the bone in the wrist. The hand was lanced twenty-seven times in six places.

Three years ago I was attacked by tuberculosis, which started in the foot. I was sent to the hospital in Winnipeg, and the doctors there wanted to cut off the foot. It was all that could be done, they said, and even that would not prevent the disease from developing in some other part of the body, and that it would start every spring in a new place until the disease killed me, as they said it was impossible to cure it. Medical skill might in the future learn to deal with it, but at present no doctor could do anything with it. They put the foot in a plaster cast, but had to remove it on account of the foot swelling.

I was sent home as incurable. On arriving home a doctor had the foot put in a cast, which was renewed every three months for about the space of nine months.

I had to keep my foot upon a chair in a horizontal position for a space of two years and eight months.

Two years ago, after having failed to obtain relief from the sufferings and been given up by the doctors as incurable, I had my attention drawn to Vitæ-Ore, which had been making some wonderful cures. I did not have much faith in its power to help me, but determined to try it.

After taking Vitæ-Ore for about a month the foot broke out in a rash, which healed up again in five days and then broke out again, and continued for a few months in this way until it broke every day all over the foot, and green matter broke from it. During the time I was taking Vitæ-Ore my general health began to improve. The stomach became strong and my appetite returned. The spine became so strong that I could go without the belt, and have not worn it since. Last July I began to walk with the aid of crutches, and in October I was able to take a few steps alone. To day I am able to walk with a cane, and my general health is good; in fact, I feel better than I have ever been in nine years. The foot has healed up and there is not a scar on it. I owe my life to Vitæ-Ore and its Preparations, and will gladly testify to its merits. Anyone who would like information further than is here given can write to me and I will be pleased to tell them how I used it, and what it has done for me.—[From the News and Portage la Prairie Review, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.]

How can you refuse to give it a trial after reading such ringing testimony? If you need the treatment it is a sin and shame if you do not.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER-FAILING CURE FOR

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| Rheumatism, | Nervous Prostration and |
| Lumbago, | Anemia. |
| Bright's Disease, | Liver, Kidney and Blad- |
| Diabetes, | der Troubles. |
| La Grippe, | Catarrh of Any Part, |
| Blood Poisoning, | Female Complaints, |
| Dropsy, | Stomach and Bowel Dis- |
| Sores and Ulcers, | orders, |
| Malarial Fevers, | General Debility. |