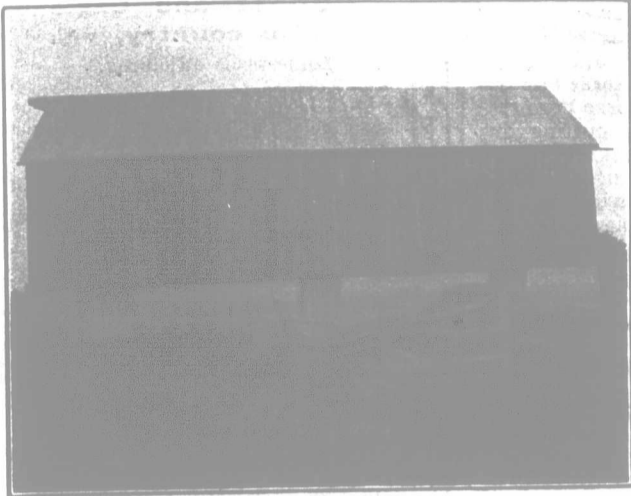


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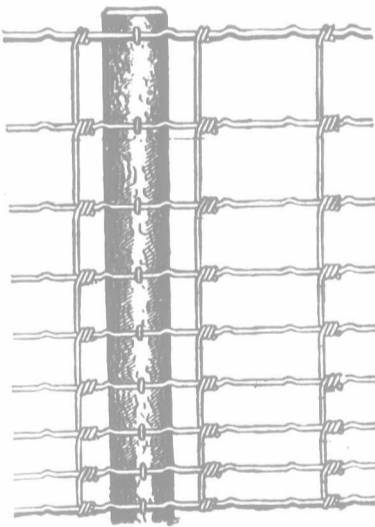
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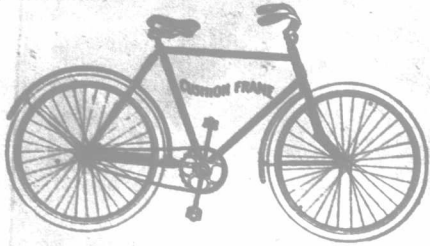
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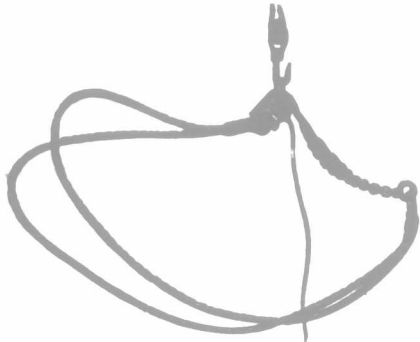
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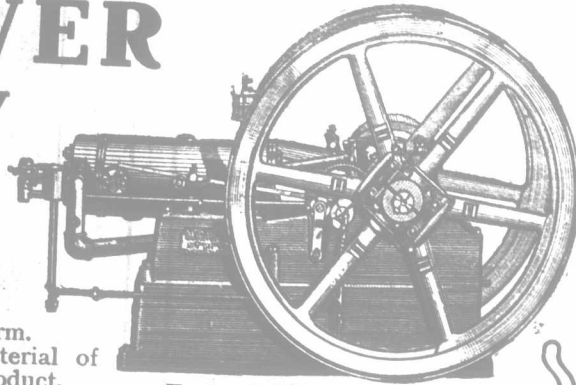


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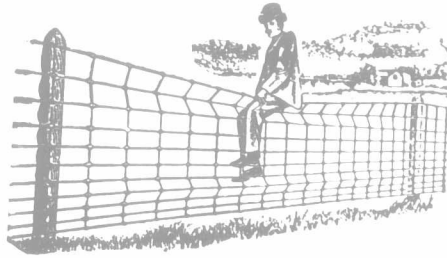
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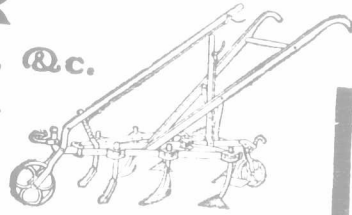
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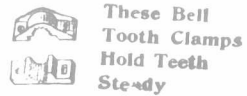
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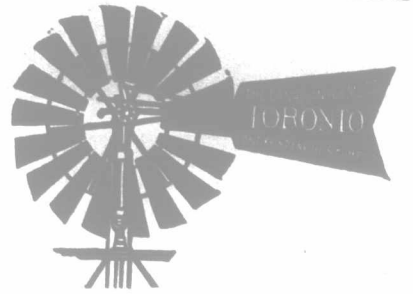
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Established 1866.

VOL. XLI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 17, 1906.

No. 712

EDITORIAL.

Mr. Moses Franklin Rittenhouse.

When a man has achieved any marked success, in any line whatever, the next question invariably is, how did he do it? Tell us something about him. Not curiosity alone, perhaps, is at the bottom of such questioning. Men feel the need of encouragement and inspiration. Let us have a glimpse into this man's life. Let us see the difficulties he surmounted. So may we, possibly, find heart. So may we get our feet fixed in the crevices of the rock, and be willing to struggle on a while longer.

Many of our readers whose attention has been drawn by the allusions to Mr. M. F. Rittenhouse in recent numbers of "The Farmer's Advocate," are likely asking these questions, and, with the kind permission of Mr. Rittenhouse himself, we are enabled to give a few facts in regard to a life which has been marked throughout by a persistence and determination which may well serve as an inspiration to any man. His portrait in our issue for May 3rd discloses him a man of modest demeanor, kindly but exceedingly alert in manner, one who has learned the art of right living by the Golden Rule.

Mr. Rittenhouse is of German-Dutch ancestry, but was born near St. Catharines, Ont., August 12, 1846. It was his good fortune to be "born well," receiving a strong infusion of the noble blood and spirit of the early Pennsylvanians, whose fortunes were linked with the Quaker settlement at Philadelphia, where his father, John Rittenhouse, was born. During his early life he attended school only in the winter, working on the farm during the summers. At the age of 18 he went to Chicago, where he first received employment in a planing mill, where he began on the munificent salary of \$3.50 per week. After that, a time of rolling from one thing to another—printer's devil, tally boy, manager of a lumber yard, salesman, bookkeeper, general manager of the J. Beidler & Bro. Lumber Co., treasurer of the same company, finally manager of a venture of his own, which was established in 1883, under the name of Rittenhouse & Embree. The rolling stone had, it will be observed, in defiance of all precedent, succeeded in gathering moss, and that the moss has continued to accumulate, even though distributed with a liberal hand, is evidenced clearly enough by such monuments as the Rittenhouse rural school and library of 2,000 volumes, in Lincoln Co., and the Rittenhouse experimental fruit farm, recently donated to the Ontario Government, as announced in these columns. As a matter of fact, the firm of Rittenhouse & Embree has been wonderfully successful. During the first year of existence it handled 7,000,600 feet of lumber. By 1903 the amount had increased to 52,000,000. Besides its extensive mills in Chicago, the firm has established branches in Pueblo, Col., Omaha, Neb., and in Warren, Arkansas. Mr. Rittenhouse has also extensive interests in other corporations, among which may be mentioned the wholesale hardware house of Derickson & Co., of Minneapolis, and the Drivers' Deposit National Bank, of Chicago, and has been President, Vice-President, etc., of half a score of lumber companies. Of his family, one son, true to hereditary instinct, is a farmer on a large scale in Livingston County, Illinois, another is with the Arkansas Lumber Company, while the youngest is a medical graduate of the Northwestern University, now in charge of a missionary hospital in Burmah.

There is just one point more in Mr. Rittenhouse's career to which we wish to draw especial attention. It has been the habit of a consider-

able number of people to underrate the value of education in a business career, and from time to time this successful man and that has been pointed to as an example of how a man can succeed with little or no schooling. True, a man may, with extraordinary business ability, forge forward, even though he has little more education than enough to write his own name and reckon interest. Nevertheless, the advantage of education has been recognized by many successful men, and by none more than Mr. Rittenhouse. Although he never had the privilege of liberal schooling in his early days, he stopped time and again during his business career to supplement his early learning by a course of study, first at the old home in Canada, and later at Eastman's Business College, Chicago, from which he received a diploma in 1867. And since wealth and influence have come to him he has spared no effort to promote the cause of education, not only when opportunity offered, but whenever he could find time to create an opportunity.

Surely Mr. Rittenhouse's example may be an inspiration to others possessed of less "means," perhaps, but equally zealous in good works, to do what they can. A donation of a book or two to a school library, a flag, a globe, a school-garden, is within the power of many, and, in the words of the old Scotch proverb, "Mony a mickle maks a muckle." Why not a Mr. Rittenhouse in every school section in Canada? Let us cultivate the Rittenhouse spirit in every board of public-school trustees.

The Principle and Method of Life Insurance.

Just now, while the country is more or less concerned over the revelations of the American, and latterly the Canadian, insurance investigations, our readers will be interested in an exposition of the principles and methods of life insurance, as set forth with remarkable lucidity and detail by Burton J. Hendrick, in the May number of McClure's Magazine. At the outset, Mr. Hendrick draws sharp and clear the difference between insurance and investment. The essential principle of insurance amounts to this: A man pays to a company acting in the capacity of trustee a certain sum of money, usually in annual instalments to suit the man's convenience, this sum being the company's estimate of what is sufficient, when compounded at a safe rate of interest, to enable the company to pay his heirs an amount stipulated as the face value of the policy, this supposing the man to live as long as the average of men insured at his age. This average is computed from mortality tables, based upon a wide observation of actual facts. Some live longer, some a shorter time, but the company is safe enough on the mean of all the risks if it does a business of any magnitude, for the mortality tables have been determined to a nicety, and the deviation from them on any particular class of risk is slight. For purposes of calculation, therefore, the company can predict about when the average man will die, gauging the cost of his risk accordingly. This, in effect, is what is done.

The institution of life insurance rests upon two solid bases, the law of human mortality, and the law of compound interest. The mortality law enables the company to foresee for a long period of years its annual expenditure for payment of death claims, and consequently to make provision for meeting them. With this principle alone, however, insurance would not be attractive, because its cost would be excessive; but the interest element, by enabling the company to use the money held in trust, makes insurance cheap, bringing it within the reach of the poorest citizen. It will bear emphasis, though, that the company is

supposed to be investing this money, not for its own or the enrichment of officers, but for the policyholder. Every cent of his premiums and the interest accruing, over and above the legitimate expenses of the company, belongs to him. An abuse of life insurance has crept in through a looseness of understanding on this point.

Incorporating the principle of insurance, as above set forth, there have been various schemes attempted. One pausable plan is the pay-as-you-go, or assessment method, by which the death claims are annually assessed upon the survivors. This works well for a time, Mr. Hendrick points out. The premiums are low, because few are dying, and there are many to share the losses. As time rolls on, the proportion of annual deaths increases and the assessments become unbearably heavy. It may probably be assumed that the cost could be kept down by assessing new members, but this would be an injustice to the latter, a powerful deterrent to increase of membership, a violation of the very first principles of insurance, and, at best, only a means of deferring the evil day until not enough additional persons could be induced to join. In practice, it is found that these assessment associations begin to lose members as deaths and assessments increase. Men simply will not pay these largely-increased premiums which come in the later years, when payment is hardest; consequently they retire, and the assessment scheme finds itself on the rocks.

By other companies, instead of the assessment plan, the cost of insurance has been carefully figured out to a basis of level premiums, the amount of each premium being gauged according to the age of the insured, the number of premiums, and the time the policy is payable. There are two kinds of level-premium policies commonly in vogue. These are the life policy and the endowment. The life policy is payable at death of the insured. It is usually purchased by paying a level premium annually for a period of twenty or twenty-five years, or it may be purchased by paying a level premium to the end of life. The endowment policy premiums are paid annually for a stipulated period of years, at the expiration of which time the face value of the policy, together with profits accruing, is payable, provided the insured has not previously died, in which case it became payable at his death. The principle, however, is the same in all cases, the exact amount of the premium being a matter of calculation with annuities.

It will be readily understood that a man paying an equal premium each year will be overpaying the cost of carrying his risk in the early years when the death rate is low, but underpaying it in later years when the risk increases. For a time, therefore, the company will be receiving from its policyholders more money in premiums and interest thereon than it is paying out in death claims on that particular class of policies. This sum, consisting of unused premiums, plus compound interest, constitute the company's reserves. The reserve in each policy is simply money held in trust against the time when the policy becomes a claim, either by death or maturity, and the reserve is used whenever the amount of the policy is paid. The time must come, under this level-premium system, when the amount of claims will exceed the premium income, and then the reserve and interest fund will make up what is lacking. If the association honestly reserves these unused early payments, it cannot become insolvent, but if it steals or wastes them it must ultimately collapse. Fortunately, there are, in the various States of the Union, and also in Canada, organized insurance departments to watch these reserves and prevent their misuse. We submit that the profits should

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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DOMINION.

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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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be safeguarded from improper manipulation, as well as the reserves.

Besides the actual net cost of insurance, however, there must be allowance made for the cost of doing business, such as office expenses, agents' commissions, etc. To provide for this, the company adds to each premium a certain sum to furnish a fund to meet these expenses. Perhaps it adds to a \$24 premium a "load" of \$6, bringing the gross premium up to \$30. The total premium, in other words, consists of two parts, the amount (including the reserve) needed to meet all death claims, as indicated by a mortality table, and decreased by interest earnings at a particular rate, and the amount added to cover the cost of management.

Mr. Hendrick elaborates at considerable pains the nature, source and ownership of the fund usually designated "surplus." There are three sources from which this may be derived. In the first place, the mortality tables usually overestimate, slightly, the risk. If, by care in selection of risks, or by mere good fortune, the death claims are less than those estimated, a saving is made by the company, which goes to constitute a "surplus" fund. A second chance for saving is in interest. All companies, to be on the safe side, must count on but a very moderate rate of interest on their premium funds. If, as is generally the case, they succeed in investing their funds to good advantage, they earn more than the assumed per cent. required to make the premiums amount to the face value of the policies for which they are liable. This excess of interest goes to form surplus. A third possibility of saving lies in reducing the cost of management to less than the fund secured through the "loading" of the policies. Any saving here goes likewise to the surplus. All this surplus is really nothing more or less than the excess amount of your premiums over what would have been actually necessary to cover legitimate insurance. It should all be distributed among policyholders, but with some of

the companies a good part of it never is. Such portion as is returned is called "dividends."

These "dividends" may be returned in any one of several ways. They may be annually returned, either going to reduce the premium or to buy additional insurance, so that every year you would be insured for a higher amount. Or, the dividend may be distributed in periods of several years. Or it may all be held in trust by the company until the policy is mature. Some of the large companies prefer to write this sort of business, and pay the best commissions on such policies.

In an honorably-managed company, it matters little what one of these plans of distributing surplus is selected, except that, with the accumulation policy, in the event of death before the policy is mature, the beneficiary receives nothing more than the face value of the policy, no matter if the holder died only a few days before, in which case the amount of his premiums might considerably exceed the sum received by his heirs. Under an annual-distribution system, the man himself would have benefited through reduction of his premiums, or else his beneficiary would benefit through the increased insurance, e.g., the increased indemnity. This, however, is a point on which one must take chances, and it is but fair to state that some of the best companies have discarded the annual-dividend plan in favor of the five-year distribution.

But the great argument Mr. Hendrick launches against the deferred or accumulated dividend plan is that it affords a dangerous temptation to dishonest heads of insurance companies to pilfer and embezzle the "surplus" funds, of which they are not obliged to return a cent to policyholders, although morally bound by the principle of life insurance. Exception has been taken to Mr. Hendrick's position, on the ground that a rascal could embezzle annually-retained dividends just as easily as deferred ones. To us it hardly seems so. History shows that the majority of cases of embezzlement are perpetrated by men with good intentions, men who fully intend to use the money in a safe investment on their own account, and pay it back all in good time. History also shows that many a failure to do so has been recorded, and the public are coming to look upon the surreptitious use of money as being every whit as criminal as the purloining of principal outright. It is wrong, because if the speculation is successful the embezzler reaps the benefit. If unsuccessful, and the embezzler fails to "make good," the one whose money has been used suffers the loss. No capitalist would think of consenting to have his money trafficked with in this way. Mr. Hendrick claims that, with an annual distribution of dividends, there will be less temptation to such embezzlement, partly because the money has to be made good every year, and any marked discrepancy in profits from year to year would arouse the suspicion of policyholders, and fear of this acts as a healthy deterrent upon unscrupulous presidents and managers. It should be clearly understood that the accumulation-dividend system is not assailed as being in itself vicious, but rather as being slightly inequitable in certain cases, and as constituting an additional element of danger in the event of unprincipled management.

The moral for those who would insure is: Choose a conservative, honestly-managed company, and you are fairly safe. If they offer an annual-dividend or five-year policy, take it in preference to the other.

Candor Before Consistency.

The outstanding quality of an investigator is a willingness, if need be, to discard yesterday's opinions. Men who undertake experiments to vindicate certain theories they hold, have no business to be employed in a public capacity. Some men who, by virtue of their position, should be leaders of thought, give as an excuse for not altering their doctrines that any teaching, to be effective, must be consistent; that vacillation is a worse fault than occasional error. We cannot accept this view. It is true the world likes a leader who knows his mind, but it does not like, and sooner or later will cease to follow, a man sound only in his own bumptious opinion. The open mind is a hall-mark of the scientist. Emerson went so far as to define consistency as the bugbear of little minds. Consistency should be

sought, not by reluctance in admitting one's theories wrong, but by care in their original acceptance.

The world needs men who will stand for the broad idea, the high ideal, the noble purpose and the enduring principle of the greatest good to the people as a whole.

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Draft mares make the best farm teams and raise big draft geldings that top the markets of the world.

It may save considerable trouble later if you have a clean-cut arrangement with the stallion owner now.

Fast horses serve very well as a means of recreation for townspeople with surplus funds, but they invariably have a delusive effect upon the young men of a community.

In the States there is a pronounced reversion to the old method of stallion buying, namely, for the intending purchaser to visit the importer's stables and pick from a large assortment of horses one that suits his needs. This is a great improvement upon the syndicate system, both because it reduces the cost of making a sale, and ensures the buyer a better opportunity of selecting a horse that suits his purse.

The Horse-breeders' Lien Act of Manitoba has had one or more effects not really intended. Either the stallions in Manitoba are remarkably sound horses, or else there is a lamentable ignorance regarding soundness in horses. To put it mildly, very many people do not seem to appreciate the seriousness of taking affidavits which they do not know to be true.

Navel-ill in Foals.

Attention has several times been called in recent issues of "The Farmer's Advocate" to the fact that many foals are lost every spring from a disease known as navel-ill, or joint-ill, which is sometimes manifested in the form of scours and sometimes in swollen joints, or both, and generally proving fatal in spite of treatment. The disease gets its start when the foal is first dropped, and is believed to arise from the entrance of germs into the navel cord, the germs being present in the bedding of the stall, and the simplest and safest preventive is the application, three or four times a day, to the navel cord of a ten-per-cent. solution of formalin, or a solution of 10 grains of corrosive sublimate to 8 ounces water, or a 5-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, or a solution of bluestone, 3 drams to 8 ounces of water (the first preferred), dressing the navel string as soon as possible after birth, and, if necessary, continue it several times daily until the cord is dried up. A veterinarian tells us that he finds one application of the formalin solution sufficient to shrivel the cord up and prevent infection. When infection has occurred, however, he injects a teaspoonful of a stronger solution of about 1 part formalin in 5 or 6 of water into the umbilical cord, and he finds this a reliable means of checking the trouble. The same practitioner also claims that white scours in calves is caused by a germ which gains entrance through the umbilical cord, and he recommends washing the cord immediately after birth with a 10-per-cent. formalin solution as a preventive of this trouble also.

The Farmer's Horse is the Draft Colt.

There is money in raising the top-notch draft horse, and the bigger he is, provided quality and conformation are right, the longer the price he fetches. We sometimes hear the complaint that it is hard to get the drafters big enough for the market. True, and this is just the reason there are such good opportunities in raising them. Many horsemen are too parsimonious with their feed, and altogether too careless with their growing colts. The result is an undersized horse of draft conformation, necessarily a low-priced horse. If you breed to a sire of heavy breeds, take good care to grow the colts to their full size. Draft horse conformation, without draft money in the business of producing heavy horses, is a poor proposition. There is but one policy for the generous feeder and the prudent breeder. All things considered, we believe the best farmer's horse is the three, four and five-year-old drafter.

The Shire Horse of England.

There is every indication that, in the course of time, the merits of the Shire horse will be better known outside of England than they have been in the past, and when the foreigner and colonial buyer become cognizant of what a Shire horse is, I feel certain they will generously recognize that they have been all too slow to appreciate his good points. It is perhaps hardly necessary for me to dip largely into history. The history of the breed has been a long record of success. In modern times it is associated with the Shire Horse Society, which has not yet been established thirty years. It must, in the first place, be understood that the appellation "Shire" horse is a modern designation. One school of writers has sought to trace a connection between the modern draft Leviathan and the old English war-horse which carried the flower of the chivalry of England in the merry days of the Middle Ages. If that is so, it is morally certain that the Shire horse has improved greatly in weight in the succeeding years. We know that several kings of England lent a helping hand in the making of the breed, and a few noble spirits, meeting about thirty years ago, took a greater hand in the improvement of the breed, probably, than they then anticipated, when they formed the English Cart-horse Society, subsequently altered to the Shire Horse Society. The history of the horse it is quite immaterial to trace, because it is somewhat obscure, but there is one thing upon which breeders of all classes are united, and that is the influence which the Shire Horse Society has exercised upon the fortunes of the breed.

I can imagine a colonial breeder asking for a few facts descriptive of the modern Shire. I am afraid that, in the past, if they have not had the good fortune to witness for themselves a first-rate collection of English Shire horses, they must have formed a very different idea of the breed, if they judge by the horses which have been exported. There was a time, some fifty years ago, when the great desideratum with the English breeder was a massive body and the alluring evidence of the weigh-bridge. The opinions of breeders have undergone a considerable change as the times advanced, and whereas at one time it was the custom to begin judging a horse from the top, for many years now the other and the proper system has been followed of judging from the ground upwards. Let me try to describe what a modern Shire horse is like. Picture in imagination the weightiest draft horse in the world. A big claim, I hear some say; but it is placed beyond the region of dispute, alike by measurement and the evidence of the scales. It may be taken as an accepted fact that the Shire horse is at once the most massive of the draft breeds, and the best weight shifter on a smooth surface. This is one point that Shire-horse breeders strongly insist upon. They hold that it is of material advantage to have weight in the collar, and everyone who has witnessed the Herculean struggles of a massive draft horse with a heavy load on a slippery surface will agree that there is much in the contention. There was a time, perhaps, when less attention was paid to action than now, but buyers demand it, and the modern Shire horse supplies it. The English dray market requires a horse that can do his five and six miles an hour, and the ready manner in which draft geldings of the Shire breed find customers at the leading auction sales in England, is abundant evidence that these requirements are fulfilled. He is the most cart-looking horse

that we possess; he fills the eye in point of symmetry; is built on very short legs, with a fine profusion of hair, enormous muscular development of thigh, forearm and loin, and stands on good feet and springy joints. That is what the modern Shire horse is like, and if proof of my description were required, I can only refer the reader to a show like the London Shire Show.

There is one point which arises in this picture to which I would like to make reference before proceeding further. The Shire horse, besides being the weightiest of the breeds, has also the greatest profusion of hair. Now, I am aware that in hot countries, or countries subjected to extremes of temperature, and likewise in the States and Canada, there is a rooted prejudice against much hair on the legs—what we call "feather." It is the contention, rightly or wrongly, of English breeders that excessive bone and muscle is an accompaniment of hair of the right quality and in profusion; and there seems to be some claim for their contention, in that the Shire horse is by far the heaviest and the biggest-boned of the draft breeds. Take the Percheron and the Suffolk as an example of horses without "feather." In bone below the knee they do not equal the Shire by a couple of inches, and when this extra weight is wedded to activity, as it undoubtedly is in the modern Shire, the advantage to the draymaster must at once be apparent. The tendency is, however, to depart from excessive hairiness of the limbs, and the inroad of quality will necessarily reduce that as the years go on. On very heavy soils it may not be of particular advantage, but where the hair is of the right quality it is really no drawback.

That the work of the Shire Horse Society is thorough, I would commend to the consideration of your readers the following facts: It enjoys the support of the tenant farmers, practically in a greater degree than any other Society; in fact, the backbone of the Shire-horse breeding is the number of smaller breeders, who keep two or three work mares. These work mares, formerly unregistered, have been changed for registered animals, and it is a common enough occurrence for men to sell a foal to pay the rent. In the second place, the Society is very liberal with its funds for the encouragement of the breed, and particularly the breeder of animals which win show-yard honors. Its show is a wonderful sight, and two years ago some 800 entries were classified; but the exigencies of modern hygiene and local authority's regulations demand that this number should be cut down, and now the Society, owing to the accommodation of the Agricultural Hall being limited, cannot accept more than about 600 entries. The most valuable feature of this show is undoubtedly its system of "vetting"—that is to say, veterinary inspection. I think, if we except the London Hackney Show, there is no other organization which sends its live stock through this ordeal. The Clydesdale, for instance, is not "vetted" at the Glasgow stallion shows. The advantage to the Shire horse has been immense, although anomalies have arisen, and will inevitably arise, when "doctors differ." By this system of "vetting," to which stock of all ages are subjected, animals suffering from hereditary diseases are not allowed to compete, so that the Society does not officially recognize unsound animals. The same system pertains in the allocation of its Gold Medals at the summer shows throughout the country. I wish to make a strong point of this, because it is sometimes held up against

the Shire horse abroad that a greater percentage of unsound animals are bred from the Shire than, say, from the Clydesdale. That is a point on which we have evidence on one side, and none on the other, as the Clydesdale man, wisely or unwisely, does not submit his horses to veterinary examination.

There are one or two other points which may be of interest to Canadian readers, to which I should like to refer. These refer to a system of hiring and breeding. In England there are not so many horse-breeding societies as in, say, Scotland, and the reason for this is well defined. In England there are more large studs owned by gentlemen of independent means, frequently members of the nobility, and where these studs exist, it would almost seem a superfluity of energy to hire horses specially for that district, particularly as tenant farmers have generally a separate and lower fee at their disposal. The system of forming horse-breeding societies, however, is extending, and there is now a very large trade done in hiring horses for the season, at premiums varying with the character of the horse. As much as £1,000 is paid for one season, and some good horses will realize £600 or £700, with reservation of a few mares, while a good average horse will net his owner from £300 to £400. Tenant farmers are realizing the advantages of pedigree, particularly when it can frequently double or treble, or perhaps quadruple, the value of a foal at very little extra initial cost in the service fee. That the pedigree movement has been effective, may be realized from the fact that the owner of "screws" is finding it more difficult, annually, to keep his rounds.

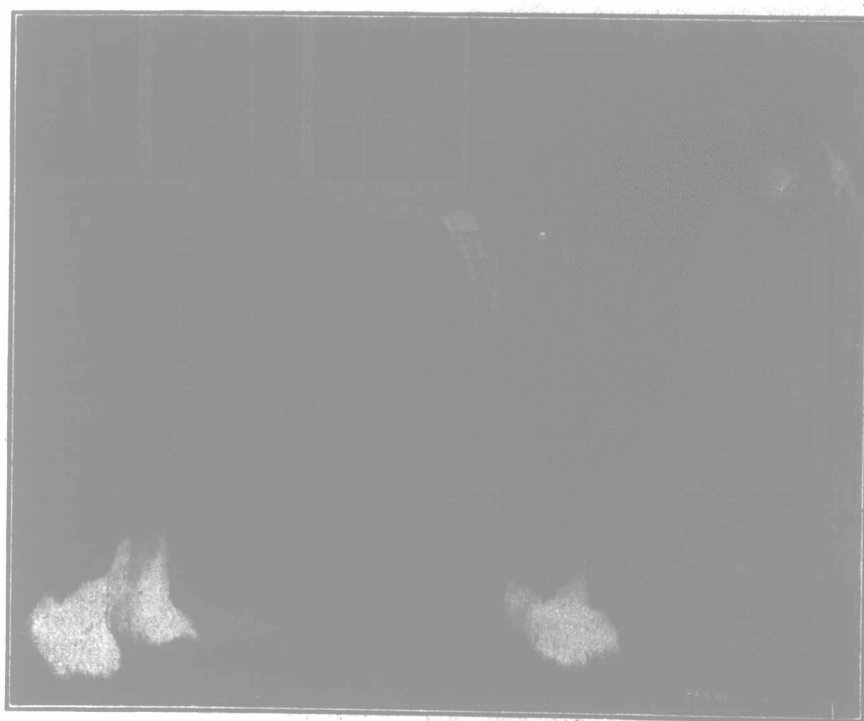
THE EXPORT TRADE IN SHIRES.

I now come to the question of the foreign trade; that is to say, the export trade in Shire horses. Much attention has been devoted to this question within the past twelve months. The reason for this is that in the past the export trade has been conducted on an extremely unsatisfactory basis, so far as the breed is concerned, and with regard to its future. For so many years the prices realized at public auction for Shire horses have been so high that the foreigner was afraid to spring to these figures in the hope of turning a profit. The Shire, moreover, had to compete with such powerful rivals as the Clydesdale and the Percheron, and as these could always be acquired at smaller figures, the export trade seemed to migrate largely into their hands. Breeders, however, are awakening to the fact that a very good market has not altogether been lost, but seriously neglected. There has, as I have said, been a good reason for this, because the home market took up practically all that the farmer could breed, and snapped them up readily at prices which the foreigner would not pay. There has, however, been a slackening of demand, as reflected in the high prices, and although fillies can still run to 400 guineas at two years old, and mares to somewhat over that figure, yet the generality of these prices are probably about 40 per cent. smaller than was the case, say five years ago. Naturally, breeders are looking to new markets, and the export trade immediately suggests itself. It is receiving much attention at the present time, and I have every reason to think that before long some combined action will be taken on the part of breeders to show to the American buyer the type of Shire horse which we are producing in England. Eighty or ninety per cent. of the horses exported have been the merest travesities of what we call good Shire horses in England, and on that account, the foreign rearer



Norley Advance. Three-year-old Shire Horse.

Owned by Chas. Bell.



A London Shire Show Champion, Girton Chamer.

Owned by Lord Rothschild.

of draft horses has not, unless he has personally inspected our studs, a proper idea of the aims and accomplishments of English Shire breeders. We have plenty of horses and an abundance of mares and fillies of the type which the States and Canada demand, and if foreigners will only come to pay our prices, they shall in return have much the weightiest horses that can be produced, and meet a readier market for their produce. There are two suggestions in front of breeders at the present time. One is to send out a selection of really good Shires to compete at the Canadian and States fairs, and the other that foreigners and colonial visitors should be induced to pay the leading English show-yards a visit in quest of good stud horses. I have remarked that trade was not quite as good as it was three or four years ago, but at the end of last month a two-year-old filly realized 400 guineas, a yearling 260, and a three-year-old some 310 guineas, so that there are plenty of buyers yet for the very best class of stock. The ordinary commercial market has not been affected to any material extent. Prices may be a little lower, but geldings of the right sort can still realize, at five years old, in the neighborhood of three figures.

A few comments upon the leading show-yard animals of the day will be of interest, doubtless, to your readers. The accompanying illustrations may serve to convey to your readers some idea of what the modern Shire is really like. I might naturally begin with the champion stallion at last London Spring Show, "Girton Charmer," owned by Lord Rothschild. He is a remarkably handsome horse, with much substance combined with quality, and so far as weight is concerned, he typifies the modern style of Shire horse. He has had a very successful career, and, being still on the youthful side of his future, will be watched with much interest. An example which exemplifies the active type of Shire, is Mr. Chas. Bell's "Norley Advance." A point, by the way, upon which I have remarked is that the Shire horse is a very early-maturing breed. Its yearlings are, as a rule, as big as Clydesdale three-year-olds, and an animal reaches practically full growth when it is four years old.

These are a few cursory remarks which I have thrown together, and if they may add anything to colonial knowledge of what Shire horses are, or induce any colonist to give a second thought to the advantages which a Shire stallion offers, I shall feel well rewarded.

ARTHUR S. GIBSON.

Ruddington, Notts, England.

[Mr. Gibson, who is a brother of Richard, John and William, well known in Canadian stock-breeders' circles, has been manager for the late Mr. Philo Mill's studs, flocks and herds, and last fall went to Buenos Ayres to judge the Shorthorns of the big exhibition in the Argentina. Previous to his taking charge at Ruddington, Mr. Gibson was a very successful exhibitor of Shires, Shropshires and Yorkshires.—Ed.]

The Foaling Season.

There is nothing equal to grass for the brood mare coming due to foal, or having foaled. The fresh grass is the best of tonics, and serves as a laxative and a producer of the needed supply of milk, while the exercise taken in securing her food in this way is essential to the best health of mare and foal alike. Provided the weather is favorable, the mare and her foal should be turned out during the day on pasture. It is advisable to take them in at nights for the first week or two, even though the weather may be settled and warm, as the nights are likely to be cool. Young foals should not be exposed to rain, but kept under shelter in wet weather, as they may, if exposed, get chilled, causing troublesome ailments. They should have a dry and comfortable place to lie down at night, and there need be no hurry in turning them out in the morning till the dew has dried off. It is not desirable that the foals be unduly coddled, but it pays to give them a little care for the first two or three weeks, till they get a fair start in life, as on this their future development largely depends.

Simple Remedy for Thrush.

An experienced veterinarian tells us that he has been having marked success of late in treating thrush with a solution of formalin. Clean out the cleft of the frog, and syringe or douse daily with a solution of 1 part formalin in 3 or 4 parts water. In his own expressive language, this "knocks the thrush higher than a kite." The remedy is simple, cheap and safe. Formalin is coming into wide use as a disinfectant and antiseptic, being employed for all sorts of purposes, from disinfecting houses to treating seed grain for smut, and seed potatoes for scab.

Horse-breeding for Profit.

There is perhaps as little or even less attention given to horse-breeding by the average farmer than to any other branch of his business; and yet, in the opinion of the writer, there is no other line that a farmer on a hundred-acre farm can derive more pleasure from, and which will give greater returns. Horses are and have for some time past been selling for good prices, and the indications are that all the horses our farmers can raise will be required at prices that will pay them well, provided they raise the right kind. What I mean by "the right kind" is a first-class horse of whatever breed you have a preference for, and that the market demands. It would not do if every person were engaged in breeding one class. We have a market for the heavy draft, carriage, roadster and saddle horse, and each of these can be bred with profit on our Canadian farms; but, as a farmer, I am compelled to say that the heavy-draft horse is the most likely to prove profitable for the average farmer to raise. There are several reasons why I make this statement:

1. The heavy mare is most suitable for the average work on the farm.
2. The heavy colt can be broken into work, and will earn his keep at a younger age.
3. The work on the farm is well suited to fit a heavy horse for future usefulness, when sold to go into our large towns and cities for dray purposes.
4. There are very few farmers that have time and experience to raise more than one out of ten light horses that is really first-class, and even

sacrifice size in order to secure quality; but in order to attain the best results, it is necessary to have a fair amount of both. I always select a horse with a good broad forehead, a bright, clear eye, a nicely-set ear, broad, open jaws, set well apart, and not a meaty, but a clean-cut throat, neck well arched and carried down well into the shoulders, a good depth from bottom of neck to bottom of chest, fore legs well set back under the body and well muscled, chest prominent, broad knee, hard, flinty bone, nice silky hair, moderately long; sloping pastern, good feet, withers well carried back, good spring of rib, strong back, nicely-turned quarters, well muscled down; clean, broad, strong hock; a good walker, picking up every foot squarely, and setting it down squarely.

We will take it for granted that you have a good mare and use such a sire as I have described, and that you are producing the feed on your own farm, as all Canadian farmers should.

Then a word about the care: It is a great mistake to overfeed or pamper a horse beyond a certain stage. I believe in always working the brood mare. There is no reason why a mare, if properly hitched and properly driven, should not work right up to the time of foaling; in fact, I have taken the harness off mares to allow them to foal, and have never had a loss by so doing. If the mare is to foal early, before grass time, give her a few boiled oats and a liberal supply of bran, with a little flax seed occasionally. If she is getting plenty of grass, nothing of this kind will be needed. After foaling, ordinary feed will do—good oats, bran, and well-cured hay.

Never allow the foal to follow the mare when working, but keep it in a well-built, roomy box. Never expect the foal to eat with the mare, but always provide a small box in the opposite corner to feed the foal in. Teach the foal to eat early. A few ground oats and bran, with a little milk, is a desirable ration. The foal will not take much at first, but will soon show a readiness for hearty meals. In the early part of the season it will always pay to allow the foal to suck some time during the forenoon, and also in the afternoon, giving the mare a drink and a few oats to eat while the foal is sucking. It will benefit both the mare and the foal.

Acustom the colt to being handled by leaving a halter on, and occasionally taking hold of it when feeding the mare. Never wean the foal too quickly, but by degrees. It is best for both the mare and foal to take two or three weeks to do it. Feed foal often, both during the time of and after weaning. Never allow two foals to feed out of the same box. One is sure, sooner or later, to become master and secure the lion's share. Give the foal first-class care throughout the winter. Always be careful to give mares plenty of exercise in the late fall and winter, after the work on the farm is done.—[John Gardhouse, in Ontario Farmers' Institute Report.]

Producing Polo Ponies an Unprofitable Business.

The exhibition of polo ponies at shows like the Canadian Horse Show, Toronto, may raise the question in some enquiring minds whether there should be any money in seeking to produce this type of horse in a commercial way. Seward Carey, the well-known polo-pony judge, of Buffalo, N. Y., interrogated on this point by "The Farmer's Advocate," said he had given up trying to breed them. The polo pony, like the ideal farm horse, must be regarded as somewhat of an accident of breeding. There is no known breed, grade or line of breeding that can be depended upon to produce polo ponies in any profitable number of instances. "I used to undertake," said Mr. Carey, "to superintend matings, taking, perhaps, the first foal for my trouble, but it did not pan out very satisfactorily. Now,



Miss Wilson (imp.) [4775] (Vol. 26 S.), and Lady Sally (imp.) [4774] (Vol. 24 S.).
Pair of pure-bred Clydesdale mares. Owned by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont. Prizewinners at the Canadian Horse Show, Toronto, 1906.

then he is not likely to get what it is worth; but some dealer is likely to reap much the greater profit.

If we are going to make a success of raising stock of any kind, we must aim at producing the best. We should first select the very best females we can possibly afford, see that they are of a first-class type of the breed to which they belong, and that they are bred from good sound, healthy ancestors on both sides, then select the very best sire that is to be had. There are three things necessary to success in breeding and raising live stock: (1) Proper breeding; (2) suitable feed; and (3) proper care and comfort. Any farmer who closely adheres to these three rules is sure to succeed with whatever line of stock he may raise, and it is certain that he cannot make much of a success with stock in any other way. You may buy the very best horse, cow, and sheep or hog that money can buy, take it home, put it in a poor stable, give it little or no care and poor food, and there will be only one result—the animal will go to pieces. On the other hand, you may grow and cure the very best feed that it is possible to produce, and have one of the best stables that is to be found, but if you have animals of poor breeding and undesirable conformation, you cannot make a success; on the other hand, your good feed, your fine stable, and your time and labor will give you small returns, and only disappointment will follow, as is the result with far too many of our farmers at the present time.

What is wanted in a draft horse is size and quality combined. Some of our breeders lost sight of quality in order to get size, and others

when I get a polo mare too old or otherwise incapacitated for the game of polo, I give or sell her to someone who wants to try the experiment of breeding ponies, and if she has a promising colt I buy it from him at his own price."

One great drawback to the enterprise is the fact that the culls are of little value for other purposes, and the number of suitable ponies being so small, the business of breeding them is not only very precarious, but unprofitable. If a skilled breeder and expert judge cannot make it pay, it requires no argument to persuade farmers to stick to the breeding of drafters, in preference to polo ponies.

What is an Agricultural Horse?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Would you or some of your readers who are horsemen kindly tell me through your valuable paper what constitutes an agricultural horse, as there are prizes given at a great many of the fall fairs for that class. About what height and weight they ought to be, also how to breed them. My opinion is that they ought to be low, heavy blocks, fifteen and a half or sixteen hands high, and weigh about 1,450 pounds. S. M. C. York Co., Ont.

LIVE STOCK.

Selecting a Sire.

The sire is more than half the herd, or stud, or flock, in breeding, since he imparts his excellences or his defects to the produce of all the females with which he is mated, while each female leaves the impress of her individuality only on her own progeny. It is, therefore, of paramount importance that special care and discrimination be used in the selection of a sire in breeding any class of stock, in order to a probability that satisfactory results may be secured. It should hardly be necessary in this day to insist that for the nearest possible approach to uniformity of desirable qualities in the progeny the sire used should be pure-bred. He should also be individually of the most approved type in conformation and character of the breed to which he belongs, and should be selected for quality, rather than for excessive size. The novice in breeding is liable to fall into the error of looking for and regarding large size and great weight as a first requisite, and as of greater importance than quality of flesh and bone and hair. Experience and observation have taught that rarely is an extremely large or overgrown male animal a successful sire of progeny of uniform type and desirable quality. The overgrown horse or other animal is an anomaly, and is never a favorite with competent judges. Great size does not necessarily mean great strength or endurance in man or beast. Nature despises extremes as she does right angles. The king of the forest wild, for strength and prowess, is not the elephant or a behemoth, but a beast of medium size, with marked masculine characteristics, and with strength, courage and endurance, bound up in moderate superficies. The happy medium in breeding exemplifies the law of "the survival of the fittest," not only in personality, but also in progeny.

In the history of the origin and improvement of the great Shorthorn breed of cattle, as recently reviewed in these columns, it will be remembered that the sires which played the most prominent part in that evolution were the medium-sized but superior-quality animals, Hubback, Favorite and Comet in the early years, and Champion of England and his heirs in the Cruickshank contingent in their work of remodelling the breed in later times. Consider the history of Clydesdale breeding, and note that of the most prepotent and potential sires in the record, Prince of Wales, Darnley, Macgregor and Baron's Pride, not one could be called a large horse, and some were under the average in size. Compactness, vigor of constitution, masculine character, soundness and cleanliness of limbs, with sufficient quantity of the best quality of bone, obliquity of shoulders and pasterns, and good feet, with medium size, are the requisites in a stud sire of the equine race, modified to suit the breed or class to which he belongs, while in other classes of stock the approved type for the times and its purposes must be studied, and selections made in accordance therewith. While no absolute rule can be fixed that will apply in all cases and under all circumstances, the breeder learns by observation and experience what is best for his purposes, and it is safe to advise the avoidance of extremes in crossing and in the selection of a sire, now that our types are so well fixed and generally approved.

P. E. I. Heard From.

Dear Sirs.—I received your premium knife, and must say that I am more than delighted with it. I think it is just the right kind of a knife for a farmer. Wishing your paper every success, I remain,
Yours truly,
P. E. Island, JNO. E. SINCLAIR.

Importance of a Good Start.

The secret of cheap pork production lies in giving the youngsters a good start. It pays to leave them a good while on the dam—eight weeks, anyway; ten weeks if there is no skim milk to carry the weanlings along. Why dry up the sow and run her along on a maintenance ration, when, with a little extra feed, she would be a profitable machine to secrete sow's milk, than which there is nothing better for pigs? Some are in haste to wean the pigs so they can breed the sow twice a year, but is this wise? Why try to have her litter twice every year. Five good, well-nourished litters in three years are more profitable than six stunted litters in the same time. The time to feed a pig is when it is young; it will make by far the most economical gains. On the other hand, let the young pig be stunted, and in the great majority of cases no amount of good feeding afterwards will stretch him out properly and make a real thrifty singer of him. By keeping the pig going right along from birth it is easy to attain a weight of 200 pounds at six to seven months; by stunting the young pig it is impossible to reach this weight at the age specified, without a system of forcing that makes expensive gains and is liable to result in deposition of excessive fat. The difference between four-cent and five-cent pork is the difference between a good and a poor start.

Sheep Should be Well Woolled on the Belly.

Some students of animal husbandry and beginners in sheep husbandry have doubtless wondered at the practical shepherd's insistence on a sheep well-woolled underneath. An Old Country shepherd, referring to this matter, says:

"Wool is the best protecting pad there can be against ordinary damp, cold lair. Sheep which have been developed in wet districts are better covered underneath than are those which for many generations have existed on dry soils. It is doubtful if sufficient care is exercised in selecting sheep to secure this feature; but it is far more important than some of the features which, through the readiness with which they can be observed, receive more attention. A well-covered belly is more important to the well-being of the animal than a well-woolled face. The effect of cold lair on certain soils has much to do with the preference for one breed over others in some districts."

Money in Hogs?

Well, I should say so! We delivered from the Annandale yards exactly 7,000 lbs. of live hogs in one week, lately, for \$7.00 per cwt.—\$490.00. Money? Well, it feels all right, anyway. Profit? Yes; but that is effected quite as much by the thriftiness of the hogs fed, cheapness of their feed, and by how well the man that does the feeding knows his business. Money in hogs to the man that gets into the business, stays in the business, and improves his methods. Norfolk Co., Ont. GEO. RICE.

Grow Roots for the Stock.

There is, we believe, reason to fear that, owing partly to the scarcity and increased cost of farm help, and partly to the more general cultivation of ensilage sorn, the growing of roots for the winter feeding of cattle and other stock is being neglected in Canada. This is to be regretted, for it is reasonably certain that the good reputation of this country as a breeding-ground for healthy, vigorous and prolific live stock is owing largely to the liberal feeding and production of roots practiced by our more progressive breeders and farmers. Ensilage is all right in its place as a cheap and profitable food for cattle, but for the best results in feeding either dairy cows, growing young stock, or fattening cattle, roots must be used as part of the ration, and we are confident our farmers cannot give up the culture of root crops without impairing the character and good name of Canada as a stock-growing country. The labor and expense connected with root culture may be kept within reasonable limits by the practice of judicious methods of cultivation and the use of labor-saving appliances.

Mangolds, which are the most generally useful class of root crop, may be sown on the level any time in May on well-prepared ground, with the common grain drill, by closing part of the tubes and narrowing the seed outlets, so that only five to eight pounds per acre are sown, a shallow covering of the seed by means of the roller and light harrows alone being required, and the crop may be kept clean of weeds by the frequent use of a Breed's weeder or a light harrow after the plants are well above ground. It is astonishing how effective the weeder is in preventing crust formation, as well as in keeping the soil clear of weeds. There is one stage when almost any weed is easily destroyed; that is, when it has just germinated. A stroke of the weeder in a soil of ordinary consistency that has not been allowed to bake hard, will uproot and destroy these seedling weeds as effectually, and very much more cheaply, than a cultivation with scuffler or two-horse cultivator. But the most extraordinary point in favor of the weeder is that it does so very little injury to the growing crop. No one can believe until he tries it how thoroughly one can keep down weeds with it nor how well he can spare the crop. One of the most successful mangel crops we ever saw was raised by sowing on the flat, and then working repeatedly with the weeder—once before the mangels were up, twice afterwards with one tooth over each row removed, once again crosswise, and two or three times more, alternately, with the scuffler and two-horse cultivator. Effort was made to stir the soil with some implement, generally the weeder, after every rain. In this way the surface was kept so friable that the weeder never failed to do effective work, except after an extra heavy rain, when opportunity was taken to use the heavier implements. One secret of the economical growing of hoe crops is more reliance on this simple implement. A good man and horse can cover about twelve acres per day, thus getting over a large area promptly after each rain, and thereby conserving many tons of soil moisture that would be lost if cultivation were deferred until the ground could all be covered with the slower-working implements. By this season a good many will have sown their mangels, and the larger number will no doubt have sown in low drills. These might also find use for the weeder; but, lacking it, great benefit will come from frequent early use of the cultivator between the rows,



Charlie and Bobby Burns.

First-prize heavy-draft team at the Canadian Horse Show, Toronto, 1906. Exhibited by The Dominion Transport Co.

before the braird appears. A mulch over half the soil area is better than none, as it retards loss of moisture and sets the capillary movement in the direction of the plants, thus helping to keep the soil moist about their roots, and preventing the surface from baking so hard as it otherwise might.

Those who have not already sown their mangels we counsel to try the level-culture plan, but only on condition that they are willing to cultivate early and often, without waiting for a crust to form. Roots sown on the flat are not quite so easy to thin as those sown in drills, but thinning is not such a formidable task, anyway, if done when the plants are just nicely through the ground.

Turnips may be sown any time in June, preferably from the 15th to the 20th, as it is believed they are then more likely to escape the fly and aphid, or plant louse, which in some seasons play havoc with the crop. Turnips are preferably sown on low drills or ridges, about 26 inches apart, with a turnip drill, sowing about two pounds of seed per acre. The land should be well manured and reduced to a fine tilth before being ridged, which is most quickly done with a double-mouldboard plow, but may be well done with a single mouldboard. Early cultivation to destroy weeds while young, and encourage rapid growth, is important, and the plants should be thinned to a distance of ten or twelve inches apart soon after coming into the rough leaf.

The "La Parra" Ranch, Texas.

By John Ashton.

Fifty-nine miles south of Corpus Christi, Texas, on the new St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railroad, is the little ten-months-old town of Sarita, named in honor of the daughter of the head of the great Kenedy Pasture Company. Five miles east from Sarita, on a slight eminence, commanding an extremely picturesque view of the surrounding country, is built the homestead and headquarters of the famed "La Parra" ranch. The late Captain Kenedy, father of the present head of the enterprise, made a most judicious choice when he selected this location for his home, for the site is an ideal one. As one sits on the gallery resting after the hot drive, the soft gulf breezes are like a touch of velvet. In this sunny southern clime the ingenuity of man, in collaboration with the works of nature, has produced a home nearer to an earthly Paradise than I have ever seen before.

In the rear of the house are built wings joining each other at right angles, so as to form a grassy square, decked with flower-beds, reminding one of the patios, or courtyards, seen in Cuba. This square is planted with large hackberry trees, ensuring a delightful coolness at all times to the surrounding galleries, from which can be seen what irrigation will do in this rich, sandy soil and sunny climate. We see the lemon tree, which produced fruit that beat all competitors at the St. Louis World's Fair (even beating California); fruit pronounced by the Government pomologists to be especially rich in citric acid—the true test of a lemon's quality. We see rows of pear trees, and persimmons loaded with fruit. The olive, fig, grape, orange, pomegranate, and even banana, grow here on the same land!

Those championship lemons at St. Louis were grown from cast-away seeds of lemons used for table purposes; in other words, from volunteer trees. Crossing an avenue planted with ash, mulberry and hackberry trees, in the middle of a paddock bordered with eucalyptus trees, and studded at intervals with young olive and lemon trees, we come to the commissary and store, from which dry goods, clothing, shoes, hardware, patent

medicines, drugs, provisions and other commodities are supplied the workmen, their wives and families. The store and its immediate vicinity is thronged once a week with groups of men and boys. A short distance from the store brings us to the private electric light and ice plants of the company. Years before the new railroad was built, when the ranch was 45 miles from the nearest station at Alice, these conveniences were installed. The ice plant has a capacity of 1,000 pounds daily. In another large building are stored thousands of dollars' worth of heavy mill and iron work, hay presses, mowers, plows, etc., besides a lot of material used in well digging and other construction purposes. Next is the blacksmith and wheelwright shop, equipped in the most complete manner. When breakages occur, or other contingencies arise, repairs can be effected at once, saving much money in the course of a year. At convenient distances from the house are the barns



Texas Artesian Well.

and stables, for the private saddle and carriage horses, and finer cattle.

The company breed all their own horses and mules, and own some splendid jacks and Standard-bred stallions and mares. In a grass paddock near by were as fine a bunch of pure-bred Hereford heifers as could be found anywhere; one or two of them tip-toppers. In a pen of five two-year-old Hereford bulls, probably the best was a \$500.00 "Improver" calf, to be bred to the heifers just mentioned. Mr. Kenedy attaches the greatest importance to "constitution" in a breeding bull for the range, finding that the bull with the best constitution sires calves that make the best feeders and fatten the most profitably. Another of the bulls is by Dale, and a third one is a "Corrector" calf.

On the summit of the hill, in a line with the house, is an artesian well, with a flow of 3,000 gallons a minute, supplying the purest of drinking water to the house. The surplus runs into a reservoir, stocked with fish. Over the hill we come to the iglesia, where the good padre conducts divine service once a month. In the schoolhouse about twenty boys and girls are being taught the three R's. Scattered about are the neat little cottages of the laborers.

Almost all the labor is performed by Mexicans, even to the house servants, who move about as silent as Chinamen. Many of them were in the service of the late Capt. Kenedy, a goodly number being born on the ranch. No other labor in this climate could, I think, give as satisfactory results.

Everything is picturesque; four miles to the east are the glistening waters of Laguna de La Madre, separated from the open Gulf of Mexico by that narrow strip of land known as Padre Island, which stretches like a huge snake for 110 miles along the coast. At the edge of the clearing to the west and south the dark foliage of the trees contrasts vividly with the sun-browned grass; beyond the wood lies the rolling, open prairie, broken again by growths of mesquite, chapparal and live oaks, festooned with Spanish moss.

Everything about the ranch is admirably planned. Incidentally, the ranch is named after a species of long, succulent grass which was introduced here from South America. This parra grass has already spread until it covers several acres. It is very nutritious, and keeps verdant when other grasses are withered. It is cut daily and fed to the pet deer and antelopes which are kept near the house, as well as to the finer cattle.

It is a far cry from the pioneer days of the late Capt. Kenedy, when water for stock could only be depended upon from a few windmills, and from surface depressions fed by rains, and when the cattle were boiled down for their tallow, and the lean meat and offal fed to hogs, which were in turn rendered down for lard, to the present day. Yet this staunch pioneer was a brave man to come into the wilderness—for a wilderness it was in those days—and lay the foundations of a mighty ranch. He had four sons, who helped in the good work, but the present manager is now the only one left, three being deceased. Neatness, cleanliness and good order prevail about the ranch—not even a scrap of paper is to be seen, or any unsightly manure heaps or trash piles—while all the open spaces between the various buildings are covered by a carpet of short grass.

Even the average Texan, who is used to comprehending vast tracts of land and mammoth herds of cattle, is appalled when he learns that 640,000 acres of land compose the holding of the Kennedy Pasture Co., and that in superficial area the State of Rhode Island is not much greater.

Over this vast estate, with its great herds of cattle, numbering in all some 60,000 head; its 1,500 to 2,000 head of horses, mules and jacks (kept for work only); its 100 artesian wells; its 115 windmills, and its working staff of about 200 employees, presides Mr. J. G. Kenedy, a fine specimen of manhood, both loved and feared by his employees; modest and unassuming in his manner, shrewd and practical in business matters, and quick and decisive in action, he is the very embodiment of a successful ranchero. Our hostess, Mrs. Kenedy, is a gracious Louisiana lady, of French extraction, and their daughter, Miss Sarita, is reputed the cleverest horsewoman in Cameron County.

Going out over the home pastures we found the animals sleek and contented. There were some splendid Shorthorn-Hereford grades. Another pasture brings us to the Whitefaced cows, each of which has a lusty calf at her side. Still another pasture contains Shorthorn and Shorthorn grade cows, and pure-bred Devon bulls. More Devon blood is being used on this ranch than anywhere in the South. The bulls cross especially well with a Shorthorn cow, and produce a more active animal, which grazes better, and makes a steer of the "pony" order, with a thick back and loin. It would certainly surprise our Canadian friends to see so many thousands of cattle here with the blood of the old Texas Longhorn almost eliminated. From 15,000 to 18,000 cattle are sold annually, chiefly as two-year-olds and yearlings, to feeders and speculators. These buyers in many cases have large tracts of land in Texas, but do not raise animals themselves. They buy, let us say, about 3,000 yearlings—as one of his customers is in the habit of doing—keep them on a rich pasture for about two more years, in some cases three, and then market them at from \$1.50 to \$5.25 per 100 lbs. A little "farming" is done on the ranch, and about 500 bales of cotton was raised this year—at a low estimate, \$50 a bale, this would be \$25,000.

Regarding the income from the cattle sales, I believe we can estimate:

7,000 yearlings, at \$12 a head.....	\$ 84,000
3,000 two-year-olds, at \$14	42,000
3,000 three-year-olds, at \$18	54,000
1,000 finished, weighing 950 lbs. at 44c. a lb.	42,250
1,000 cows and heifers for stocking, at \$23.....	23,000
15,000 taken.....	\$245,250

I have only taken 15,000 head, as you see, and the prices I have enumerated are for commoner Texas stuff than is raised at "La Parra," therefore my estimate can be considered a safe one.

We visited the cowboy camp at Los Indios, 16 miles away. Accompanied by a guide, through a



La Parra Ranch Homestead. Owned by J. G. Kenedy, Texas.

forest of mesquite, chaparral and young oak trees, we crossed open glades, covered with mesquite grass, trails and wagon roads, then came to a prairie pasture of 37,000 acres, covered with rich buffalo or broncho grass, now dry and withered, over which the frightened calves scamper. Occasionally we see one of those peculiar sand hills glistening in the pale moonlight, where hundreds of tons of sand have drifted up into a long ridge in the middle of the prairie. Half-past four in the morning finds the camp astir and preparations are being made to re-brand 1,500 yearlings with the brand of the purchaser, who will keep them on grass for two more years before he markets them. They are to be branded on the back only, so that it is not necessary to throw them. They were run into a chute, about eight at a time, and the work was finished by noon. The steers were then turned out and herded until next day, then driven to the nearest shipping point, Mifflin, ten miles away. The heat is terrific, and what is worse, we had a hot wind at our backs; we move slowly. Suddenly a large doe jumps up ahead of the herd of cattle, and the nearest cowboy rides after it; he turns it in the direction of his companions, who with wild yells join in the chase, until six or seven are galloping after her at a fearful speed. Three of them are very near, and have their lariats in hand ready for the throw—but still the distance is too great. Miguel, the one on the gray mare, urges her forward, and gradually approaches the frightened animal; rising in his stir-

rups he measures the distance perfectly, and ropes her at the first throw. Laughingly, the cowboys gather around and examine the doe, after which she is set at liberty—the stork will soon visit her. Presently we arrive at the camp, which has preceded us. The tents have been pitched; the cow that always accompanies the camp has been milked; the fatted calf is killed, so that the caporal and I are soon discussing veal chops, hot biscuits and coffee; and mighty good it tastes, after seven or eight hours in the saddle. During the night the cattle are herded, the vaqueros coming into camp in relays for food and sleep. Next morning the whole 1,500 yearlings are shipped in three hours without a hitch, and a fine lot of youngsters they are.

Before concluding this sketch I should like to mention two of the most important problems which confront the modern ranchman, viz., the matter of fencing and of water supply, problems which are solved, in the opinion of those best qualified to know, to a higher degree of perfection on the Kenedy ranch than on any other ranch in the United States. The company have spent already more than \$150,000 in sinking artesian wells, and still the work goes on. It is Mr. Kenedy's plan, now almost accomplished, to have his water supply so distributed that his cattle will not have to travel more than two miles for water, no matter how severe the drouth. The work of sinking artesian wells began at the time of the discovery of the great artesian belt in Southwest

Texas about five years ago. Authorities differ as to whether this water has its source in Edward's plateau, or in the great reservoir of the Sacramento Mountains. Three distinct streams are found, and wells are sunk varying from 300 to 1,500 feet deep, with flows varying from about 200 to 3,000 gallons per minute. It seems probable that this great flow of water, which for countless ages has been untapped, hitherto found its way by subterranean channels to the Gulf.

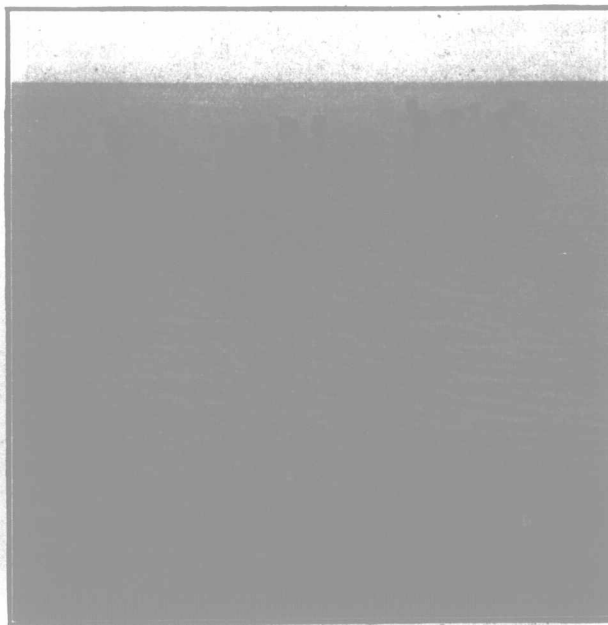
The barbed-wire fence is conspicuous on this ranch by its almost total absence. Cypress posts with smooth galvanized wire is used. I was shown miles of fences which had been standing since 1882, yet were still in first-class condition. In this climate any other wire than galvanized oxidizes very quickly.

At the bay, four miles away, there is a large warehouse and wharf, where, prior to the railroad being built, freight was received in flat-bottomed boats from Corpus Christi. Here, too, is moored a superb gasoline launch, about 70 feet long, drawing only 16 inches of water, fitted up in the most palatial manner, with cabin accommodation for a large number of guests. A few more days at the ranch, then with a fond adios to our host and family, we are soon speeding along the sandy road to the railroad station, taking with us nothing but fond memories of the hospitable "La Parra" ranch.

Cheap talk never yet built a mile of good road.



A La Parra Range Bull.



Shorthorn Grade Cows Take a Foot Bath.



Loading a Bunch of Steps.

THE FARM.

Methods of Corn Breeding.

Three methods of breeding corn are commonly practiced: the farmer's seed-block system, the block or mating system, and the row system.

The Farmer's Breeding Block.—For a breeder, situated as is the ordinary farmer, a simple and inexpensive method must be followed. The improvement, of course, will not be marked as in the other methods, but this plan, if persistently followed, will do much to improve the yield and quality of any corn. From the seed selected for planting pick out twenty or thirty of the choicest ears and plant them in a block by themselves on the south or west side of the field, where they will be removed at least a quarter of a mile from any other variety. These locations are to be preferred, as the prevailing winds come from these directions. If corn of another variety is near enough to cause damage, the choice ears may be planted in the middle of the regular field. Here they should receive close attention, as they are naturally placed at a disadvantage through being surrounded by and more or less crossed with the ordinary field stock. If planted on the side of the field, it is best to plant in a block, as a number of rows on one side are almost sure to receive too little pollen for complete fertilization if planted in a long narrow strip. No special care need be given this plot in the way of manure or extra cultivation, as the conditions should be as nearly as possible those under which the corn is to be grown.

The thirty ears should be shelled together, and planted the same as ordinary corn. This amount of seed should be sufficient to plant from two to three acres.

When the corn is tasseling out, and before any pollen is shed, detassel all weak stalks, barren stalks and suckers. As all stalks do not tassel at the same time, it will be necessary to go through the block two or three times at intervals of two or three days, to make sure all undesirable stalks are detasseled, so their pollen

will not fertilize the silks of good stalks and predispose the kernels on a good ear to barrenness and production of nubbins-bearing stalks.

This method requires but a few hours extra work, and the results obtained in practice have more than justified the additional expenditure of time. One of the strongest arguments in favor of this system is that it enables the breeder to make a more intelligent selection of his seed corn in the fall.

Not only is he enabled to make a better selection, both from the standpoint of ear and stalk, but it makes conditions more favorable for harvesting and storing his seed corn at the time and in the manner he considers will give best results. Since "like begets like," he has reason to believe his best seed ears will be found in his seed-block, because his best ears were planted there. At the proper time for husking he can make a careful selection, based, not only on the ear alone, but on the nature of the parent stalk as well. Naturally, he will choose the largest and best-developed mature ears, borne at a convenient height on desirable stalks. Not only will this system tend to increase the probability of more careful field selection, but it will do even more towards improving methods of storing. With a seed-block, a farmer will make a business of selecting his seed at the proper time, instead of depending on getting choice ears from his entire field. One thing at a time is all a man is capable of doing well, and in the rush of regular husking, seed ears are usually chosen because of size, instead of paying due attention to the stalks bearing them, the character of the ground on which they were produced, the number of stalks in the hill, and other factors equally important which have a very direct bearing on the character of the ear produced.

The Block System.—In the block system, an ear possessing outstanding merit in one or more desirable characters is mated with an ear possessing other desirable features, but perhaps somewhat deficient in those points in which its mate excels. By mating these two ears, the breeder aims at combining the desirable qualities of both parents in the resulting progeny. In following

this system, the odd-numbered rows are planted with the odd-numbered ears. At tasseling time the progeny of one ear is detasseled to prevent inbreeding, and the breeding ears for next year's crop are selected from the detasseled rows. While this system has its commendable features, it is open to a number of serious criticisms. The great amount of work entailed in planting by hand, and the labor of harvesting and weighing each row by itself, makes it almost impracticable for the average breeder, except on a very small scale for foundation stock.

Another strong objection is the inability of the breeder to estimate correctly the effect of the soil conditions on the yield of the different plots, for no matter how uniform the field may be, experiments have proven that the soil has frequently more to do in determining yield than the quality of the seed sown. In the plot system the soil is a more potent factor in determining yield than it is in the row system, because it must, of necessity, be small, and hence too often less representative of the whole field.

In addition to these disadvantages, the breeder must bear in mind that unless he has each plot completely isolated the progeny of the detasseled rows will not be wholly the result of crossing between the mated parents, but will, to a considerable extent, be the result of crossing from stalks in adjoining blocks.

The Row System.—When time and means are at the disposal of the breeder, best results are secured by adopting the row system. By this method, ears possessing the desired characteristics in the highest degree, as determined by their conformity to the points which go to make up perfection in form, and also from the chemical composition, as determined by analysis, are planted in rows by themselves. Each ear is shelled separately, and its kernels are used to plant a row. A composite sample is made of the corn remaining from all the ears, and this is used to plant several border rows around the block to protect the breeding ears from foreign pollen.

Before any pollen is shed, alternate rows are detasseled, to prevent inbreeding. Barren stalks

and suckers in all the rows are detasseled or removed to prevent their pollen fertilizing strong, vigorous silks. At harvest time, full field notes are taken of all detasseled rows. These rows are then husked and weighed separately, and the choicest ears from those rows showing the greatest number of desirable characters are saved for next year's breeding rows.

This system makes it possible to obtain the performance record of each individual ear, and this record forms the basis of the selection of future mother ears. While this method makes it possible to ascertain the exact reproductive power of each ear, it presents the usual possibility for self-pollination, and an unusual possibility for cross-pollination.

In an experiment extending over four years, at the University of Illinois, where alternate rows were detasseled, and the best ears from the highest-yielding rows in the tasseled and detasseled rows were planted successively, the average increase in yield for the four years was 10.6 bushels per acre in favor of the detasseled rows. Of course, the detasseled rows were cross-pollinated, while the tasseled rows became more and more inbred. These marked results in favor of cross-pollination led to the planning of an experiment to ensure the greatest amount of cross-breeding. Each row was planted with corn from a separate ear. The even-numbered rows were detasseled, and seed for the next year's breeding-plot was taken from the six best-yielding detasseled rows in each quarter, four ears being taken from each row. Of the four seed ears taken from each selected field row, two were used for sire seed and two for dam seed. A guide system for even years, and a guide system for odd years has been worked out whereby the ears are so planted in the field that practically no inbreeding occurs. As yet no data have been secured on this experiment.

After the four choice ears have been selected from each of the six best rows in each quarter of the breeding block, the remaining good ears are planted in the multiplying plot. Here all weak and barren stalks are detasseled, as the seed for the commercial field is taken from the multiplying plot. All seed ears are registered, and the number and description of each year, together with the performance record, is carefully preserved. Since it has been demonstrated that the breeding of corn for specific purposes is both possible and practicable, a large number of breeders and commercial seed-houses have taken up the work, with marked success. At Bloomington, Ill., the Funk Brothers have over 8,000 acres in improved strains of corn. They have devoted considerable attention to and are making specialties of breeding corn, high in oil and high in protein, for general feeding; high in oil and low in protein for glucose factories; high protein, without changing the abnormal amount of oil to obtain a balanced ration, for fancy beef and bacon hogs; high protein, with low oil, for growing cattle and young stock.

This firm has its own chemist and a thoroughly-equipped chemical laboratory. Any corn-breeder in the State of Illinois may have several samples of his corn analyzed by the Station free of charge, providing he carried on the breeding work as directed by the Station. The real work of breeding corn is, as yet, largely in the experimental stage. A few pioneers have, by their failures and by their successes, pointed out the way, but much yet remains to be done. Much of the so-called breeding of to-day cannot correctly be termed breeding. Much of the so-called pedigreed corn offered to the public is not really pedigreed corn. An absolute pedigree can be established on the dam side, but as near as we can come to the pedigree of the male side is that we are sure it is of good blood, although the exact pedigree cannot be ascertained and recorded.

L. S. KLINCK, Agronomist,
Macdonald Agricultural College, St. Anne de
Bellevue, Que.

How Timber Scarcity Affects the Farmer.

Builders of carriages and wagons, says the Canadian Implement and Vehicle Trade, are obliged to take notice of the fact that all kinds of timber and lumber entering into the construction of vehicles are about to advance. In fact, an advance has already been made, and it is the greatest advance in the history of wood-stock manufacturers. The outcome will probably be another advance in the cost of the completed work. The recent advance made in carriage and wagon work was designed to cover the increase in cost prior to the recent advance in wood material, but the action of the wood-stock manufacturers has introduced conditions which will bring about another.

Thus does the depletion of our hardwood supplies come back upon the farmer, among other users of wooden manufacture. Surely it is time we take steps, by means of tax rebate and otherwise, to perpetuate our limited woodland area, and encourage reafforestation. Does it not point strongly, also, to the wisdom of taking care of every piece of standing timber.

The Turnip Crop in Scotland.

There is nothing more necessary to nature's scheme of color in the open fields than the rich green foliage of the turnips as they lie, broad velvet in the valley, or rippling tuck and flounce upon the hill. They are equally soft and fair—the purple dark leaves of the swedes, and the lighter frondage of the yellows. In the early days of June they are beautiful as they come shyly into sight in thin green rows upon the dark-brown "ribs" of the plow. In July, full-leaved and mature, reaching hands to one another across the open drills, until all the field is one level sea of green, they are in possession of their kingdom. Later, when the golden corn is bowed before the sickle, there is nothing in the fields to dispute their sovereignty; and the farmer, striding through their midst in the dewy morning, turns back the bunched, wet crowns, and measures here and there a golden globe with his hand, saying, "neeps is guid th' year!"

But turnips have a further mission than that of beautifying the landscape and affording cover for the ground game of the sportsman. They are the most important and by far the most extensive root crop in Scotland to-day. Without them as a standby there would be no possibility of tiding over the hard winters for the cattle and sheep



Plowing the turnip brake.



Preparing ground for turnips.



Preparing ground for turnips—rolling a rough bit.

which at present look to this crop for their main support.

Not only must the valley farmers supply a root crop that will see their own stock through the winter, but they must provide something extra that will allow them to make money by letting turnips in the field to the sheep farmers of the hills, who send down a large portion of their hill flock to winter on the roots "in-by."

In the south of Scotland, when the first snow has fastened the brooch on Cheviot's plaid of white, you can meet the hardy little mountain sheep on every road going down to the turnip "breaks" in the sheltered valleys. In most districts of Scotland there is one fixed routine of cropping, immutable as the law of the Medes and Persians. This is it: Oats, turnips, barley, grass (2 seasons); and again, oats, turnips, barley, grass (2 seasons), and so on. The majority of their land being cropped to the best advantage and not overtaxed, and those who farm their own land have as yet found no system which appears to give that land a better chance.

So, after the oat crop has been lifted, and all the grain is under winter cover in the stack-yard, the plows are put into the oat stubble. Some-times manure from the farmyard is first spread upon the field, and plowed in; sometimes such manure is put on in the spring. But in any case, the stubbles are all plowed before Christmas. This land is then left fallow till April or May, when it is cross-plowed in preparation for the

sowing of the turnips. The harder the frost in winter, the better will the fallow break up in the spring, and the growing turnips of last year's crop are none the worse for a touch of the Frost King's iron hand. While the plowmen are busily employed in turning the yellow stubble six inches under, their wives and daughters are busy "shaving" the last year's crop of roots. With a rapidly born of constant practice they pass along the turnip drills with small hooks, pulling up the growing turnips, and with a couple of det-strokes cutting off the "shaws," or tops, and the straight, threadlike taproots. It is cold work on a frosty morning, but the women are warmly dressed, and with cheerful laughter and jest, make light of the monotony and discomfort of the labor. Each alternate group of six rows is pulled, so that one-half of the crop may be left for the sheep which will later be fed over the field. When pulled, the turnips are put in little heaps of a couple of dozen or so, at convenient distances from one another, so that later the carts may come down the drills and gather them.

This gathering is done when the ground is too hard or too wet for plowing, when there is no manure to cart out, and the horses would otherwise be standing idle in their stalls. The carts are loaded two at a time, the women helping the driver, and the turnips are carted either to a heap in the field, from which they will be cut and fed to the hogs or young sheep, or else to the farmstead, where they will be stored in the big turnip sheds for the cattle during the winter. At this time of year—December, or thereabouts—the fields are often "deep," and the gateways become simple swamps of liquid mud, making it heavy work for the horses on the land. But once through the gate and out upon the hard metalled road, the remainder of the journey to the farmyard is an easy one. Occasionally a few loads of turnips are pulled and loaded into the carts without the "shaws" being detached. These are to be scattered over the grass meadows for the ewes, and it is a pretty sight to watch the white-faced Leicesters gathering behind the cart as it takes a winding course about the pasture, the boy throwing turnips right and left as rapidly as he can pick them up, while the Clydesdale in the shafts, knowing well his work, crosses and recrosses the field without guidance. The feeding of the hogs or young sheep is another bright scene in connection with the turnip crop. A large turnip-cutting machine on wheels is set beside one of the straw-covered heaps of turnips in the field. A woman or boy turns the handle, while the shepherd or someone else tosses the turnips into the machine. A constant stream of sliced turnips falls with a musical rattle into the boxes, which, in turn, are emptied into the long wooden troughs at which the sheep are gathered. The ewes are not so considerably treated. They must fight for their own living, and split their turnips with their teeth as they roam over the frozen field between the net fences. When they have eaten all but the bottom of the shell, the shepherd takes a hoe and chips up this empty husk, so that the flock may leave nothing behind them, but "clean the ground" before being shifted onto a fresh allotment. When the turnip fields are wet the ewes are allowed the run of a neighboring grass field on which to lie down and rest.

In at the farmsteadings each turnip shed is furnished with a small turnip cutter worked by hand, and beside this sits the byeman for most of the short winter day, slicing turnips for the cattle. He cuts the roots into boxes, and at feeding time empties these through the square stone windows or port holes leading into the cattle sheds. Below these windows runs a long manger, from which the cattle feed, pushing and crowding for places, and licking and slobbering at the dainty slices.

In the month of May, when all the grain has been sown, and harrowed, and rolled, when the turnip-fed cattle have gone to market and the turnip-fed ewes are running on fresh green grass, with twin or single lambs at foot, begins a time of hard work for the farmer—the preparation of the land for the turnip-sowing. First of all, the fallow fields, which by this time are showing a thriving growth of green weeds, are cross-plowed. Deep-tined harrows are then run over the land, and all weeds are dragged to the surface. Chain harrows are then used to draw these weeds together. They are tossed into little heaps by the women, and gathered by carts and taken out of the field, to be flung down by the roadside, or, better still, to be burned.

If the land has "broken up" fairly well at the cross-plowing, and the weather keeps dry, this work will be sufficient to put the field ready for turnips; but if the clods are still big and unbroken, and the land has been very wet and has not thoroughly dried, it will be found necessary even to plow it again. Light, sandy soil gives little trouble to work, but in the heavy, rich, dark soils the preparation of the land for turnips is a long and tedious operation. At last, however, the land is dry enough and fine enough, and the "making" of the turnip begins. The field is "ribbed"—that is to say, plowed up into

ridges or drills. If the farmyard manure has not been applied in the autumn, it must now be carted and spread before the plows, one plowman turning it in, and the next covering it and finishing off the drill. However, it has been found much more satisfactory to have the farmyard manure put on the land in the autumn.

Artificial manure, ground bones and phosphates and so on, is sown by hand by women walking in front of the plows.

Last of all comes the turnip-sowing machine, driven by a boy. This is simply a box on wheels which drops the seed on two drills. It is well on in June before the last turnips are sown, and by that time the first-sown field is ready to "single." The singling of the turnips is the most important agricultural work of the early summer. The full force of the farm is required, and sometimes extra hands, to keep up with the speedy-growing little plants that, when once in the "rough leaf," dash away with lightning rapidity. It is a busy scene now, upon every farm, as the little army of "singlers" cross and recross the field, with steady, monotonous stroke of the hoes, deftly pushing or pulling both weeds and turnips away for a hoe's breadth, then leaving one plant—a strong one—then clearing another hoe's breadth, and so on, all the weary length of the field, and all the long stretch of the day. With twelve to eighteen men, women and boys, it is astonishing how rapidly the ground is covered, and it is said that it is fascinating work enough, and that it is preferred by the toilers to many other forms of farm labor. That may be so, but the monotony of it would kill the ambitious.

When the singling is finished, the careful farmer notices spots where the turnip-fly or disease have been busy—bare places where no plants have grown. Here he brings his turnip machine once more and resows the bare ground.

The great enemy of turnips is growth of weeds, and the year's work on this important crop is by no means finished when the singling is done. The field must be kept clean, and the turnips must have light and air to grow, else thistles and quicken and wild mustard will smother the plants. So, a week or two after singling, the one-horse scufflers are used, one drill at a time being thus cleaned of weeds. This is also useful in tearing up any of the singled turnips which were hoed up to die in the sun, but which, encouraged by rain and warmth, have taken root between the drills. Of course, dry, hot weather must be chosen for weed-killing. If the growth of rubbish is very strong, it is sometimes necessary to go over all the field again with the hoes, but there is, indeed, seldom time to do this thoroughly, with harvest pressing. The scuffling and hoeing have, of course, broken down the neat, raised drills upon which the turnips were first sown, and the next work necessary is the "little plowing." One horse is used for this, and a small plow. The earth is thrown up once more against the row of plants, which are now in full leaf, and almost touching one another from drill to drill. This tends to conserve the moisture, should the summer turn out a dry one.

With the last of the "little plowing," the care of the turnip crop is over for the year, for now it is time to cut the grain and stack it.

This rough sketch will give some slight idea of the importance attached to the turnip crop in Scotland, of the uses to which it is dedicated, and of the immense amount of labor which is undertaken in preparing the ground and in caring for the growing bulbs. WILL H. OGILVIE.

Fruit trees and bushes, gardens and corn, will not be a "thing of beauty and a joy forever," nor yet a source of much profit, unless the cultivator is kept going among them.

An Ontario Farmhouse.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
Fourteen years ago this summer we built a new red-brick house that has proven very satisfactory. Since then some houses have been built after the same plans, and we at present know of two parties who are preparing to build houses the same as ours this summer. Having been a patron of your paper for many years, I felt desirous of sending plans and photographs that you might use them for "The Farmer's Advocate."

The only objection offered against our house in the past is that it is too expensive for a farm home. The plans were prepared by myself, after a great deal of careful study, and afterwards given to an architect to prepare designs and specifications. You will notice that the house is finished the same on all sides. We have dispensed with the usual low kitchen and woodshed. Our basement is high to the joists, with plenty of room to split wood. The cellar stairs are not steep, so there is no trouble in bringing up what wood is required for the kitchen stove. The house is heated with a coal furnace, which gives excellent satisfaction, being centrally located.

I think you will understand by plan furnished the lay-out of the basement. The first story is finished in

Protection from Lightning.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
I observe in the issue of April 26th an excellent article from Mr. Baty on "Protection from Lightning." Very properly he points out the protective influence of trees, and this influence cannot be too strongly emphasized. With regard to protection from this source, or any other, it should always be borne in mind that, at best, only a reasonable measure of protection can be expected. The lightning-flash should be compared to an avalanche, which is frequently of sufficient weight and intensity to bear down all opposition, so that ordinary means of control, such as dams and dykes, are broken through, no matter how efficient they may be for ordinary purposes. Any means of protection from lightning cannot with certainty guard against certain impetuous discharges; but that is no reason for neglecting the ordinary means of protection that are offered.

I would like to point out the relative immunity of sites. It is sometimes said that lightning never strikes twice in the same place. There is no foundation, either in fact or in science, for such a statement. Any particular site that offers

a path to a lightning-flash is just as likely, and, in some instances, more likely, to offer a path to a second lightning-flash. I have in mind an instance of this. In the neighborhood of Alma, Wellington County, three successive barns on the same site have been struck by lightning and burned. There seems to be something in the geological structure immediately below the barn, in this instance, that offers a path of least resistance. In any event, it is certainly un-

wise to build a third barn on the same site where two have been struck by lightning. Where one stroke only has occurred, it may be an accident, not to occur again; but where two strokes have occurred on exactly the same site, it is more likely the result of a peculiar formation of the ground.

As to the materials for constructing lightning-rods, copper and iron are not equally good at the same weight or diameter of rod. As a matter of fact, copper has about six times the conductivity of iron. A Lightning-rod Conference, which met some years ago, and made recommendations of great importance, recommended the following: A copper rod weighing six ounces to the foot, or an iron rod weighing thirty-five ounces to the foot. To meet these specifications, the copper rod would be 3/8 of an inch in diameter, the iron rod 15-16 of an inch. It is seldom that either copper or iron rods are made so large as this. Mr. Baty's recommendation of the nine strands of galvanized iron wire, though weighing less than thirty-five ounces to the foot, would serve the purpose well, since the cable formed by twisting the nine wires would present larger surface than the same weight fused into one rod.

I wish to commend the idea of farmers erecting their own rods. If Mr. Baty's directions are followed, the chances are the work will be better done than if done under the direction of a lightning-rod agent. It is necessary to make



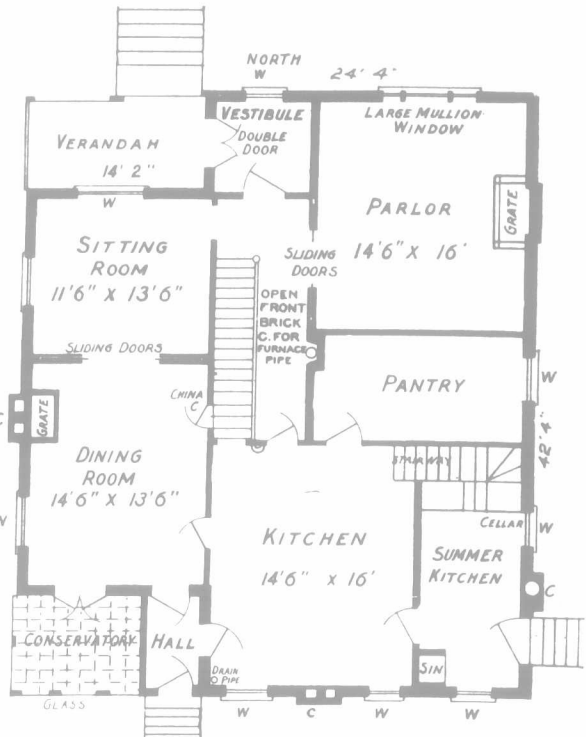
Farmhouse of William Schell, Oxford Co., Ont.

hardwood, rubbed and oiled. The lumber used was oak, ash and cherry, principally cherry, which has made a beautiful finish. The front vestibule has double doors, in a high archway, and is ceiled with narrow matched lumber; doors and all of solid cherry, finished in oil. The kitchen is wainscoted with alternate boards of cherry and ash, light and dark. The summer kitchen, conservatory, bath-room and the ceiling of the veranda are finished similarly. The window-sills are of dressed freestone; the door-sills the best of white oak. You will notice on the photograph that we have a fine large mullion window in the front. The second story is finished principally in clear white pine. The roof is a half-pitch, giving plenty of room in the attic. We have a hall at the top of the attic stairs, and a large bedroom finished and furnished of about 14 by 16 feet. It is on the east side of the house, and the roof being steep, the sun is off early in the afternoon, so it is fairly cool in the hottest midsummer evenings. The cellar stairs, second floor and attic stairs are one above the other, and are all easy stairs. In suggesting any changes, may mention the double veranda; might add a foot or two in both width and length. One very desirable feature is the open-faced brick chimney up through the house for the furnace pipe. WILLIAM SCHELL.

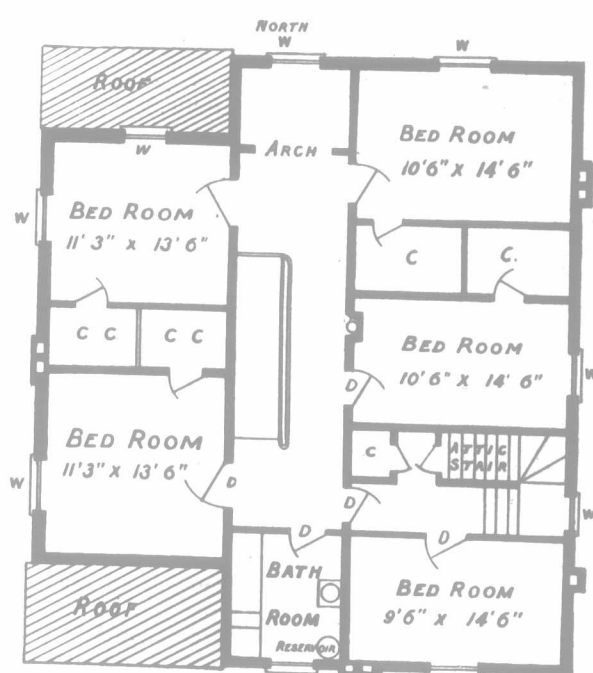
Oxford Co., Ont.



Cellar-floor plan of William Schell's farmhouse.



Ground-floor plan of William Schell's farmhouse.



Second-floor plan of William Schell's farmhouse.

sure of continuous metallic connection. In wrapping the upright part of the rod to the horizontal ridge wire, as Mr. Baty recommends, great care should be taken to get very close connection. Unless the wire is very flexible it would be difficult to secure close connection, and in that case it would be better to use solder.

As to insulation: While insulation is not essential, and sometimes not effective, principally on account of the avalanche character of lightning, as above referred to, yet it is advisable to place a glass or porcelain insulator between the wire and the building at an approaching bend; for example, where the wire re-enters toward the building below the eaves, if it happens to be carried down in that way. In other places insulation is not necessary.

J. B. REYNOLDS, Prof. of Physics.
Ontario Agricultural College.

Formalin for Potato Scab.

Potato scab is a fungous disease, the spores of which may remain in the land for an indefinite length of time. They may be introduced into a manure pile by feeding scabby potatoes to stock, or by putting the tubers directly into the compost heap. An alkaline condition of the soil is favorable to their growth, and for this reason it is usually advised not to apply ashes or lime to soil intended for potato-growing. The application of fresh farmyard manure is also advised against, but the plowing under of a green crop tends to produce a slightly acid condition of the soil, unfavorable to the growth of the fungus.

The most common way in which scab fungus is disseminated is by the use of infected seed. This should be avoided, if possible, but where necessary to use seed even slightly scabby, it should be treated with a fungicide. Corrosive sublimate used to be recommended, but an equally good and safer means is formaldehyde gas, either in gaseous form or in the common commercial solution known as formalin. Where only a small quantity of seed potatoes are to be treated, the latter is undoubtedly better. Make up a solution, using 16 ounces of formalin to about 25 or 30 gallons of water. Soak the tubers two hours, and then spread out to dry. After drying, cut and plant in the usual way, taking care not to let them touch any sack or other vessel that has been in contact with scabby potatoes, unless it has been subsequently disinfected with the formalin solution. The expense of this treatment is a trifle.

The Vermont Experiment Station is studying the treatment of potatoes by formaldehyde gas, and, while they have not reached perfectly definite conclusions, they recommend the following treatment for potatoes in bins:

The bin or room where the potatoes are stored should be closed as tightly as possible. Ten ounces of formalin should be used for every 1,000 cubic feet of room, and the potatoes should be left exposed to this gas for 24 hours. The gas is generated by the action of formalin upon potassium permanganate. For this purpose, three parts by weight of potassium permanganate are mixed with eight parts of formalin in an earthen jar. The jar should have a capacity of about a gallon for each pint (16 ounces) of formalin. The required amount of permanganate should be placed in the bottom of the jar, and the needed amount of formalin poured over it. The operator should leave the room at once, taking care to close the door as tightly as possible. The retail cost of the chemicals to produce gas for 1,000 cubic feet will be about \$1.50.

Windmill Power Gives Splendid Satisfaction.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I read a letter regarding "Farmer's Best Power" in your issue of May 3rd, signed by an Ontario County farmer. Now, I think this man is badly misinformed about windmills, or else he has not seen very many mills of up-to-date quality. I have used a 14-foot power-mill on my barn for four seasons, and it gives perfect satisfaction. I have ground as much as fifty bags of mixed grains in a day, and did it right. With regard to cutting turnips, it cuts on an average 3,000 bushels every winter. Cut enough at a time to do for a couple of days, and have no trouble in keeping them fresh. It has not cost anything for repairs as yet, and is always ready for its work, once up. It costs nothing for fuel. There is no paper I like better than "The Farmer's Advocate."
J. ROGERS,
Simcoe Co., Ont.

While some of us in Canada are hesitating to invest in a two-horse corn cultivator, out along the Missouri River, and thence west, they are adopting a two-row cultivator drawn by three horses, one boy with a three-horse team thus doing the work of two with a pair of double teams. The Western farmer gives the manufacturer credit for attempting to make a machine that will work and save work.

System in Roadmaking.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I was pleased to see your recent editorials on the roads problem. The roads have been in a very poor condition, as I have no doubt was the case over the greater part of the Province. My business in the last year or two has taken me over a large portion of the roads in our locality at regular intervals, and I may say that I did not think they were anything to boast of as a rule, as they were very flat, and in some places the sides were so much higher than the center that if the road was reversed it would be considered about right. There were exceptions, of course.

I may say that I do not quite agree with you when you claim that having the road tax commuted is a worse evil than the statute-labor system, though it is about as bad under the present law, but if the road commissioners were compelled to supervise, under a certain outlined system of roadmaking, laid down by the Provincial Government, the roads would then be more uniform, and, I think, the problem would be almost solved. The present system, generally adopted, of having the work done by statute labor, has the bad effect of leaving the roads anything but uniform, and the farmer having a large load to take a distance, has, of course, to load according to the bad roads, no matter how good the other part may be.

It is simply a shame that under the above system farmers will put in their eight or nine days (more or less) of labor drawing gravel, often over a mile, and putting it often on a very wide and flat road, sometimes hollow, which in a year or so is in as bad a state as ever—sometimes even worse than before, as stones are very prominent then. A good deal of patchwork is done—that is, filling holes on roads with gravel—which I consider is labor thrown away, as, lacking proper drainage, the water is simply shoved from there to the next lowest place, which soon deepens by the traffic.

I will now outline a system of road husbandry which, I think, will take the place of graveling so much, and yet leave the roads in a better condition. Although the road-grader is being used more and more each year, yet it should have its place a great deal more in the building of roads. This piece of machinery is often used out of season, and to poor effect, as it is generally used when the roads are so dry that it has little more effect than a hen scratching. I may be wrong, but I think it a good plan to plow the roads intended for grading that season, almost as soon as the frost is out of the ground, or before the farmers start seeding, for the wetter the ground is the better effect the plow will have in ripping up the hard shoulders of the roadway, which hold the moisture in the center of the road, and I think the roads will dry even faster after such is done. In plowing, as much care as possible should be taken to not plow any deeper than the road-bed is intended to be after the grading takes place—that is, a deep furrow on outside, and shallower towards center. I think this plowing can be done early, as a space sufficient for traffic will not need plowing.

Next comes the grading. The sooner it is done after the roads are dry enough the better. It will not be out of place to mention now one kind of grading to be done. Under the statute-labor system in our locality, I have seen good work done, on a small scale, by cutting a ditch or depression on either side of the hills, and bringing the material out of said ditch into the hollows, sufficient to make the proper grade in both cases, thus lessening the hills greatly. This can be done with the plow and wheeled scraper, but where they wish to hang onto their dear old "shovels" they can do so. On some hills it may be necessary to take down the center of the road as well. In grading roads, in either case, it is well to round them up a little more than is necessary, so as to allow for the throwing outward of the dirt later on, after the traffic has sufficiently settled the roads. Here is where the commutation has the advantage, as the farmers or others, in the case of statute labor, do their work on the roads at one time, the roads receiving no more attention the balance of the year. Roads attended to in the way I describe, I think, will require a good deal less grading than is generally done, and if the work of keeping ruts out of the roads is thoroughly attended to, such can be done with but little labor.

When good gravel is obtainable, it would be all the better to spread a thin layer over such roads after the roadbed is sufficiently hardened, and by keeping such well in the center, one yard of gravel will be enough for several rods. In grading roads, it is well to make the hillsides narrower and higher than on the level, and on the main roads, leading to the larger towns and cities, where it is almost impossible to keep these roads in shape any other way, they should be macadamized. It is utterly impossible to macadamize all other roads, also, as the expense would come too high. Still, I think macadamizing, in the long run, is less expensive than the old way yet in vogue of drawing gravel, as the graveling has often only a temporary effect on the roads. Some may contradict this, but I think it is a fact. Here is another matter in roadmaking which will likely be met with ridicule by some, but which, I think, is worth trying at least, and that is, that roads leading to towns, etc., which require to be wide, should be double on the hillsides, whether macadamized or not—that is, that it is better to have two narrow graded roads, with a depression in the center, than a wide, flat one, where the waters zigzags from side to side, as tile has little effect on such hard roads. And now, in conclusion, I may say that I would be pleased to have either the editor or the readers comment on the above

article, as I have left a great deal untold, but I do hope I have hit the right nail fairly square on the head. I might say before closing, that I have seen Temiscamingue colonial roads a few years ago, and that they compare favorably with the best of old Ontario roads.
J. W. Y.

Bruce Co., Ont.

Grow More Peas.

The growing of peas, formerly considered in Canada as one of the most valuable grains as feed for stock, has, in late years, in most districts, owing to the depredations of the weevil or bug, been almost entirely abandoned. Fortunately, this pest has disappeared from nearly all sections, and where sown last year the crop was generally satisfactory, and it is again considered safe to sow peas to any reasonable extent. As a fattening or a maintenance ration for cattle, sheep or hogs, peas rank in the first class, being more than equal in value to corn, while the straw, if cut before it is overripe, well saved and flail threshed, is nearly equal to clover hay as food for horses and sheep, and fed unthreshed, in moderation, is one of the most safe and satisfactory winter foods for sheep and lambs.

The writer's experience in feeding a flock of breeding ewes for several winters on unthreshed peas alone, without hay or roots, was entirely satisfactory, the lambs coming strong and vigorous, and the ewes supplying an abundance of milk. Chemical analysis and digestion tables show peas to rank highest of all the usual farm-grown grains. Pea meal, for instance, contains twice as large a percentage of digestible albuminoids (bone and muscle builders) as wheat or oats, and ranks up pretty well, also, in the carbohydrates and fat. From a feeding standpoint, a bushel of peas is worth much more than a bushel of wheat, and more than twice as much as a bushel of oats. Eighteen or twenty bushels of peas per acre may, therefore, be counted a good-paying crop, though 30 or 35 bushels is not an uncommon yield.

The pea, being among the legumes, possesses the property of gathering nitrogen from the atmosphere and storing it in its roots, thus enriching the soil, while its rank growth of vines shades the ground, keeps down the growth of weeds, and leaves the land in good condition for fall wheat, or any other following crop, whether it be grain, roots or corn. It is a crop that does nearly if not quite as well on spring plowing as on fall plowing, provided the seed-bed is well prepared, and a favorite preparation is a freshly-inverted sod, plowed any time before the 25th of May, sown on the fresh plowing, and well harrowed, or perhaps better sown with the grain drill at the rate of 2½ bushels per acre, after the land has been rolled and harrowed. The harvesting of the crop may be done either with the scythe or with a horse-rake, but the former is laborious, and the latter leaves the straw in a dirty state, unpleasant to work with in storing and threshing. The pea-harvesting attachment to the mower, however, is a complete success, doing the work of cutting well, and leaving the crop in the best shape for drying out quickly and handling comfortably in hauling and storing.

Do Not Cover a Loam-surfaced Road with Clay.

In clay districts, grave mistakes have been made in plowing and digging out ditches at the roadside, putting the excavated material in the middle of the driveway. It usually consists of subsoil clay, which, under the influence of traffic, works up into a horrible waxy surface, in which horses' feet and wagon wheels make ruts and puddles that hold the water till it soaks down into the roadbed. The freezing of the same roadbed in winter, and the thawing out in spring, results in a condition best described by the term execrable. A loam surface would not work up so badly, and, by shedding rain-water more readily, would preserve the subsoil in much firmer and better condition. This protection of the subsoil from percolating rain-water is really about the crux of roadmaking science. A further advantage of the loam surface is that, on drying after a rain, it quickly wears down, instead of jolting the spirit of Christian patience out of those who travel over it, as is the case with the clay road's stubborn lumps and ruts. So marked is the advantage of a loam over a clay surface that in many cases roads that have never been graded at all are better than those on which a large amount of work has been done in piling subsoil clay from the ditches onto the crown of the road. Had we a chance to build our roads over again, a great mistake could be avoided by keeping clay off the natural loam surface. As it is, we have to make the best of a bad condition, brought about by errors of past roadmakers, and the best way to do this on a reasonably well-graded and drained chine (except for occasional grading) and insist on the frequent and universal use of the old-fashioned road-leveler, or else its modern substitute, the split-log drag.

Breeding Drought-resistant Wheat.

Before the annual convention of the American Breeders' Association, which assembled in Lincoln, Nebraska, last January, there was read a paper prepared by Robert Gauss, who has been doing some noteworthy work in breeding drought-resistant varieties of wheat and other crops intended to be adapted for the great American arid belt, an immense area, possessing an average width of 300 miles, and extending up into Canada. The portion which lies in the United States exceeds in square miles either France or Germany. It constitutes the most interesting part of the grassy plains, receiving precipitation enough to maintain a strong growth of perennial grasses, but lacking, as a rule, an adequate supply of moisture to make the profitable production of cereals and other annuals practicable. In eastern Colorado the normal annual precipitation is about 14.50 inches, from which there is but little departure, either north or south of the State. About two-thirds of this precipitation occurs between March 1 and Sept. 1, thus coming in the growing season, and at a time when it can do the most good. Occasionally, in exceptionally favorable seasons, like that of 1905, agriculture is practicable without irrigation. But upon such seasons little dependence can be placed, and hece, where irrigation is impracticable, farming must remain a precarious industry, unless means be found to adapt, not physical conditions to vegetation—as through irrigation—but rather vegetation to physical conditions, through acclimatization of desirable species.

"In the latter part of 1886," says Mr. Gauss, "the idea first occurred to me that something might be accomplished of practicable value to arid-region agriculture along the lines just suggested. It found expression in an editorial in The Denver Republican, entitled, 'Is There an Arid Region?' and in which the suggestion appeared that we might, by a series of experiments, extending through a number of years, develop a variety of wheat which would thrive on our highlands without irrigation.

"It was not until the spring of 1896 that I undertook the experiments myself. In doing so, I was much encouraged by a conversation with Mr. W. M. Hays, now secretary of the American Breeders' Association, and assistant secretary of agriculture, who recognized that there was ground to hope that something might be accomplished. I recall that I told him that among the plant characteristics I should note in selecting wheat grains for replanting would be amount of leaf surface, size of head, and size of root, and that he remarked that it would be hard to make observations of any value respecting the roots of wheat plants. Subsequently, finding this to be true, I accepted the outward appearance of each plant as sufficient evidence of the size and strength of the roots.

"Unfortunately, I have accomplished little of a definite character, and the methods employed have been so simple that there is really very little for me to tell. Prof. Olin, of the Colorado Agricultural College, kindly wrote me some months ago that, in his opinion, my experiments had demonstrated that it is practicable to increase the drought-resisting power of cereals by breeding. That, probably, is about all that I can thus far claim to have done. Prof. Olin tells me that the milling qualities of my wheat are inferior to some other varieties tested by him, and there seems to be no question that, at places where it was tested on the plains last summer, my wheat was more subject to rust than the varieties near which it was grown. It would be premature for any one to conclude that I have solved the entire problem of acclimatizing cereals to arid conditions. If I may justly lay claim to have pointed the way by which a solution may be reached, I shall be satisfied, even though I may have to leave to others the full demonstration of the theory.

HOW THE WORK WAS CARRIED OUT.

"I began my experiment in the spring of 1896 with wheat of the variety known as Improved Fife, which was sent me from the agricultural college at Fort Collins. The ground was broken that spring to a depth of about seven inches, and the seed was sown broadcast. The season was extremely dry, and I obtained only a very small quantity of seed. It was sufficient, however, for replanting as extensively as I desired in the following season of 1897. In the last named year I adopted the plan of placing single grains at intervals of twelve inches each way, thus giving one plant to each square foot. It was a tedious process, but it enabled me to select my plants with more care. Each year since then I have repeated this method of planting. For several years I broke the ground to a depth of from 14 to 16 inches, using for this purpose a subsoil plow. I also caused the surface of the soil to be broken with a hoe, thus producing a loose mulch, for the purpose of preventing evaporation. Subsequently, I abandoned both of these methods,

lest by the result attained I should deceive myself. I was convinced that in practical farming few men would subsoil their ground, and that none would be induced by any promise ofountiful crops to keep the surface broken, in order to prevent the loss of moisture by evaporation. I wished my wheat to be subject to as adverse conditions as it would be subjected to in practical farming, thus assuring myself that whatever results I might attain would at least not be deceptive. In 1897 I enlarged my experiment by adding oats and beardless or stock-feeding barley. In 1898 I added rye, and in 1903 I planted, for the first time, four varieties of durum wheat, and one soft wheat, known as Fretes, sent me by Mr. Carleton, of the Department of Agriculture. The durum wheats consisted of Kubanka, Pelissier, and two kinds of Kahla. In the same year, 1903, I added Turkestan alfalfa, on the theory that I should acclimatize a leguminous plant which in rotation would restore the fertility of the soil. In 1904 I added Red Russian wheat, the seed for which was obtained from Logan County, Colorado, on the plains, and a variety of malting barley called Saale, the seed having been obtained from Mr. Altenbrand, of Manhattan, Mont., who had imported the original seed from Germany. In addition to the foregoing, my experiment includes sugar beets, potatoes and field peas, but in the case of these too little time has elapsed to determine whether there is much promise of success.

"Last spring I planted most of the cereals in beds of 20 rows, a foot apart and 100 feet long, thus giving, theoretically, 2,000 plants, each occupying the space of one square foot. This is theoretical only, however, for at least twenty per cent. of the places are, as a rule, unoccupied. My own wheat was planted at the rate of one plant to the square foot, in rows 100 feet long, but in this case there were 80 rows, instead of 20. The ground was broken in the spring about seven inches deep, but not subsoiled. No fertilizing material was used. The soil where these experiments were conducted is thin, and contains a little sand, but in respect to fertility, it is much poorer than the average soil in the vicinity of Denver. These grains were planted during the last week of March, and except to cut out the weeds, nothing further was done to them until they were harvested between August 2 and August 10. There was, of course, no irrigation; but the season was abnormally wet, the excess occurring between March 1 and May 1. After the last-named date it was slightly below normal in this locality, although in some parts of the plains region it continued to be excessive until late in the season.

RESULTS.

"In considering the yield of these different varieties and species, it should be observed that since there was at most only one plant to the square foot, the test is no measure of what might have been obtained by thicker planting and a closer growth. I am convinced, however, that to

obtain the best results with wheat of a small grain, such as mine is, it should not be sowed thicker than half a bushel to the acre. Thicker seeding would check stooling and make too great a drain upon the supply of moisture in the soil.

"The yield of each variety was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Variety and Pounds. Rows include Kubanka, Kahla, Pelissier, Fretes, Red Russian, My wheat from selected grains, Saale barley, Beardless barley, and Rye.

"It will be observed that the yield of my wheat was notably in excess of the best of the others. The 80 rows of my wheat a foot apart, and each 100 feet long, occupied something less than one-fifth of an acre. Thus it will be seen that the yield was at the rate of about 13 bushels to the acre, with only one plant to the square foot. The Kubanka, for some reason, gave a less satisfactory yield than any of the other durums, although it is commonly, and I believe correctly, considered the best of those varieties.

"Prof. Olin, of the Colorado Agricultural College, writes me that Kubanka seed, planted alongside mine on the college farm, gave a notably heavier yield than mine. But none of the tests made last year were of much value, for the reason that the precipitation was abnormally great. I may add, however, that Prof. Olin also wrote me that he planted some of my wheat a few miles south of Pueblo, in what he said was the driest seed-bed into which he had ever been guilty of putting seed, and that, notwithstanding the season was dry in that locality, and oats and barley planted in proximity to my wheat perished for lack of moisture, mine remained green, and matured its seed in a normal way. This difference in results he attributed to the greater drought-resistant power of my wheat, acquired through breeding or acclimatization.

"My whole theory is based, of course, upon the presumption that the plants which in growth and maturity reveal the greatest power to resist drought will transmit that constitutional difference to their offspring. By taking advantage of this variation, I have endeavored to perpetuate and emphasize the drought-resistant qualities.

"I do not think that the problem of acclimatizing cereals or species of any other kind to arid conditions has been solved. It will require a long time and much patient and careful work to reach the desired goal. But I am fully convinced that, although the way may be long, it is practicable to traverse, and that it presents the most satisfactory solution of the problem of arid agriculture in that part of the country which lies east of the Rocky Mountains."



Direct to the Consumer.

Keep the Dirt Road Good.

Better a good dirt road than a poor gravel or macadam. There are cases of dirt roads, fairly well made, on which the traffic is comparatively light, where a moderate coating of gravel (not too coarse) gives a good finish to the roadbed, making it more impervious to water and wear in wet weather. However, as a general rule, until we are prepared to give a road a thorough coating of metal, and then keep it in first-class condition the year round, it were better to maintain only the clay or loam surface, grading this sufficiently to shed the water, and then keeping it smooth by frequent use of the road leveller or split-log drag.

THE DAIRY.

"Care of the Dairy Cow at Calving."

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PREVENTING MILK FEVER AND RETENTION OF THE AFTERBIRTH.

The production of the dairy cow and the value of her calf depends largely on the condition she is in before calving. In fact, this is the key to progress in getting larger returns from our cows and breeding better cows. Perhaps some are afraid to have the cow in high condition for fear of milk fever. But after several years of immunity, I am now bold enough to say that milk fever is wholly preventable. We have cows calve almost every month in the year, and many of them fat enough for the butcher, and our records show they are good cows, too, but we have not had a cow down with milk fever in six years. Milk fever has no terrors for me. We have had a number of cows freshen in October and early November that have been on rape a foot high and good pasture up to a few days of calving, and still no trouble.

The very means generally followed to prevent milk fever is just what brings it on. When a cow is put on a starvation ration or dry hay, milked before she calves, or as soon after as her attendant can get hold of a pail, if she does not have milk fever it is not her attendant's fault. The bowels must be kept moving regular, and they cannot do so without something to work on. Starvation or dry feed will cause constipation, as also will lack of exercise and water. In fact, the rules I would lay down are mostly negative:

Don't starve a cow because she is in high condition, or put her on dry feed. Let her feed be somewhat less than usual, and wholly of a succulent nature; in winter, nothing is better than ensilage, with a little bran and oil cake, and an extra allowance of common salt on it. If the cow has been on grass, give her the shortest pasture you have.

Don't take a cow off grass and keep her confined and on dry feed. An ideal place is a lot where the pasture is short and fresh, and she will be compelled to take exercise. If, however, pasture is all good, and you are obliged to keep her in a bare lot or stable, don't give her any hay, but she might have a little bran or oil cake. A good plan, if the pasture is half a mile or so from the stable, is to turn the cow out about half an hour before time to bring up the milk cows. This cow will then have time to go back to the pasture and eat a while, and then come up with the rest of the herd, and will thus get needed exercise.

Don't milk a cow before she calves; give her exercise. A mile or two of a walk is the best thing to loosen up her udder; it also puts her blood in proper circulation, and keeps her bowels right. Don't exercise a cow after she calves. If her udder is caked very badly, there is no "bag cure" like 10 or 15 minutes' bathing with hot water and soap—hot as the hand can bear it, and kept nearly that hot by having a large quantity in the vessel used. After bathing thoroughly, rub on her udder some whiskey, or mild liniment (a cow's udder is very sensitive), to keep from getting cold too quickly, or rub with a dry, soft cloth until thoroughly dry. "Bag balms" are not to be despised for use later on, if udder is chafed or sore.

Don't be in too big a hurry to milk out after a cow calves; and don't milk her out clean for 12 to 24 hours after calving, and not then unless her bowels are working.

Don't give a freshly-calved cow too cold water to drink, else she may get a chill, and retain the afterbirth, but do give her all the lukewarm water you can induce her to take; there is nothing better to loosen up the bowels. When the bowels move (it may be 8 or 12 hours, or longer), you may rest assured your cow is safe from milk fever. No matter how loose the bowels are before calving, they are very slow in acting afterwards. Fortunately, the cow is always very thirsty after calving, and the best plan is to give her a bran mash, filling the pail with water, and also have another pailful ready for her. Because of the constipation in the newly-calved cow, it was formerly thought necessary to dose her with

salts; but a good big drink of water, with the chill off, is quite sufficient.

Don't let a cow get chilled after calving; if cold, put a blanket on her, else she may retain her afterbirth.

No doubt many have cows not due to calve before the herd goes to grass, and are in doubt how to handle them. If a cow was likely to calve inside of two weeks, when the rest of the herd was turned out to pasture, I would keep her off the grass if I had ensilage to feed her and a bare lot for her to exercise in; if nothing but hay, I would prefer to have her on short pasture, or turned out, as indicated, just before calving, for two or three days for a short time, to come up with the rest of the herd. If the cow was not likely to calve for over two weeks after turning others to pasture, I would let her out also, and,

as she got near calving, would see that she got somewhat less feed and plenty of exercise.

The main thing is not to milk out too quickly, and see the cow gets sufficient water to drink. I do not any more fear a cow coming "down" with milk fever than I do the mumps, and this is said with a full knowledge of what it means. I do not think the fat on a cow has necessarily anything to do with milk fever. I and many others do not have any trouble with milk fever, yet I try and get my cows up in good flesh when dry, just for the same reason that a man gets up steam in a boiler before starting an engine. If he tied the safety valve down, or let his boiler go dry, he would likely have trouble; but with ordinary precaution and knowledge, he is safe.

GEO. RICE.

Cow-testing Associations Ontario and Quebec.

The table below gives the result of the second period of thirty days at St. Armand, Que. The average yield of milk and butter-fat per cow is given, as well as the contrast in yield of butter-fat between the best and poorest cow in each herd:

30 DAYS, ENDING APRIL 24, 1906.

Dairy No.	No. of cows.	Average per Cow.		Highest Amount of Fat per Cow.		Lowest Amount of Fat per Cow.				
		Milk lb.	Fat lb.	Milk lb.	Fat lb.	Milk lb.	Fat lb.			
1	22	434	4.1	18.1	740	3.8	28.1	195	4.4	8.5
5	7	517	3.7	19.2	565	4.3	24.2	415	3.5	14.5
7	13	460	3.8	16.6	540	4.0	21.6	310	3.8	11.7
8	18	453	3.8	17.9	670	3.5	23.4	240	3.2	7.6
9	8	563	3.6	20.7	610	4.2	25.6	460	3.7	17.0
10	25	473	3.7	17.5	710	4.2	29.8	150	5.0	7.5
11	9	431	3.5	15.4	500	3.9	19.5	320	3.5	11.2
12	15	559	4.1	23.2	800	3.8	30.4	430	4.1	17.6
13	11	486	3.6	17.6	775	3.6	27.9	235	3.6	8.4
14	17	330	3.7	12.4	570	3.8	21.6	190	3.2	6.0
15	18	510	3.8	19.7	720	3.7	26.6	300	4.1	12.3
16	5	506	4.1	20.9	580	4.1	25.5	240	3.9	9.3
17	8	405	3.5	14.2	660	3.3	21.7	320	3.5	11.2
18	27	607	3.8	23.2	960	3.5	33.6	220	4.5	9.9
24	6	686	3.9	26.8	810	3.6	29.1	550	3.9	21.4
25	17	556	3.5	19.9	770	3.4	26.1	295	4.4	12.9
26	14	518	3.6	19.0	750	3.7	27.7	300	4.1	12.3
27	9	397	4.1	16.4	510	4.0	20.4	320	4.1	13.1
Average	252	492	3.8	18.7						

Dairy Commissioner's Office, Ottawa, April 30, 1906.

North Oxford, Ont.

The following table gives the result of the first 30-day period of weighing and testing in connection with the cow-testing association in the Ingersoll district. The average yield per cow is given, as well as the yield of fat from the best and poorest cow in each herd:

TEST FOR 30 DAYS, ENDING APRIL 21st, 1906.

Dairy No.	No. of cows.	Average per Cow.		Highest Amount of Fat per Cow.		Lowest Amount of Fat per Cow.				
		Milk lb.	Fat lb.	Milk lb.	Fat lb.	Milk lb.	Fat lb.			
3	3	880	3.5	31.3	1020	3.9	39.7	930	2.8	26.0
4	10	885	3.0	26.5	895	3.6	32.2	635	2.7	17.1
7	2	972	3.1	30.5	990	3.4	33.6	950	2.9	27.5
10	7	767	3.5	27.0	940	3.4	31.9	690	3.1	21.3
11	18	864	3.4	29.6	1090	3.6	39.2	640	3.1	19.8
13	10	732	3.4	25.3	825	3.8	31.3	715	2.7	20.1
14	7	943	3.1	29.9	1510	3.1	46.8	460	3.1	14.2
15	3	675	3.7	24.9	680	4.1	27.8	640	3.4	21.7
16	13	930	3.0	28.2	1420	3.4	48.2	440	3.0	13.2
18	7	601	3.1	19.1	875	2.9	25.0	280	4.2	11.7
Ave. age of 80 cows	833		3.2	27.2						

Cowansville Cow Test.

The subjoined table gives the result of testing for the fourth period, 30 days, ending April 23rd, 1906, at Cowansville, Que. One cow is particularly noticeable, having given 55 lbs. of butter-fat, and indicates that the average yield per cow should be considerably more.

Dairy No.	No. of cows.	Average per Cow.		Highest Amount of Fat per Cow.		Lowest Amount of Fat per Cow.				
		Milk lb.	Fat lb.	Milk lb.	Fat lb.	Milk lb.	Fat lb.			
4	13	591	3.1	18.3	690	3.3	22.7	470	3.0	11.1
6	6	523	3.1	16.5	550	3.4	18.7	430	3.2	13.7
7	6	571	3.6	20.5	790	3.8	18.7	380	3.4	12.9
8	10	599	3.2	19.3	790	3.9	30.0	230	4.6	10.5
9	9	660	3.1	20.6	825	3.2	26.4	375	3.0	11.4
10	18	565	3.4	19.4	690	3.8	26.2	380	3.3	12.3
11	5	598	3.3	20.2	700	3.4	23.8	420	3.2	13.4
12	13	387	3.1	12.2	590	3.3	16.5	300	2.4	7.2
13	17	719	3.5	25.7	810	4.0	32.4	210	5.9	12.3
15	20	477	3.6	17.3	635	3.4	21.5	370	3.0	11.1
19	18	466	3.5	16.7	630	3.9	24.5	110	4.2	4.6
20	24	375	3.8	14.2	520	4.2	21.8	150	4.2	6.3
21	9	477	3.6	17.6	585	3.9	22.8	420	3.6	15.1
23	14	605	3.0	18.4	645	4.0	22.5	440	3.1	13.6
25	9	592	3.1	18.6	750	3.0	25.8	375	3.0	11.2
27	21	622	4.4	28.0	1280	4.3	55.0	280	4.5	12.9
28	9	582	3.7	21.9	770	3.6	27.7	370	3.5	12.9
31	16	573	3.4	19.5	880	3.2	28.1	350	3.7	12.9
32	24	730	3.2	23.6	850	3.5	29.7	500	3.4	17.0
Average	261	561	3.4	19.6						

The Milking Machine Again.

Those who read in "The Farmer's Advocate" of February 1st, 1906, the article by Primrose McConnell, reprinted from the (British) Agricultural Gazette, will be interested in the reply to that letter, in the same journal, by the manufacturers of the Lawrence-Kennedy milking machine. The gist of Mr. McConnell's letter was that, after trying the milking machine for a year and a half, he discarded it, mainly because he found that its use decreased the milk flow, in spite of the greatest care and attention on his part. Naturally, this view is not acceptable to the manufacturers, who reply in the subjoined paragraphs, but without desiring to discourage unduly an invention which it is devoutly wished may prove successful, we take the liberty of quoting the opinion of a Canadian dairyman, whose name we are not permitted to disclose. This man has lately used one of the latest American makes of machines, and, in a reply to a question as to what satisfaction it was giving, he said: "Our experience tallies pretty well with that of the writer quoted in your issue of Feb. 1st; we have discarded the machine after three months' use." However, let the other side be heard:

"We do not deny that Mr. McConnell's installation of the milking-machine plant proved a failure in his hands, but that does not constitute the failure in general of milking machines, because things may turn out a failure through a multitude of causes over which the inventors, manufacturers and selling agents have absolutely no control. Their duty is to erect installations and instruct the owners of the cows or their men the correct way to handle and keep the machines in order. After they have done that their duty ends, and if anything should turn out which the owner does not understand, it is his duty to communicate with those who supplied the installation, and if they are unable to make the machines do what is claimed for them in working, they should communicate with the inventors and manufacturers; then, if they are unable to effect a remedy and put matters right, publish abroad that that particular milking machine is a failure. But if, as Mr. McConnell did, everyone were to practice his mechanical skill on machinery (of which he knew but little), what would the result be? Would it not be to the end that bad matters might result in worse?"

"We do not consider for one moment that Mr. McConnell wrote his article with a spirit of self-advertisement, to let all the world and his wife know that, since his experience was what he expresses, everyone had a similar, as he is a gentleman too well known already, but on that very account we consider he ought not to have been so all-embracing in his condemnation. We do not consider that the milk yield from any cows ever decreased directly due to the use of the milking machine. Mr. McConnell considers that, although you may get successful results to begin with, wait a bit and the thing will be a failure. To meet this statement, we submit the following table of actual figures, returned by the inspector and analyst of the Highland Society, relating to the herd of Mr. Andrew Clement, Netherton Farm, Newton Mearns. These figures are not made out by Mr. Clement, nor at his suggestion, but quite independently for the benefit of the Society, and we do not submit chosen cows only, but give the whole herd, which consists of Ayrshires fed on the usual lines. We choose Mr. Clement, as he was the first user of the Lawrence-Kennedy milking machine in Scotland, and with the exception of only one milking, his cows have been milked by the machines for over four years:

Cow's No.	No. of years milked by machine.	Quantity in Imperial Gallons for 12 months.	Average Butter-fat.
1	4	1,077	3.6
2	4	1,043	3.7
3	4	779	3.4
4	2	799	3.8
5	2	1,070	3.4
6	4	1,013	3.6
7	4½	911	3.6
8	4½	864	3.8
9	3	718	3.7
10	4	1,116	3.6
11	3	771	4.0
12	4½	783	4.3
13	4	1,015	3.2
14	4½	779	3.3
15	1	810	3.5
16	1	838	3.9
17	1	1,081	3.8
18	2	985	3.7
19	1	941	3.6
20	1	1,057	3.7
21	3	955	3.2
22	4	1,144	3.8
23	3	913	3.8
24	3	627	3.8
25	3	912	3.8

The above figures certainly show that every-

one does not get meted out to them the same "hard luck" in milk returns as Mr. McConnell has experienced, but Mr. Clement, it must be borne in mind, always sends his machines to the right quarter when repairs are necessary.

Mr. Clement also states that his milk yield has gone up considerably since he started to use the milking machine; so do all the other present-day users.

Can Mr. McConnell substantiate what he insinuates, viz., that the use of the milking machine caused his milk to decrease in quantity? Is it not just possible that Mr. McConnell may not have had just the right class of cow to give milk, as his annual average, when by hand, is much below what is shown in the above table? The very reverse of a decrease in quantity is the case of every user of these milking machines of the present day, and they are not in ones and twos, but hundreds. The Lawrence-Kennedy machines are used extensively in the Colonies and elsewhere, and over 10,000 cows are milked every night and morning by these machines. It is certain that if the machines were detrimental to the animals and affected their milk yield in the wrong direction, that the Colonials, who go in for a thing when they see for themselves what it can do, and do not allow themselves to be led aside by others, would not have taken it up with such zeal.

In this country we recognize the great opposition we have to face daily, but that is fast being defeated by actual results.

With regard to the working expenses of the various plants, we find that from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per pulsator per year is about the average ex-

Widespread Interest in Milk Records.

Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has been fairly deluged this winter and spring with requests for the printed forms he supplies to those who desire to keep individual milk records of their cows. The letters come from all over the Dominion, from British Columbia to Prince Edward Island. A good deal of this widespread interest is doubtless due to the numerous letters published in "The Farmer's Advocate" during the past months. While some will start, and afterwards tire of well-doing, others will persevere, and those who do may reap all the benefits claimed by our most enthusiastic correspondents. The dairy gospel of to-day is the gospel of individual cow records.

Anger and petulance are habits of little minds.

GARDEN ORCHARD.

The Niagara Peninsula Experimental Fruit Farm.

The land offered free for fruit-culture experiment purposes to the Ontario Dept. of Agriculture by Mr. M. F. Rittenhouse, of Chicago, is situated near the corner of Clinton Township, Lincoln County. It fronts on the town line between Clinton and Louth. It is not on the Lake Ontario shore, there being one lot between. It is about a half a mile from where the township line crosses the Grand Trunk Railway. The lot originally consisted of fifty acres, but the site for the school and grounds, recently described in the "Farmer's Advocate," has been taken off. The road also has to be widened by twenty feet, and a plot for a school-garden is to be taken off, leaving forty-five acres. It will require some improving in the way of drainage. Mr. Rittenhouse has recently procured an option on the adjoining fruit farm, owned by Mr. Culp, about 88 acres, at the rate of \$150 per acre. The Government have the privilege of buying that from Mr. Rittenhouse at \$100 per acre. In other words, if the land which he has given is not found sufficient for experimental purposes,



Gravenstein Apples in Bloom on Grounds of Mr. L. Woolverton, Grimsby, Ont.

penditure, but it must be borne in mind that each pulsator milks at each milking sixteen to twenty-four cows each. The power to work the plant may be either oil, steam, gas or water power, but where a small oil engine is used, the cost of running is from 17s. to 21s. per month, according to the size of the dairy and time the engine has got to run to do the milking. There are now quite a number of machines working in Scotland, and the names of users weekly advertised in our local agricultural papers, so that interested readers might do well to write some of them direct, and so get the exact particulars first-hand.

"P. & R. FLEMING & CO."

By the use of a windmill or tank, farmers can easily have water all through the house, with bath, sinks, etc., and with a gasoline engine and a small electric plant, for lighting the house and barn, may have all the conveniences and comforts of a model city house. The deep well affords ample supply of good water for the home and for the stock, with pipe lines to the house and barn.

he has made it possible for the Government to procure the adjoining farm at \$100 per acre. There are also certain privileges as to water supply, road improvements, and so on, which cannot readily be estimated in dollars and cents, but all of which make the property more suitable for the purposes intended.

Mixing Lime and Sulphate.

"In preparing Bordeaux, it is desirable to dilute both the lime and the sulphate before mixing, and especially important that the sulphate be poured into the lime, and not the lime into the sulphate." The above, from Prof. F. A. Waugh, is strongly endorsed by W. H. Heard, of London, Ont., who claims that the mixture made this way will "stand up" better than one made by pouring the lime into the sulphate. Even though the former mixture does settle, it churns up again more readily.

The Proposed Niagara Experimental Fruit Farm.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The request of the Niagara District Fruit-growers for an experimental fruit farm, located at a central point in their locality, is about to be granted. For years the establishment of a farm of this nature has been agitated by progressive growers in all parts of the district. Differences of opinion have existed as regards the proper location, but now this point appears to have been settled. The Government has accepted the offer of Mr. M. F. Rittenhouse's farm at Vineland.

An experimental fruit farm located in the Niagara District, will elevate the standard of horticulture throughout the entire Province. By means of such the Government can and should bear the expense of solving the many problems and difficulties that confront the horticultural workers of this country. The province of such farm should extend, not only to fruits and fruit-growing, but also to experimental work in forcing vegetables under glass, to general truck farming, and even to ornamental gardening and floriculture. Many different lines of work could be followed. Space forbids more than a passing mention of some ideas on the question.

The particular purpose of an experimental fruit farm in the Niagara District should be, as has been pointed out by others, the production of new varieties of fruits. There is a large field for work of this kind. We require better shipping varieties of grapes, of peaches, of all kinds of tender fruits. There is room, also, for improvement in other qualifications. The problems of spraying, fumigation, cultivation, fertilizers, cover crops, packing and packages, shipping and marketing, cold storage, winter protection for tender fruit trees, etc., etc., are important also, and should be given attention in proportion to their relative importance. The paramount question in this country of changeable winters and of great distance between consuming centers, however, is the question of hardiness and good shipping qualities in varieties. Simple variety tests of two or three trees in extent are all right as far as they go, but for commercial purposes something more extensive is necessary.

Variety tests are valuable to determine the relative worth of each particular variety of fruit, with regard to productiveness, size, flavor, and all desirable qualities that go to make up the ideal commercial type of the particular class of fruit under test. Also, to obtain definite knowledge as to whether one variety is distinct from others. Every year new varieties are offered for sale that, in many cases, are nothing more than old varieties with new names. Such impositions can be materially decreased by these tests. Besides these, many other advantages may accrue from experiments of this nature, such as to ascertain the relative adaptation of the various varieties to surrounding conditions—treatment, location, soil and season; and to determine their usefulness and commercial value for certain purposes and markets.

To thoroughly test a variety of fruit for any purpose, it is necessary to grow it and use it for that purpose, not only for one season, but for two or more seasons, and on a comparatively large scale. Many growers, particularly small fruitmen, make the mistake of deciding upon the merits of a variety after fruiting it but once. This is not a fair test, as such variety may have felt the effect of a sudden change in environment, in climate and in soil.

No variety should be expected to do its best the first season it bears fruit after being introduced. This is particularly true in the case of strawberries (and strawberry culture is an important fruit factor in some sections of the Niagara District), and it is the reason why so many growers are disappointed with and discard many varieties which, if given a reasonable trial, would have proved a lucrative and satisfactory investment. Further, many varieties behave differently in different seasons; consequently, to understand the peculiarities of any variety, it is necessary to continue the test for more than one year.

There are many other ways in which variety tests are useful. A record may be kept of the variety's season of ripening, its yield, color, size, firmness, and freedom from disease. Also such peculiarities as soil preferences, effects of different systems of culture, temporary weather conditions, behavior of fruit in cold storage and in transportation, and many others that go to mark the variety distinct in itself.

Besides testing known varieties, the experimental fruit farm should originate new varieties, and, after selecting and propagating the most promising, observe their comparative worth in side-by-side tests with old, reliable sorts. New varieties are often discovered by chance; they are sometimes evolved by careful selection of seed from known parentage; they are occasionally found as bud variations or "sports"; but the quickest and most certain method of origination is by means of

systematic plant breeding. The practical fruit-grower cannot afford the time and expense to carry on work of this nature. It is the duty of the Government to aid the grower in this respect, by establishing a department for this purpose in conjunction with the proposed experimental farm for the Niagara District, an important stride will be taken in the direction of progress in the Canadian fruit industry. A. B. CUTTING.

As it Is in British Columbia.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We hear a great deal nowadays about the great development in the new Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, but not so much about British Columbia. I would like to call the attention of those who have not already noticed it, to the fact that British Columbia is not being left behind in the race, but is experiencing her growing time as well. While there may not be so spectacular a development, it is of more permanent nature. Those who are coming in are not homestead seekers; they are men of means who are able to buy some good land and get right down to the business of home-building. Many of them, indeed, are men from the prairies who are in search of a more moderate climate in which to live. A large proportion of the new settlers in British Columbia show their intention of remaining as permanent residents by immediately setting out to build comfortable homes and beautify their grounds. Among the newcomers to the prairies the spirit seems to be different; it is to grab all the money you can, and get out to a more hospitable climate.

British Columbia is not at all jealous of the greater numbers going into her sister Provinces. They will all need fruit, and she counts on supplying them; and the more prosperous they are, the more fruit they will eat. Consequently, the prosperity of the one is bound up in the prosperity of the other.

Fruit, fruit, fruit, is the talk wherever you go. There is certainly no lack of enthusiasm, and one sometimes fears lest enthusiasm get the better of good judgment. The stranger wonders about the outcome of some plantations being put out on cold clay bottoms, or on shallow benches, or whether tender fruits such as peaches will succeed in some of the older districts where they are being tried. Failures, no doubt, there will be, here and there among the successes; but who ever heard of a country in which there were not some failures?

The development of such lines as dairying, pigs and poultry will mean a great deal to the Pacific-Province farmer. There is a first-class market for all products, and any one of these lines will work in well with the fruit business. WANDERER.



An Effective Windbreak—20 Such Counted in a Drive of 7 Miles.

Snug Farmhouses.

The accompanying illustration, "An Effective Wind-break," shows one of twenty evergreen wind-breaks, of varying ages and extent, counted in a seven-mile drive through the Townships of London and West Nissouri, Middlesex County, Ont. Several, like the one shown in the cut, consist of two or more rows of spruce, one along the west or north side of the garden or orchard, and another between the garden and the house, affording an almost perfect protection against storms. If we lose the forest, let us at least protect our dwellings.

To all the prize is open,
But only he can take it
Who says with Roman courage,
"I'll find a way or make it."

—John G. Saxe.

What About the Orchard?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

To a limited number of our more progressive farmers this article will not apply, but to the great rank and file of the agriculturists, who have from two to ten acres of apple orchard under this management, it will fit admirably.

Does that orchard of yours pay? If it does, is it bringing in as large returns as it is possible for it to do? In a great many instances it is a failure, or, at best, returns a mere pittance. If we grant that this is true in our particular case, why do we not uproot the orchard, and put the land under some more profitable crop? However, in the majority of orchards, such drastic measures are entirely uncalled for, as they would give a profitable return if a little labor and attention were expended upon them in the proper season.

It is true the crying need of many orchards is an extended acquaintance with the pruning saw, but I shall not deal with that phase of the question.

At present, our farmers are beginning to recognize the importance of what our larger fruit-growers have been practicing for some time, namely, spraying. It is upon this point that greater stress must be laid in these days of the codling moth, the apple-scab, and other insects and fungous diseases that prey upon our apples, if we are to produce the fruit that brings the top price. Since the advent of efficient spray pumps upon the market, and the relative cheapness of the chemicals used in spraying, compared with the increased returns to be had from the judicious application of the same, there is no excuse for any farmer not spraying his orchard. As the same outfit might be used on several orchards, farmers will find it to their advantage to club together in the purchase of a machine, as this lightens the cost to each considerably, and has been proven to work out fairly satisfactorily.

The point which I wish to emphasize particularly in the matter of culture, many orchards are to-day in sod, and some have been thus for years. Now, if this sod were plowed shallow, so as not to injure too many of the feeding roots, worked down, and seeded with rape, or other green crop—if one did not care to follow clean cultivation—he would not only benefit his trees greatly, but secure a much better return from the ground in the form of pasture or green feed, than he had previously received from the sod.

Let us give more attention to that orchard. If it does not pay, make it; if it will not pay, cut it out, and use the ground for something that will bring in a profitable return; for it is the proceeds from these—what we might call minor departments of the farm—that go to swell our income, and decide whether or not we have made a success of the year's work. I. C. Brant Co., Ont.

Cleaning Off the Spraying Mixture.

Never use soap on the hands after spraying; it

only makes a bad matter worse. The best thing I have ever tried is vinegar. I am no chemist, but I think the correct explanation is that the acetic acid in the vinegar belongs to a class of substances known in chemistry as acids, while the spraying mixture containing lime belongs to a class of substances known as bases; and wherever an acid and a base are brought together, a chemical reaction takes place and an entirely new substance is formed, and in the present case this latter substance does not, I am pleased to say, show any inclination to stick to the horny hands of toil.

I have used vinegar two years in this way, and no longer waste money on rubber gloves. I have also cleaned both horses and harness with a rag wet in vinegar. But remember that vinegar is a very weak solution of acid—only two or three per cent—and this may have all gone into combination while you scrub away with vinegar which is no longer vinegar. I have found that a quarter or half a cup is generally sufficient for the hands, even when badly colored. Supply acid enough to neutralize all of the Bordeaux; use no soap, but rinse in clear water, and you can go in and sit down to supper with anyone.—[Bijoe L. Bishop, in Maritime Farmer.]

The world cannot afford to wait two years for a change that should be accomplished in one. Progress in all things is a natural law, and for violation of every law is a penalty. In business and wealth production, an extra pinch on the thumbscrew of poverty is the penalty exacted for delay. Why invite the penalty?

POULTRY.

Protection and Feed for Chicks.

The first two weeks of a chick's existence is the most important period. A chick that fails to get a good start, seldom attains standard weight or heavy-laying qualities.

Many think that feeding of chicks during this stage is the all-important question, some breeders advocating the feeding of wet foods and some of dry, small or cracked grains. We are convinced that more chicks are stunted, and more cases of bowel trouble, leg weakness, etc., caused from chicks being chilled during the first two weeks than from injudicious feeding. In using brooders, this is largely overcome, but the heat must be kept up to a proper point during the day or the results will be the same as with the hen. We are speaking more especially of the hen and her broods, however, and will give our methods with them only.

The breeder generally removes the hen and chicks to a small outdoor coop, allowing the chicks to run in and out at will. The result is that the hen proceeds to walk the coop like a caged lion, and when the chicks become chilled, and return to the coop to be warmed, the hen is so intent on watching the outside world that she fails to hover them, and the chicks are chilled for the remainder of the day, and ruined for life.

The more the mother hen broods her chicks for the first two weeks, the stronger they will be. To ensure this, place the hen and her brood in a room (or close coop), with a board floor covered with fine sand, making the coop rather dark. Leave them there for two weeks, feeding twice daily of fine-cut alfalfa. After the second week, remove to an outdoor coop, when the chicks are given their freedom, the hen being kept in for two weeks longer, when both hens and chicks are allowed a free range during the warm part of the day. Before placing the hen or chicks in the darkened coop or room, dust both with some good insect powder, and give the head of each chick a treatment of ointment for head lice.

We have tried both the wet and dry method of feeding, and have had good results from both when following the foregoing system, and had results from both with chicks reared under the outdoor system. For the first two weeks chicks do well on a diet of bread and milk and baked corn bread, fed alternately. The grain diet, however, is much easier to prepare, and always ready to feed. We have found nothing better to start chicks on than good millet seed, changed occasionally to cracked wheat and rolled oats. The advantage in dry food over wet is that it never sours, and does not have to be fed quite so often, three or four times a day being sufficient. Fresh water and whole corn should be given the hen as soon as she is removed from the nest, but both food and water should be withheld from the chicks for at least twelve hours after they are put in the brood coop. After the third week a small quantity of ground green bone can be given, increasing the amount as the chicks mature. It is also beneficial, after this age, to give a night feed of whole wheat or cracked corn.

Keep your chicks growing, free from lice, get them on the roost as soon as possible after they are weaned, and, above all, don't crowd them, and you will raise a large, healthy flock of fowls that will be a profit and pleasure.

Renfrew Co., Ont. J. W. DORAN.

"The older I grow in the poultry business," says an experienced poultryman, in answering an enquiry, "the less I know about why eggs do not hatch. In some cases a general examination is that the chicks lacked vitality. Why they lacked vitality, I do not know. I might know if I could see the stock, and know its history." That is often our fix, too.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

A solid brick school on a stone foundation is to be erected at Holland, Man., at a cost of \$15,000.

H. D. Davis, State Fire Marshal of Ohio, reports that there were 190 buildings destroyed by lightning in that State in the year 1905, and that not one of them was reported as having lightning rods.

When you are through using the grindstone, let the trough down so that the lower part of the stone will not rest in the water. If you do not, you will soon have a soft spot in your stone where the water touches it.

It was a Yankee who, having 40 acres of clover to handle in one season, ran the mower over half of it in early spring, when it was starting, to delay the heading of this portion for a few days, and give him more time in which to handle his crop. He says it worked all right.

Try to shape things so that you can be around in house-cleaning time, when the carpets are to be beaten and the stoves moved. Some women would rather risk hurting themselves lifting than ask their

husbands to lend a hand. Doesn't speak very well for the men-folks in such homes, does it? Don't be one of them.

Speaks Highly of Wind Power.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I notice an article in your issue of May 3rd, under the heading of "What is the Farmer's Best Power?" Would say that if "Farmer" had a good windmill, and knew how to use it, he would change his tune. He probably lives in a neighborhood where there is a poor class of power. Now, for the benefit of brother farmers, as well as others, I will tell you what I have got in the way of power. Three years ago last November I had a 13-ft. geared Airmotor erected on my barn (I have over 100 acres). It has ground all my grain (and I feed all I grow, except about six or seven acres of wheat), besides some custom work, and I am told by everyone that sees the chop that it cannot be beaten, and one pair of plates will grind 1,000 bushels.

"Farmer" says those owning windmills take over fifty per cent. away to be ground. Now, I am never out of chop, it pulps my roots, saws my wood, and it would have to be a pretty cold day if "Farmer" would not have to take off his coat to throw the wood away from the machine. It cuts the feed (straw cutter 13-inch mouth), and also runs a rip saw, and pumps water for all the stock. It has never run away, neither am I afraid of it, and, more, it has not cost me a cent for repairs, nor there has not been an expert near it. Now, sir, if I was on a 50-acre farm I would have a windmill on the barn as quick as I could get it there. If any of my brother farmers would like to know how I have got things arranged, it would only be a pleasure for me to answer any enquiries.

Ontario Co., Ont.

On the Range.

Government Regulation of Power Rates.

On May 7th Hon. Adam Beck, M.P.P., introduced in the Ontario Legislature an anxiously-awaited piece of legislation, popularly known as the Power Bill, but officially designated as "An Act to provide for the transmission of electric power to municipalities." The main principle of the bill is Government regulation of the prices that companies may charge for electric energy which is developed or may be developed from water-powers in the Province of Ontario. The bill provides for the creation of a permanent commission, to be known as the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. It is to consist of three persons, one of whom must be a member of the Executive Council of the Province. These officials will hold office during pleasure, and will be paid a salary out of moneys voted by the Legislature for the purpose. They may select a chief engineer, an accountant, a secretary, and such other servants as may be deemed requisite.

The Commission will oversee the relations between the existing power companies and the municipalities. It is to fix rates of light, heat, power and of gas companies in any part of the Province.

The Government may authorize the Commission to expropriate power plants and transmission lines, and to develop and transmit electrical energy to municipalities, distributing companies and railway companies.

The Province will borrow money to be expended by the Commission on the construction of transmission lines and distributing plants. Any municipal corporation desiring to participate in the plan may enter into contracts with the commissioners for the supply of power at rates which will include an allowance for transmission and transformer losses.

The municipalities will eventually bear all the cost of the works. They will pay four per cent. interest on the expenditure, and an annual sum sufficient to form in thirty years a fund for the retirement of the securities issued to cover the cost. Lastly, they will contribute to the expenses of maintaining, renewing and insuring the works installed.

Complaints that excessive rates are being charged for power, or that municipalities are discriminating in favor of certain manufacturers, may be heard by the commissioners, who may direct what rates are to be paid for power.

It is not expected that the clause regarding expropriation will require to be taken advantage of. It

exists as a potential instrument for giving effect to what might otherwise prove an inoperative law.

While, perhaps, scarcely so radical as may have been expected in some quarters, the Government's action will commend itself to the people as a safe and well-calculated step to secure for the public power at somewhere near the cost of generation and transmission. Already it is reported that one company at Niagara Falls has offered to deliver power to the Commission at \$11 per horse power, which was \$1 less than the estimate of the engineers. On the whole, it may be said that whatever the merits or demerits of the bill, the Ontario Government has grappled with this question in an energetic manner, bound to be recognized approvingly by the future historians who relate the story of twentieth-century electro-industrial development in this Province.

The Settlers' Conditions in Algoma.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We came to Algoma eight years ago, and started on a bush farm, and we have found it difficult to clear our farm, put up buildings, and make a living for nine of us, mostly young children; but we have got past the worst now, I hope, although it has been a hard struggle. I think the Government could make it a good deal easier for the settlers who are clearing up the land in the newer portions of Ontario, by setting aside a fund which could be loaned to settlers at a low rate of interest, to enable them to clear up their land, the amount to be so much per acre for the land actually cleared, and to be repaid in annual instalments, say in ten years. I know that some of the first settlers in old Ontario will say they never received aid from the Government, but they must remember that times have changed since then. Those were the days of long credit and low wages, but now business is being done more on a cash basis. Timber is selling for high prices, and wages are high; the result is that

when the settler needs money he takes out timber if he has it, and if not he hires out, and his clearing is neglected from year to year, so that now, although it is over 25 years since this country was first settled, there is not one-fourth of the good land cleared up, which is a loss not only to the settlers themselves, but to the whole Province, and I think your valuable paper would confer a favor, not only on settlers in New Ontario, but on the whole Province, if you would advocate some such scheme as I have suggested here. Of course I cannot do more than give a very brief outline without making my letter too long, but if you consider the matter of sufficient importance, I could write more fully again.

R. H. BARR.

Algoma, Ont.

Improved Seed.

Up at Edmonton, Alberta, the people are preparing for next year's seed fair. They believe in preparing a year in advance, and, really, that is the only way, unless you can begin ten years before. One man, who won a cup at this year's seed fair, isn't satisfied with winning a prize himself. He is trying to interest the school children in the growing of good seed for next year's show. He has reversed that old couplet that tells of "the survival of the fittest." He believes in the fitting of all to survive. This business is going to grow. Pure seed, clean farms—that is the motto of the people of the West. More power to the movement!

But—are we in the East going to let Albertans get the start of us? They are hustlers, those people, when they get going. It were well that we got busy too. What preparations are you making for next year's seed fair?

Fair Dates for 1906.

Winnipeg Horse Show.....	May 23-25
Brantford Horse Show.....	May 24-26
Galt, Ontario, Horse Show.....	May 31-June 1
Toronto Open-air Horse Show.....	July 2
Inter-Western Exhibition, Calgary.....	July 10-12
Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.....	July 23-28
Brandon Exhibition.....	July 31-Aug. 3
Cobourg Horse Show.....	Aug. 14-16
Canadian National, Toronto.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 6
St. John, N. B.....	Sept. 1-7
Canada Central, Ottawa.....	Sept. 7-15
Western Fair, London.....	Sept. 7-15
New York State, Syracuse.....	Sept. 10-15
Michigan West, Grand Rapids.....	Sept. 10-14
Dominion Exhibition, Halifax, N.S.....	Sept. 20-Oct. 5
Prince Edward Island Agr. and Industrial Exhibition.....	October 8-12
Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph.....	Dec. 10-15

Temiskaming.

THE FAMOUS CLAY BELT.

A few short years ago Temiskaming was unknown. To the few who had heard of it, it was the "Frozen North," the "land of the stunted pine," and a "wilderness of rocks." To-day it is probably the most talked-of district on the continent, mainly because of its vastly rich mineral resources. The mining city, Cobalt, is the talk of the world, though the rich silver and other ores are by no means confined to the outskirts of that one town, but rather are being discovered and worked miles and miles from Cobalt. North and west discoveries are being made almost daily. Nevertheless, Cobalt is at present the richest, and, therefore, the center. A few months ago Cobalt residents could be counted upon the fingers; now there is an estimated population of over 2,000, and the numbers are increasing by leaps and bounds. Already some 2,000 licenses have been issued to prospectors, although the spring rush has hardly commenced.

But Temiskaming's lasting fame and wealth will not be bound or bounded by her mineral wealth, but by the rich and fertile land within her borders. The great clay belt, stretching like a huge V northwards from New Liskeard, is estimated to contain 16,000,000 acres of the finest agricultural land on this continent. It will grow anything and everything that can be grown in old Ontario or the Northwest, and some things that cannot. Clover flourishes here like a weed, giving two crops in a season of most luxuriant growth. Many districts in old Ontario have ceased growing peas because of the weevil. Here it is unknown, and peas grow splendidly. Judging from the few samples of wheat already grown, and considering the rough state of the land—being new—even Manitoba will one day have to look to her laurels, for the grain produced has been of the finest quality. The more tender crops, such as tomatoes, squashes, citrons, etc., ripen in the open air. Even corn will be a regular crop in a few years. Summer frosts are a menace at present, but as clearings are extended and draining more extensively carried out, this danger will pass, and we shall be as safe as in any other part of the Province. Everything that has been tried here has succeeded—except Windsor beans. They alone are an apparent failure. Very few cultivated fruits have been tried as yet, no underdraining having been done, but wild fruits grow in profusion, including strawberries, currants, raspberries, plums and gooseberries, to say nothing of the omnipresent huckleberry. The forest is full of flowers, of all colors and varieties, and affords a never-ending vision of beauty to the eye.

Plenty of first-class stock is now to be seen all over the district, from the Barred Rock to Jersey cows, Shropshire sheep and Hackneys. Bees also are growing in favor, seeming to thrive exceptionally well—the long winter being the only drawback.

The climate is bracing and dry, and the air is beautifully clear. In winter, which comes on about mid-November, the thermometer occasionally reaches 40° below zero, and has at rare intervals reached lower still, but as a rule, 20° below at night, and zero during the day, is what we expect. The winter breaks up about mid-April, by which time much of the snow is gone, and by May 1st seeding is commenced by many. Very few storms are experienced during the winter, there generally being plenty of sunshine and a calm atmosphere. Snow averages about 30 inches on the level.

Spring is often hot and dry, though never threatening drouth. Copious rains fall through the summer, keeping vegetation at a rushing pace of growth. Our average precipitation for the year is from 27 to 29 inches. All necessities are to be obtained at the stores in the various towns and villages at reasonable rates; New Liskeard being headquarters for the district, and having several wholesale houses. Machinery—which is yearly coming more into use—can be obtained locally in all the leading makes.

The chief winter industry is lumbering, which employs a very large number of hands annually, at good wages. It is upon his winter's earnings "in camp" that the average settler lives in summer.

The difficulties are not to be ignored, though they are nothing now compared with what the first settlers had to face.

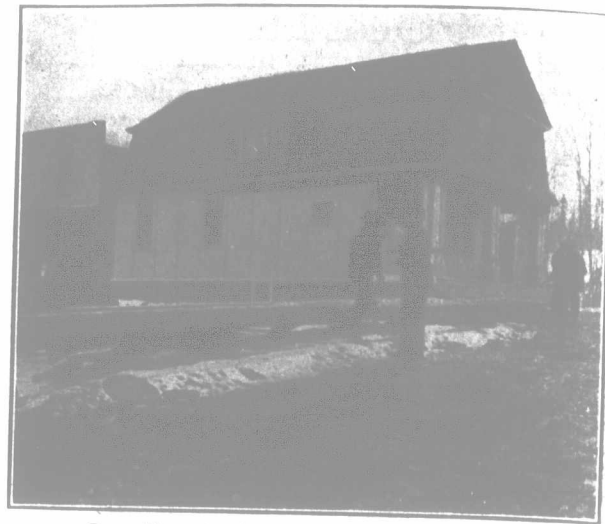
The greatest problem, as in all new countries, is that of roads, but new roads are being built all through the country, and in a few years a team will be able to take a wagon almost anywhere in the district. The flies of various kinds are also a bother to many settlers, but as the country opens up they will be forced out by degrees. One very real and crying evil we had, viz., speculators and land sharks. This evil, however, has apparently found its master, in the new Minister for Crown Lands, the Hon. F. Cochrane, who is also reported to be "coming down" on the "veteran" finca shortly.

But compared with the advantages, the disadvantages are slight, and for the man with energy, determination, and the average share of brains, no better opportunity offers on this earth than that of making a comfortable home up here, whether he has capital or not. More new townships are to be opened for location shortly—also, many present claims are open to forfeiture—and for the man with a little capital, improved farms of every description are on the market at reasonable prices. If an intending settler has any good stock, let him bring it with him. It will fetch a good price here afterwards if he doesn't find sufficient use for it.

G. W. W.



Temiskaming Settlers.



Canadian Bank of Commerce, Cobalt.

To Regulate the Hay Trade.

Mr. A. M. Beuparlant, M.P. for St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., has introduced a bill at the present session of the Dominion Parliament requiring every bale of pressed hay to be labelled "Choice," or No. 1, "No. 2," or "No. 3," according to grade. The penalty for violations proposed is a fine of \$10 and costs, or imprisonment in default. Readers who are pressing hay would do well to write their local M. P. for a copy of the bill before it becomes law.

The Wind's Rising.

The letter from the Ontario County reader, in your issue of May 3rd, on the subject of the best farm power, I read with considerable interest, but chiefly for the reason that it differed so much from my own experience. I don't propose to get into the witness-box regarding gasoline engines, because, personally, I have not used one of them. Those who have are in the proper position to give first-hand testimony. But five years' steady use of a 15-foot power windmill may warrant me in saying something under that heading. What has it done? In the first place, there have been very



Haying in Temiskaming.

few days in the five years when it would not do all the pumping necessary. So it has supplied all the water for stock that numbers in winters over 75 head. Then it has done all the grinding—not a small job, by any means, when the stock includes, beside a bunch of dairy cows, some 25 stall-fattened steers every winter. It takes some chopping to keep that outfit going, and it's a pleasure to do your grinding all inside. It pulps all the roots, too, and in summer-time we hitch it on the grindstone to sharpen the mower knives and other tools. The Ontario County man condemns the mill for being dangerous, but just how I do not know. If ours proves no more of a menace in the future than in the past we shall be well satisfied. To sum up, my estimate is that a good power mill, properly erected and run, is one of the most labor and money saving contrivances on the farm. Besides oil and grease to make the wheels go round smoothly, our actual repairs to the mill and gearing to date would not amount to \$5.00. I regret that the Ontario County farmer had such an unfortunate experience with his mill. Whether it



Town of Haileybury.



A Good Class of Poultry.

color of the animal, also the book and page of the record in which the animal is registered, and deliver the same to the keeper. The fee for such certificate shall be \$1. Certificates must be transferred with registered animals; the transfer fee being 50 cents. A copy of the certificate of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture must be placed on the door of the stall in which the animal is usually kept, and a copy must be delivered to any patron who may request it. Violation of the terms of the Act is punishable by a fine of not to exceed \$100, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of 30 days, or by both such fine and incarceration.

The Niagara District Independent Telephone Company was organized last week, at a large and enthusiastic meeting of farmers and fruit-growers at Jordan Station, Lincoln Co., Ont. It is proposed to enter into competition with the Bell Company in Louth and Clinton townships. Six provisional directors were appointed, and Reeve Wismer was chosen President.



A New Bee Colony.

LeClair, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; 75. P. Semon, London, Eng. (*2, 8); 76. A. de Cordova, Kingston, Jamaica (*6, 12); 77. C. Moodie, St. George (*2, 12); 78. W. W. Sharman Winnipeg (*5, 12); 79. N. D. McKenzie, Galt; 80. E. Robinson, Inkerman; 81. L. Evens, Lawrence Station (*2, 5); 82. N. H. McIntyre, Paisley (*4, 12, 11); 83. J. Morewood, Englewood, N. J. (*1, 2); 84. H. S. Cooper, Toronto; 85. A. D. Campbell, Strathroy; 86. F. H. Walker, Terra Nova; 87. E. F. Coke, Jamaica; 88. J. A. Stevenson, Montreal.

The above who are marked thus * are required to take supplemental examinations in the subjects indicated:

1. Grammar and composition; 2. mathematics; 3. bookkeeping; 4. chemistry; 5. botany; 6. zoology; 8. dairying; 10. apiculture; 11. vet. anatomy; 12. vet. materia medica.

Second Year.

1. T. R. Arkell, Arkell; 2. A. E. Slater, Tunbridge, Wales; 3. D. M. Rose, Surrey, Eng.; 4. G. B. Curran, Orillia; 5. A. A. Knight, Brackenrig; 6. L. Cesar, Mono Rd.; 7. J. D. Gilmore, Doe Lake; 8. G. M. Frier, Shediac, N. B.; 9. F. B. Warren, Gamebridge; 10. H. A. Wolverson, Brand, Man.; 11. R. Langley, Chatham, Eng.; 12. D. G. Salkeld, Goderich; 13. C. A. Row, Langhorn, Pa.; 14. R. R. Wheaton, Thornhill; 15. A. M. W. Patch, Torquay, Eng.; 16. C. Murray, Avening; 17. J. A. Hayes, Sheffield, Que.; 18. W. A. Barnett, Living Springs; 19. J. C. Steckley, Bethesda; 20. W. A. Brown, Meaford; 21. H. S. Austin, Lyn Valley; 22. J. F. Carpenter, Fruitlands; 23. R. W. Hodson, Ottawa; 24. W. A. Kerr, Ashburn; 25. J. E. Jewson, Stone Quarry; 26. J. H. Hare, Cobourg; 27. R. R. Graham, Mitchellville; 28. D. A. McKenzie, Queen Hill; 29. W. E. Walker, Carluke; 30. A. H. McLennan, Trafalgar (*2); 31. L. A. Boves, Strathnairn (*2); 32. E. K. Glidden, Compton, Que.; 33. A. W. Sirett, Rosseau; 34. F. Middleton, Clinton; 35. W. C. Owen, Thornton; 36. J. H. Weaver, Westfield, N. J.; 37. B. R. Nagtany, Toronto; 38. N. Foster, Toronto (*3, 4); 39. G. C. Goulding, Toronto; 40. D. M. Johnson, London (*4, 5); 41. J. Woods, Weston; 42. W. H. Young, Torquay, Eng. (*6); 43. N. M. Ballantyne, Stratford (*2, 4); 44. N. Evens, Randolph; 45. W. L. Bengough, Toronto (*6); 46. C. G. Gregory, Port Dalhousie (*2); 47. E. V. Lawson, Dunlop (*4); 48. T. B. Chisholm, Hamilton (*4, 10?); 49. J. G. Harvey, Guelph (*2, 11); 50. G. Hibberd, New Windsor, Pa. (*12); 51. W. Baker, Walkerton (13, 8, 5).

Those marked thus * are required to take supplemental examinations in the subjects indicated:

2. Bacteriology; 3. plant physiology; 4. dairying; 5. vet. pathology; 6. electricity; 8. organic chemistry; 10. botany; 11. agri. chemistry; 12. the-is; 13. animal chemistry.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

First Year.

- English and mathematics—H. C. Duff, Dolbington, Ont.
- Physical Science—H. B. Webster, Science Hill, Ont.
- Biological science—A. McLaren, Edinburgh, Scotland.
- Agricultural science—H. Sirett, Rosseau, Ont.

Prizes—Second Year.

- First in general proficiency, first- and second-year work, theory and practice—T. R. Arkell, Arkell, Ont.
- Essay, "Improvement of the Farm Homestead"—D. M. Rose, Surrey, Eng.

Medal—Second Year.

- (Governor-General's Silver Medal.)
- First in general proficiency, 1905-1906—T. R. Arkell, Arkell, Ont.

At a sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, at Chicago, May 2nd, contributed by various breeders, 66 head sold for an average of \$165. The highest price for a female was \$875 for the six-year-old cow, Imp. Pride of Auchnagie, purchased for Purdue University, Indiana. The same institution paid \$800 for Imp. Eulima 8th, a four-year-old cow, and \$700 for the five-year-old Eulima 17th. The two-year-old bull, Barbara's Ito, contributed by Weissenger & Son, of Kentucky, sold for \$1,025 to Jas. Craig, of Indiana, and Barbara's Ito 2nd, a yearling bull, went to Stanley R. Pierce, of Ill., for \$800.

GOSSIP.

Fourteen registered Clydesdales, registered in the American Studbook, are advertised for sale by Mr. Thos. Dennis-toun, Sr., Redwood Falls, Minnesota, U. S.

The Galt Horse Show will be held May 31st, June 1st and 2nd. This is the largest open-air horse show in Canada, and \$3,000 is offered in prizes. For particulars, write President M. N. Todd, or Secretary G. E. Goldie.

The financial statement presented at the 38th annual meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club, held in New York, May 2nd, shows a net credit to the Club fund of \$65,358; quite a comfortable nest-egg. The first number of the Record of Merit contains entries of 91 cows and 7 bulls.

Mr. N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, Missouri, reports the recent sale of an eight-months-old Berkshire boar to Harris & McMahon, of Lamine, Mo., at the handsome price of \$1,000, and the purchasers write him: "We think he is the best pig we ever saw, and consider him cheap enough at \$1,000, if he lives one year."

The Salvation Army have arranged for the emigration of a large number of families during the next few weeks, the greater portion of whom will be open for engagement on farms in Ontario and the Northwest. See their advertisement in this issue, and write for application forms to Brigadier Thomas Howell, James and Albert Sts., Toronto, Ont.

Losses of early litters of pigs this spring are reported as uncommonly heavy in several of the Western States. Estimates of mortality range from 25 to 50 per cent. Unseasonable March, April and May weather is the attributed cause, and already there is fear of a shortage in the crop to be marketed next fall and winter.

The 27th annual sale of Shorthorns from the Browndale herd of Mr. H. F. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn., on May 8th, is reported as having been in all respects successful, the bidding being brisk and competition keen. The top price, \$1,020, was paid for Imp. Ballechin Charming Maid. Mr. F. O. Lowden, Oregon, Ill., being the purchaser. The average on the entire offering was \$285.

Geo. Hay, Lachute, P. Q., writes us that, owing to his great loss by fire at Carleton Junction, Ont., where four of his imported stallions were burned to death in a car, he has nothing at present for sale. He estimates his loss at \$7,000. Two of the horses were Clydes and two Hackneys, one being the celebrated Knockinlaw Squire, on which he won sweepstakes and first prize at both Ottawa and Montreal last year. He expects to bring out another importation next fall.

Messrs. Thos. Allin Brothers, Oshawa, Ont., write: "We have not yet sold the three young Shorthorn bulls advertised, and cannot see why. We sell a Duchess of Gloster cow and cow calf to Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, at a good price. Two of these bulls are from imported stock on both sides, and should make good headers for any herd. They belong to the Miss Ramsden family, and will be sold for a reasonable price to those who write; or come and see us, as visitors are always welcome."

The ranks of American Hereford cattle breeders have suffered by the recent death of two prominent members, Messrs. John Steward, of the firm of Steward & Hutcheon, and James A. Funkhouser, both of Missouri. The first named firm were the most successful exhibitors of Herefords at the Lewis & Clarke Exposition, at Portland, Oregon, 1st year. Mr. Funkhouser had been honored with the presidency of the American Hereford Breeders' Association, and was so successful with the bull, Hesiod 2nd, at the head of his herd, that a family of Herefords take the name of this noted sire. Mr. Funkhouser's skill as a judge and breeder was shown to be equally discriminating in his selection of March On, the Armour Cup winner to succeed Hesiod 2nd, and the herd has long been noted for show cattle.

Choice lambs, with the wool on, sold up to \$7.55 in Chicago, May 9th, and shorn lambs for \$6.50.

THE RUDDINGTON SHORTHORN SALE.

The dispersion sale of the famous herd of Shorthorns belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Philo L. Mills, of Ruddington, Nottingham, England, which took place on May 3rd, was very largely attended by breeders from many countries, Canada being represented by Hon. John Dryden. The cattle, under the skillful management of Mr. Arthur S. Gibson, were in the pink of condition. The bidding was brisk, and prices for the best things ran high. Mr. Thornton, as auctioneer, commenced the sale with his sandglass at 11.30, and at a little after one, the last of the 115 head was sold, the whole number averaging £155 18s. 5d. (\$780). The highest price, 1,100 guineas (\$5,775), was realized for the young bull, Ruddington Prince Christian, purchased by Mr. Miller, for Argentina, and his half-brother, King Christian of Denmark, brought 900 guineas, being taken by Mr. A. W. Hickling, Nottingham. The highest price for a female, 600 guineas, was paid by Mr. Cesares for Countess Farewell 5th, for export to the Argentine, her cow calf going to the same buyer at 400 guineas, and Mr. Duthie, Collynie, paid the next highest price, 500 guineas, for Dainty Lass' daughter.

Mr. J. A. Latimer, Woodstock, Ont., writes: "I am shipping to-day, May 7th, the last Shorthorn bull I have old enough for service. He goes to Mr. F. L. Culver, Waterford, Ont., who keeps a good working dairy herd, and still wishes to feed off his steers at two and a half years of age. This bull should prove very useful to his new owner, being from a heavy-milking dam, and being sired by Bapton Chancellor (imp.). We have not yet arrived at the stage where all the bulls we breed are fit for herd headers, nor do we advertise them as such; but with two exceptions, our sales have been to breeders, and while we are glad that breeders look with favor on bulls we offer for sale, we think it a lamentable thing that farmers in general look upon Shorthorns with so much distrust. A few years ago when the 'ideal bacon hog' was being preached over Ontario, the farmers soon became converts to that doctrine. Now they are sore over two things: First, it costs more to produce the ideal bacon hog, and, secondly, they get no more for him than the undesirable kinds. Now, if they will take hold with as much zeal, and improve their beef cattle, the result will be entirely different; for, while a well-bred animal of good beef type can be fed on from one-third to one-half less feed, he will sell for somewhere around two cents per pound more than the scrub, who is very much in evidence around our cattle markets, and is a living reproach to the man who breeds him."

TRADE TOPICS.

CAN YOU ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS?—Where did alfalfa come from? What soil is best suited to alfalfa? What are the advantages of growing it? How is it best harvested, cured and fed? What kind of grain should be fed with alfalfa? How does it enrich the soil? How should alfalfa be sown? What is the best method of selecting seed corn? How should alfalfa be sown? What is improve the stand and increase the production of corn per acre? What is the best method of testing seed corn? What is a germination box? How is corn best prepared for the planter? What is necessary to get rid of the barren stalks? What are the best methods of cultivating corn? How can the wheat yield per acre be increased? What constitutes a good seed-bed? Should clover be plowed under for wheat? Is corn suitable a good place for sowing wheat? How should wheat be sown in order to produce the best results? How should wheat be fertilized? Why does your soil run down? What are the leading elements of fertility? How can you secure them and keep them in the soil? How much fertility does each crop take from the soil? What is the actual value of farm manure? How should it be applied to produce best results? Will grain crops make good hay? What is the best method of seedling for hay? Is the modern gasoline engine a good

power for the farm? What is the best size gasoline engine to buy? What is a four-cycle engine? What does it cost to operate a gasoline engine? Is ensilage the best and cheapest feed for dairy cows? What is summer soiling? What are the correct proportions of lean and fat-producing materials in a dairy ration? How much milk and how much butter should a good cow produce? What kind of separator should the cow owner buy? What is skim milk worth as food for stock? How much wheat should an acre produce? Is wheat good in the farm crop rotation? Does any crop leave a poison in the soil? Can the wheat yield be increased by seed selection and breeding?

These questions, and others of interest and value to every farmer, are answered in "Farm Science," a volume of 128 pages, profusely and beautifully illustrated and containing eight chapters specially prepared by the highest authorities on the several subjects. "Alfalfa Culture in America," by Jos. E. Wine, Expert Agriculturist, of Mechanicsburg, O.; "Modern Corn Culture," by Prof. P. G. Holden, Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa; "Best Methods in Seeding," by Waldo F. Brown, Farm Specialist of Oxford, O.; "Increased Fertility," by Prof. Cyril G. Hopkins, Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana, Ill.; "Profitable Hay-making," by Prof. Thomas Shaw, late of Minnesota Experiment Station, St. Anthony Park, Minn.; "Power on the Farm," by Prof. Fred R. Crane, Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana, Ill.; "Up-to-Date Dairying," by Prof. Clinton D. Smith, Director of Michigan Experiment Station, Agricultural College, Mich.; and "Small-Grain growing," by Willett Hayes, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, United States, Washington, D. C. Every author is a master in his line, and every subject is treated exhaustively in all its ramifications. The whole composes a valuable work. Any reader of this paper will receive a copy by enclosing 3 two-cent stamps, and addressing "Farm Science," International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, Ill. Kindly say to them that you saw this article in "The Farmer's Advocate."

CREAM-SEPARATOR SPECIAL.—The enterprising managers of the Empire Cream Separator Company are strong believers in publicity. They are anxious that the public shall know about the separator, and they believe the best way to bring this about is through the agricultural press and through the salesmen of the company. They ran a special train from Chicago to the factory at Bloomfield at the close of the National Dairy Show in Chicago, in February, consisting of baggage, dining and observation cars, together with several Pullman sleepers, and carried over one hundred EMPIRE salesmen and newspaper men. The party remained at Bloomfield for four days, spending part of the time inspecting the factory, but the larger part of the time was spent in regular convention sessions, discussing questions affecting the dairy industry in a general way, and especially what means can be taken to improve separator cream as it reaches the creamery. The keynotes were struck in every session: "Tell the truth about the EMPIRE"; "don't knock the competitor"; "study every method by which the farmer can by use of the EMPIRE make his milk cows pay him a bigger profit." Much time was spent in the factory studying the construction of the machine, especially the improvements embodied in the "Improved Frictionless Empire." This new model is an ingenious ball-neck bearing which renders the machine almost frictionless. There is so little friction that the bowl will continue to revolve for thirty minutes after it has once been put up to full speed, unless stopped by the brake with which the machine is now provided. Care is taken to use only materials of the highest grade, and in the construction of parts, and in putting them together, infinite pains are taken to make each piece as nearly perfect as possible. The up-to-date methods of the company, backed up by the high qualities of the machines they manufacture, are responsible for the immense trade that the company is doing. They have published an attractive catalogue descriptive of their 1906 model machines, which will be forwarded free of charge upon application to the Empire Cream Separator Company, of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ont.



Life, Literature and Education.

Literary Society Competition.

To-day again we are privileged to throw our whole department open to the contributors who are doing so much to promote the welfare of the continually-increasing "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" Literary Society. We have been quite unable to tell which of the four essays published to-day is the best. Two of them deal with entertainment limited to certain times and conditions, the first to the existence of a Dickens Club (we think this would be almost absolutely necessary to the successful carrying out of such a party), the second to a patriotic occasion only. The other two may be found more generally practicable. All, however, are good, so we are sending four prizes, without distinction. The prizewinners, then, are: V. C., London, Ont.; Miss K. McDiarmid, Russell Co., Ont.; Country Cousin, Russell Co., Ont.; Miss A. McDiarmid, Russell Co., Ont.

Essays by E. D. B., Kent Co., Ont., and I. G., York Co., Ont., were also very creditable.

We also publish to-day the prize-winning criticism on the High School vs. Business College debate, written by Mr. J. D. Taylor.

Very good criticisms were also received from Mr. J. C. S., Huron Co., Ont.; "Harry," Bruce Co., Ont.; and "Edith," Bothwell Co., Ont.

Topic: Methods of Entertaining.

PRIZE ESSAY.

A Novel Picnic.

Having read in "The Farmer's Advocate" of April 5th your desire to have described a novel and educative way of spending an afternoon out of doors, I thought I would like to tell you of an afternoon spent by thirty young people on the banks of a beautiful river running near our home. This river has long been remarked for its beautifully-wooded bank on the one side, with here and there a stream gushing down through the rocks to the larger river, and on the other side for its lovely picnic grounds, stretching for two or three miles along the south bank. This particular afternoon was one of those glorious July days when all things seem fresh and beautiful, full of new life received from recent, refreshing rains.

Shortly after our arrival at this favorite picnic spot of ours, we were each given a large ten-cent straw hat to trim with some of the grasses and twigs of the trees nearby. The one exhibiting the greatest artistic taste in trimming his or her hat received a very handsome copy of the Nature Poet Wordsworth's poems, bound in a beautiful cover constructed of imitation grasses. Quite appropriate, was it not? And let me tell you, too, that it was one of the young

gentlemen of our party who proved himself the milliner of the day.

Following this, we were divided into two jolly companies, each to go with our captain through appointed sections of the surrounding country to search for wild flowers. The season being late, we were granted the privilege of bringing in flowers of weeds. In order that our pleasure might be of some special benefit to us along educative lines, we all agreed that no flower should be counted as found if the company bringing in the specimen could not give a well-known name for it. We separated into companies, and, after a half hour of racing hither and thither in search of different blooms in nature's garden, we reassembled, each party to count its specimens, and find names for the more rare varieties. An expert botanist in the company, who, with his wife, chaperoned our picnic party, acted as judge. The captain of each company presented the flowers obtained, and named them for the judge. Our company, "A," was successful in bringing in thirty-five different flowers. The captain of the successful side was then presented with a very pretty reed basket filled with "Brown Susans."

As a unique feature in connection with the arrangement for the supper table, each girl was given a flower, and the boys were given slips of paper with the names of these flowers upon them, and then followed a lively and enthusiastic search for partners for lunch. The gentlemen received the flower of his partner as a luncheon favor. The other flowers served for decorative purposes on the table.

We were not satisfied to have our pleasure all to ourselves, but decided to have Mr. B., the botanist with us, give a talk in the League meeting in our church on the following Monday. Many who heard this talk were both delighted and benefited by being brought closer to nature in this way, when they were unable, through business ties, to enjoy the outing with us.

V. C., Middlesex Co., Ont.

PRIZE ESSAY.

A Dickens Masquerade Party.

It is said there is nothing new under the sun, but if we wish to entertain our friends, either before or after the sun goes down, we must at least combine old ideas into new forms of entertainment. For a hostess in search of some enjoyable novelty, a Dickens masquerade party, like one I recently attended, may be of some value. It was the simplest and most informal of occasions, but the friends who participated in it remember it with a tingle of joy.

It was given by a member of our Dickens Club, but it could be copied by anyone if her friends read Dickens; and who does not? The invitations were just little notes, asking us to come and to wear the dress of our favorite Dickens character.

When all had arrived, we were asked to choose sides, as for an old-fashioned spelling-match. A broom handle was provided, and Mr. Tugly and Fanny Dorrit chose sides.

The host then called the name of some person in some of Dickens' books. The first player had to tell

what book it was from; if he could not, the word went to the other side, and the defeated player stopped playing. It is remarkable how easily, in the hurry of the game, one will forget where some character is from, or even forget ever having been acquainted with such a person at all. Lewsome passed six people before he was placed, and Mr. Co. was not remembered by anyone. As the answer had to be given quickly, it is no wonder fifteen minutes sufficed to finish the game.

The hostess then announced that we would "all take part in a musical game; one half of the people would sing, while the other half would listen." The host led the singing party into an adjoining room, where we selected a well-known quotation from Dickens' writings. We were told to each take one word of the quotation and sing it over and over again to some familiar tune; then we returned and sang it. When the other half of the party guessed what it was, they selected another quotation and sang to us. It required very intent listening to guess the most common quotation, even—"You might blow her away, my Lord, you might blow her away," or Mr. Bounderby's statement, "They expect to be fed on turtle soup and venison out of a gold spoon," though so very familiar to us all, were very difficult to recognize under the circumstances.

While we were listening to the last song, our hostess introduced a small blackboard and two trays filled with numbered slips of paper. We were requested to each take a slip, the girls from one tray and the boys from the other, and find our partners by the corresponding numbers.

When the partners had all been determined, the hostess asked the couple that had matched their numbers first to come to the blackboard and draw a small scene described by Dickens. They were to tell what book it was from, and the rest of the guests were to write on the blank side of their slips what they thought the picture was of. As we were not expert at drawing, the pictures created quite a diversion, especially for those who were not drawing just then. Some of the pictures were: Mrs. Sparsit shaking her fist at Mr. Bounderby's picture, Cherry Pecksniff adding her accounts, Tom Scott standing on his head on the windowsill, and the three little Kenwigs children "set in a row on a bench." After the game was over the slips were collected, and a box of chocolates was awarded to the couple having the most correct guesses.

Supper was served quite late. The dishes had to be taken from Dickens' books. The menu cards were decorated with a small picture of Dickens, and the menu was as follows:

Sandwiches, "very long and very slim."

Salad, made strictly after "Mrs. Prig's" recipe.

"A plate of cold, boiled" "Captain's biscuit."

Cheese soufflé.

Oranges, cut up, small and gritty.

"A highly-geological home-made cake."

"Quarts of almonds," "Soup-plates of nuts," Coffee.

The Captain's biscuits turned out

to be delicious wafers, the oranges were grape-fruit, the almonds were an almond ice, and the nuts were walnut macaroons; but the surprises added zest to the meal.

After supper we had a short musical programme; then we arranged tableaux from Dickens. These were very much enjoyed, as every one enjoys a little acting, and tableaux are very easily played.

The portiere between the dining-room and parlor had just risen on Dick Swiveller playing his first game of cards with the Marchioness, when some one noticed the sky getting pink in the east, upon which we all hastily put on our wraps and went home, after thanking our hostess for the most enjoyable evening we had ever spent, all regretting that a summer's night should be so short.

KATIE McDIARMID.

Russell Co., Ont.

PRIZE ESSAY.

I was very much pleased with the essay proposed by our friend, Mr. Brillinger, viz.: "The Best Way to Spend a Social Evening," for certainly, to keep our young people at home, parents must do their utmost to make home attractive, and combine pleasure with work; for if they do not get it at home they will seek it elsewhere.

The evening I have in mind is one which afforded me a great deal of pleasure, so I trust my own personal experience may be of benefit to any under whose notice it may come.

It was a beautiful moonlight night to begin with, and a great many of us know what a drive in a big box-sleigh, loaded with a jolly crowd of lads and lasses, means, to say nothing of the spanking team and the jingling bells. We sang and laughed and talked until we reached our destination, just cold enough to fully enjoy the warm glow of a bright and cheerful fire. After greetings had been exchanged, and we had time to look about, a great many strange things met our gaze—apple pie, oats, lump sugar, molasses, taffy, sausages, etc., all of which were numbered, and it was certainly a mystery to see these things lying here and there throughout the best rooms of the house. But our doubts were soon cleared away by our host and hostess appearing on the scene, each with a package of small blue books, to which were attached cord and pencils. These packages, or programmes, as they turned out to be, were distributed among us all. On the outside cover of each gentleman's programme was the beginning of a proverb, e.g., "A friend in need," and he had to find the lady on whose programme the rest of the proverb was, viz., "is a friend indeed," and she was to be his partner throughout the game of "Art Exhibit."

Our host then explained to us that all these strange things lying around were defined in our programmes. For instance, glancing over the list of titles of exhibits on our programme, we see "Cause of the American Revolution," and we have to hunt around and see what that can be. At last, on a saucer, we find some tea on which a few carpet tacks are sprinkled, and the one quick enough whispers to his or her partner, "Tacks (tax) on tea," so if the number 17 is in the saucer, both

partners place this number alongside of "Cause of the American Revolution." Now the game is started; thirty minutes is the time allotted, when a bell is rung, programmes collected, and same handed to umpires. After examination, the couple who have the greatest number of correct answers is called forward, congratulated, the lady presented with a bouquet of flowers, and the gentleman a button-hole bouquet.

The following is a list of the Art Exhibit as appeared on the programme, with description of same to the right. Such a list, of course, could be added to ad infinitum:

A Drive Through the Wood—A nail driven through a piece of wood.
Something to Adore—A key.
A Perfect Foot—Twelve-inch rule.
Can't be Beat—A hard-boiled egg.
Last of the Redskins—Peeling of red-skinned apple.
The Light of Other Days—Candle.
A Swimming Match—A match in a saucer of water.
The Flower of the Family—Some flour on a plate.
Going to be Licked—Postage stamp.
Cause of the American Revolution—Tacks (tax) on tea.
Sweet Sixteen—Sixteen lumps loaf sugar.
Peacemakers—Scissors.
The Horse Fair—Oats.
The World's Fair—Picture of pretty girl.
Maid of Orleans—Taffy made of Orleans molasses.
The Book that was Never Read—Hymn or song book.
Charge of the Light Brigade—Electric-light bill.
Links of Mystery—String of sausages.
Great American Desert—Apple pie.
The House the Colonel Lived in—Nutmeg.
What the Blind Man saw in Europe—Blank piece of paper (nothing).
Down by the Red Sea—Piece of down beside the red letter "C."
The Sower of Tares—Needle and thread.
A Study in Oils—A tin of sardines.
A Country Lawyer—"The Farmer's Advocate."

Refreshments were then served, and the rest of the evening was spent in music, recitations and songs, together with a few waltzes, and, about 11.30 a very enjoyable evening was brought to a close by singing Auld Lang Syne, followed by God Save the King. "COUNTRY COUSIN."
Russell Co., Ont.

PRIZE ESSAY.

A Patriotic Lawn Party.

The month of July holds for us a national holiday, and holidays are always an excuse, and often a permission, for the busy ones of earth to make merry. So, when popular Miss Blank seized upon the opportunity of combining pleasure and patriotism, and issued invitations for a First-of-July party, each recipient hastened to accept, assured that it meant a most enjoyable time.

The invitations, in compliment to the occasion, were done in red and blue lettering on a background of white, and read as follows:

Dear Dorothy,—Will you come the evening of the 1st and help me celebrate our national birthday? We will have supper at sunset time on the lawn, and trust that the skies will set us a patriotic example by showing us their evening beauty in red, white and blue.

Yours sincerely,
MARION BLANK.

Upon the arrival of the guests, they found the veranda and lawn gayly and elaborately decorated with flags and bunting, while numerous small red, white and blue lanterns were suspended from the branches of the trees. Small tables were arranged under the trees, each covered with a white cloth, a blue bowl filled with scarlet salvia being placed in the center. The hostess wore a white dress, with blue sash, and corsage bouquet of salvia.

When all the guests had assembled, a new edition of the "cobweb" game made merry fun, and was arranged as follows: A tall blue and

white Japanese jar, filled with red and white peonies stood on the veranda, and under it were gathered the ends of many narrow ribbons—red or blue for the boys, white for the girls. Each guest was to appropriate one ribbon. Each colored ribbon was securely tied at the other end to an end of white ribbon, and all the ribbons formed a network of perplexing snarls and crosses, winding in and out among the trees, furniture, etc., until, coming to the "tied" end of the ribbon, each young man found the partner whom he was destined to hand in to supper.

At each guest's place at the supper-tables was a card, inscribed on one side with a suitable quotation. Some of these were:

"To mark this day we gather round
And to our nation's founders raise
The voice of gratitude and praise."

"The maple leaf, our emblem dear,
The maple leaf forever."

"Breathes there a man with soul so
dead
Who never to himself hath said:
This is my own, my native land."

On the reverse side of the card the bill of fare was thus set forth:

Maple Leaf Salad.
Rolled Nut Sandwiches.
Cheese Straws.
Patriotic Ice Cream.
Canada Sponge Cake.
Dominion Punch.

The china used was white and blue. The salad was chicken, served in red, white and blue cases resting on a large maple leaf. Sandwiches and cheese straws were tied with narrow tri-colored ribbons. The ice cream was moulded in bricks, and tinted appropriately, while tiny flags adorned the white-frosted cake. Patriotic paper napkins were used.

After the lanterns were lighted the hostess distributed pictures of famous statesmen, authors, poets, and other prominent Canadians, among the various tables. These had been clipped from magazines, then pasted on heavy pasteboard and numbered distinctly. The guests were then given little ribbon-tied booklets, and requested to write the names of the pictured "Lights of Canada" on the first page, which contained numbers to correspond with those on the pictures. At the end of twenty minutes, the prize, a copy of "A Treasury of Canadian Verse," appropriately bound, was awarded to the owner of the longest correct list.

When this exciting feature had been brought to a satisfactory close, the guests turned again to their booklets. On the second page they found a list of questions, with spaces on the opposite page for the answers. A few of the questions were:

Where are the most ardent lovers of home and country to-day?

Who was the first Premier of Canada?

When was Confederation accomplished?

Who is Canada's greatest author?

What great scientist died in Nova Scotia a couple of years ago?

When the prize, a pretty enamelled Maple Leaf pin, had been awarded to the winner, the guests were treated to a short musical programme of patriotic airs, rendered by a quartette of selected voices, after which all the guests joined enthusiastically in "Canada, my Canada."

A few fireworks wrote a pleasant "finis" to the evening, and when the last rocket had shot its fiery path across the sky, the guests made their parting bows to the hostess, all heartily wishing Miss Canada many happy returns of the day. Then the lanterns were dimmed and the hostess folded away her ribbons, secure in the thought, as she went to sleep before the rising of the sun on the 2nd, that her First-of-July party had been a delightful affair, enjoyed by all.
ANNIE L. McDIARMID,
Russell Co., Ont.

[Note.—Salvia would not likely be

in bloom in most parts of Canada before August. Any other red flower might, however, be substituted.]

Criticism of Debate.

In reading this debate, we have been impressed with the very comprehensive grasp of the subject all the debaters manifest, although we are of the opinion that the affirmative debaters treat the subject in a fairer way, and show a better appreciation of the true object in life, viz., the development of character. Especially does Agnes Hunt show a very comprehensive grasp of her subject, and also in reply, manifests ability to effectively answer opponents, although we do not favor her way of dividing the article into heads. In our opinion it gives a better style to have one point merged into another all through the article, although, under the circumstances, the demands of brevity no doubt necessitated the method she adopted.

"Olivia," for the negative, writes a very concise, readable article, but her plea is all for practical business methods in life, overlooking the fact that these, while necessary for the attainment of worldly success, are liable to be carried too far, to the detriment of the higher moral character, a point which "C. M. M." emphasizes very well in the second article for the affirmative.

"A Spectator," as second debater for the negative, follows much the same line as "Olivia," but with scarcely as cultured a style, and fails to show sufficient appreciation of the longer time spent in obtaining a High-school education.

"Olivia's" reply impresses us as being rather too cursory, and does not show sufficient appreciation of the real practical value to be derived from a study of botany, chemistry, physics, etc., for the successful prosecution of a farmer's business, and also fails to appreciate the pleasure and mental development to be derived from a study of languages. Her statement re Algebra and Euclid, and the reply thereto of the Editor, reflects on her whole argument, as we cannot be too careful of any "facts" we may bring forward in a case of this kind, or, indeed, at any time.

We notice all but one use the nom de plume. While this was almost invited by the editors, we would express a preference for the use of the writer's real name. We like to see a writer come out into the open and write over his own name, as in too many cases the nom de plume is used as an "ambuscade" from which the writer can give a thrust he would be ashamed to give over his own name.
J. D. TAYLOR.

We, too, prefer that contributors should write over full name and address. However, as we feel convinced that mere shyness is at the back of most of the pen-names, we do not draw the line too closely.

The Graveyard Schoolhouse.

The article in the Home Magazine Department of the May 2nd issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," on "That Old Schoolhouse," with the accompanying illustrations of a model schoolhouse and grounds, and of "how not to do it," is certainly timely and appropriate to the conditions as they are found generally, even in the older and wealthier districts of Canada, for, as a rule, the country schoolhouse and grounds, as made and kept, is a dismal and uninviting institution, in so far as its architectural construction and embellishments are concerned. While in most sections of older Canada farmers have been ambitious to have beautiful houses for themselves and their families, and big, convenient barns and stables for their stock, they have been content to have their little ones housed in severely plain and often uncomfortable and unsanitary school-buildings during most of the days of the years when they are very susceptible to the influences of their environment, for good or ill.

The writer is, perhaps, peculiarly sensitive on this subject, owing to

having been uncommonly unfortunate in his early schoolhouse surroundings, which, he regrets to say, have not been improved over those of half a century ago, but have rather retrogressed in so far as outward embellishments are concerned; for then the natural woods, with their wealth of foliage and flowers, were nearby, affording a sweet relief at dinner hour from the prison-like life of the school and the severe methods of the teachers of those early times.

The half-acre of school-ground in this case was the gift of a generous pioneer some seventy years ago, on the condition that it was to be used for the combined purposes of a schoolhouse, a "burying-ground," and a "preaching place." And it has continued to this day to be all these, except the latter, for as the years went by, churches, far in excess of the needs of the district, were built and freely paid for by these same people who have never felt able to own a school-lot, and the schoolhouse of to-day in that section, still on the graveyard lot, is no better in its architecture or surroundings than the Cobalt institution shown in the picture in your last issue. Not a single tree or shrub appears to relieve the dreary monotony, and the only ornamental display on the grounds is that of tombstones and grave mounds, many of the latter having been levelled from being used as "hunks" by the schoolboys in their games of baseball, "kit-cat" and cricket, while the only "planting" done has been that of the lifeless remains of departed residents of the section, as, from time to time, they have "shuffled off their mortal coil," and been laid away in this "Potter's Field." As if to make the farce more complete, the well, from which the drinking water for the scholars was drawn, was located in the same enclosure, not more than thirty feet from the graves; but it went dry some years ago, and another was sunk a few yards from the line fence. I am unconsciously writing in the past tense, probably because I realize that the most of my life is behind me, but another generation has passed through the "little red schoolhouse," and the grandchildren of my schoolmates are coming to school age, yet the old schoolhouse stands, stark and bare, in the graveyard, and, when seen a year ago, was without a solitary tree to shade the little ones from the glare of the summer sun, or a flower-bed to relieve the dreary scene. Strange to say, the present teacher, who has had a continuous tenure of twenty years or more in this school, is up-to-date in "Nature Study," and has a wide reputation as a student of nature. Happily, the children of the present day are less superstitious than those of my childhood days, and suffer less from fear of ghosts or spooks, for I can well recollect that, familiar as I was with graveyard scenes in daylight, I always walked softly when passing the schoolyard alone at night, and sometimes experienced a creepy sensation and felt my hat being pushed up by the rising of the hair on my head. But familiarity seems to have bred contempt in some of the younger generation, for, on the occasion of my last visit, the tombstone inscription in the schoolyard which always awed me most, and which read

"Remember, friend, as you pass by,
As you are now so once was I,
As I am now so you must be,
Prepare for death and follow me."

had been desecrated by some irreverent youngster with the pencilled addendum,

"To follow you I'm not content until
I know which way you went."

I conclude with the hope that the case I have attempted to describe is an extreme one, as I am sure it is, though it is true to the life; and one of the saddest of my recollections is that at one of the largest gatherings of ratepayers ever convened in the section referred to, when a few years ago the Inspector called

a meeting to consider the advisability of securing a more desirable site and erecting a new schoolhouse, the proposal was voted down by an overwhelming majority, and this less than thirty miles from the capital of the banner Province of Ontario, and in a district where the majority of farmers are wealthy, and pride themselves on their big brick houses and basement barns. If "The Farmer's Advocate" succeeds, as I doubt not it will, in arousing public sentiment on the improvement of rural schools, it will be conferring another lasting benefit upon posterity, as well as the rising generation. I am glad you have called attention to the good work of Mr. Rittenhouse. May his shadow and his spirit never grow less.

OLD-TIMER.

News of the Day.

Canadian.

President Landon, of Toronto University, has resigned.

His Honor William Mortimer Clark, Lieut.-Gov. of Ontario, laid the principal corner-stone of the power-house of the Electrical Development Company of Ontario, at Niagara Falls.

The Canadian Government took over the defences of Esquimalt, B. C., on May 8th. Only 40 of the Imperial troops took service with the Canadian Government; the rest have sailed for England.

British and Foreign

U. S. Congress will give half a million dollars more towards the relief of San Francisco sufferers.

A thorough investigation into the relations between the railroads and the Standard Oil Co., conducted by the U. S. Government, began on May 10th in Chicago.

Russia, France, Germany, Japan and the United States are all preparing to build and equip vessels which will rival the famous Dreadnought, now under construction in England, which is described as the most formidable fighting vessel ever devised.

Every day new capers of the recent earthquake in California are revealed. Several lakes have been formed by the damming up of creeks and rivers, and in the Sierra Morena Mountains, a few miles south of San Francisco, the range has split at the top, and the side of the mountain nearest the sea has fallen into the water. Many geologists who have been studying the question, have come to the conclusion that the earthquake was caused by this readjustment of the mountains.

The continued insurrection in Zululand under Chief Bambaata is causing serious alarm in South Africa. The movement was originated by the Ethiopian Church, and it is now well known that "Africa for the Africans" is its object. Last week 1,000 Zulus attacked Col. Mansell's force, which is pursuing Bambaata, and only the Colonel's prompt and decisive action saved his detachment from heavy loss. As a result of the attack 60 natives were killed, and three British soldiers were wounded.

The two new Cunard liners, Mauritania and Lusitania, now being built in England, will be the largest ships the world has ever seen, being 60 ft. longer than any other liner afloat. Each will accommodate 3,000 passengers, and will carry a crew of 800. They will be propelled by turbine engines which can be driven at 80,000 horse-power, will travel at a minimum speed of 24 knots an hour, and will be fitted up as veritable floating palaces. The Mauritania will be launched in June, the Lusitania in July, and the cost will approximate \$10,000,000.

Great Britain has peremptorily

ordered the Porte to withdraw the Turkish troops from Tabah. The demand is likely to be ultimately complied with for three rather pertinent reasons: (1) The German Emperor has declared that he has no intention of supporting Turkey in any crisis that may ensue; (2) France, Russia, Spain and Italy have announced themselves as supporting Britain; (3) a British fleet is already at Piræus, while a strong patrol of coast-guards, with five guns, has taken up its position on the Suez Canal. Immediate action will be taken unless the demand is complied with.

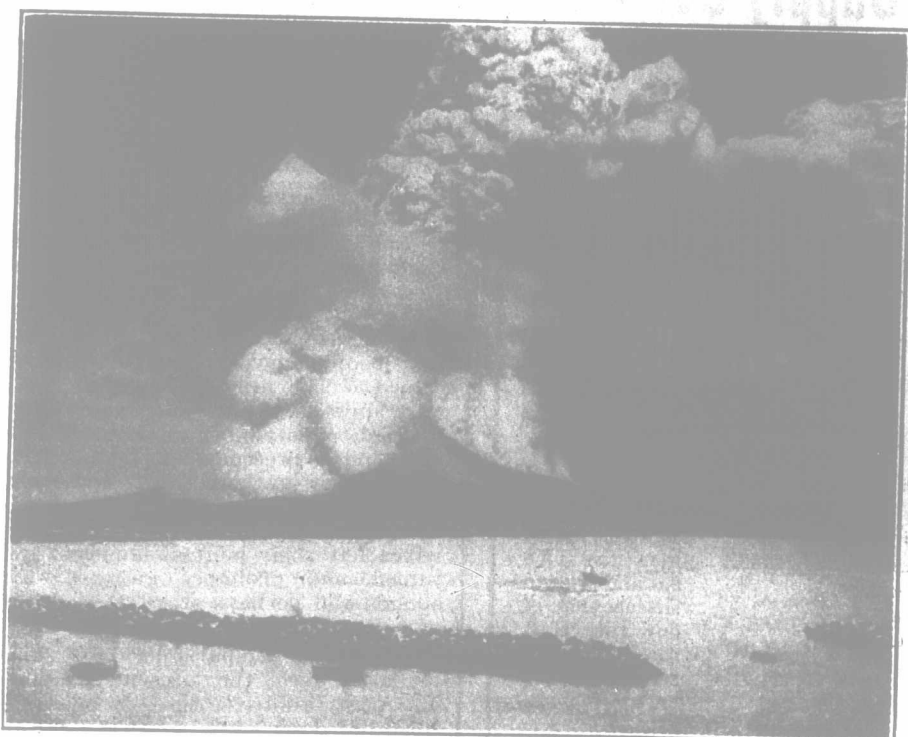
A treaty which promises to be of considerable importance has been concluded between Great Britain and China, represented by the British Minister at Peking, Sir Ernest Satow, and Tang-shao Yi, President of the Board of Foreign Affairs of the Chinese Government. By Col. Young's husband's treaty, it will be remembered, which could not be concluded directly with Tibet, on account of the flight of the Dalai Lama, Great Britain, in order to make the treaty valid, acknowledged the suzerainty of China over Tibet. By the new treaty Great Britain again recognizes the Chinese protectorate over Tibet, and promises not to interfere in the internal affairs of the country unless other Powers do so. China, on the other hand, agrees to open some of the Tibetan markets to Indian trade, to construct telegraph lines in Tibet, and to give Great Britain preference as regards railway concessions. China also agrees to pay about \$1,700,000 as indemnity for the cost of the Younghusband expedition to Lhasa.

On May 10th occurred Russia's greatest historic event, the inauguration of a Russian Parliament. The

peasantry, which are so close to my heart, and to the education of the people and their economical welfare, remembering that to the dignity and prosperity of the State, not only freedom, but order, founded upon justice, are necessary. I desire from my heart to see my people happy, and hand down to my son an empire secure, well-organized and enlightened. May God bless the work that lies before me in unity with the Council of the Empire and the Imperial Duma. May this day be the day of the moral revival of Russia, and the day for the renewal of its highest forces. Approach with solemnity the labors for which I call you, and be worthy of the responsibilities put upon you by the Emperor and people. May God assist us."

This speech was listened to in a silence that was intense, but the minute it was finished a great cheer rang throughout the hall, and the orchestra played "God Save the Emperor." The enthusiasm, however, was chiefly confined to the courtiers and officers. The people still hold aloof with suspicion, and it remains to be seen whether such constitutional Government as the Czar of all the Russians will give will satisfy a people arising from the shackles of a time immemorial, and reaching out for that which they yet scarce know how to define.

At a convention of the National Democrats, which assembled during the week preceding the event, and at which 260 members of Parliament, among whom were 60 peasants, were present, an outline of the Liberal programme for the coming session was drafted, the first demand to be for amnesty for political offences; following that, capital punishment should be abolished; that there be a Parliamentary enquiry into the misdeeds of the bureaucracy; a change in the regulations of March 5, restrict-



Vesuvius in Eruption, April 10th, 1906.

ceremony was attended with great splendor, and such precautions as are only necessary, perhaps, in Russia, were made to safeguard the Emperor, who opened the first Parliament of the Empire in a short speech, as follows:

"The supreme Providence which gave me the care of our fatherland moved me to call to my assistance in legislative work elected representatives of the people. In the expectation of a brilliant future for Russia, I greet in your persons the best men from the Empire, whom I ordered my beloved subjects to choose from among themselves.

"A difficult work lies before you. I trust that love for your fatherland and your earnest desire to serve it will inspire and unite you. I shall keep inviolate the institutions which I have granted, with the firm assurance that you will devote all your strength to the service of your country, and especially to the needs of

ing the powers of the Duma, reform of the electoral law, and a basis of agrarian reform. The Government, under Premier Goremykin, has announced its intention of governing in conjunction with a parliament to which will be given full national, representative powers. There are, however, in the Cabinet, several members exceedingly displeasing to the Progressive party, and before things have crystallized into smooth running order, there is likely to be much dissatisfaction, if not worse.

God is enough! Thou who in hope and fear
Toil'st through desert sands of life, sore
tired,
Climb trustful over death's black ridge,
for near
The bright wells shine; thou wilt be
satisfied.

—Edwin Arnold.

Vesuvius in Eruption.

By Salvatore Cortesi, in N. Y. Independent.

To the present generation Vesuvius in eruption has been considered merely as a magnificent, awe-inspiring spectacle, one of the "sights" by the tourists, or a great asset for attracting foreigners, and, therefore, a good money-maker, by the Neapolitans. Now one and all regard it as a terribly potent force for evil, to be treated with respect—at a distance.

I had the good fortune to arrive early on the scene, so that I was able to watch the different phases of the eruption, and, what to me was more terrible still, the different gradations of terror and despair in the people.

Entering Naples from Rome, I had intended to keep my eyes open for everything, but after a tremendous day of work, tired Nature gained her way, and I went sound to sleep. I was suddenly awakened by a most tremendous clap of what I took to be thunder, and opened my eyes full on a scene which few people have been privileged to witness. On a background of piled-up heaps of yellow-gray smoke, seeming great puffs from a giant fire, rose a perfect, straight column of burning material, without a flaw or deviation, to what seemed thousands of feet above, spreading at the top and throwing out myriads of iridescent globes in all directions; no simile can be so perfect as that of a Cyclopean rocket. This unique rocket issued from a burning caldron in which red-hot glowing material boiled up and over, flowing down the side of the mountain so quickly that I imagined I could see it advance as I watched.

The lava eruption and that of the cinders and ashes were totally distinct; one all might, gorgeousness, awe; the other grayness, desolation, terror. The lava phase was the first to begin, and was the first to cease. We arrived at Boscotrecase in an automobile, in the most gorgeous, clear moonlight I have ever witnessed. Below us on one hand stretched the calm Mediterranean, with its misty outline of hills, pearly white in the moonlight, a perfect picture of heavenly purity and calm, while above the volcano gleamed red and enraged, vomiting fire, death and destruction. We seemed to be in Purgatory, between Heaven and Hell.

The town then only held a few hundred people, in whom the love of home was stronger than the fear of death; and as we passed through the silent streets a white face would now and then peep at us from a window, as though wondering what could have possibly brought us there, "into the gates of death, into the mouth of Hell." The lava was then already near the cemetery; and as we walked toward it on a country road, the atmosphere became warmer and warmer, and breathing more difficult. On came the mass, red, seething, flaming and omnipotent, throwing off steam and fumes, engulfing, or rather, devouring everything in its way, but not stopping a moment. One had the feeling that it was a human organism with a definite goal in view, and that you yourself were that goal. This impression was so strong that men fled shrieking before it, clasping their crucifixes and calling wildly upon the Madonna to save them. Above the source of this terrible inexorable enemy was raging and roaring; and when the wind changed, and the smoke lifted for a few minutes, as far as eye could reach all was fire, broken by the rocket-like column, which sprinkled its million glittering balls for miles around. One could imagine that the gods were en fete, and that these were gigantic fireworks organized by Vulcan to please his mistress, the voice of Jove booming out in praise of a spectacle worthy of himself. The smoke would then suddenly envelop us, the gods had retired, the curtain was down, the play ended, leaving us with the reality of human disaster. When the gods play, men suffer.

Some days after, when the lava had almost stopped, and the ashes were already a scourge, I revisited

Dairy Talks by the EMPIRE Dairy Maid—No. 1.



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You ought to know the facts.



Improved Frictionless Empire

is the cream separator that will make the least work for you, save you the most labor, give you the least trouble and the greatest satisfaction and make the most dollars for you.

And I want the chance of proving it to you.

You are interested, for when you buy a separator you are just as anxious to get the best as the manufacturers are to sell an EMPIRE.

How am I going to prove it?

It is not an easy thing to do *in paper*, because every manufacturer and every agent is continually claiming that he has the only cream separator worthy the slightest consideration.

They can use just as strong arguments—on paper, as I can. Between us you are apt to get confused. But you need not depend upon what any of us say.

You can find out for yourself. If you will only examine an EMPIRE you can see how simple in construction it is; you can feel how much more easily it turns; you see how much more quickly and more easily it can be washed, and you can be pretty sure from even a casual examination that it will last longer, give less trouble and require fewer repairs than any other, simply because it is so much simpler in construction.

If you ask any one who has ever used an EMPIRE you can hear all about its good points, for every EMPIRE user is enthusiastic in its praise. That's why so many people buy the EMPIRE.

I know you will never regret taking a little time to find out the good features of the EMPIRE. I promise you that you will feel it time well spent. I ask you to send a postal card to the EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY telling how many cows you milk and what you do with the milk and they will send some mighty interesting books about dairying and cream separators. Won't you let them do it? Send your name today. Just address

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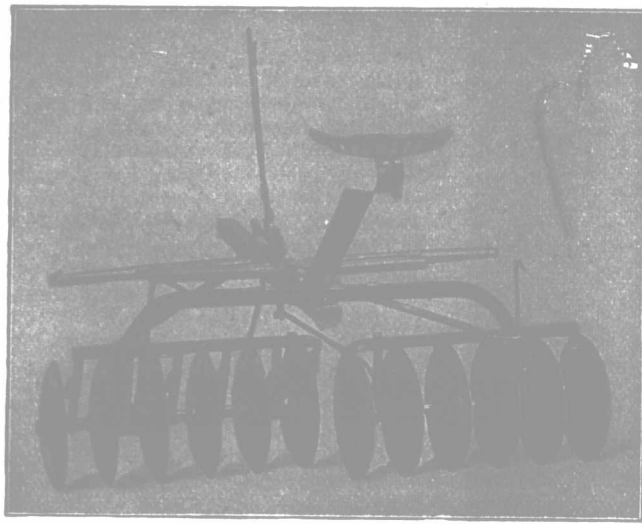
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The Farmers' Mfg. & Supply Co., Ltd.



What's the use of any farmer in this progressive age helping to support a lot of agents or middlemen. It adds nothing to the value of the goods, and the dealer's profit is the farmer's loss. You can avoid this continual loss of money by becoming a shareholder in this practical co-operative company. We here give the cut and price to shareholders of our Disc Harrow, which is second to none on the market.

PRICE DELIVERED AT YOUR STATION:

12 x 16 inch Plate - - - - - \$19.00
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Three-horse Evener \$1.50 extra.

This will give you an idea what can be saved by being a shareholder. Write to-day.

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FEEDING CHICKENS AND TURKEYS

gives the farmer's wife much anxiety during May and June months. The young fowls are DROOPING and DYING, and with them many FOND HOPES VANISH, also many DOLLARS. There is really NO NEED of this loss and worry. Carnefac Poultry Food is SPECIALLY PREPARED to meet the emergency. Have it on hand. Use it from the start, and your BIRDS will THRIVE, no matter what the weather condition may be. Write us at once if your dealer has not Carnefac.

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WINNIPEG AND TORONTO.

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention Farmer's Advocate

Boscotrecase, in the train with His Majesty King Victor. At 8 o'clock the automobiles were abandoned, the King, with his suite, going on horseback, we tramping it. As we plodded on the sky became more and more terrifying. The smoke rolled over us in majestic masses, puff tumbling over puff, as though the volcano could not get rid of it fast enough, turning from black to yellow, or taking a red tinge at times, always sinister and malignant, harbingers of worse things to come. Every fifteen or twenty minutes, after we had floundered through masses of ashes, falling into holes and stumbling over obstacles in a kind of yellow darkness, we were stopped entirely by a veritable blizzard of ashes and cinders. So impetuous was the rush of the storm, so penetrating the material, and so paralyzing the darkness, that in self-preservation we sat down wherever we happened to be, covering our heads and faces, and hoping against hope that our last moments had not come, while our blood was turned to water by the deafening detonations, following each other in rapid succession; gentle reminders that, if the monster was invisible, he was certainly near and active. One seemed to be in the inferno without a guide. After the storms passed we rose, shook off the ashes, and went our way, glad once more to have escaped with our lives.

The appearance of Boscotrecase when we arrived was melancholy in the extreme. From the inferno we had stepped into the underground world. All, without exception, was gray—houses, streets, trees, palms, vegetation, atmosphere, animals, all a uniform gray; and this world was inhabited by gray automatons, ghouls who slipped noiselessly about in the ashes, mute and listless, with apathy in their miens and despair in their hearts. What was the use of anything? Their fetich was determined to ruin them, so why fight him? Every now and then a dull roar would announce the fall of another roof, whereupon the gray wanderers would raise their hands, as though to ward off evil, and disappear in the gloom, but without uttering a word.

From all quarters, from Italians, Englishmen, Americans, Frenchmen, Germans, comes the same story of the wonderful abnegation and self-control with which this light-hearted, gay people have seen themselves ruined. The first terror over, they were quiet and fearless; none complained; none asking anything of anyone; none pretended anything. In silence they gathered their few portable precious belongings in a handkerchief, and with their children and wives left their houses, homeless and ruined, and probably going toward hunger and perhaps starvation. Vesuvius had spoken and they obeyed.

Interesting comparisons have been made between the present eruption and past, almost forgotten ones. An unedited description of that of 1779 is intensely interesting, showing that the conditions were absolutely similar to the present ones. The full moon was shining, but lurid light, was cast for miles around by the flames of the eruption before the smoke shut down. The people rushed into the churches, and brought out their saints, especially Saint Genaro, the patron of Naples.

"During the night all the inhabitants of Torre Annunziata, Resina, Portici, Ottaviano, Besco and Somma fled, abandoning everything, and thinking only of saving their lives. The destruction was general, especially at Ottaviano, where all the houses fell or were ruined. The miserable inhabitants escaped to Naples, their pockets under their arms, by any conveyance or mode possible."

The author finishes by an interesting note:

"The fruit trees, although burned, being green at the roots, and aided by the sap and the rain which fell, threw out new branches, and were to the astonishment of all, in full bloom in October, sending a second spring (the eruption took place in August).

The fruit following, in most cases, did not come to maturity; but much did, contrary to nature and the season."

At that time, as now, the Director of the Observatory stuck to his post, sending reassuring messages to the people; but while now the King has been in the worst places, the monarch of 150 years ago fled to Posillipo, where he stayed until all danger and discomfort were over.

In the eruption of 1872, the same panic occurred, with loss of life, for the same reason, i.e., the collapsing of buildings through weight of ashes and cinders. On that occasion it rained, so that a regular tempest of mud fell, together with boiling water, which phenomena did not occur this time.

In a long talk which I had with a noted Italian scientist, he said that the present eruption may be considered to resemble that which destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum more than any other since that time. He considers that it entirely depends upon the nature of the lava whether the spot submerged will yield vegetation again. For instance, on the Island of Ischia, in the Gulf of Naples, which is dominated by a dead volcano, the last eruption of which was in 1302, in certain parts not even a blade of grass has ever grown since, but fortunately the case of Vesuvius is different. The lava is scum; and in a minimum of ten years, or in a maximum of fifty, the land covered will again yield under cultivation, as scum-lava, under the action of atmospheric agents, gives way very readily to vegetable growth. The ashes, when in a limited quantity, are good fertilizers, as they contain soda, potash and iron, but they must be mixed with lime and phosphates. However, where the ashes and cinders have gathered in great quantities, it will take four or five years, for the atmospheric action to decompose the volcanic material.

Naples is again gay and bright, while grief and desolation reign at her doors. It is another fulfilment of the old proverb, "Naples commits the sins, and Torre pays for them."

Rome, Italy.

A Neighborhood Character Sketch.

The writer of the story of Rebecca did not confine her powers of description to individual traits of character only, but with a few graphic touches she brings before us the idiosyncrasies of a whole neighborhood, with their inevitable and reactionary effect upon the dwellers therein. Allowing for perhaps just a trifle of exaggeration, do not most of us know some such quiet little nook where sights and sounds from the outside world seldom penetrate, and where the only topics indulged in are the affairs of one's neighbors, not by any means always entered upon in a captious or unkindly spirit, but still entered upon again and again, until the victim under dissection becomes as exasperated as poor Deba Weeks, whose only safety was in flight.

Probably the place for which the name of Riverboro stands has, since the story was written, had its awakening. Instead of Jeremiah Cobb's rumbling old stage, it has its railway station and its telegraphic communication, perhaps even its public library and its newspapers; perhaps some of its people ask their questions and send in their recipes and suggestions for gardening and cooking through "The Farmer's Advocate"; perhaps even they compete for the essay prizes, and win them, too; but there may be others still in the old groove, still travelling upon the narrow-gauge lines of life, to whom our extract from the chapter headed "Riverboro's Secrets" may have its application and kindly warning.

There were no secrets in the villages that lay along the banks of Pleasant River. There were many hard-working people among the inhabitants, but the wine was so

quietly and slowly that there was a good deal of spare time for conversation—under the trees at noon in the hayfield, hanging over the bridge at nightfall, seated about the stove in the village store of an evening. These meeting-places furnished ample ground for the discussion of current events, as viewed by the masculine eye, while choir rehearsals, sewing circles, reading societies, church picnics, and the like, gave opportunity for the expression of female opinion. All this was taken very much for granted, as a rule, but now and then some super-sensitive person made violent objections to it as a theory of life.

Delia Weeks, for example, was a maiden lady who did dressmaking in a small way; she fell ill, and although attended by all the physicians in the neighborhood, was sinking slowly into a decline, when her cousin Cyrus asked her to come and keep house for him in Lewiston. She went, and in a year grew into a robust, hearty, cheerful woman. Returning to Riverboro' on a brief visit, she was asked if she meant to end her days away from home.

"I do, most certainly, if I can get any other place to stay," she responded, candidly. "I was being worn to a shadder here tryin' to keep my little secrets to myself, an' never succeedin'." First they had it I wanted to marry the minister, and when he took a wife in Standish, I was known to be disappointed. Then for five or six years they suspiciously I was tryin' for a place to teach school, an' when I gave up hope an' took to dressmakin' they pitied me and sympathized with me for that. When father died I was bound I'd never let anybody know how I was left, for that spite 'em worse than anything else; but there's ways of findin' out, an' they found out, hard as I fought 'em."

Then there was my brother James that went to Arizona when he was sixteen. I gave good news of him for thirty years runnin', but Aunt Achsy Tarbox had a ferritin' cousin that went out to Tombstone for her health, and she wrote to a post-master, or to some kind of town authority, and found Jim, and wrote back to Aunt Achsy all about him, an' just how unfortunate he'd been. They knew when I had my teeth out and a new set made; they knew when I put on a false front-piece; they knew when the fruit-peddler asked me to be his third wife—I never told 'em, and you may be sure he never did, either, but they don't need to be told in this village; they have nothin' to do but guess, an' they guess right every time. I was all tuckered out tryin' to mislead 'em and deceive 'em and sidetrack 'em; but the minute I got where I wa'n't put under a microscope by day an' a telescope by night, and had myself to myself, without sayin' "by your leave," I began to pick up. Cousin Cyrus is an old man, and consid'able trouble, but he thinks my teeth are handsome, an' says I've got a splendid suit of hair. There ain't a person in Lewiston that knows about the Minister, or father's will, or Jim's doin's, or the fruit peddler; an' if they should find out they wouldn't care, an' they couldn't remember; for Lewiston's a busy place, thanks be '!"

And that is the moral of the little story, for as good old Dr. Watts tells us, "Tis Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do."

H. A. B.

Recipes.

Ice-cream Cake.—Whites of 5 eggs, 1 1/2 cups of sugar, 1/2 cup butter, 1 cup milk, 1/2 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cream tartar, 3 cups "Five Roses" flour. Color half with strawberry, flavor with vanilla, and bake like marble cake.

Queen's Cake.—One pound "Five-Roses" flour, 1 pound sugar, 1/2 pound butter, 5 eggs, flavoring to taste, 1 cup milk, 1 pound currants, spice and citron. Bake 2 hours.



Brother Bernard's Story.

"I wot 'tis weary labor mine; thus day by day to speed
To Mary's Well for water fresh for all the Brethren's need.
What if 'tis pure and sparkling, and if nowhere else are found
Such streams of light and crystal bright as in her spring abound,
Methinks with me the labor hard some Brother now should share,
Or from some spot more near to home the water I might bear.
But now my life and strength and time all uselessly I spend,
And 'neath the burden of a mule my shoulders I must bend,
When first the Father unto me this graceless task assigned
Few Brethren were there in the House, and well I call to mind,
That but one journey, seldom made, might well for all suffice,
And this day 'neath the sun's hot rays I've borne my burden thrice.
I may not speak, and hard it is that He should make me still
Draw water for the others' use, and climb the weary hill,
Nor send some younger novice now to aid me who alone,
All uncomplainingly for weeks my thankless work have done.
I know that in S. Bridget's Well the water is not clear,
But more than good things distant, I prize those which lie more near,
And oh! how joyful should I be if I were bid this night,
To toil no more to May's Well for water pure and bright;
And if the Brethren cannot drink what I henceforth should bring,
Why, each must go himself and fetch his own draught from the spring."
So pondered Brother Francis, for in murmuring mood was he,
And all the labor that he wrought, he wrought unwillingly.
His brow was dark, his glance downcast, and when his work was done,
On discontented musing bent he wandered forth alone.
It was the happy evening hour when toil and study o'er,
All meet for recreative talk, and Brethren gladly pour
Into the listening ear of friends each glowing, burning thought;
Or tell of quaintly-pictured scenes a skillful hand hath wrought,
Or tale recite that one, perchance, in ancient tome hath found,
While among all true Charity, and kindly ways abound.
In cheerful talk, albeit restrained, the happy hour passed by,
Till smiles were checked, and words were hushed, as Compline hour drew nigh.
None noticed Francis' empty seat, none sought him where he stood
Still his own woes relating to himself in the green, lonely wood,
And musing on his bitter lot, till in that little space
Pride and rebellion wrote their name upon the Brother's face.
And in the Chapel one might note while clear the voices rose
To ask the blessing of the Lord upon their night's repose,
"In Te speravi, Domine," did never Francis say,
For from his Lord his evil thoughts had borne his heart away.
He could not sing "Qui habitat" whose soul had wandered on
Far from the shadow of that Rock in Whom we trust alone.
And when the "Nunc Dimittis," soft and slow arose—I wesen—
With close-locked lips, and close-locked heart, was Brother Francis seen.
Small grace was his as to his cell he turned in sullen mood,
He looked not where an imaged Christ hung patient on the Rood,
He looked not at the holy words writ on the wall with care,
For his soul was bound, and an evil sprite held cruel empire there.

PART II.

"Methinks, my son," the Abbot spake, and gentle was his voice—
"The tidings that I bring to thee should make thy heart rejoice.
Thy ceaseless toil mine eyes have seen, thy weary, halting gait,
As early in the morning chill, and when the day grows late,
Thou bearest water springing fresh from Mary's fountain clear,
Nor e'er hast sought to slake our thirst from wells that rise more near.
Think not I do not joy in all thy zeal and patience strong,
In Heaven they know (we doubt it not) that thou hast labored long.
The work I now, for thy relief, to other hands assign,
GOD grant he do as thou hast done when the hard task was thine."
Confused, the Brother knelt apace, but ne'er a word said he,
Deep shame was working in his heart as he bent there silently.
And he took the boon he had longed for so with a sense of utter dread
While the holy Abbot laid his hand in Blessing on his head.
With envious glance his eye still sought the wood, where hidden lay
S. Mary's Fount whence Brother Paul drew water day by day.
And rest from toil seemed unto him a sore and bitter thing,
A penance, lacking penance' grace—no sweetness, but all sting.
And pondering sadly, half in wrath, and half repentingly,
He had a vision, and he saw an Angel from on high,
Who, hour by hour, with Brother Paul walked all the weary day,
And every footstep reckoned up along the sunny way,
And seemed to joy when labor grew, yea, seemed full glad indeed,
As more and more of water fresh the thirsty Brethren need.
"And did they count my steps," he thought, "did GOD'S bright angels know
The many times my aching feet have borne me to an fro?
And did they count my steps?" he thought.
Anon the Brother heard
A Voice responding through the air to his unspoken word—
"Only loving service
High in Heaven is stored,
Ne'er a grudging labor
Bring we to the LORD.
We are sent to gather
From His children's hands,
Whatsoever they offer,
Work, or gold, or lands.
Sometimes we may bear Him
But a loving smile,
Sometimes words, which soothing,
Lonely hours beguile.
Sometimes earnest labor,
Sometimes steadfast prayer,
Sometimes patient suffering,
Sometimes anxious care.
But a stinted offering
He can never own,
Who the Cross elected
For His earthly Throne.
And be sure those footsteps
Angels never see,
Which man cares to reckon
All complainingly.
Only willing service
High in Heaven is stored,
Ne'er a grudging labor
Bring we to the LORD."
—(From "Legenda Monastica.")

An Acceptable Offering.

And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, Speak unto the children of Israel, that they bring me an offering: of every man that giveth it willingly with his heart ye shall take MY offering.—Exod. xxv.: 1, 2.

I don't know who wrote the verses given above as "Brother Bernard's Story," but they vividly picture a great truth. Willing service can fill a heart with true gladness in the midst of apparent drudgery, and we know that it



WASHES CLOTHES IN FIVE MINUTES

25 minutes to wash a tubful of clothes by hand. 5 minutes to do it better with the

"New Century" Washing Machine

There's no rubbing—no keeping the hands in steaming, dirty water. Simply fill the tub half full of hot, soapy water, put in the clothes, turn the handle, and the "NEW CENTURY" does all the work. Let us send you a book about this new way to wash clothes. It's free. The Dowsnell Mfg. Co., Limited, Hamilton, Canada.

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RETURN FARES:			
Winnipeg	\$32.00	Strassburg	\$36.25
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Arcoia	34.50	Macleod	40.00
Estevan	35.00	Calgary	40.50
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Regina	35.75	Stettler	42.50
Moose Jaw	36.00	Edmonton	42.50

GOING:
June 5th, good to return until August 6th.
June 19th, " " August 20th.
July 3rd, " " Sept. 2nd.
July 17th, " " Sept. 17th.

For rates to other points and complete information apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Agent, or write to C. B. FOSTER, District Passenger Agent, 71 Yonge St., Toronto.

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A small sample bottle of Ec-zine will be sent free to every reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" who is suffering with disease or eruption—Eczema, Blood Poison, Fever Sores, Cancer, Rheumatic Pains, or any other Germ or Virus disease or sore of any name or nature. \$50 reward will be paid for any case of Eczema that is not promptly cured with Ec-zine. Ec-zine will heal any sore or cure the worst skin and make it look like velvet. Never mind what you have tried; forget the failures made by other remedies, and send for free sample of Ec-zine, which always gives relief and permanent cure. A \$1 bottle often cures the worst cases. Ec-zine is successfully used in hospital- and by physicians generally. It is not a patent medicine. If your druggist does not have Ec-zine send direct to us. State nature of disease and years' standing. Address: **The Physicians Laboratories, 806 Boyce Building, Chicago, Ill.**

Clydesdales

Having rented my farm, I wish to sell my Clydesdales, 14 head, young and old. Stud horse for last three years, Prince Grandau 9632, bred by McLay Bros., Janesville, Wis. Stock all registered in the American Studbook. One mare imported.
THOS. DENNISTOUN, SR.,
Redwood Falls, Minnesota, U. S.

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LADIES!



CURED ME
When All Else
Had Failed.

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

FREE!



Is No Experiment
But a Positive Cure.

That you may be assured of the merits of this wonderful medical triumph, I will send ten days' trial treatment free. Address, with stamp, MRS. F. V. CURRAH Windsor, Ont.

FREE!



Is Woman's Best Friend

It cured me of painful periods, leucorrhoea, displacement and other irregularities, after I had been given up to die. I will send a free trial package of this Wonderful Home Treatment to suffering ladies who address, with stamp, MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

FREE!



Will Make Your Wife Well

Many a husband is held down and life robbed of much happiness because his wife is an invalid. I will send a free sample of this Wonderful Remedy, which has brought happiness into so many homes. Address, enclosing stamp, MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

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Is Your Wife An Invalid?

If you will send for a free trial of this Wonderful Remedy you can be convinced that in a few months she may be strong and well again. Hundreds of women have been cured and made happy. Send to-day, enclosing stamp. Address, MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

FREE!



Is Invaluable to Suffering Women.

It is a Grand Remedy, having brought health and happiness to thousands of ladies all over the world. It will cure you too. A free sample will be sent by addressing, with stamp, MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

FREE!



Cures Permanently

all the following complaints, viz.: Female weakness, leucorrhoea, painful periods, backache, pains in side and abdomen, tumors, cancers in their earlier stages, and all female troubles. Write to-day for ten days' treatment, and cure yourself before it is too late. Enclose stamp and address MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

is only a willing offering that GOD will accept. There are some people to whom we turn instinctively when we need any little service, because they always seem to enjoy whatever task they undertake. And the enjoyment is real, the people who work willingly get—as well as give—a great deal of pleasure, which is missed by those who feel as Brother Francis felt. And very often they, too, feel injured and jealous when the duty they had been performing so grudgingly is taken out of their hand and given to more willing workers. What a comfort even one sunny person is about the house. One who can whistle or sing over the dull "chores" instead of looking like a thunder-cloud because there is so much work to be done. It is nearly always the little things that count in this life. There is a great and magical difference between a frown and a smile, between a cross, peevish tone and a cheery one, between slow, sullen steps and quick, bright movements. There is a great deal of happiness in the world, and we can all share largely in the sunshine, if we go the right way about it. "GOD loveth a cheerful giver,"—and so do men. Is it not solemnly true that the angels are about us every day, and that they rejoice in all true—that is, glad—service? Grumbling and complaining about the weather, about the meals, about the work that has to be done, about anything, in fact, is not only a dismal wet blanket to the comfort of the whole family, it is also a sin—against GOD, rebellion against His plan for our life. It is not only the angels who are sorry when a child of the Father walks with sullen, downcast looks along the path marked out for him. What is the use of doing our work at all unless it can be offered to GOD? and He will not accept a grudging service or an unwilling offering. True love is always eager to "give," the desire to "get" is not love but selfishness. We are not put into this world to have a good time—to "get" as much as possible here, in the way of riches, or even of happiness. Neither are we sent here to aim at "getting" immortal happiness hereafter. "Going to Heaven" should not be our aim in life. Rather, we are to imitate our Master, whose aim was to do His Father's will—"Lo, I come to do Thy will, O GOD," was His ruling principle and ambition. He was bent on service, from first to last—the service of GOD and man—and so must we be if we are to be reckoned among His followers. And service, rendered willingly, for love's sake, always brings wonderful joy to the one who serves. If our Master was a Man of Sorrows, He was also a Man of Joy. It was only a few hours before His death, when He was full of the thought of the Cross, that He said to the disciples: "These things have I spoken unto you, that My joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full." And then, in speaking to His Father, He said: "These things I speak in the world, that they might have My joy fulfilled in themselves." This joy of Christ, which He wants His disciples to enter into even here, was not the effect of outward circumstances—joy never is, though happiness may be for a time. Christ's Joy, like His Peace, is a treasure the world can never rob us of. Selfish discontent, of course, will drive it from its rightful home in the human heart.

Miller says: "One of the best things any of us can do for this world is to show it ever a victorious life of joy, a face that shines even through tears, a

beauty of the Lord which glows with radiance even in the night. That is the life the Master wants every follower of His to live; and we can live it, too, if our life is truly hid with Christ in GOD."

"My life is not mine own, but Christ's, who gave it,

And He bestows it upon all the race; I lose it for His sake, and thus I save it; I hold it close, but only to expend it; Accept it, Lord, for others, through Thy grace."

HOPE.



A Letter from Nova Scotia.

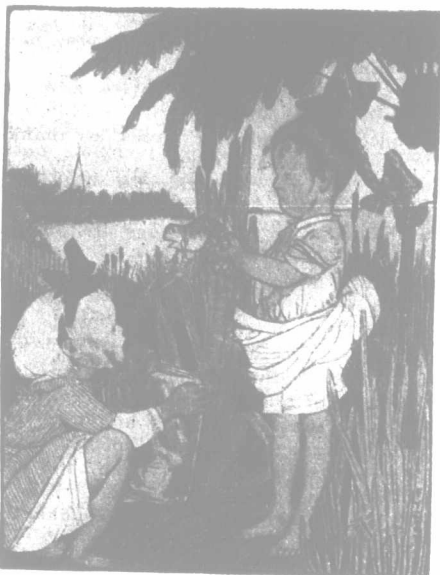
Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am a little girl, ten years of age. I live on a farm. We have twenty cattle and three horses and two colts. The horses' names are Kate, Jean and Maud; and the colts' names are Jack and Jill. For pets we have one dog, whose name is Collie, and two cats. Their names are Molly and Fluff. I have two brothers and one sister. My sister's name is Georgie, and my brothers' names are Clair and Blair. I have one mile to walk to school. I am in Grade Five at school.

MERLE CUTTEN (age 10).
Lower Truro, Col. Co., N. S.

and somehow it got into my legs, and they wouldn't go." And Tom, dropping to the ground in a heap, cried as though his poor heart would break.

Going on an Errand.

A pound of tea at one and three,
And a pot of raspberry jam;
Two new-laid eggs, a dozen pegs,
And a pound of rashers of ham.
I'll say it over all the way,
And then I'm sure not to forget,
For if I chance to bring things wrong
My mother gets in such a pet.
A pound of tea at one and three,
And a pot of raspberry jam;
Two new-laid eggs, a dozen pegs,
And a pound of rashers of ham.
There in the hay the children play—
They're having such jolly fun;
I'll go there, too, that's what I'll do,
As soon as my errands are done.
A pound of tea at one and three,
A pot of—er—new-laid jam;
Two raspberry eggs, with a dozen pegs,
And a pound of rashers of ham.
There's Teddy White flying his kite,
He thinks himself grand, I declare;
I'd like to try to make it fly sky high,
Ever so much higher
Than the old church spire,
And then—but there—
A pound of three and one at tea,
A pot of new-laid jam;
Two dozen eggs, some raspberry pegs,
And a pound of rashers of ham.
Now here's the shop; outside I'll stop,
And run my orders through again;
I haven't forgot—no, no—er a jot—
It shows I'm pretty cute, that's plain.
A pound of three at one and tea,
A dozen of raspberry jam;
A pot of eggs, with a dozen pegs,
And a rasher of new-laid jam.



"The country is the place for children. It develops in them a love for all living things."—[Harper's.]

"Go it, Tom."

Tom belonged to a settlement school, and the school had furnished most, if not all, the real happiness he had ever known.

He was a sturdy little athlete, and won most of the races and other contests of strength. Through various winsome traits he had found his way to the heart of the teacher, and she was always interested in his success. One day arrangements had been made for a footrace. Several boys were to run, although everybody was sure Tom would win.

The preliminaries were settled, the race was started, and the boys were off over the course. Tom led clear and free for over half the distance; then to the surprise of everyone, Johnny began to gain on him. Jim was just behind Johnny, and running vigorously. Tom's feet seemed to grow heavy, and Johnny steadily decreased the distance between them, until he finally shot past Tom, and with a sudden spurt, gained fully five yards in advance. Jim was close behind, and he too sped over the line a little ahead of Tom, enough to give him second place, and to leave Tom out of the race.

"Why, Tom, what was the matter?" asked the teacher, as the defeated boy came toward her with tears streaming down his face. His only answer was a sob.

"Tell me what happened, Tom."

Tom dug his knuckles into his eyes to dry his tears, and tried to tell his story.

"I started all right, you know—"

"Yes, you led them all."

"But when I got half-way, the boys began to call: 'Go it, Johnny; you're second.' 'Hustle, Jim, you're gaining.' 'Run, Johnny, run; you're 'most to him.' But nobody said, 'Go it, Tom,'

- ### RIDDLES.
1. What makes more noise than a pig under a fence? Two pigs.
 2. What is smaller than a mite's mouth? What is put into it.
 3. What starts at the roots and grows down? An icicle, and a cow's tail.
 4. How many feet have 40 sheep, a shepherd, and his dog? Two. (The dog has paws, and the sheep have clouts.)
 5. As I went through the garden I met Dick Redcap, a stick in his hand, and a stone in his throat. A cherry. (Sent by) MARTHA SCOTT, Crathie, Ont.
 6. What is the longest word in the English language? Smiles, because there's a mile between its first and last letters.
 7. Why is the letter K like a pig's tail? Because both are at the end of pork.
 8. What is the difference between a dollar bill and a quarter? 75c.
 9. Why is spring a dangerous season? Because the trees are shooting, the flowers have pistols, and the bull-rush is out trashes out.
 10. When a boy falls into the water, what is the first thing that he does? Get wet.
 11. What most resembles the half of a cheese? The other half.
 12. What two angels follow you everywhere? Careless.
 13. What comes on your eye when you cut it at both ends? A dizen.
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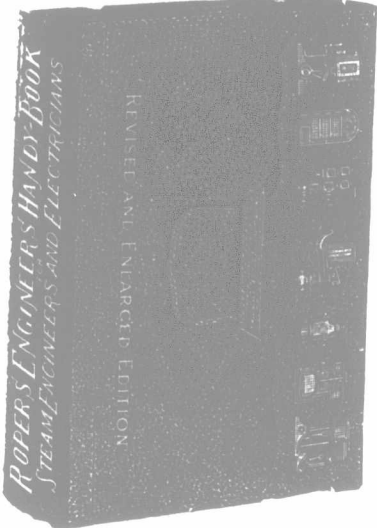
that you read so much and hear so much about from the press and the people. Oil-burning locomotives all the way; no smoke, no cinders. For beautiful illustrated literature and other information, see nearest Sunset Ticket Agent.

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We cannot too highly recommend our Plymouth Rock Combination Cobbler, first winter repairing shoes alone, to say nothing of the saving in repairing harness, tinware, etc. By all means order one of these outfits AT ONCE. We guarantee that you will be more than pleased with it. We give herewith the opinions of a few who purchased these Home Repairing Outfits.
CONSISTING OF 42 FIRST-CLASS TOOLS AND MATERIALS SHOWN IN CUT, VIZ.:

- 1 Men's Revolving Last, 1 Boys' Revolving Last, 1 Women's Revolving Last, 1 Child's Revolving Last, 1 Heel Last, 1 15-in. Stand, 1 Shoe Hammer, 1 Steel Shoe Knife, 1 Leather Top Peg Haft, 1 Wrench for same, 2 Sewing Awl Hafts, 1 Peg Awl, 1 Sewing Awl, 1 Stabbing Awl, 1 Bottle Leather Cement, 1 Bottle Rubber Cement, 1 Bunch Bristles, 1 Ball Shoe Thread, 1 Ball Wax, 1 Paper Clinch Nails, 4-8 in., 1 Paper Clinch Nails, 5-8 in., 1 Paper Heel Nails, 4-8 in., 1 Paper Heel Nails, 5-8 in., 4 pairs Heel Plates, 6 Harness Needles, 1 "Plymouth Rock" Riveter, 1 Harness and Saw Clamp, 1 Box Tubular Rivets, 1 Steel Punch, 1 Extra Heavy Soldering Copper, 1 Bar Solder, 1 Box Resin, 1 Bottle Soldering Fluid, Directions for Using.

EACH SET PACKED IN A NEAT WOOD BOX WITH LOCKED CORNERS AND HINGED COVER. A COMPLETE OUTFIT OF TOOLS FOR GENERAL BOOT, SHOE, RUBBER, HARNESS AND TINWARE REPAIRING.

We have spared no pains or expense to make this the most complete and desirable outfit made. The Lasts and Stand are extra strong and heavy, and every article is strictly first-class, the best there is made, and the same as practical mechanics use. The special feature of this Outfit is that it contains one of our latest improved "Plymouth Rock" Automatic Riveting Machines, for setting tubular rivets. With it anyone can do all their own harness, strap and belt repairing. The saving on these items alone will pay the user the cost of the Outfit in a year, to say nothing of the saving on repairing one's own boots, shoes, rubbers and tinware. PRICE, only \$2.75

Read the Following Letters from Pleased Customers:
IS DELIGHTED WITH THE SWEETHEART SEWING MACHINE.

Brandon, Man., Jan. 8th, 1906.
Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.
Gentlemen,—All that I can say about the Sweetheart Sewing Machine is that Mrs. Anderson is delighted with it, and thinks that no sewing machine is its superior. I am showing it to my friends and they are surprised, and when they are able to buy one, they will ask me to do it. Yours truly,
S. ANDERSON.

Windsor, N.S., March 19th, 1906.
Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.
Gentlemen,—Enclosed find 50c. for which please send needles for Matron

chine, assorted sizes, mostly fours, for fine work.
Machine continues to give entire satisfaction. Yours truly,
MRS. R. MAYNARD.

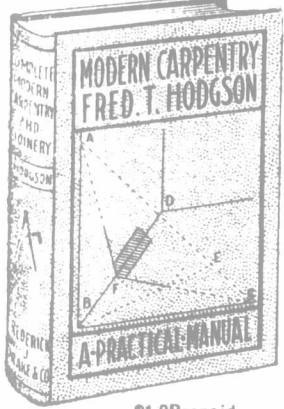
Quyon Co., Pontiac, Ont., April 10, '06.
Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.:
Gentlemen,—Received your favor of 12th inst., with enclosure of needles for Matron Sewing Machine, for which please receive herewith 60c. in stamps. The Matron machine we got from you runs lighter, and I am sure does just as nice sewing as any of the high-priced machines.
Yours respectfully, GUTHRIE BROS.
Richard's Landing, Ont., Jan. 17, '06.

Dear Sir,—In regard to Sewing Ma-

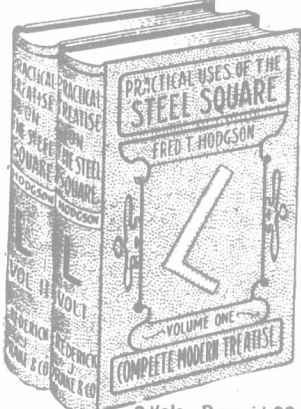
chine, I would not exchange my machine for one which the agents ask \$50.00 for here. Mine is a \$28.50 "Matron."
MRS. S. H. FERRIS.

EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE A PLYMOUTH ROCK COMBINATION OUTFIT.
Perkin's Mills, Que., Feb. 24, 1906.
Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.:

Dear Sirs,—I am very sorry I did not write sooner, but I thought I would be able to get an order to send at the same time. I received the tools (P. R. C. Outfit) and have tried them. They are very good. I am very well satisfied with them, and I think every farmer should have them. Yours truly,
JAMES SCOTT.



\$1.00 Prepaid.



2 Vols., Prepaid, \$2.



Cloth, Gold Titles, Postpaid, 50c.



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The best book published for beginners, only \$1. postpaid.



The Matron Desk Cabinet—"Closed."

Southside, Portage, Inverness Co., N.S., Windsor Supply Co., March 31, 1906.
Dear Sirs,—I received the machine all right, and I like it fine. It does its work remarkably well. I have not yet done much with the attachments, but they are all right. Yours truly,
SARAH A. MATHESON.
Miss Matheson purchased a "Sweetheart Sewing Machine."
W. S. Co.

Plum Hollow, Ont., March 12, 1906.
The Windsor Supply Co.:
Dear Sirs,—Received the new style Plymouth Rock Combination Outfit I ordered in due time. On opening same found it to be all you advertise it, and well worth the price you ask. Will take pleasure in recommending it to my friends. I am, yours truly, BERT BARBER.
P.S.—Send price of H.H.H. pocket knife.

Waterville, Que., March 10th, 1906.
Dear Sirs,—I received your Plymouth Rock Combination Cobbler's Outfit in good order, and I am very much pleased with it.
MR. E. HAMMOND.
Before buying read above letters from our customers, and write for our illustrated booklet, "All About Sewing Machines." Our Sewing Machine catalogue is the finest issued in Canada.

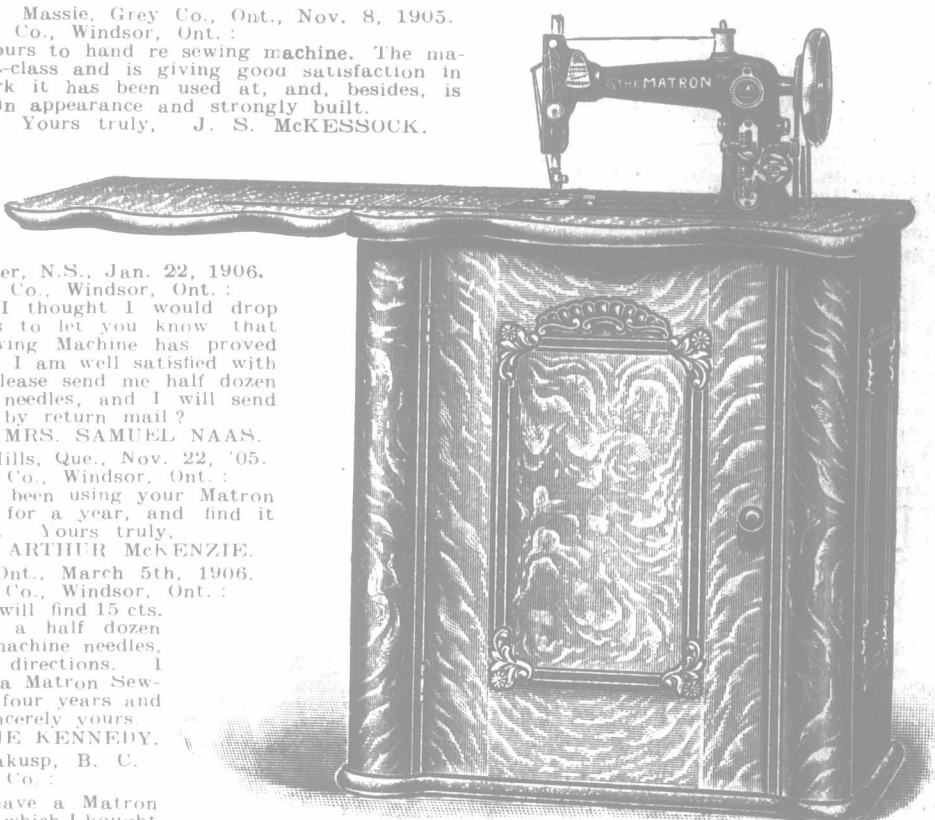
Massie, Grey Co., Ont., Nov. 8, 1905.
Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.:
Dear Sirs,—Yours to hand re sewing machine. The machine works first-class and is giving good satisfaction in all kinds of work it has been used at, and, besides, is very handsome in appearance and strongly built.
Yours truly, J. S. MCKESSOCK.
Mr. McKessock purchased a 7-Drawer Matron Sewing Machine. W. S. Co.

East River, N.S., Jan. 22, 1906.
Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.:
Dear Friend,—I thought I would drop you a few lines to let you know that the Matron Sewing Machine has proved faithful to me. I am well satisfied with it. Will you please send me half dozen sewing machine needles, and I will send you the money by return mail?
Yours truly, MRS. SAMUEL NAAS.

North Nation Mills, Que., Nov. 22, '05.
Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.:
Sirs,—We have been using your Matron Sewing Machine for a year, and find it a good machine. Yours truly,
ARTHUR MCKENZIE.

Fawkham, Ont., March 5th, 1906.
Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.:
Enclosed you will find 15 cts. in stamps for a half dozen Matron sewing machine needles, also a book of directions. I have been using a Matron Sewing Machine for four years and like it fine. Sincerely yours,
HATTIE KENNEDY.
Nakusp, B. C.

Windsor Supply Co.:
Dear Sirs,—I have a Matron Sewing Machine which I bought of you some two years ago, and am well pleased with it; have had nothing go wrong with it yet, and have done a lot of sewing. I am enclosing 30c. for machine needles. Send me the needles to fit the Matron Library Cabinet.
I remain, as ever, MRS. T. G. THOMPSON.



The Matron Desk Cabinet—"Open." Our Special Price, Only \$35.



Sewing Machines from \$14.95 each, Upwards. All Sewing Machines Sent on 20 Days' Free Trial.

Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

- BUFF ORPINGTONS**—Eggs for cash. 8 yearling females with 1 exhibition cockerel \$10. Exhibition females \$3 up. Don't wait. H. Weston Parry, Princeton, Ont.
- BROWN LEGHORNS**. Single comb. Winners of over 100 prizes at the poultry shows. Eggs \$1 and \$3 per 15. W. J. Player, Galt, Ont.
- BARRED ROCK** eggs—If you want vigor, laying and exhibition qualities all combined, ask for circular describing matings, prices, etc. W. W. Dods, Alton, Ont.
- BUFF ORPINGTONS**—Eggs for hatching. Dollar per fifteen. Also pullets. E. Jeffs & Son, Bond Head, Ont.
- BARRED Plymouth Rock** eggs for sale from No. 1 egg layers; headed by twelve-pound imported cockerel; two dollars per fifteen. Herbert J. Miller, Lorens.
- BUFF Orpingtons**. Eggs \$1 per 13. S. G. Meates, Brantford P. O., Ont.
- BUFF Orpingtons**—Eight breeding pens; low-set, blocky type, heavy laying strain; trap nest used; 9 years breeding; high-class exhibition matings. Incubator eggs a specialty. \$5.00 per 100. Illustrated catalogue free, giving winnings and prices of matings. Write at once. J. W. Clark, President Orpington Club, Cainsville, Ont.
- BARRED Rocks only**—Very best laying strain Barred Rocks. Large size eggs. \$1 per 15. A few good pullets at \$1. Miss E. Spilsbury, Colborne, Ont.
- BARRED Rocks** exclusively. Eggs for hatching. \$1 per setting, 3 settings \$2. W. J. Campbell, Snelgrove, Ont.
- BUFF Orpingtons** exclusively. Eggs from fine colored, blocky females. Mated with solid Buff cock weighing 10 lbs. One dollar per fifteen; five dollars hundred. Hugh McGregor, Caledonia, Ont.
- CHOICE Barred Plymouth Rock** eggs from hens selected for their perfect barring, size and persistent laying qualities, having run of orchard, mated with A1 vigorous cockerels, "National strain." Price, \$1 per 13, or three settings for \$2. W. C. Shearer, Bright, Ont.
- EXHIBITION Buff Orpingtons**—Winners at Eastern Ontario, March 1906: Every prize except third cock. Eggs, \$5 per 15. A. W. E. Hellyer, Ottawa South, Ont.
- LAYERS, great payers, prizewinners**; won over 20 firsts at seven shows, including Ontario. Eggs, per setting, \$1, or \$5 hundred, from Barred and White Rocks, White and Silver-laced Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns, Black Javas and Buff Orpingtons. \$2 per setting for Black Orpingtons and Blue Andalusians. F. W. Krouse, Guelph.
- METAL BROOD COOPS**—Rat, mink, house proof. Greatest hit in poultry-raising. Agents wanted. C. Hoskins & Co., Quincy, Ill., U. S. A.
- RHODE ISLAND REDS** (rose comb). Bred over seven years from carefully-selected heavy winter layers. Large brown eggs. Good hatch guaranteed. Fifteen eggs one dollar half. Jno. Luscombe, Merton, Ont.
- S. C. W. LEGHORNS**. Layers and payers. \$15 eggs, \$1; 100, \$4.50. E. C. Apps, Brantford Ont.
- SINGLE-Comb Black Minorcas** and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Grand winter layers. Winners at Guelph and World's Fair, St. Louis. Balance of season, 15 eggs \$1. F. A. Faulds, 11 Victor street, South London.
- WHITE Wyandottes**, the popular business breed. Duston strain. W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Ont.
- WHITE Rock** eggs for hatching, \$2 per 15. Good hatch and satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. M. Sheppardson, Sombra, Ont.
- WHITE Wyandotte** eggs for \$1 per setting, three settings, \$2; or \$4 per hundred. F. W. Krouse, Guelph.
- WHITE Wyandottes** exclusively. Strongly fertilized eggs from heavy-laying Martin and Duston strain, one dollar per fifteen. Five dollars per hundred. Daniel Y. Green, Brantford
- ATTENTION! POULTRYMEN.**
The choicest prizewinning birds from the best strains of any variety of **Wyandottes**. Only high-class birds for sale. Address:
JAMES HOULTON, GREAT MALVERN, ENGLAND, or S. HOULTON, CALGARY,
Canadian Representative.
- Single-Comb Brown Leghorn Eggs, \$1 per setting**, from choice prize stock. A fine lot of **Yorkshires**, imported and home-bred, all ages; also a grand young **Shorthorn Bull**. **W. J. MITTON, Thamesville Sta. & P.O.**, Maple Park Farm.
- MEN WANTED** to advertise and introduce our stock and poultry compounds to farmers and dealers. Work during spare time or permanently. This is an exceptional opening for a hustler. Write for particulars.
GOLDEN CREST CO.,
48 Bathurst St., London, Can.
- Barred Rocks** EGGS for hatching from a pen of E. B. Thompson's strain; headed by a prize-winning cockerel. One of the best we ever owned. \$1 per setting.
C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg.
- TELEGRAPHY quickly taught.**—Demand for railway operators exceeds supply. Railway business, both telegraphing and accounting, efficiently taught. Write for catalogue. **J. OLANCY, Brantford Telegraph School, cor. Colborne and Queen Sts., Brantford.**

WANTED

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, Pet Stock, and miscellaneous advertising.
TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

- ALBERTA** lands for sale. Many good bar gains. Write to-day. Patmore & Jamieson, Calgary, Alta.
- FARM LABORERS**—The Salvation Army will undertake to furnish suitable married men as farm laborers, teamsters, stablemen, men for construction work, etc. In making application please state what house accommodation can be furnished. For application forms write to Brigadier Howell, James and Albert streets, Toronto, Ont.
- FOR SALE**—960 acres near town site of Ches-termere, 10 miles from Calgary. Splendid farm. Personal property. C. Kinniburgh, Calgary, Alta.
- FOR SALE**—"Standard" Sheep Dip. \$1 per gallon. Strong and effective. West Chemical Co., Toronto.
- FARM to rent** in Red River Valley—640 acres all fenced; 300 in cultivation; good buildings, good water, plenty of wood; within three miles of railroad station. Tenant must provide all his own equipment. Long lease to satisfactory tenant. Apply Box 44, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.
- FOR SALE**—"Standard" Cattle Wash kills lice, etc. Imperial gallon, one dollar. West Chemical Co., Toronto.
- I WILL sell** Belvoir—Silver medal farm of the Province. About 200 acres pasture on the noted Delaware Flats; 100 arable. Will grow anything that can be produced in the Province, but peaches, corn, wheat, tobacco, hops, etc. Further particulars address Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.
- IMPROVED farms for sale** in the Edmonton district. Candy & Co., Edmonton, Alta.
- LABORERS** wanted for tannery at Acton West. Beardmore & Co.
- NEW country** just opened, the best in Alberta. Land for sale from seven dollars up. Red Willow Investment Co., Stettler, Alberta.
- WESTERN farm** lands for sale. Correspondence solicited. McKee & Demaray, Regina, Sask.
- 3 PER DAY** selling the "Auto-Spray." Best automatic hand sprayer made. Sample machine free to approved agents. Cavers Bros., Galt.

G. M. Annable, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Improved and Unimproved Farms For Sale in the Famous Moose Jaw Wheat Belt.
Prices and terms right. We sell on half-crop payments. Have some snaps on 5,000 and 10,000 acre tracts in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Correspondence solicited.
Grow Mushrooms in spare time. A crop all year round. Anyone can grow them from our special spawn. Immense profit. Undesigned will buy your crop. For directions write to-day. **Fungus Co., Tecumseh, London, Ont.**

Canada Farms

- 480 ACRES**—Three miles from Sedley on the Arcola R.R. Good wheat land. For quick sale at \$11.50 per acre.
- 7,000 ACRES**—Either for wholesale or retail, three to six miles from market on Prince Albert, \$9 and \$10 per acre. This is the cheapest good land near a railway in Saskatchewan to-day. It will soon be gone.
- IMPROVED FARM**—320 acres; two-thirds under cultivation; three miles from four elevators. All first-class wheat land, in best wheat district in Canada. 210 acres crop. Buildings. All goes for \$28 per acre. \$2,500 cash. The greatest bargain in Saskatchewan.
- CITY PROPERTY**—In the Capital City, on which investors have made from 100% to 150% each year.

CLARK & SEBOLT, REGINA, SASK.

WATCHES

ONLY \$1.75 EACH.
The best value for money ever yet. Equal in appearance to any high-priced silver watch. Stem wind and set; open face; well made and perfect timekeepers. Keep time for lifetime. Ladies and gents. Postage paid.

ONTARIO MAIL TRADING CO., Brownsville, Ont.

A MAJOR OPERATION.

A Boston lady had given her market man her daily order over the telephone, and later in the day decided to change it a little and countermand an order she had given for some liver.
Ringing up her market man, she said: "You remember that I gave an order for a pound of liver a while ago?"
"Yes," was the reply.
"Well, I find that I do not need it, and you need not send it."
Before she could put down the receiver, she heard someone say to someone in the store:
"Take out Mrs. Blank's liver. She says she can get along without it."

With the Flowers.

The Gladiolus—Montbretia.

To Mr. Groff, a Canadian, belongs the distinction of having transformed the Gladiolus as Luther Burbank has the Calla. It was, in fact, under the inspiration of Mr. Burbank's success that Mr. Groff began his experiments in hybridization, choosing as his subject the Gladiolus. As a result, from the old uniform red type, he has evolved the innumerable varieties, from white through all the tones of pink and heliotrope to the deepest crimson and most velvety purple—beautiful as orchids, and much more easily grown.

Gladioli may be planted any time after danger of frost is past, and by making successive plantings up to July 1st, one may greatly prolong the season of bloom. Choose a position fully exposed to the sun. The best soil is a sandy loam, well fertilized with very well-rotted manure—fresh manure should on no account be used. If the soil is heavy, leached ashes should be very freely incorporated with it. Remove all loose husks from the corms, and plant eight inches deep, by so placing, the plants will come up sturdy and strong, and will not need staking. Give plenty of water during the season of active growth; cultivate frequently, and give occasional top-dressings of fresh hardwood ashes.

When the first buds begin to open, cut off the flower-stalks and place them in water. The buds will open one by one, even better than if left growing in the garden, forming a bouquet that will be a source of pleasure for a week or more. The Montbretia is a very pretty little plant, with flame-colored flowers, somewhat resembling those of the gladiolus, but much smaller. However, when planted in clumps, the Montbretia has a beauty all its own, which the flower-lover can scarcely afford to lose. The method of cultivation is exactly the same as that of the gladiolus, except that the Montbretia bulb should only be planted 3 inches deep instead of 8.

Easter Lily.

Please advise me what to do with a Bermuda Easter Lily after it has bloomed. Will it be useful for planting again?
A SUBSCRIBER.

Valens, Ont.
Regarding the Easter Lily, Professor L. H. Bailey, a recognized authority, says: "After flowering, the bulbs are practically worthless. They may be planted in the border, and may give a few flowers that season; and, if well protected they may give some satisfaction for several seasons. If the bulbs are to be planted in the border, ripen them up in the pots by gradually withholding water. In rare cases they have been forced again the second winter, but the attempt is not to be advised, except for experiment."

Correcting Others.

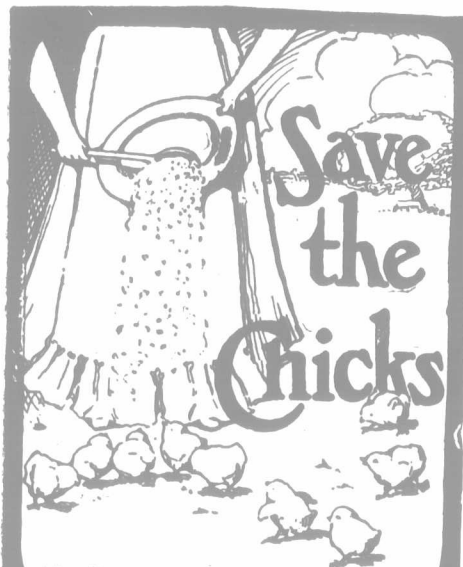
Undoubtedly correcting other people's faults is one of the most delightful occupations imaginable. It places one on such a pinnacle of superiority, besides possessing the additional recommendation of requiring no sacrifice on one's own part of one's own little vices and weaknesses.
But unless we are very sure that ours is the duty of finding it, we must not do it if we want to be one of those people everybody is pleased to see again. Very few friendships are strong enough to stand such a strain.
No; a pleasant manner and way of putting things may with some few be a natural gift, but in most cases it is due to a happy and generous nature, and a disposition free from jealousy.
And to be charming you must be sympathetic. Notice any woman who has this gift, and you will find that she changes her moods and her conversation to suit the people in whose company she happens to be. Adjustability is the keynote of pleasing. Feel a sympathy with the aged, and you are prompted to say the thing which interests the aged. Feel sympathy with a child, and you have won that child. Feel charming, and you will probably be charming.

INGLENOOK CHATS

"The Twenty-fourth of May
Is the Queen's birthday;
If you don't give us a holiday
We'll all run away."

What a short time it seems since, in those happy old spring days, we sang this little ditty, dancing about before the door of the old schoolhouse, and feeling as though the good Queen would live forever. Had she not lived as long as we could remember, and as long as our mothers and fathers could remember? And could we even look forward to the day when from the hushed room in the Isle of Wight the word was sent forth that Victoria was dead? Ah, no, little thought had we of death, or of losing friends, and the sad mutability of things—no thought, save that the 24th of May was coming, and the red gulls were calling to us from marsh, and willow-bush, and trout-stream.
And to-day, again, thousands of children and young people are looking forward to "going fishing" on the same old day—to being stung by black flies, and "bitten" by mosquitoes, and getting their feet wet, and sitting for hours on a damp log waiting for a bite, or with the occasional satisfaction of landing a wriggling, glittering "chub," three inches long—and finding it all perfectly delightful. After all it's not the

matter of getting fish that counts. One doesn't only fish fish, but blue skies and fleecy clouds, and mild spring airs, and fresh young greenery of bank and tree and osier.
"I sometimes feel so glad to be a girl," wrote a young girl to me from far-away California not long ago, "and to be young, and to have good strong lungs. I am so happy, and yet have no particular reason for being so." . . . This is the spirit which most of all throws its glamor along the brook-side on Empire Day. A well, a well, if we could be always young, never to realize, as Thackeray has said, that "Gray hairs have come on like daylight streaming in—daylight and a headache with it." And yet, too, one feels as though one must take Thackeray to task about that saying some day.
However, to come right down to practical things, it must be confessed that the trout-stream would lose none of its glamor were the possibility of fighting off the mosquito pest more apparent. Smith's Economic Entomology gives the two following methods. We haven't tried either of them—we weren't acquainted with Smith in the days in which we went fishing—but the remedies are said to be efficient. (1). Rub all



After the care and expense has been invested in hatching, it is discouraging to lose chicks through diseases and lice. Gapes, cholera, roup, indigestion, leg weakness, diarrhoea, etc., are due to poisonous germs or indigestion.

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-GE-A

The prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), cures and prevents these difficulties; it has special germ-killing properties peculiar to itself. Feed Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ge-a to the setting hen and the chicks after they are three days old and we guarantee you will have no loss from disease, and that they will grow fast, healthy and strong. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ge-a has the endorsement of leading poultry associations in the United States and Canada. Costs but a penny a day for about 80 fowls. Sold on a written guarantee. Sprinkle Instant Louse Killer on the setting hen and nest, and the brood will come off free from lice.

1 1/2 lb. package, 55c
5 lb. 85c
12 lb. \$1.75
25 lb. pack, \$3.50

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

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U.S.A.
Keep your poultry free from lice with Instant Louse Killer.

Untruthful Children.

Lying is too often treated locally, when it should be constitutionally treated. There are almost as many different sorts of lies as there are different sorts of fevers. For example, exaggeration which comes from excess of imagination is to be cured by teaching accuracy of observation. Make the child count all the objects in the room. Make him hold steadily to proven facts in everything. Then there is the lie of egotism, which is always claiming everything for itself. Ignore the story. Make it seem not worth his while. The lie which denies is the fault of other people. Punishment has been given arbitrarily. This is to be corrected in the guardian. The hardest fault to correct in a child, or in anyone else, is the deep lie of jealousy, the malicious lie. It always comes from jealousy, and seems difficult to remedy.

Not in the Same Class A Warning to Ladies Who Use Package Dyes.

The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, of Montreal, manufacturers of the world-famed DIAMOND DYES, would specially warn all users of DIAMOND DYES, as well as retail merchants, that they have not the slightest connection with any firm or combination of people who are now putting up weak and adulterated package dyes for home use. The manufacturers of DIAMOND DYES, for their own interests, and for the welfare and protection of tens of thousands of Canadian women, find it necessary to denounce the reports circulated by manufacturers of certain crude dyes that their products are put up according to the formula of the DIAMOND DYES.

The adulterated dyes, manufactured by speculators (jealous of the success of DIAMOND DYES), are not in the same class with the popular DIAMOND DYES. To insure complete success in home-dyeing work, buy only the DIAMOND DYES, and see that the words DIAMOND PACKAGE DYES appear on every envelope.

Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal, P. Q., will send FREE to any address their New Direction Book, Samples of Dyed Cloth, and Verse Story, entitled "The Longjohns' Trip to the Klondike."

exposed parts with oil of citronello. (2). Rub all exposed parts every two or three hours with the following mixture: One part oil of pennyroyal, 2 parts oil of tar, 2 parts olive or cottonseed oil.

In order to wage successful war against mosquitoes about dwelling houses, it is, perhaps, necessary to know something about the characteristics of the little songsters. During the winter the female mosquito (she it is, by the way, little vixen! that does all the blood-sucking) lives, hiding away, in crevices, piles of rubbish, cellars, anywhere that she can find shelter. No sooner do the days become warm in spring than she sets out, seeking for pond or pool, damp ground or cistern, in which she may deposit her eggs. These appear in little dark masses, floating about on the top of the water, and presently they hatch out into the well-known "wrigglers." These wrigglers are of peculiar construction. The large part is the head and thorax; nevertheless, if you observe closely, you will see that, when at rest, this is the end that hangs downward in the water, the other extending upward to the surface. The reason the wriggler can live thus is that it is provided with a breathing tube which extends along the slender abdomen, so reaching the air, even though the wriggler is, apparently, upside down. At a later stage, the wriggler develops into a pupa, from which, as is the habit of all insects which assume the chrysalid state, it presently emerges, a full-grown, winged and legged creature, ready for its work in the world.

Now, it has been found that if a film of kerosene, ever so thin, be spread over the surface of the water, the wrigglers, when coming to the surface to breathe, as they must if they would live, are instantly killed; and this method has been used upon pools in districts infested with these pests with good effect. In the case of cisterns and rain-barrels, it is not necessary to use much coal oil, just a spoonful or so, which will spread, with a little stirring, all over the top.

But now I must stop, for I'm devouring space by the yard. At any rate, I've done my duty in trying to save you from a few mosquito bites. On the 24th of May send me your blessing, will you?
DAME DURDEN.
"The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

Menus for the Farm Table.

Dear Dame Durden,—Enclosed please find six different menus for a tea, which will satisfy men either from the city or country. Tell New Chum the main thing in preparing a tea is to have the necessary articles—bread, butter, cream and tea—of first-class order, and the rest is easily added. When my bread and butter are A1, I can cater to any appetite, because no amount of cake or pastry will hide poor bread. Let me here add that bread made by "American yeast" can be made light, wholesome and tempting with a little care. Buns, coffee cake, rolls, etc., make variety. Cream biscuits, fluffy, soft and white, cost no more than any ordinary biscuit. If cream is used, no shortening is needed; add currants and sugar, if liked. The bread should be cut in thin slices, evenly placed on the plate, and not too much put on. The butter, firm, neat, and, if possible, in a print, is nicer. Don't have it mussy. The tea, not too hot, nor, yet, too cold, nor too strong, has its own place. In our locality, the men are exceedingly fond of potatoes, served in various ways, mashed, in Saratoga chips, in salad, etc., and, of course, some kind of meat is needed.

It is convenient to have on hand cookies, ginger snaps, and fruit cake, made some day when there is time and a good fire. They keep for weeks. A recipe for jumbles, in "The Farmer's Advocate," makes splendid ones. Dame Durden's fruit-cake recipe is good.

In the fall, one can enough fruit to have for use nearly all winter and spring. This, with an occasional custard, tapioca cream, etc., gives variety. Apples, in different ways, are good. Then the light cakes, tarts, and Banbury tarts, "set off" the table.

In finishing, let your aim be to give the men your best efforts. Nothing is too good for them. It requires pains and time, but it pays. Sit down at the table yourself. Don't be too busy.

No man likes starting a meal without his wife or daughters.

One tea I shall always remember was No. 2, only instead of tarts was coconut cake. The dish of potato salad was topped with slices of beautiful red tomatoes, and at each plate was placed a little dish of salmon and a dish of thimbleberries. When the young lady served the salad, she lifted a slice of tomato on to the plate, and then cut the salad to the bottom of the dish and placed the spoonful on the plate. Her mother served the tea, which was hot and refreshing. The man from the city who had brought his wife and mother to visit, said: "Wife, if I could only pocket a slice of bread for to-morrow! It is so good." I felt it was the salad I wanted to put in my pocket, but got the recipe. It is the one the London Normal School's domestic science class used. We have used it at picnics and parties since, and found it excellent. I hope these lines may help some young housekeeper. I should like to let you know just how much good the Ingle Nook has been to me.

MENUS FOR TEA.

- 1.—Bread, butter, cream biscuits, mashed potatoes, poached eggs, jelly cake, cookies, fruit (apples), tea, cream and sugar.
- 2.—Bread, butter, buns, potato salad, salmon, sliced tomatoes, Banbury tarts, fruit (thimbleberries), tea, cream and sugar.
- 3.—Bread, butter, coffee cake, stuffed potatoes, cold beef, tomato sauce, cucumbers, fruit (raspberries), tea, cream, sugar and walnut cake.
- 4.—Bread, butter, cream biscuits, baked potatoes, bologna, cream puffs, gingerbread, fruit or floating island, tea, cream and sugar.
- 5.—Bread, butter, cheese, cold sliced ham, mustard (French), roll jelly cake, fruit (peaches), lemon tarts, tea, cream and sugar.
- 6.—Bread, butter, salmon sandwiches, fruit (strawberries), patty cakes, fruit cake, cherry tarts, tea, cream and sugar.

MARGARET GUTHRIE.

Bruce Co., Ont.

Thank you, very much for the encouraging words you spoke to us in your little private letter. I must tell you that I also got a private letter from New Chum, such a lovely one, and I did so wish to give it to you all. But I couldn't do that since New Chum had requested that it should not be published. However, I think I may whisper to you that New Chum told me all about her party, which was held on the anniversary of her wedding; and, judging from the menu, I am sure her guests lost nothing by not having a "Canadian" one. I wish "New Chum" would come to our Ingle Nook again, don't you, Margaret?

Now then, I must stop and make room for a query most interesting to others, perhaps, as well as to lassie "M. tilda."

A June Wedding.

Matilda, Toronto, writes as follows: "Please send me the recipe for French dressing, also cream dressing. What is mayonnaise? Tell what to have, and how to arrange for a June wedding (at night)."

Now, my dear, my dear, I feel like asking you why you don't just get your own little brain to work and think out all this pretty little June wedding for yourself. You know, I think, we don't exercise our own individuality half as much as we should, and so we are getting into such set, mechanical ways, everybody doing just exactly what everyone else does, and everything settling down just as fast as possible into a dull, dead level. . . . However, perhaps we can help you a little in this matter—and, truly, it would scarcely do to have anything very bizarre at a wedding, would it? People might think one was trying to "show off," and, surely, if there is one occasion in this life in which one would wish to have things just as quiet and daintily unassuming as possible, it should be on one's wedding day. For our own part we have no sympathy at all with the motive which prompts extremists to arrange for a wedding in a balloon or on horseback, and more ordinary people to aim at an "effect" which will send full pages of the local papers into red-letter description, with flaring headlines.

To tell the truth, though, your question rather "floored" us. You see you forgot to tell us the size of your house, how many rooms, how many guests, etc., and you forgot, too, to give your full name and address. Ordinarily such communications are not noticed, but in the case of a wedding we couldn't be so cruel.

But to business! First, arrange all the details of your menu. You might have turkey, ham, salad, bread rolls, perhaps two kinds of cake beside your wedding cake, a fruit salad, jelly and, possibly, ice cream, if you like, beside salted almonds, olives, etc., coffee and lemonade. Better have a number of small tables decorated as prettily as you can with flowers—marguerites will be in then, and roses, most beautiful of all; but don't mix the marguerites with the roses. If the house is small, the evening fine, and plenty of trees on the lawn, it might be well to serve the refreshments outside. Above all things avoid "stiffness." We were once at a wedding in May. Although the sun was still above the horizon, everything was indoors; the blinds were drawn, the rooms lighted. Oh! how we suffered, and sweated, and (whisper it low!) "perspired," and smiled greasily, and tried to look as though we thought everything was lovely. We were at another wedding at which the tables were all set out under the trees, with a rope of daisies encircling the bridal party's table. Really it was delightful. One thought of Titania and her elves, but there was no Bottom, nor even a Puck to do any worse than keep everything going merrily; and if there were any grubs (the usual objection to out-door fêtes of any kind), they must have held themselves in abeyance, for we saw none at all save a moth or two that came hovering about like quiet little fairies flitting from out the gloom of the neighboring grove.

So now do about this as you choose. If your dining-room is large and airy, why, it might be as well to have your tables there. At all events, have everything ready on a long side-table (a la buffet!!!); have nothing on your little tables except your flowers, salt and pepper, olives, almonds, and serve from the side-table. When light refreshments are served, it is quite customary in fashionable circles not to have tables at all, the gentlemen simply carrying things to the ladies as they stand about, or sit if they choose; but, probably, the first method would be more satisfactory.

For the ceremony have an alcove at one end of the drawing-room for the bridal party. This may be constructed with a light framework, completely concealed, of course, with flowers and greenery. Use only one species of flower by preference, there is danger in trying even two; and have it seen that the clergyman's place is so arranged that he will face the people. The bride and groom may be attended, or unattended, as they choose.

Now for your recipes. The following dressings are highly recommended:

French Dressing.—One tablespoon vinegar, 3 tablespoons best olive oil, 1/2 teaspoon salt (level), 1/4 teaspoon white pepper. Mix salt and pepper, add the oil a little at a time, rubbing together till the salt is dissolved; then add the vinegar.

Mayonnaise.—Put yolks of 4 eggs in a double boiler. Add slowly 4 tablespoons salad oil; then add 4 tablespoons white wine vinegar. Place over fire, and stir till thick and creamy. Set aside till cold. Next, add 4 more tablespoons oil to the mixture, very slowly. When well mixed, add 1 teaspoon salt; stir well; add 2 teaspoons sugar, 1 tablespoon French mixed mustard, or 1 teaspoon dry mustard. Add last, 1/2 pint whipped cream. Measure before whipping.

Economical Mayonnaise.—Mix 1 teaspoon cornstarch with a little cold water in a saucepan. Add 1/2 cup boiling water, and stir and boil till cooked; then set aside till cold. Put 3 tablespoons French mustard in a bowl; add, gradually, 6 tablespoons salad oil (or melted butter), stirring constantly. Next add 2 tablespoons sugar. When well mixed, add 1 teaspoon salt, and 4 tablespoons vinegar, then the cold, boiled starch, and, lastly, 1 tablespoon cream.

(Continued on next page.)

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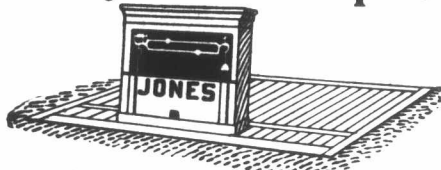


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Advertise in the Advocate

Cream Dressing.—Use yolks of 3 hard-boiled eggs, yolks of 2 raw eggs, 2 tablespoons melted butter, 2 tablespoons vinegar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup thick sweet cream, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon white pepper. Mash the hard-boiled yolks to a paste; add the raw yolks one at a time, working them in until the whole is a smooth mass; next add the salt, pepper, and melted butter, stirring steadily one way, then the cream, a little at a time, still stirring constantly, and last, by degrees, the vinegar, mixing till perfectly smooth.

Answer to Trix and Bernice.

Dear Dame Durden,—In answer to Trix's inquiry, in regard to raising church money, I would like to tell her the way the women of our congregation did when we built our church. Each woman was given one dollar out of the church treasury (as talent money) to make as much out of it as they could, and give the proceeds towards the church debt. They invested their dollar in a number of ways. Some old women bought yarn and knitted socks and mittens. Some raised fowl. One woman made over thirty dollars making gentlemen's neckties. She sold them at seventy-five cents each. Several made garden-parties; they did the baking at their own expense, and took the amount out of the proceeds, and had quite a lot for the church after all expenses were paid. Another time we made a bazaar, and it was quite a success. There were so many different things, and all sold at a good price. There were cushions, pillow shams, aprons, children's little dresses, collars, bedroom slippers, and articles too numerous to mention.

Perhaps "Bernice" would like to hear what our Women's Institute did at the Fall Fair last year. The object was to raise money for the sick children's hospital. We got a corner in the agricultural hall, and decorated it up a little, and borrowed a little coal-oil stove. Then each member brought cake or pie, or whatever she liked, and we made tea and coffee, and sold it so much for a cup, a sandwich, and a piece of cake or pie, and an additional five cents for more. Some brought little mugs of jelly and some a pound or two of butter. We made quite a good sum out of it, besides the pleasure we had.

A CONSTANT READER.

Come again, Constant Reader.

A Good Word for Our Pins.

Dear Dame Durden,—Enclosed you will find \$1.20 for two of your pins, which I have taken a great fancy to. I wish to have one for a friend. I am very much interested in the "Home Magazine" departments, and would like very much to be able to take part in them, but have not the ability nor the education. I like to read the debates and also the letters of the other members. We are having beautiful spring weather; the air so balmy and mild, and everything seeming to spring into life along with the songs of the birds, such a stir and awakening that one could sit and watch and listen to it for quite a while, if one had the time. I will close, hoping you will long be at the head of the department. **HAPPY-GO-LUCKY.**

My dear, it isn't necessary to be educated highly in order to have ideas—and ideas are what we want. You write a very nice letter, and I am sure you can "take part," if you will. Yes, I think the pins are very dainty. About a year ago someone wrote us asking for Ingle Nook badges, and suggesting that by having them before the farmers' excursions to Guelph, or elsewhere, old "paper" friends might have a good opportunity of identifying one another. Well, we didn't get the Ingle badge, but we did get a good L. S. badge, which, since it is open to all interested in the Literary Society, may answer just as well. We hope our Ingle friends will remember that we send one free to all who send us one new subscriber for our paper.

I am really sorry that it has been necessary to hold over so many letters this time. They will appear, however, as soon as our Empire Day contribution is over. Don't forget to write us immediately, Ingle Nook pioneers, if you have not already done so, and be sure to mark your letter "Empire Day." We want a lively reunion.

A Caretaker.

By Virginia Woodward Cloud, in Woman's Home Companion.

"This here's a tidy place o' yours," said the peddler. He wiped his face with a red handkerchief and came under the shade of a trumpet-flower which overhung the porch. "There ain't a neater on the road! I say that every Monday, since I took this beat, which is only here of late. I'm a stranger to these parts, but yours seems to be the tidiest place, and mighty well kept, too—thanky, ma'am, I will have some"—he drank heartily from the dipper. "The best water, too."

The woman on the porch looked gravely pleased, and her gentle blue eyes, which seemed to plead for gentleness in return, followed his words with something of intensity. Her face was small and anxious, and she put back a strand of gray hair which the wind had loosened.

"Mind them 'sturtions? Ain't they gold-like?" she said, eagerly. Jonathan Bragg gave me a handful of seed in an envelope. That vine's mornin'-glories and yonder's pretty-by-nights; they close at noon. That there's phlox—it's real hardy, and that scarlet sage has done just grand! I raised it from a root I found. That mint around the pump I dug up from the stream down yonder—seems like a body can't have too many growin' things to see to."

"Chickens doin' well, too, and you work your land yourself, ma'am?"

She nodded. The hand which rested on the porch post was knotted and hard with labor, and her apron, although spotlessly clean, was patched with many patches of varied colors.

"There ain't finer tomatoes or cabbages along the road. Your garden stuff must have brought you a tidy bit, ma'am. And this here's fresh paint you got on? Do it yourself?" He glanced up at the little house, and again she nodded, but as if words were frozen on her lips. A gleam as of fear leaped into her eyes, and she wrapped her hands nervously in her apron.

"A good job, ma'am. And those pears yonder—I ain't seen finer!" He looked wistfully at the pears strewn upon the ground. It had seemed strange to him that this woman, with all her timid softness, should never have offered him any of the fruit off those laden boughs. She did not appear to be one of the sort that, in his rounds, he customarily wheedled because of their "closeness." Yet, she had bought nothing of him during the time in which he had travelled this lonely hillside road.

"Well, ma'am, is that all to-day?"

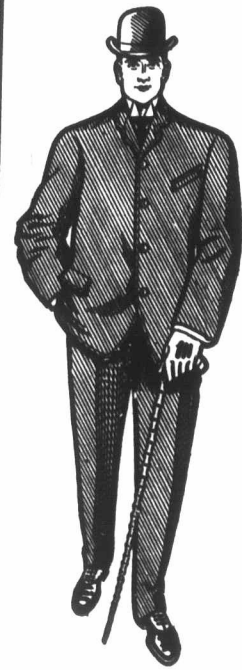
She repeated the usual formula after him, her lips trembling, and the peddler trundled his cart down the lane, and wondered.

The woman crouched for a moment under the trumpetflowers, and buried her face in her apron; then she went indoors and moved mechanically about, seeking something to set to rights in the already immaculate kitchen. But there was not a flaw; the boards shone with scrubbing, the tins on the walls were like mirrors, and apparently unused, while near the stove hung several others, obviously well worn. There were red geraniums in the window, and the table, without a cloth, shone cleanly white. She straightened the tins and passed her hand almost tenderly over the table, and broke off several dead geranium leaves. Then she stood clasping and unclasping her hands, and with her lips twitching as if she were making a desperate resolve.

She went to the door, and shedding her eyes from the sunset, looked toward the road whither the peddler had gone with his hand-cart. Then she latched the door, and passed quickly down the lane. The swallows were sweeping back in a dark ring, and beyond them the sky flamed red. The lonely road sloped deeply upward, and on the top of

(Continued on next page.)

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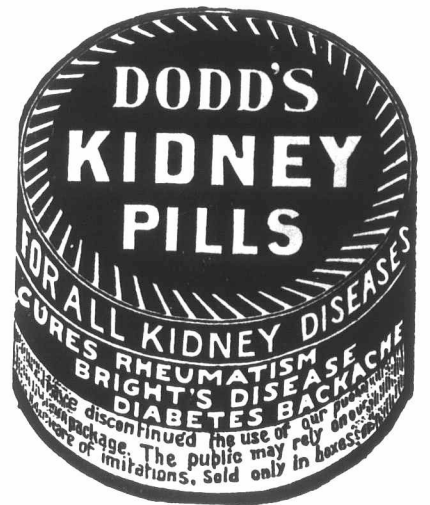
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the hill, black against the sunset, was the peddler. Even as she ran, his hand-cart passed over the crest and disappeared. There was no one else in sight as, panting, she ascended the hill, the soft wind blowing her thin hair backward, and the effort flushing her face.

When she reached the summit she paused with her hand upon her heart, and simultaneously the peddler, now below her, looked back and saw her, in turn, outlined against the sky. She waved her hand and he stopped, resting upon his cart while she descended the hill.

"Wait!" she called. "I come to tell you somethin'."

He looked wonderingly at her agitation.

"Get your breath, ma'am, get your breath! Maybe you'll set down on the handles—shafts, I call 'em." But she shook her head, holding her faded purple calico at her breast with both hands.

"I come to tell you that it ain't mine—the place ain't." The words dragged themselves from her, and her timid eyes seemed grown large with nervous fear as they forced themselves to look at him.

"Your place, yonder?" He made a bewildered gesture toward the hill.

"Tain't mine! It's Maria Max's place," the woman said. "I took it, that's all. I just walked in and lived in it three year straight along, three year come Candlemas, just like it was mine, and there's times I forget 'tisn't mine!"

He gazed wonderingly at her, his slow intelligence trying to grasp her import.

"Maria Max she come over to the Branch some three years ago, after her man died, and gave me her key to take care of, and she says, 'I'm goin' away travellin' in the West to see 'Lias's kin and get a change,' she says. 'And I'll come back when I've a mind to,' she says, and would I step over and take a look at her place now and then? And I said I would, and—and—" she stopped for breath. The words had rushed over each other in tumultuous eagerness.

"Get your breath, ma'am," said the peddler, kindly.

She paused only an instant, and then went on in the same rapid way.

"My place it burned down the time o' the election fire. 'Twasn't but two rooms and an attic. But they was mine, and I set such a store by 'em! I saved a few clothes and tins, and one hen and a settin' of eggs, and nothin' else in the world. I was always such a hand to take comfort from things, such as they were. I just laid out to start and walk to the city and get work, maybe—her lips twitched, and she passed both trembling hands over her thin gray hair. "But I come over here first to see that Maria Max's place was all right, and I didn't have no roof that night, so I thought just to sleep here the night. The garden was all goin' to rack for want of weedin' and hoein', and things were all gettin' so mildewed from bein' shut up and all that, I thought just to see to 'em for a day or two. So I walked back to the Branch—"

"Matter o' six mile," interrupted the peddler.

"And fetched my clothes and my hen and my tins, and come back here and—and—I just stayed along."

Her face flushed and her hands worked together. "I don't know how it come about," she said. "My land it went for taxes, and I was always so set on having a place to stay. It seemed like of a sudden I was set down in heaven with all the things goin' to pieces afore my eyes! There was so much weedin' and fresh cleanin' to be done that it drove my mind off my troubles—and first thing my chickens all hatched out perfect, and Jonathan Bragg he took 'em by stage and sold 'em, and they brought me light and flour—they was my chickens, you know!"

The peddler nodded. "And the time just went by, and after a bit my slips all come out so

thrifty, and Jonathan Bragg he gave me some tomato plants somebody throwed away, and here lately you come along and admired 'em all, and give me them Pink Pearl onion seed out o' your pack—and they done grand. And it all come so natural. It never came easy to say when you was by, 'Tain't mine. I took it!"

"But here of late it just come over me with a real cold creep that Maria Max would be comin' back 'most any day now, and how'd I face her? I've always been so careful about never bein' where I wasn't wanted, and I ain't never touched a pin that wasn't mine in all my mortal life till—till—" Her voice broke. "A while ago, when you'd gone, it seemed like somethin' said I was no better'n a thief. I heard it last night—woke up hearin' it. I never thought to feel dishonest to my dyin' day!" She pressed a hand upon her twitching lips. "I'm goin' to lock up and go away. I don't know where to, but I'm goin' to-morrow mornin' early. I'm goin' to sell my chickens at the store, and put the money where Maria Max can find it easy. But I couldn't let you go on thinkin' the place was mine. That's all."

The peddler folded his arms. A little stream trickled across the road, under a foot-bridge, and broke into the green meadow beyond like soft laughter through a dream. The embers of sunset died, and the woman stood as if awaiting sentence.

"Well, ma'am, all I got to say is there's precious few would have done it," he said at last.

She drooped her head. "No-body. I've been dishonest. It all come over me in the night. I made use of what wasn't mine!"

"No'm, No'm." He was deliberate. "I mean there's few would ha' taken the trouble you've took. That's right!"

He removed his hat and looked with masculine helplessness away from her twitching face and tearful eyes. "I wouldn't take on about it if I was you. Women's apt to worrit and twist things around"—he paused, but she did not heed him. Her eyes were straining toward the hilltop, whence came the approaching rumble of Jonathan Bragg's stage.

"I'm goin'," she said, mechanically, "and I couldn't have gone leavin' you thinkin' 'twas mine."

"I'm mighty sorry, mighty sorry." He looked about for a grain of comfort, and his eyes fell upon a roll of torchon lace. In his experience the feminine mind had derived comfort from personal adornment. "I'd be glad if you'd take this along for a keepsake, ma'am," he said, "and I wish ye good luck, yes I do, I wish ye good luck!"

But she did not take the lace. She was absorbed by one thought. Daylight was waning, and there was much preparation to be made for her departure. She nodded to him and went back up the hill, and the peddler trundled on with his cart.

The stage met her at the summit, and as it passed the gray-haired woman who sped through the dusk looking neither right nor left, Jonathan Bragg leaned back to say to a passenger, "She's the scariest little creatur I ever saw, and the hardest workin'."

She went up the lane to the house which should shelter her for one more night, intent upon making ready to leave it at dawn. Already one star shone above the roof like a beacon, and the sky seemed homelike in its serene largeness. Near the house she stopped with her heart leaping. The door was open, and a candle gleamed outward in the dusk. She dragged herself to the step, and stood motionless.

A large figure faced her: it was that of Maria Max, still in her bonnet; her shawl was tossed upon a chair, her travelling-basket was open on the table, and numerous packages were around her. They stood speechless for a moment, the small, shrinking figure in the doorway

(Continued on next page.)



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Simply to please friends of my old liquid form of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy, you can now get either the tablet form or the liquid. I changed from the liquid to the tablets, simply to satisfy a large contingent who believed, and quite correctly, that a tablet is more convenient to carry and to take. But thousands have written me since August, 1904, when the change was made, vigorously protesting. They have pleaded unceasingly for Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy, "liquid form." And, finally, to fully satisfy all, I have at last granted the request. Both tablets and liquid can now be had from your druggist. He may be out of the liquid remedy, but can easily secure it for you. Show him this announcement.

The contentment that will now naturally exist because of the change, will in itself prove gratifying to me as well.

C. I. Shoop, M. D.

Racine, Wis., 4-29-1906.

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Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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seeming to diminish in contrast to Maria Max's ample proportions. Then Maria Max threw her hands to her face, and sank into a chair and burst into tears.

"There ain't another soul would have done it," she sobbed. The woman opposite strove to speak, but could not for trembling. "There ain't a soul but you, Mary Ellen! I've been hatin' to get back on account of the loneliness. 'Twas what drove me away. I 'most got a chill thinkin' of it on the train—about my house bein' left desolate, and there bein' nothin' to come back to, and not a soul to care for a body's comin'! I'm too old now for gaddin' about, and I came back anyhow just because 'twas home."

Maria Max wiped her eyes and spoke with solemnity, while the other watched her as if fascinated. "Mary Ellen, there was a fire a-burnin', my door was unlocked, and flowers in the winder. There is a fresh-baked loaf in the press, and Jonathan Bragg he told me comin' over that your place burnt, and that you've not only caretook for me straight along, but have worked the garden with your own hands. There ain't a friend like you no-where!"

The revulsion was too great. The little woman listening leaned against the door, covering her face and shaking with convulsive sobs.

"And to think of havin' anybody that glad I've come she'd cry!" sobbed Maria Max.

"I am! I am! The Lord knows I'm gladder'n I ever was of anything in all my mortal life, Maria Max," she sobbed, "though I came and took your house 'n' lived in it like it was my own! You can't forgive me for that!"

"Took care of it like it was her own!" sobbed Maria Max.

"Yes, Maria, and I sold a barrel o' your apples to get paint to put on the roof."

"Painted my roof, too!" moaned Maria Max.

"But the money I got for the rest of the stuff is in your chest o' drawers, under your picture album, every cent!" she pleaded, with tears streaming over her face.

"Saved me dollars on my own property!" ejaculated Maria, with lifted hands.

"And it's come over me at night that I ain't no better than a thief, makin' use o' what wasn't mine. But the eggs was mine, Maria, and I ain't touched a single tin of yourn 'cept to scrub 'em with sand. And all them growin' things I had given me, or raised 'em from slips. Seems as if I'm such a hand for seein' to things I couldn't keep my hands off yourn no ways. But may you forgive me, Maria, and I'm goin' in the mornin'."

Maria Max rose impressively and wiped her eyes.

"Mary Ellen," she said, "you don't set foot off this place never again except of your own free will! You always would worry about things, and twist 'em the wrong way thinkin' too much about 'em. I ain't much of a hand to think."

You always was a born caretaker, and I'm gettin' too sizable to move around much seein' to my things. Findin' you here and everythin' so spick an' span is the first taste of home I've had since 'Lias died. And I can never make up to you for all the care you've took of my things. If there's anything you want, Mary Ellen, it's yourn if I can get it!"

The other wiped her eyes upon her apron and drew a sobbing breath.

"Seems like I'm wakin' out of a nightmare," she said. "There ain't nothing in this world that I want now as you've took it the way you have—nothing 'cept just one thing. I'd be mighty glad of one or two of them pears to give that peddler on Monday. I've seemed that stingy about 'em that I'd be ashamed for him to set eyes on 'em again and not have one!"

Maria Max untied her bonnet-strings and closed the door.

"Let's bile the kettle and draw a cup of tea," she said.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

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

Miscellaneous.

TREES AS FENCE POSTS.

I am going to put up a wire fence along the road and up the lane. I have line posts in the shape of maple trees, and want to utilize them. Will they be all right for a fence, and can I anchor on the trees at the ends, or will I have to put down posts to fasten the wires to at the ends? T. S. B.

Ans.—The trees will answer the purpose nicely. Nail pieces of two-inch scantling to them, using two four-inch nails to each. Have washers under the heads of nails so that, as trees grow, the nails will be kept from being drawn through the scantling and grown over. Fasten fence to scantlings: the trees will be unharmed. If the trees are a good size, they will do for anchor posts; use your judgment as to that.

SCRAPING BARK AND SPRAYING.

I have at present a man scraping off the outside coarse bark on the apple trees. He sometimes scrapes a little live bark off. Then he whitewashes the trunks and larger limbs with slaked lime and water. Would you let me know whether that is good or not? Maybe he is spoiling the trees by scraping all the coarse bark off. The trees are mostly from 35 to 70 years old. It is a slow job, and I believe if I would spray them it would be sooner done. I have bees, and am afraid to put bluestone in on account of them. G. B.

Ans.—It is a good plan in the spring to scrape off the rough bark of old trees, as this often forms a harbor for insects, particularly for the codling moth, which pupates under scales of bark during the latter part of the season. It is best not to scrape so as to expose the live bark, although no serious damage will result unless it is removed to the cambium layer.

The application of whitewash to the trunks acts as a protection against attacks of borers, the beetles of which deposit their eggs on the bark about the latter part of May or the beginning of June. It must not be forgotten, however, that these means of fighting insects will not take the place of thorough, systematic spraying. The trees should be sprayed at least four times with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green. The first application should be given just as the leaf-buds are expanding, the second, just before the blossoms open, the third after the blossoms have fallen, and one or more later sprayings may be given at intervals of two weeks as may be found necessary. I find it is often desirable to spray five or six times to insure first-class fruit, free from scab and codling moth. You need have no fear of bluestone or Paris green poisoning bees, if they are not applied when the trees are in full bloom. Spraying at such time, of course, should never be done.

H. L. HUTT,

Horticulturist.

Ontario Agricultural College.

An Irishman was walking along a road beside a golf links, when he was suddenly struck between the shoulders by a golf ball. The force of the blow almost knocked him down. When he recovered he observed a golfer running toward him.

"Are you hurt?" asked the player.

"Why didn't you get out of the way?"

"An' why should I get out of the way?" asked Pat.

"I didn't know there were any assassins round here!"

"But I called 'fore,'" said the player, "and when I say 'fore,' that is a sign for you to get out of the way."

"Oh, it is, is it?" said Pat.

"Well, thin, when I say 'foive,' it is a sign that you are going to get hit on the nose."

"Foive!"

Threatened With Paralysis

THE DOCTORS TOLD THE WRITER OF THE LETTER QUOTED BELOW—RESTORATION BROUGHT ABOUT BY USE OF

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

It is customary to consider paralysis, insanity and other diseases of the nerves as afflictions which come upon a person without warning, and which are, therefore, unavoidable.

As a matter of fact such results are preceded by months, if not years, of symptoms which point to an exhausted condition of the nervous system. These symptoms are such, however, that many pass them by as not being of serious concern and thinking that they will wear away of themselves.

Sleeplessness, nervous headaches, indigestion, bodily weakness, fainting spells, twitching of the nerves, inability to concentrate the thoughts and loss of memory are among the most common indications of a run-down nervous system. It is sometimes only a step from such symptoms to prostration, paralysis, locomotor ataxia or insanity.

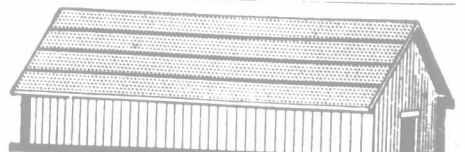
Stimulants and narcotics, though sometimes affording temporary relief, only hasten the exhaustion of the nerves. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, on the other hand, reconstructs and restores the wasted and depleted nerve cells.

Naturally, gradually and certainly this great medicine instils into the blood and the nervous system the life-sustaining principles which replenish the nerve force in the body, and so effect lasting benefit.

Miss Emma Scott, Athens, Ont., writes: "Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has done me a world of good. I was troubled with fainting spells, bodily weakness, and spent restless, sleepless nights. I frequently had cramps in the stomach and would at times become insensible, not knowing what was going on until others told me afterwards."

"I doctored with several doctors and they told me I was threatened with paralysis. They gave me relief, but could not cure me. After suffering for three years, I began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and it has done me more good than all the medicines I ever used."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



Paroid

Before you build or repair, learn about the most economical of all roofings and sidings.

PAROID ROOFING Sample Free.

Send for sample and name of nearest dealer. Paroid Roofing is used by U. S. Government and leading farmers everywhere. Extra tough and durable. Proof against water, sparks, cinders, heat, cold and gases. Light slate colored—no tar—does not taint water. Write today for samples and save money.

F. W. BIRD & SON, Makers.
Hamilton, Ontario.
Originators of free roofing kit in every roll.

Alberta Farm Lands

Do you realize that time is money, and now is the time to buy. Try this: 620 acres 6 miles from Calgary; 1 mile river frontage; good buildings—All can be cultivated. Excellent soil. No stones or brush. \$30 per acre. Easy terms. Write about it or come and see. And we have others all kinds and prices.

D. R. MACLEAN,
Alexander Block, Calgary.

Love is blind, but marriage is an eye-opener.

Every man should be in haste whose job may lead him.

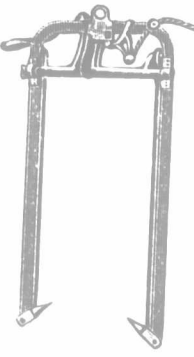
Boo Spavin

Cure the lameness and horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario



THE OSHAWA HAY CARRIERS
For Rod, Wood and Steel Tracks
SLINGS AND FORKS,
Agents wanted in unrepresented territory.

THE OSHAWA HAY CARRIER WORKS
South Oshawa, Ont.

JOHN R. GREEN,
Moose Jaw, Sask. Real-Estate Dealer. I have been in this district 18 years, and can put you right.

I HAVE A CHOICE HALF-SECTION OF unimproved land close to Pasqua Junction, near Moose Jaw. There is nothing finer in the Moose Jaw district.

ALSO 480 ACRES PARTIALLY IMPROVED, with buildings and cultivation, 3 1/2 miles from Pasqua. This is A1.

ANOTHER HALF-SECTION JUST WEST of Pasqua, unimproved, nice smooth, level prairie, in the big crop district.

TWO HUNDRED RESIDENTIAL LOTS IN the growing city of Moose Jaw; also several good business sites.

SIXTEEN THOUSAND ACRES IN SECTIONS, half-sections and quarter-sections, in various parts of the famous heavy crop-producing Moose Jaw district. Get a farm here and get rich quick.

Write me for copy of Board of Trade's Annual Report for last year.

EASY MONEY AT HOME
raising canaries. More profitable than chickens. All indoors. You'll get \$2.50 to \$5.00 each for young singers. Experience unnecessary. To get you interested quickly we send **COTTAGE BIRD BOOK** (thousands sold at 25c.) and two **CANARY BIRD SEEDS**, 30c. each, and two **CANARY CHICKENS**, showing how to make money with canaries, all for 50c. stamps or coin. Address **COTTAGE BIRD SEED, 38 St., London, Ont.**

BIRD BREAD 10 CENTS, and "CANARY vs. CHICKENS," showing how to make money with canaries, all for 50c. stamps or coin. Address **COTTAGE BIRD SEED, 38 St., London, Ont.**

Sandy Bay Stock Farm
I have on hand one Hackney filly—293 Miss Saxon; sire Saxon 97; dam 134 Peerless; by 56 Rosseau Performer; 2nd dam 54 Rosseau Fillies; by Fireworks 16; 3rd dam 11 Lady Coching; by Royal George; 4th dam by Achilles 3. Will sell reasonably, as am going out of the business. Apply:
Horace N. Crossley, 91 Woodlawn Ave., Toronto.

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM
Now offers at reduced prices, for next 60 days.
CLYDESDALES
(8 head) mares and fillies; also one stallion, coming 2 years old. These are a first-class lot, some of which are winners at some of the best fairs in America. Also young **Shorthorn** cows and heifers, and two bulls, age 9 to 14 months.
J. C. ROSS, Prop., Jarvis, Ontario.

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

DR. McGAHEY'S HEAVE CURE for Broken-winded Horses. The only medicine in the world that will stop heaves in three days, but for a permanent cure it requires from one-half to one bottle used according to directions. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. The **Dr. McGAHEY MEDICINE CO., Kemptonville, Ontario.**

23 Imported Clydesdale Stallions
for sale; also 6 Hackney Stallions. Inspection invited and prices right.
O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

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

GOSSIP.

I'd rather be right than an insurance president, and I'd rather be healthy than Rockefeller.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America will be held at the Yates Hotel, Syracuse, New York, on Wednesday, June 6, 1906, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the election of officers and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before it.

Mr. Geo. Rice, of Annandale Stock Farm, Tillsonburg, Ont., has issued a very attractive and beautifully-illustrated sheet, containing portraits of a number of his Holsteins, with their records as prizewinners and producers, which indicates the high-class character of the herd.

Mr. Francis Rusnell, Cedarville, Ont., has sold the imported Clydesdale stallion, Argus (10492), to Mr. Dave F. Thomson, of St. Mary's, Ont. Argus is a son of Baron's Pride, and is the sire of Celtic Laird (imp.) [5413] (12899), which took first prize at Toronto in 1906, and second in Chicago in 1905. Argus has proved himself one of the best stock horses in Canada. The farmers in the vicinity of St. Mary's should congratulate Mr. Thomson on securing for their use such a good stock horse.

The American Shropshire Registry Association offers prizes for Shropshire sheep registered in their record, at the International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago, 1906, to the amount of \$244 in the pure-bred breeding class, \$155 in the fat sheep division, and \$152 in the grades and cross-bred class, for sheep sired by Shropshire rams, and out of grade or cross-bred ewes. The Association also offers for pure-bred Shropshires at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, \$100 in prizes, and at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, at Guelph, \$100 for pure-bred Shropshire wethers and grade wethers, sired by registered Shropshire rams.

Mr. R. H. Reid, Pine River, Ont., writes: "I have just recently sold to Mr. Robt. Balfour, Elphin, Lanark Co., Ont., the young bull, Noble Archer, got by Nonpareil Archer (imp.), undoubtedly one of the best imported bulls in Ontario, and out of Miss Noble, a great breeding cow, a regular breeder in her fifteenth year, having a bull calf at foot, by Golden Cross (imp.), and in calf again to the same bull, and is as fresh and smooth as a six-year-old, an excellent milker, showing her great constitution. This bull was sold by letter, and Mr. Balfour writes that after travelling about 400 miles, he arrived in first-class shape, and that he was well pleased with him, which goes to show that business of this sort can be done satisfactorily by mail."

Mr. W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Quebec, Secretary of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, writes under date of May 7th: "I have just received word from Mr. Robt. Hunter, from Scotland, that he and Mr. R. R. Ness expected to sail from Glasgow on April 28th, on the S. S. Athena, of the Donaldson line, with over 100 head of Ayrshires of different ages, which are a very choice lot. "Mr. Hunter is very hopeful that the Old Country Association will unite with us on the uniform scale of points for judging Ayrshires. He met their representatives in conference, who discussed the matter over in a friendly way, and appointed a committee to deal with the matter. We expect to hear from them at an early date. The following well-known breeders compose their committee: Alex. Cross, of Knockdon (Secretary), Convener; T. C. Lindsay, Aitkenbrae, Monkton; Thomas Howie, Fairfield Mains, Monkton; A. W. Montgomerie, Lessnessock, Ochiltree; William Winter, Drummuie, Coyton; James Howie, Hillhouse, Kilmarnock; John Cochran, Nethercraig, Kilmarnock; Robert Lees, Lagg, Ayr."

A director of one of the great trans-continental railroads was showing his three-year-old daughter the pictures in a work of natural history. Pointing to a picture of a zebra, he asked the baby to tell him what it represented. Baby answered "Colty." Pointing to a picture of a tiger in the same way, she answered "Kitty." Then a lion, and she answered "Doggy." Elated with her seeming quick perception, he then turned to the picture of a chimpanzee (ape) and said: "Baby, what is this?" "Papa," was the prompt reply.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

RABBITS AND PIGEONS.

1. Where is the best place to keep rabbits, and what is best to feed them? What kind do you think the best? Could you tell me where I could get a pair?

2. How would you take pigeons to market, dead or alive?

Ans.—1. There are bad rabbits, and worse rabbits, and good-for-nothing rabbits, but there are no good rabbits. For some years, considerable talk has been indulged in about Belgian hares; but our advice to anyone who wants to get a pair is "don't." Keep chickens, ducks, turkeys, geese, or even cats instead. Rabbits may be kept in any old outhouse, and fed on clover and such other green feed as they will eat.

2. The squabs, or young pigeons, about 4 or 5 weeks old, and weighing 8 pounds to the dozen, are marketed in a dressed condition.

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON—DOGS AND SHEEP.

1. Has the moon anything to do with the castration of lambs, pigs and calves? Some would not castrate a pig or calf only at a certain time of the moon. What is the proper age to castrate these animals, and should the moon be considered?

2. Dogs following rigs on the road often take over our fields and chase our sheep; while they do not kill any, they generally give the sheep a severe run before they leave, sometimes putting them home to our barnyard. Are we justified in shooting them in the act, or is there a better way? Could we legally shoot them after, if we knew the dogs?

Ans.—1. The moon is entirely innocent of any influence in such matters. It is an antiquated superstition akin to that which believed in ghosts, witches, and the seriousness of spilling salt. The proper time for this operation is when your knife is sharp and the animals are from two to four weeks old.

2. You would not be legally justified in shooting the dogs, unless they were actually chasing the sheep with evident intent to worry them, and you would be liable to prosecution and a heavy fine for doing so. The law is designed to protect dogs, and is rather more in their favor than that of the sheep, unfortunately.

ABORTING HEIFER.

I have a four-year-old grade Holstein heifer which dropped first calf in spring of 1904, but failed to get with calf again until May, 1905. She aborted in October. I bred her again about Dec. 1st, and she aborted again on May 6th, 1906. The first time she aborted, there was a slight increase in her milk, but the second time she did not spring at all. She is always in good condition, and so far as I know has had no accident, and got no foreign substance in her feed. What is the cause of her aborting? Would it be well to breed her again? Are the other cows liable to contract it from her? If she can be cured, please give treatment.

Ans.—This may or may not be contagious abortion. If it is, there is danger of the other cows contracting the disease, and as you have only one case now, we would strongly advise isolating her from the breeding cows and preparing her for the butcher, as contagious abortion is a terrible scourge which it may take years to get rid of, after heavy losses. The treatment for abortion has been fully and repeatedly given in these columns in the last few months, and taking it for granted you preserve the papers, we refer you to March 15th, page 400; April 26th, page 481, and May 10th, page 769.

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam
A Safe, Speedy, and Painless Cure
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC OIL FIRING. Deposits no products on or beneath the skin. 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.




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


NEW IMPORTATION
I have landed one of the best importations of
CLYDESDALES, SHIRES and HACKNEY STALLIONS,
males and fillies ever landed in America. They are got by such sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Up-to-Time, Marcellus, Pride of Bacon and others, Scotland's greatest sires. Mares and fillies all bred in Scotland to the best blood and quantity, and I am offering these at just one-half less than importers are asking for them. For full particulars write
DUGALD ROSS, Streetsville, Ontario.



HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES
From such noted champions as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Marcellus, Macgregor, Baron's Fashion and Lord Lothian, etc. Inspection invited.
For fuller description and prices, write
T. H. HASSARD, Millbrook, Ont.




An Inflamed Tendon NEEDS COOLING ABSORBINE
Will do it and restore the circulation, assist nature to repair strained, ruptured ligaments more successfully than Firing. No blister; no hair gone; and you can use the horse. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 2-B Free.
ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Strained Torn Ligaments. Cures Varicose Veins. Always pain quickly. Genuine manufactured only by **W. F. Young, P. O. F., 78 Newmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.**



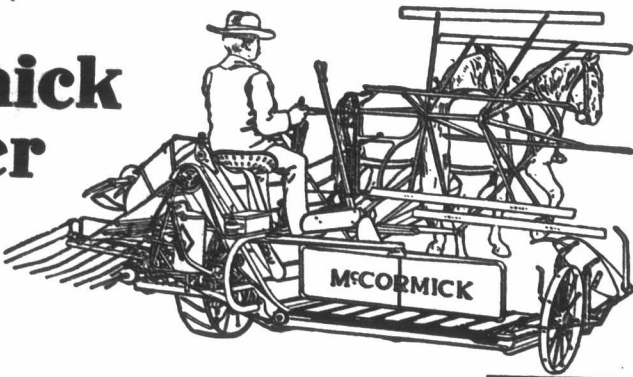
ROUTE BILLS
Route bills and folders printed with despatch. Up-to-date engravings of different breeds of horses on hand.
Mail Orders Solicited.
The London Printing & Litho. Co., Ltd., London, Ont.



CLYDESDALES
Imp. Stallions and Fillies. The get of such notables as Baron's Pride, Prince Alexander, Montcrieffe Marquis, The Dean, Montrave Mac and Battle Axe; they combine size and quality, their breeding is unsurpassed, and I will sell them cheap. **Geo. S. Stewart, Hawick, Que.** Long-distance Phone.



The McCormick Binder



YOU want to get right on the binder question. Don't neglect so important a matter. The time to get right is before you buy—not afterwards.

Just a little time spent investigating will save you a world of worry when you get into the field. The McCormick binder is the machine to buy.

It does good work in any field where the condition of the grain will permit any binder to be operated.

The knoter is simple and accurate—only two moving parts.

Its binding attachment is correctly designed and very simple. It hardly ever gets out of order.

Call on the McCormick Agent for information or write nearest branch house for catalog. CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg. INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A. (INCORPORATED.)

It is made in either right or left hand cut.

There is a wide range of adjustment everywhere—in reel, binding attachment and tilt.

Its divider folds up so you can drive without trouble through narrow lanes or gates and store away in small space when not in use.

These are but hints on McCormick essentials. You want to know it all.

In addition to grain and corn harvesting machines the McCormick line embraces Mowers, various styles and sizes of Hay Rakes, Hay Stackers and Binder Twines.

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



Have yet on hand two Percherons, two Clydesdales, one Shire and two 3-year-old Hackneys, which I will sell at a bargain before the season opens, to make room for my next shipment.

Stables at Weston, Ont. Telephone connection.

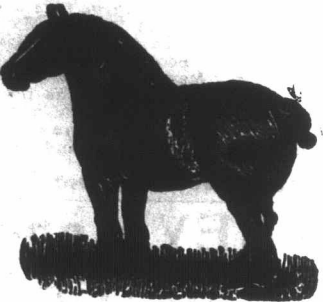
J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor

GRAHAM BROS.

"Gairnbrogie," CLAREMONT,

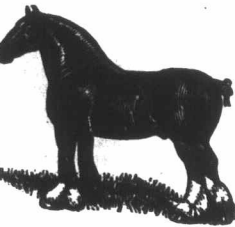
IMPORTERS OF

HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES



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

Clydesdales & Hackneys



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

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

Graham & Renfrew's CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS



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

GRAHAM & RENFREW, BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings. 4 bulls, yearlings.
29 heifers, calves. 27 bulls, calves.

All out of imported sires and dams.
Prices easy. Catalogue.

JOHN CIANCY, H. CARGILL & SON,
Manager. Cargill, Ont.

MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

We have now for sale one (imp.) bull, 15 months; also a good roan junior yearling show bull. Catalogue on application.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.
Stations: Brooklin, G.T.B. Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance telephone.

GOSSIP.

Consider well the source of things; sponge cake isn't made from sponges, and a family jar is never used in preserving the peace.

The west winds blow, and, singing low,
I hear the glad streams run;
The windows of my soul I throw
Wide open to the sun.
John Greenleaf Whittier.

The farmer who will live up to his opportunities will adopt improved stock and breed to suit the best markets. With more brains and less hard work, more business and less drudgery, he wins a higher prosperity.

The Manitoba Government has passed a Horse Breeders' Protection Act, which will protect breeders. It provides for the register of all stallions, and the register must be printed on all bills and posters.

The American Cotswold Registry Association offer the following cash prices for 1906 on Cotswold sheep registered in the American Cotswold Record, at fairs in which Canadian exhibitors are likely to be interested:

International Exposition, Chicago.—\$200, duplicating the International class.

Toronto Industrial.—Ram and three ewes, one year old—1st premium, \$12; 2nd premium, \$8. Pen: four lambs, either sex, get of one ram—1st, \$12; 2nd, \$6.

Western Fair, London.—Pen: four lambs—1st, \$12; 2nd, \$8.

HOW TO WORK.

Do it cheerfully, even if it is not congenial.

Make it a stepping-stone to something higher.

Do it in the spirit of an artist, not an artisan.

Endeavor to do it better than it has ever been done before.

Make perfection your aim, and be satisfied with nothing less.

Do not try to do it with a part of yourself—the weaker part.

Keep yourself in condition to do it as well as it can be done.

Accept the disagreeable part of it as cheerfully as the agreeable.

Choose, if it is possible, the vocation for which nature has fitted you.

See how much you can put into it, instead of how much you can take out of it.

Remember that work well done is the highest testimonial of character you can receive.

Train the eye, the ear, the hands, the mind—all the faculties—in faithful doing of it.—(Live-Stock World.)

THE VANITY OF WEALTH.

We ain't as rich as some folks are, and can't put on much style;

Ma says pa's income does not go far when things cost such a pile.

Our house is little and the street we live in ain't so grand,

And ma cooks what we have to eat and buys things second-hand.

But still I don't see why it is that she should be so sad;

We've got three dogs, and that's two more than Frank Gill ever had.

Ted Brewster's just as old as me, and his pa owns a mine

And has a private car and gee, but where they live it's fine!

Ma says that they're as rich as sin, their house is built of stone,

And Ted has ninety dollars in the bank that's all his own;

But still I don't see where they get so much the start of us;

We've got three dogs, and Ted he ain't got none, poor little cuss.

Sometimes, along to'rds night when pa comes home and plays with Jip

And Tige and big old Nero, ma she kind of curls her lip,

And says she's glad he feels like play, and wishes that she'd die,

And when I hear her talk that way it nearly makes me cry;

The Brewsters they got rich in mines, the Gills in corn and hogs,

But still they needn't feel so proud—we beat them all on dogs.

—S. E. Kiser.

The better part of discretion is knowing when to go 'way back and sit down.

Choice wool lambs sold at Chicago Stock-yards, May 5th, at \$7.55, and clipped lambs at \$6.50 per 100 lbs.

Since timber is liable to decay, and is becoming increasingly dear, steel is taking its place in many farm appliances as well as in city buildings. Few farm conveniences wear out or rot out faster than feeding troughs and water tanks. Steel hog troughs, water troughs and dipping tanks fill the bill for strength and durability, and these are made of first-class material, form and quality, and of various sizes, as advertised in this paper by The Steel Trough and Machine Company, of Tweed, Ontario. See their advertisement; note the fairness of the guarantee; send for their free catalogue, mentioning "The Farmer's Advocate," and give candid consideration to their offers for a trial of their goods.

One Barnard Vet, of The Hague, had recently the misfortune to call a constable a monkey, an accusation which one of the local papers pointed out as "being, of course, untrue, and which, moreover, is a form of untruth not permitted in Holland," says The St. James Gazette. Vet was arrested and brought before the judge on a charge of "insulting the police," being sentenced to forty-five days' imprisonment. Before being removed, he turned to address the court. "Then I mustn't call a constable a monkey?" he said. "Certainly not; you must not insult the police." The culprit reflected. "May I call a monkey a constable?" he asked, with a flash of genius. The judge shrugged his shoulders, and, holding no brief for the animal, replied: "If it gives you any satisfaction." With a smile of gratification Vet turned on his heel in the dock and bowed to his prosecutor. "Good-day, constable," he said.

Mr. R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que., writes from Glasgow, Scotland, under date of April 26th: "We are leaving here on Saturday, the 28th, by the Donaldson boat, Athenia, with a good shipment of Clydesdales and Ayrshires. The horses are a few three-year-old stallions, ready for a season, and two- and three-year-old fillies, principally of Baron's Pride breeding. We have 18 in all, and mostly all are for sale."

"In Ayrshires, I have about 60 head of cows, two-year-olds, yearlings and calves, and some choice young bulls, fit to head herds. The bulls are all out of such herds as those of And. Mitchell, Barcheskie; Jas. Wallace, Auchenbrain; Robt. Woodburn, Holchouse; Scott Bros., Netherhall, and Thos. Barr, Monkland. Mr. Barr's herd being the winners of the best of the prizes at the great Ayr and Kilmarnock shows this year. I have also some of the prize females at these shows, one being the first-prize two-year-old heifer. These animals are mostly all for sale at living prices. Will send a fuller account later."

Last year William Jennings Bryan visited Cornell University. While being entertained at dinner by a prominent legal fraternity, he told the following story on himself:

Once out in Nebraska I went to protest against my real estate assessment, and one of the things of which I particularly complained was assessing a goat at twenty-five dollars. I claimed that a goat was not "real" property in the legal sense of the word, and should not be assessed. One of the assessors, a very pleasant-faced old man, very obligingly said that I could go upstairs with him, and together we would look over the rules and regulations, and see what could be done.

We looked over the rules, and finally the old man asked: "Does your goat run loose on the roads?"

"Well, sometimes," said I, wondering what the penalty was for that dreadful offence.

"Does he butt?" again queried the old man.

"Yes," I answered, "he butts."

"Well," said the old man, looking at me, "this rule says, tax all that certain property running and abutting on the highway. I don't see that I can do anything for you, good-day, sir."—(Lippincott's.)

BROXWOOD HEREFORDS.

A few choice bull calves from my imported stock.

R. J. PENHALL, NOBER P. O., ONT.

FIVE NICE, SMOOTH HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE.

Two about 16 months and three from 8 to 10 months old. Priced right to do business.

W. BENNETT,

Box 428. Chatham, Ont.

ONTARIO'S LARGEST AND FINEST HERD OF HEREFORDS.

We sell our beauties to breeders all over Canada, because we sell our stock at much below their value. Come with the rest and get some of the bargains in 25 bulls a year old and over, 25 heifers and 30 cows, or write to have us save you some. (Farm inside the corporation of the town.) A. S. HUNTER, Durham, Ont.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

Twelve high-class bull calves and 4 yearling and 2 year-old bull, will place at a price that will move them quick. Some choice cows and heifers are yet left for sale. Address: A. F. O'NEIL, Maple Grove P. O. or M. H. O'NEIL, Southgate P. O. Elderton Sta., L. H. & B.; Lucan Sta., G. T.

FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS

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

HEREFORDS

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

Aberdeen-Angus bull for sale.

Black Diamond No. 826, 3 years old this spring. A good individual and extra stock-getter; has never been beaten in showing. Price reasonable. Also one Chester White boar, old enough for service. A. G. SPAFFORD, Compton, Que.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

For sale: a few good females of all ages, by imp. bull. Will sell right. WALTER HALL, Washington, Ontario. Drumbo Station.

DURHAM CATTLE FOR SALE

I have for sale two young bulls, 8 months old sired by Imp. Rustic Chief = 40419 = (78777); also a few females, among them a young cow fit for any show-ring. Box 556 HUGH THOMSON, St. Mary's, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS.

The well-known Duthie-bred bull, Scottish Beau, imp. (36099), formerly at head of R. A. & J. A. Watt's herd, now heads my herd. Present offering: A few females of different ages. Also for sale, Clydesdale mare and yearling station colt; also choice Barred Plymouth Rock eggs for setting, \$1 per 15. N. S. ROBERTSON, Arrnprior, Ont.

CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS

For immediate sale: Four young bulls and a few heifers—a nice thick, well-pup-up lot, and bred on heavy-milking lines. Will be sold cheap. DR. T. S. SPROULE, M. P. Markdale, Ont.

Riverview Shorthorns and Oxfords

Shorthorns represent Crimson Flowers, Athelstanes, Lady Janes and Roses. We have for sale three yearling bulls and some spring calves, also a few females. A thick, straight, mossy lot. Also some Oxford Down ram lambs. Peter Cochran, Almonte P. O. and Station.

A. EDWARD MEYER,

Box 378, Guelph, Ont. Scotch Shorthorns. The Sunny Slope herd comprises Cruickshank Bellonas, Mysias, Villages, Brawith Buds, Broad-hooks, Bruce Augustas, Mayflowers, Campbell Bessies, Urya, Minas, (Iarets, Kilbean Beautys. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) (90066), a Sheth-in Rosemary, and Chief Ramsden = 62548 =, a Miss Ramsden. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance phone in house.

Oak Grove Shorthorns

Present offering: Several imp. cows, heifers and young bulls, all sired by Imp. Nonpareil Duke and out of imp. dams; also the stock bull, Imp. Nonpareil Duke a choice offering. Prices right. W. J. ISAAC, Cobourg Station, Harwood P. O.

J. M. Gardhouse, Weston P. O., Ont.

Breeder of Clyde and Shire Horses, Short-horn Cattle, Leicester Sheep. Imported and home-bred. Stock for sale. My motto: "The best is none too good." C. P. R., G. T. R., and Street Railway, 10 miles west Toronto. Telephone at House and Farm.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

THE CARBOLIC ACID TREATMENT.

Should carbolic acid for abortion in cows be given after they come in heat or before, or after they have been to service?

Ans.—The sooner the carbolic-acid treatment is commenced after a cow has aborted the better, and the sooner she will get over discharging; but it is effective at any stage, providing she has not gone so long that her organs are permanently injured. A cow should not, in any case, be bred for over two months after aborting, and not for over a month after all discharge has ceased, as it takes some time for these organs to again become healthy and strong.

PILES IN BULL.

A young bull seems to me to have something of the nature of piles. Stands with his tail out a good bit, and sometimes presses heavily. He turns the anus out a little, which looks rather red and sore, and sometimes a little blood on it. Bull is fed a variety of food. His manure is soft, and he is in good condition, but yet does not do so well as might be expected. G. D.

Ans.—Hemorrhoids, or piles, are a varicose condition of the rectal veins, very often produced by liver disorder or habitual constipation. A careful examination should be made in case it might be tumors. Feed soft diet. Give 4-pint doses of raw linseed oil daily for three or four days, and use an injection once daily: Tannic acid, 1 ounce; warm water, 1 quart. R.

Miscellaneous.

STAVE SILO MANUFACTURE.

Are there any firms in Quebec or Ontario engaged in the manufacture and setting up of tub or stave silos? I have, as yet, seen no advertisements of such in "The Farmer's Advocate," but am confident that, if there are any concerns of such a nature, you can furnish me with the desired information. G. B.

Ans.—If there is anyone engaged in this business in Canada, we have not heard of them, and they should certainly make the fact promptly known in our advertising columns.

TEMPORARY ROOFING.

My barn roof leaks badly—wooden shingles and very flat. I do not like to put a good roof on it till I can afford to build it over. Is there any roofing which could be used, and taken off and put on again satisfactorily, or what do you think best to do? FARMER IN YORK COUNTY.

Ans.—Readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" who have had experience in such a case as this will render our correspondent, and probably others, a service by sending us a statement of what they have found best.

A LIEN ON HARROWS.

A buys a disk harrow from an agent of a certain machine company in the year 1901. In 1902, A has an unreserved auction sale, and sells the harrows to B. B pays A the cash for the harrows. Now the company comes to B and demands \$16.50, or the harrows, claiming they had \$12 against the harrows at time of sale, and now interest and other expenses amount to \$16.50. A, at time of sale made no mention of any money being against the harrows. B was not aware of the claim until May 1st, 1906, when he was informed by the company. Shortly after the sale, A was killed in an accident, and his estate was divided among the heirs.

- 1. Did A commit a fraud by selling the harrows at the sale, and not mentioning the claim?
2. Should not the company come on the estate of deceased for their claim?
3. Can B get it out of A's estate?
4. Can the company compel B to pay \$16.50, or give them back the harrows? A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER.

Ontario. Ans.—1 and 2. A's estate is certainly liable for the amount due the company, and, under the circumstances, the company should endeavor to obtain payment from the administrator of that estate, and only in the event of their failing to

collect in that way ought they to insist upon the return of the harrows.

3. If B has eventually to pay the company, he can look to A's estate for reimbursement.

4. They can recover the harrows, unless paid the actual balance due in respect of same; that is, assuming that they retained, and have, in the regular way, preserved their manufacturer's lien thereon.

BLACK SPOTS ON OXFORD LAMBS.

I have a flock of pure-bred Oxford Down sheep. Last fall I purchased a ram from one of the Oxford Down breeders. Many of his lambs have brown spots on their body and lips, and one or two have black spots on their back. Do these come through impure breeding, or what is the cause? OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—This is quite common in the case of pure-bred Oxford and other Down sheep, but the spots disappear in a few months, and do not show in either the wool or skin.

RAISING TURKEYS.

What is the best way to raise young turkeys for the first six weeks after hatching, and what is best to feed them? CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—The subject of turkey-raising was fully covered in "The Farmer's Advocate" for March 15th, and the particular points asked about by our correspondent, on page 455, March 22nd issue, and page 554, April 5th. Kindly turn up these numbers, and you will find a good store of practical knowledge. Keep "The Farmer's Advocate" carefully on file. There is nothing like it anywhere else.

FENCE ALONG LAKE SHORE.

I live near the village of Port Huron. My farm runs to the shore of Lake Huron. I have no fence along the lower end of place, that is, along the shore. I intend building a fence soon. How near the water's edge can I put my fence. The town cows come along the back, and come up in my lot. Some years ago, while clearing those farms along the shore, they made a road, for the purpose of teaming out their timber and logs to the mills, across the ends of each lot near the shore. The road is in on my lot three or four rods. Can I shut this road off by putting my fence near the shore? This road is used now for picking up flood wood along the shore. It is of no benefit to the public. Ontario.

Ans.—We could not venture to answer your questions definitely without seeing the title deeds relating to your lot, but judging from the facts stated in your letter, and having regard to the ordinary rule in such cases, we would say that you appear to be legally entitled to build to the high-water line, and incidentally to block the road in question.

GOSSIP.

A RAM TO THE RESCUE.

Timothy Freelove, of Middletown, Connecticut, a sixty-year-old farmer, thanks his stars because a ram "budded in" at a crisis in his affairs.

Once he was spy upon his feet, but the other day, when his Holstein bull, which he was leading to water, knocked him down, he found it hard to regain his balance. The Holstein retired a few feet, scalped the turf, lowered his head, and was ready to charge the helpless farmer. It was in the middle of a ten-acre lot, and no human aid was nigh.

Just as the last snort had been given by the king of the meadow, there was a swift flash of something gray with curled horns. Something struck the bull right in the middle of the forehead, backed away, made a swift detour, and came at him again from the rear. The Holstein ran like a creature possessed, pursued by what looked like a moving blur. Then his front legs nearly collapsed under him.

Freelove got to his feet as quickly as he could, and gained the refuge of the road. There he saw a frightened bull bellowing and dodging about a yard in advance of Daniel, a Dorset ram, which had gained entrance through a break in the fence, and had gone to the rescue of his master.

"I always set a heap o' store by Dan'l," said Freelove, "and I hereby give it out that I pension the critter for life."

Sharples TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS. Will you buy a bad separator because the agent is a "good fellow"? Some people do. They should read this. If You Have a Brand New Separator not a Tubular, put it in the garret. We guarantee Tubulars to make enough more butter than any other separator, and from the same milk, to pay 25 per cent yearly interest on their cost. Your decision is final. Carnegie is using investments paying 6 per cent; here is a guaranteed 25 per cent to you. The waist low supply can—simple bowl—enclosed, self-oiling gears—are found only on Tubulars. Catalog T-198 explains it. THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. WEST CHESTER, PA. TORONTO, CAN. CHICAGO, ILL.

MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS

Imp. and Canadian-bred. Males and females, as good types as the breed produces. With breeding unsurpassed. C. D. Wager, Enterprise Stn. & P.O., Addington Co.

Wm. Grainger & Son

Rawthorn herd of deep-milking Shorthorns. Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Three grand young bulls, also females, all ages. Prices reasonable. Lonsdale Station and P. O.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

I am offering an excellent dark roan imported bull, nearly three years old, for sale. Also one yearling bull, and a few choice heifers of milking strains.

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont. SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE

1 roan calf, 15 months old, of the Duchess of Gloster family. 1 roan, two years old, from imp. sire and dam. Also a number of good registered Clyde mares. JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days. J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

Hillhurst Shorthorns

Registered bull calves for sale, by Broad Scotch = 49815 =, from imported English and home-bred dams of good milking strains. JAS. A. COCHRANE, Compton, P. Q.

Queenston Heights SHORTHORNS

I am offering extra value in yearling and two-year-old heifers. Bull calves that will make high-class sires. Straight Scotch. HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.


Shorthorns and Berkshires

For Sale: The two-year-old show bull, Proud Archer = 49815 =, from an imported sire and dam of good milking strain, and ten fine young Berkshire sows, bred to our imported boar. S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO. Meadowvale, Ontario. Stations: Streetsville and Meadowvale, C.P.R.

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Three young bulls, from nine to thirteen months old; also several young heifers by Scottish Baron (imp.) for sale. Prices reasonable. H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, Ont. Stations, Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.

Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was
Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure
and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, leaves to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario



ARTHUR JOHNSTON

Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale, at moderate prices,

12 high-class yearling BULLS

All sired by imported bulls, and most of them from imported dams.
Also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of all ages.

PURE SCOTCH

SHORTHORNS

Herd bulls: Imp. Prime Favorite =45214—, a Marr Princess Royal.

Imp. Scottish Pride =36106—, a Marr Rean Lady.

Present offering
2 imported bulls.
15 young bulls.
10 imported cows with heifer calves at foot and bred again.
20 one- and two-year-old heifers.
Visitors welcome. New catalogue just issued.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.

Burlington Jct. Sta. Long-distance telephone in residence.

GREENGILL HERD
of high-class

SHORTHORNS

We offer ten young bulls ready for service, a number of them from imported sire and dam; also high-class females, all ages, either imported or Canadian-bred. The herd is headed by (Imp.) Lord Keeberry.

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

GLENAYON STOCK FARM
Shorthorns and Berkshires

I have 5 Berkshire boars ready to wean, will sell them at \$6, delivered to any station in Ontario; and a Shorthorn bull calf, which I will sell cheap.

W. B. ROBERTS, Sparta P.O.
Station: St. Thomas, C.P.R., M.C.R., G.T.R.

SHORTHORNS

The champion herd of Canada, 1905, is headed by the great show and breeding bulls Mildred's Royal and Springhurst. Cattle of all ages for sale, whether for the breeding herd or the showing.

R. A. & J. A. WATT,

Salem Post and Telegraph Office, Elora Stn.
13 miles north of Guelph, on the G. T. R. & C.P.R.

KENWOOD STOCK FARM.

SHORTHORNS.

Headed by (Imp.) Jilt Victor =45187—, 10 grand young bulls; also heifers; from imp. and home-bred cows, for sale. Choice Lincoln sheep; Berkshire and Tamworth hogs offered.

HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co.

Sunnyside Stock Farm—8 superior young Shorthorn bulls for sale. All from imp. bulls, four from imp. cows. Good enough to place at head of any herd. Apply
JAMES GIBBS, Brookdale P.O. and Telephone.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

RAISING CALVES WITH LITTLE MILK—SEEDING CLOVER WITH BUCKWHEAT.

1. What is best way to raise calves with very little milk?

2. Will some persons give their experience in seeding clover in buckwheat?

H. M.

Ans.—1. Give them a good start on whole milk; full ration for a week at least. Taper, by adding clover-hay tea. The diluted milk will be improved by stirring in a raw egg once or twice

daily. After the milk-and-clover tea have been drunk, put in the pail a pinch of a mixture of bran, crushed oats, corn meal and oil cake, gradually increasing the quantity as the calf's appetite increases. Be careful not to turn a greedy calf against the meal ration by allowing too much at a time. Have the milk and water always uniformly warm. Keep the calves in a cool, clean, well-bedded stable; feed on good clover hay, supplemented with a daily bite of grass. Watch for scours; avoid extremes or sudden changes of feed. A careful herdsman can raise fairly-good calves with little or no milk after the first month. Some recommend coconut meal as a substitute for milk, but we have never tried it.

2. Experience is invited.

GROWING CELERY AND TOMATOES.

Could you give me any instructions on growing celery or tomatoes? M. C.

Ans.—The seeds of both tomatoes and celery should have been planted about the middle of April, and as it is now too late for that, you will have to purchase plants. No doubt you can get these from any of the vegetable-growers in your section. In purchasing plants, it is desirable to get good varieties, and thrifty, stocky plants, which have not been unduly shaded by growing too close or in insufficient light. For your section, the Earliana, or some of the earliest varieties of tomatoes, will give the best results, as many of the later kinds cannot be depended upon to mature a full crop. The varieties of celery most in demand are White Plume, Paris Golden Yellow, and Evan's Triumph. The first is an early variety, and the others are grown for later crop. The tomatoes should be planted in the open as soon as danger of frost is past, which, I judge, would not be before about the first of June in your neighborhood. Celery for early use may be planted about the same time, while that for later use is not set out in the field until about the first of July. Tomatoes should be planted 4 or 5 ft. apart each way for convenience of cultivation. Celery is set in rows, four or five feet apart, and the plants in single or double lines in the row, about eight or ten inches apart. Growing them in double lines involves more labor in banking the stalks, but gives larger yield on a given amount of ground.

The principal care required in growing tomatoes is to separate the branches, and spread them evenly over the ground as soon as they begin to make good growth, so that they get as much sun as possible and also as much heat from the ground during the night. Celery requires frequent cultivation to conserve soil moisture, and insure rapid growth, and as soon as the leaves get six or eight inches long, they should be drawn together and earth banked around them, care being taken that no earth falls into the head of the plant. This banking up should be continued until the end of the season, by which time the stalks should be thoroughly blanched, and may be taken up for fall or winter use. To preserve celery for winter use, the plants should be planted in moist sand or soil on the cellar floor and packed together as closely as possible. If the roots are kept moist and the tops dry, there should be little difficulty in keeping a supply for the greater part of the winter months.

H. L. HUTT.

Messrs. R. O. Morrow & Son, Hilton, Ont., report satisfactory sales of Holstein yearling heifers and calves, but still have a few young cows to offer, also a grand lot of young Tamworth pigs, a few boars fit for service, and sows in pig.

GOSSIP.

It is wonderful how much time good people spend in fighting the devil. If they would only spend the same amount of time in loving their fellow men, the devil would die in his own tracks from ennui.—Heien Keller.

Two little children being awakened one morning, and being told that they had a new little brother, were keen, as children are, to know whence and how he had come. "It must have been a milk-man," said the girl. "Why a milk-man?" asked her little brother. "Because it says on his cart, 'Families supplied,'" replied the sister.

Two men in the West were to be hanged for horse-stealing. The place selected was the middle of a trestle bridge spanning a river. The rope was not securely tied about the neck of the first man to be dropped, and the knot slipped; he fell in the river, and immediately swam for the shore. As they were adjusting the rope for the second culprit, an Irishman, he remarked: "Will yez be sure and tie that good and tight, 'cause I can't swim."

F. A. Whitney, of Meeteetse, Wyo., who spent \$1,000 recently rather than disturb the grave of a favorite dog in the route of an irrigation ditch laid on his ranch, is greatly interested in all charities that help children. During a recent visit to New York, he told a story about a little slum urchin whom he had sent on a month's vacation into the country.

"The lad was so ignorant," he said, "that he thought we got mush from the mushroom and milk from the milk-weed. One morning a lady pointed to a horse in a field, and said: "Look at the horse, Jimmy." "That's a cow," the boy contradicted. "No," said the lady; "it's a horse." "Tain't. It's a cow," said the boy. "Horses has waggons to 'em."

A LITTLE NEW ENGLAND PHILOSOPHY.

The following epigrams occurred in the address of a lady speaker in New England:

"Many a young man is trying to support a seal-skin wife on a muskrat salary. Too many of our girls are raised in the seal-skin class."

"Be neat. Be cleanly in attire, and don't take too much stock in a \$49 suit on a \$3 man. Some men quarter their cows better than their wives, and I have been in more farmers' barns with running water than I have been in houses with the same improvement. Women would make better homes for themselves if they would love themselves less and the men more. Man's market value is fixed by himself and one true to home and wife has not time to be false to others. Judge not, that ye be not judged, for many of us wear silk skirts over soiled linen. God made the country, but man made the country roads."

FARMERS AND HORSE SHOWS.

Are horse shows a good thing for the farmer? They are to some extent, but too often a farmer is a "good thing" for the professional dealer. The middleman in the horse business usually gets a profit out of all proportion to his services. To pay from \$2,000 to \$3,000 for a horse-show winner is not an unusual thing. Indeed, the average price paid at the big shows for winners is somewhere between these figures. Yet the breeder does not average \$500 for the animals six months before the show. The dealers charge from \$1,000 up for their work on the animal, which consists in "educating" him. They condition him, shoe him, and teach him to show himself to the best advantage. All the trouble and expense and risk of breeding the horse and keeping him till he is four and five years old falls on the farmer. If he gets a fair price, the dealer gets too much. An excellent move toward giving the producer a better share of the proceeds of a winning horse's sale would be to establish classes for breeders only, or to give special prizes to the breeders of winning horses. It is not fair that they should be forced to compete with professionals, for in such competition they can seldom win. Hence, they are obliged to sell their prospective winner for whatever he will bring.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

are mild, sure and safe, and are a perfect regulator of the system.

They gently unlock the secretions, clear away all effete and waste matter from the system, and give tone and vitality to the whole intestinal tract, curing Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Jaundice, Heartburn, and Water Brash. Mrs. R. S. Ogden, Woodstock, N.B., writes: "My husband and myself have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a number of years. We think we cannot do without them. They are the only pills we ever take."

Price 25 cents or five bottles for \$1.00, at all dealers or direct on receipt of price. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

I Have Imported

more prizewinning and high-class breeding sheep in the past twenty years than all other importers combined.

I WILL IMPORT anything you may need this year in cattle or sheep. Will leave for England on the 18th May. My address there will be: Care of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, Eng.

Robt. Miller, Stouffville, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

Present offerings: 4 choice young bulls 9 to 14 months; also a few good heifers, Lincolns, descended from the best English stocks.

JOHN LEE & SONS,
Highgate, Ont.
40 miles west St. Thomas, on
M.C.R.R. & P.M. Ry.

SHORTHORNS

Imp. Keith Baron 36050. Six young bulls from 10 to 18 months old. A lot of 2-year-old heifers in calf and a few young cows. A bunch of heifer calves, cheap.

GLYDESDALES

Just now: One pair of matched geldings 5 and 6 years old; show team.

JAS. McARTHUR, Goble's, Ont.

Brown Lee Shorthorns—Present offering is 3 young bulls from 9 to 15 months old, a nice straight, good-doing lot, sired by Blenheim Stamp; also females of all ages, daughters of Imp. Sir Christopher and Imp. Beaucamp. Prices very reasonable.
DOUGLAS BROWN, Ayr P.O. and Station.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by Imp. Bapton Chanceller =40359— (78286). A choice lot of females, mostly with calves at foot or safe in calf. Also a good six-month-old bull calf. Inspection and correspondence invited.

KYLE BROS., Ayr P.O.

Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

Glen Gow Shorthorns—Our present offering is 9 bulls, from 6 to 14 months of age, sired by Imp. Ben Loman and Imp. Joy of Morning, and out of imp. and Canadian bred cows. Also a number of very choice heifers. No fancy prices asked. Long distance telephone.
WM. SMITH, Columbus, P.O.
Brooklin and Myrtle Sts.

Willow Bank Stock Farm | Established 1885
Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep.

Imp. Rosierian of Dalmeny =45290— at head of herd. Choice young stock for sale.
JAMES DOUGLAS, - Caledonia, Ont.

FOR SALE—A few young bulls from a few heifers all ages; one bull (calved in May) with Imp. British Statesman and Imp. Diamond Jubilee on top of pedigree; also Loyal Duke =55026— (imp.)

FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis.
ELMVALE STATION, G.T.R.

High-class Shorthorns—We are now offering 5 young bulls and 3 heifers, two, three and four years of age. Marigolds, the eldest, a daughter of Imp. Royal Member, has a calf at foot by Sailor Champion. This is an extra good lot.

THOS. REDMOND, Millbrook P.O. and Stn.

For Sale: Shorthorns—One young bull, 14 months old; cows and heifers, all ages. Shropshires, all ages and both sexes.
BELL BROS.,
"The Cedars" Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont.

HARMONICA

The Brass Band Harmonica

is one of the finest instruments made in the world to-day. Extra full tone, and beautifully finished. Packed in an elegant folding pocket case.

The Mariner's Compass

is two inches in diameter, nickel plated, ring attachment for chain, and in general appearance resembles a watch. A very useful article, for when you want it you want it badly.

A Three-inch Reading Glass

with a powerful lens, nickel mounted, and handsomely finished. Very useful in every home.

Fill out the following blank and return to us with \$1.50, and name your choice of Premiums:

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While they last we will give you your choice of any TWO of these premiums for sending us ONE new subscriber to The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine (not your own name) at \$1.50 per year. ONE of these magnificent premiums would amply repay you for your trouble in securing a new name, but we are actually offering you your

COMPASS

Choice of Any Two.

The supply is limited, so if you want to be sure of getting your choice you must hurry. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

READINGGLASS

CUT OUT AND RETURN TO US.

New Subscriber.....Date.....
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Sent by.....P. O.....
Premiums desired.....

BELMAR PARK SHORTHORNS

10 bull calves. 16 heifers under two years. All of the choicest breeding and practically all of show-yard quality. You can buy anything in the herd at a reasonable figure.

JOHN DOUGLAS, PETER WHITE, JR., Manager, Pembroke, Ont.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P.O., Ont.

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep and Shire Horses.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 46, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.), 2007, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and G. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by imp. Old Lancaster = 50068 = Grand champion, Toronto, 1905, and consisting of females of the leading Scotch families; can spare a few young cows bred to imp. Old Lancaster.

GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat Stn. and P.O., C.P.R.

Pine Grove Stock Farm.

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

Herd catalogue on application. Address: JAMES SMITH, Supt., Rockland, Ont. W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited Props. Ont.

SHORTHORN BULLS and HEIFERS

Sired by the Scotch bull, Scottish Lad 45061

FOR SALE.

S. DYMENT, Barrie, Ontario.

Shorthorns Bargains on Quick Sales.—One 10 mos bull; weight, 900 lbs.; by imp. bull and great milking dam. Choice quality. Also cows and heifers. Write and get prices, etc. A. M. SHAVER, Ancaster, Ont. Hamilton, G. T. R.; Mineral Springs, T. H. & B.

LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS.

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

THOS. ALLIN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont.

SCOTCH Shorthorns

A fine lot of imported cows with calves at foot, from first-class imp. sires. Also a fine lot of one and two year old heifers. Three high-class young bulls of the best quality and breeding at easy prices. Am taking orders for any breed of cattle, sheep or swine to be imported in time for the exhibitions the coming season.

H. J. DAVIS, Importer and breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, WOODSTOCK, ONT. C. P. R. and G. T. R. Main Lines.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

First herd prize and sweepstake Toronto Exhibition, 8 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Duthie-bred bull, Rosy Morning, and White Hall Ramsden. Present crop of calves sired by imp. Prince Sunbeam 1st, Toronto, 1888.

High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont.

For Sale: Two Young Shorthorn Bulls

Also Cows and Heifers, and one good Imp. York. Sow, also a good Yorkshire Boar one year old. Good breeding and good animals

DAVID MILNE, ETHEL, ONT.

Shorthorns—Heifer calves from four to eight months old. Also a few young cows in calf.

Wm. E. Hermiston, Brickley P.O., Ont. Hastings Station.

SHORTHORNS AND DORSETS.

3 bulls, seven to nine months old; also a few ewe lambs and ewes in lamb for sale. Prices reasonable.

R. H. HARDING, Thorndale, Ont. Mapleview Farm.

GOSSIP.

With the pastures beginning to take on their spring coat of green, it will be but a few days before brood mares can be turned out. Nothing is so good for a mare that is about to produce a foal as grass. For horses, it seems to be Nature's tonic, and those mares which are deprived of it lose one of the greatest aids to the production of good strong foals that there is. By all means give the brood mares a run to grass as soon as possible, taking care not to leave them out in cold rain storms.

In letters that come to me, writes T. B. Terry, Ohio, one of the most successful farmers in the United States, farmers often seem to write as though the money they paid out for help was so much loss. They fail to take into account the amount of actual money in the end that a good hand, kept steadily working to advantage, could earn for them. They pay out cash, and fail to realize that land extra-well prepared, crops put in and tended to on time, and harvested on time, will in the end bring them more, over what they could do alone, than the man costs them, if they manage wisely. Land not worked enough cannot do its best in crop production. Cultivation should be done promptly on time and plenty of it. By letting the haying drag along, one may easily lose more than the wages and board of a man by the month all through the harvest season. To be sure, the horses and cows have to eat the late-cut or poorly-made hay. The better quality doesn't bring cash directly when you are doing the work, but it surely comes later. The same from crops increased by better tillage. Any business, to pay, must be attended to properly. There is certainly little chance for the farmer who does what he can himself and lets the rest go, under ordinary circumstances. It is not generally a businesslike way of doing. Run your business thoroughly well, and look to it to reward faithful work. When it does not, there is something wrong. And it isn't often the price of labor, either, if you hire good men, and they are well handled. A matter of \$5 a month, more or less, is a small sum on a fair-sized farm of reasonably fertile soil. I always found that the best men, well paid, were the cheapest in the end.

Official records of 117 cows are reported as accepted by the American Holstein-Friesian Association from April 10th to April 23rd, 1906. Thirty full-aged cows, average 20 days from calving, gave an average, in seven days, of 454.1 lbs. milk; per cent. fat, 3.46; fat, 15.717 lbs.

Interest in this issue of the official reports centers on the great record of 23,268 lbs. fat from 597.1 lbs. milk in seven days, and 96,130 lbs. fat from 2,605 lbs. milk in thirty days, made by Alcartra Polkadot. This cow produced 12,654 lbs. fat at two years, 17.28 lbs. at three, 20,222 lbs. at four, 21,723 lbs. at five, and 23,268 lbs. at six years.

In the list of this report are the following cows, owned by Canadian breeders:

Liola 66933, age 3 years 3 months 25 days; days from calving, 26; Milk, 447.1 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.12; fat, 13,953 lbs. Owner, W. H. Simmons, New Durham, Ont.

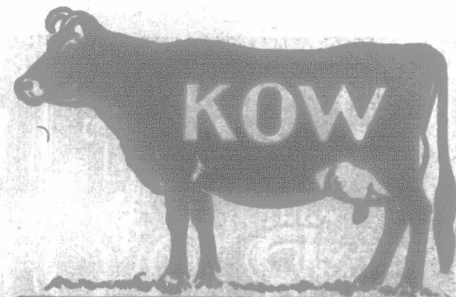
Calamity Duchess Posch 67565, age 3 years 2 months 15 days; days from calving, 14; Milk, 358.1 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.00; fat, 10,755 lbs. Owner, W. S. Schell, Woodstock, Ont.

Calamity Grace 69201, age 2 years 10 months 29 days; days from calving, 21; Milk, 304.0 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.77; fat, 11,487 lbs. Owner, W. S. Schell.

Verbelle Posch 73635, age 2 years 1 month 26 days; days from calving, 29; Milk, 334.3 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.57; fat, 11,948 lbs. Owner, W. S. Schell.

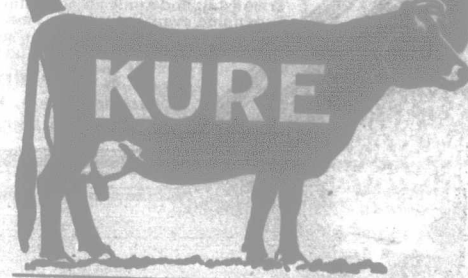
Celestia Scott 72316, age 2 years 5 months 22 days; days from calving, 6; Milk, 303.7 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.90; fat, 11,862 lbs. Owner, W. H. Simmons, New Durham, Ont.

Centre View Gem Calamity 73322, age 2 years 3 months 7 days; days from calving, 19; Milk, 221.4 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.53; fat, 7,825 lbs. Owner, P. D. Ede, Oxford Center, Ont.



CURES

by the thousands — profitable herds and vigorous calves by the score testify to the efficacy of KOW-KURE. It is not a "food"—it is a medicine, and the only medicine in the world for cows only. Made for the cow and, as its name indicates, a cow CURE. Barrenness, retained afterbirth, abortion, scours, caked udder, and all similar affections positively and quickly cured. No one who keeps cows, whether many or few, can afford to be without KOW-KURE. It is made especially to keep cows healthy, and healthy cows give more milk, make richer butter and with less care. If you are having any trouble with your cows you can cure them with KOW-KURE. Our book, "The Cost of a Lost Cow," contains many helpful hints, free. Write for it. Dairy Association Co., Ltd., Lyndenville, Vt., U. S. A.



ELM GROVE SHORTHORNS

We have for sale some good young cows and heifers, of the Fashion and Belle Forest families, in calf to Scottish Rex (imp.) or Village Earl (imp.), our present herd bull. For prices and particulars address

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

12 Shorthorn Bulls

Choice Scotch bred, for sale at moderate prices. For particulars, apply to

J. & W. RUSSELL, Richmond Hill, Ont.

Yonge St. trolley car from Union Station, Toronto, passes the farm.

CHAS. RANKIN, Wyehridge, 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.

SHORTHORNS & CLYDEDALES FOR SALE

Bull in service: Scotland's Fame = 47897 = by Nonpareil Archer (imp.) (81778) = 45903 = dam Flora 51st (imp.), (Vol. 19). Present offerings: Two heifers rising 1 year old, two bulls rising 1 year old; also young cows and heifers of good quality and breeding, mostly well gone with calf. Also stallion rising 1 year old, sired by the well-known Macqueen, dam from imported sire and dam, and one filly rising one year, sired by King's Crest (imp.). Will sell at a bargain if taken soon.

JOHN FORGIE, Claremont P.O. & Sta.

Clover Lea Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE: Choice bull calves by Golden Cross (imp.). All dark roans. Some from imported sire and dam. Visitors met at Ripley station.

R. H. REID, PINE RIVER, ONT. Ripley Station, G. T. R.

GEO. D. FLETCHER,

Breeder of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Pigs,

and S.-C. White Leghorn fowl. Herd headed by the Duthie-bred bull (imp.) Joy of Morning = 32070 =, winner of first prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, 1903. Young stock for sale. Eggs for hatching 75c. per setting.

Binkham P. O., Ont. Erin Station and Telegraph

PROSPECT STOCK FARM. For sale: 4

Bulls, including Gold Mine (imp. in dam), also some choice young females. Stations: Cooksville and Streetsville, C.P.R.; Brampton, G.T.R. Peel Co. F. A. Gardner, Britannia, Ont. 9

Rex Flintkote ROOFING

A New Standard
 of roofing excellence has been established by Rex Flintkote. Our fathers swore by shingles. But shingles were hard to lay and failed to hold their own—they dried, cracked, warped, blew away, and burned at the touch of a spark. Then came tin—harder than shingles to lay, yet it led in roofing popularity until it proved that in spite of paints it would rust and become leaky. Its ease of laying alone makes

Rex Flintkote Roofing

perfect for farm buildings. An ordinary farm-hand can lay it perfectly. It weighs so little as to be no strain even upon lightly constructed support. It is unaffected by heat or cold, proof against fire from falling sparks, leak proof in rain or snow, and is the only roofing that effectually resists all kinds of chemical action—acid, alkali or rot.

WE SEND SAMPLES FREE

and also a book showing all kinds of buildings which, under all kinds of weather conditions, are proving the superiority of Rex Flintkote. Under no circumstances accept substitutes, mixtures containing tar and paper that cost about half as much to make, yet sell almost at the Rex Flintkote price. The dealer who is looking to your advantage, if he cherishes your friendship and trade in the future, will prefer to sell you the genuine even though his profits are less and it costs you just a wee trifle more per square foot.

J. A. & W. BIRD & COMPANY
 20 India Street, Boston, Mass.
 Agents Everywhere



BARREN COW CURE
 makes animals breed. Abortive Cow Cure prevents animals aborting. Cures guaranteed or money refunded.
L. F. BELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

HIGHGROVE JERSEY HERD.
 Our present offering is: a few choice heifer calves from 2 to 8 months old, which, considering quality, will be sold reasonable.
ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tweed P.O. & Sta.

Brampton Jersey Herd—We have now for immediate sale 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address:
B. H. BULL & SON,
 Phone 68. Brampton, Ont.

An extra nice **Jersey Bull**, fit for yearling vice. Also two bull calves. Prices reasonable.
F. S. WETHERALL, - Rushton Farm, Cookshire, Que.

Pine Ridge Jerseys—Present offering: Some good young cows and a choice lot of heifers, all ages, from 4 months up; also some good Cotswold sheep (registered).
WILLIAM WILLIS, Newmarket, Ont.

Lyndale Holsteins.
For Sale A number of bull calves from one to four months old, out of Record of Merit cows, and sired by Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, whose four nearest dams have official butter records averaging 23 lbs. 11 ozs. each. We also have three young bulls fit for service.
BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.

Centre and Hill View Holsteins
 We have four yearling bulls left which we will sell at reduced price to quick buyers; from good producing strains; our own raising. Sold out of females at present. **P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P. O., Woodstock Station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.**

IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS
 A prizewinning herd of imported, officially tested stock. Bulls of all ages for sale, also a few cows. **W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ontario.**

FARMER'S ADVOCATE "Want and For Sale" Ads. bring good results. Send in your ads. and you will soon know all about it. **The Wm. Wills Co' Ltd., London, Ont.**

Cows from the ANNANDALE HOLSTEIN HERD

Have won during the past show season at Ottawa first and sweepstakes on cow, first on 3-year-old, first on 2-year-old class. At Guelph (dairy test) first and sweepstakes on cow, first and second in heifers. At Chicago (National) first and sweepstakes on cow, also second prize sweepstakes on cow, second on 2-year-olds, second on 1-year-old heifers, and a host of other prizes (different cows at different shows).
 Bull calves, 4 months and under only, for sale from great dams and greatest of sires. Buy young if you want them from Annandale Stock Farm.

GEO. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ont.
A FEW HOLSTEIN BULLS

fit for service, for sale at reasonable prices. Choice females, all ages. If you are willing to pay good prices for good stuff, write me.
G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

HOLSTEINS AND CHESTER WHITES.
 Our Holsteins are producers and prizewinners. Young bulls and a few choice heifers for sale, also some extra good young Chester White pigs both sexes. **D. G. GOODERHAM, Thornhill P. O. G. T. R. and street cars.**

MAPLE GROVE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS
For Sale: Three bull calves, sired by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity, and all out of Advanced Registry cows. Apply
WALBURN RIVERS, Falden's Corners.

Grove Hill Holsteins—Herd contains 55 head in the advanced registry. Our stock bulls have all been backed up by high records. Present offering: Several young bulls and a few females
F. R. MALLORY, Frankford P. O. and Sta., C. O. R.

"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS
 We have for immediate sale several young bulls and a number of young females, that for ideal type and superior quality, backed up by gilt-edged breeding, are unsurpassed.
G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P. O. and Sta.

GOSSIP.

THE SHIRE SOCIETY'S STUDBOOK.

Vol. 27 of the Studbook of the Shire Horse Society, of Great Britain, contains 5,005 entries, and illustrations of the champion stallion and champion mare at the 1905 London Show, Girton Charmer and Dunsmore Fuchsia.

The society offers prizes for Shires at 246 shows, distributes 33 gold medals and 227 silver medals, and gives a premium of five pounds to breeders of gold-medal winners. A very informing feature in the book is a tabulation of the sires of the prizewinners. Exportation certificates were issued for 333 Shires, of which the United States got 186, Canada 86. The compilations show the winning strains to be Lincolnshire Lad II. (1365), Harold (3703), William the Conqueror (2343), Potentate (12086), Hitchin Conqueror (4458), Vulcan (4145), Prince Harold (14228). Of 128 winners, all but two trace back to eight common progenitors, 60 of which are credited to the sire of the first-named horse above. Out of 311 subjected to veterinary examination at the shows, 21 animals were rejected, 11 stallions, 6 mares and 4 geldings; of that number, 7 were off in their wind, 4 had sidebones, 4 cataract (eye trouble), 2 spavin, 2 ringbone, 1 curb, a remarkably good showing for this noted breed.

J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., writes: "The stock trade, in horses, cattle and sheep, was never better than during the last few months. Sales have been made of late to the following gentlemen: To J. B. Roper, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Miss Russell, an extra good two-year-old Clyde, in foal to the great breeding horse, Royal Huntly. This filly won 2nd prize at Toronto in 1905, and 1st in 1904. Wm. Barron, Purves, Man., secured three choice Clyde fillies, Imp. Miss Allison, the highest-priced filly at W. D. Flatt's (Hamilton) sale; Imp. Kate of the Street, rising three years old, and Miss Corsewell, a first-prize winner at Toronto, and bred to Royal Huntly. Imp. Black Queen to Robert Clarkson, Malton. This is a choice-bred filly, rising three years old. Imp. Rosie, three years old, to Messrs. Belton Bros., Thorndale, Ont. Lady Armdale, a big, good mare, in foal, to Donald Campbell, Priceville, Ont. Wm. Clarkson, Malton, secured the big, good filly, rising 1 year old, out of Lady Armdale. Lord Russell, 2 years old, went to A. S. Wills, of Mynard, Neb., U. S. A. John Carr, Malton, Ont., got Orphan Girl.

In Shorthorns, sales are as follows: G. W. Verral, Highfield, two Shorthorn cows and one heifer; D. C. McKinley, Charlottetown, P. E. I., bull; Henry Thomas, Teston, Ont., bull; Isaac Johnson, Richview, bull; Messrs. Wakely Bros., Bolton, the choicely-bred calf, out of Lady Monarch, by the renowned Gay Monarch, and sired by Imp. Chief Ruler; A. Edward Meyer, Guelph, Ont., the Miss Ramsden bull calf, out of Imp. Miss Howie, and by Imp. Chief Ruler; John Ackroyd, Highfield, a yearling Miss Ramsden heifer; Belton Bros., Thorndale, a Nonpareil bull calf; J. A. Cavers, Neb., U. S. A., Sonnie 7th; Robt. Miller, Stouffville, for E. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis., the beautiful roan cow, Fairy Queen, and roan bull calf, and last, but not least, to Senator W. C. Edwards, Rockland, Ont., the Imp. Murre-bred bull, Chief Ruler, which is perhaps as choicely bred as any bull in Canada to-day. His sire, Bayton Chief, a Deane Willis bull, Wanderer and William of Orange speak well for his breeding; his dam being a Blythesome cow, imported by W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, and sold at Chicago to G. E. Ward, Iowa, for \$950. In addition to these sales, I have purchased and shipped to J. A. Cavers, of Neb., U. S. A., two carloads of Shorthorns, consisting of 18 bulls and 18 cows and heifers. Have lately strengthened our herd by the purchase of a few good cows of such families as Strathallan, Stamford, Marr Floras and others. Have also purchased from Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt, Ont., the Standard-bred four-year-old mare, Clay Lady, recently purchased at New York by Miss Wilks, and shown so successfully at our leading shows.

In Leicester sheep we have had nothing to offer since the new year, but have a very promising crop of lambs which will be ready for the trade.

MEN CURED

HEALTH AND MANLY VIGOR RESTORED YOU PAY WHEN CURED



No matter how serious your case or how many times you have been treated without success, consult Dr. Goldberg, who will treat men by small cures before they have to pay him a cent. He cures his patients by a method entirely his own. Each individual case is prescribed for just as carefully as when patients are treated personally at his office.

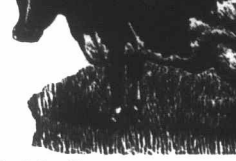
Dr. Goldberg has 14 Diplomas and Certificates from various Colleges and State Boards of Medical Examiners, and has for years been recognized as a most successful Specialist in this class of diseases. He has permanently cured many men suffering from Nervous Debility, Prostatic Trouble, Blood Poison, Early Decay, as well as Bladder and Kidney Troubles, etc.

Don't waste time and money and risk life and health by taking treatment from men of whose ability you know nothing, when by writing to Dr. Goldberg and giving him a complete history of your case, you can have the advice of an Experienced Specialist without charge. You will be cured and all traces of disease will be eradicated from your system and you will be made a strong and vigorous man—before you have to pay for the treatment.

Remember, when dealing with Dr. Goldberg you take no risk as you do not have to pay him a cent until you are cured. This liberal offer should convince you of the Doctor's confidence in his ability to cure you, and as his patients are treated in any part of the world under the same plan, you should write to him at once and get this advice together with reproductions of his many diplomas and certificates, without charge. Medicines for Canadian patients are sent from Windsor, Ont., duty and transportation prepaid.

Address, DR. S. GOLDBERG, Suite 34, 208 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE



Four imported and one home-bred bulls, from 8 to 12 months old; also our entire crop of spring bull calves, from week old up to 12 months old; also our entire crop of heifers, from one year up to 75 head to select from. Cheese 13c. Don't delay if you want one from this herd.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Poesch, absolutely the best official-bred sire in Canada. Dam Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde, 25.8 pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada over all breeds. Sire's dam, Aaltje Poesch 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record—8.6 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale.

A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont.
 Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

Glenwood Stock Farm—Holsteins and Yorkshires.
 Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young Yorkshires sows, about 2 months old, for sale cheap. True to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock. **THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth P. O. Cambellford Stn.**

Holsteins, Tamworths, Oxford & Dorset SHEEP FOR SALE.
 At present we have 1 young bull, 8 Oxford ram lambs, Dorsets, 1 yearling and 1 aged ram, Tamworths, both sexes.
J. A. Richardson, South March P. O. and Stn.

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES
R. HONEY, Brickley,
 offers for sale a choice lot of young boars fit for service; also sows ready to mate.

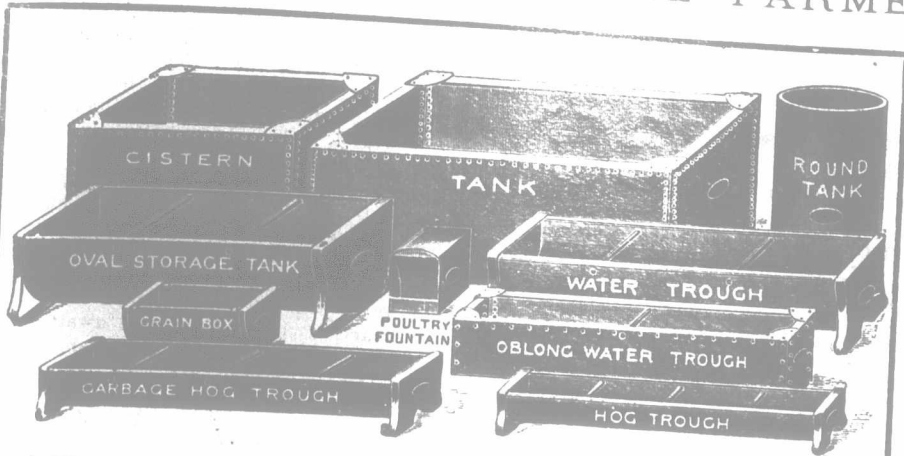
Maple Glen Holsteins—Three sons of Sir whose granddam holds world's largest official record for her age, and grandsire has over 60 tested record. Brothers of Aaggie Cornucopia. Secure the best.
C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont.

HILTON STOCK FARM—Holsteins, Cotawolds and Tamworths—Present offering: Some young cows; a nice lot of young pigs; few boars six months old, and sows in pig. **R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton P. O., Brighton Tel. and Stn.**

SPRING BURN STOCK FARM, North Williamsburg, Ont.
H. J. WHITEKER & SONS, Props.
 Breeders of Pure-bred Yorkshire Cattle, Oxford Down Sheep, Berkshire Pigs and Buff Orpington Fowls. Young stock for sale. Eggs for hatching, \$1 for 13, and \$4 per 100.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE
 Bulls and heifer calves, two to nine months old, cows and heifers all ages. Prizewinners from this herd include Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes at Chicago. **DAVID BENNING & SON, "Glenhurst," Williamstown, Ont.**

Neidpath Ayrshires.
 My offerings include a very choice 16-months-old bull; a few Aug. and Sept., 1905, bull calves from daughters of imp. cows; and a special low price for a bunch of March calves (90 per cent. bulls). **W. W. Ballantyne, "Neidpath Farm," Stratford, Ont.**

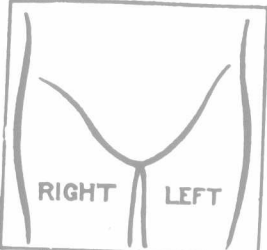


We manufacture these—neat, natty, strongly built, made to last, made right. If you will paint them once a year, we will guarantee them for ten. Better than that—with reasonable care, they will last an ordinary lifetime.

The Steel Trough & Machine Co., Ltd., 5 JAMES STREET, TWEED, ONTARIO.

THE NEW QUICK WAY TO CURE RUPTURE

Is Without Operation, No Pain, No Danger, No Loss of time From Daily Work.



This Remarkable Simple NEW WAY TO CURE RUPTURE has opened up a new era in the treating of this terrible dangerous, dreaded, hitherto considered incurable malady, Rupture.

DR. W. S. RICE, 2 1/2 East Queen St., Block 279 Toronto, Ont.

Form with questions: Do you wear a truss? On which side ruptured? Age? Name? Address?



Burnside Ayrshires

Imported and Canadian-bred. Prizewinners at all the leading shows. I hold the award of merit given by the Bd. of Dir. of World's Fair, St. Louis, to the breeder of largest number of prizewinning Ayrshires at said Exposition.

R. R. NESS, JR., HOWICK, QUE., P.O. AND STATION. Barcheskia, Kirkcudbright, Scotland, will have my careful attention.

AYRSHIRES

The famous Reford Herd at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by Sir William C. Macdonald.

Several yearling bulls for sale; also a number of bull calves, Quality and appearance extra good, bred from the best milking strains, noted for robust constitution and large teats.

MACDONALD COLLEGE St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.

AYRSHIRES and YORKSHIRES

An August, 1904, bull of a choice dairy strain. A March, 1905, bull calf, very stylish, a winner. Several young calves of good breeding; cheap to quick buyers.

ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie P. O., Ont.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm

Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs.

Young stock for sale at all times. R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.

Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

AYRSHIRES—Choice stock of either sex, different ages, for sale. Prices reasonable. For particulars apply to N. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Dundas St. & Tel. Clappison, Ont.

Wardend Ayrshires

We are offering young bulls from 1 to 2 years old; also a choice lot of spring calves from deep-milking dams.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

Have some nice February calves for \$20 each, out of heavy milking dams. Sire Pearl Stone of Glenora; also some nice young cows and heifers.

D. M. WATT, Allan's Corners, Que.

Cattle and Sheep Labels

Do not be without these useful stock marks. Write to-day for circular and sample.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

Wool, Hides CALFSKINS, ETC.

If you have anything to offer, write for our prices; it will pay you.

E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

Have the world's record for the largest per head winnings at the greatest of world's fairs—St. Louis.

Also have the record for their 22 years in the leading show rings, including three world's fairs, of winning more first and champion prizes than all competitors combined.

Do you need a few real good ewes? Or a choice ram to head your flock? If so, write for circular and quotations to

JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

GOSSIP.

CLYDESDALES AT AYR.

At the Ayr (Scotland) Spring Show, April 23-24, an uncommonly strong show of Clydesdale mares, fillies and colts were forward.

The brood mare class was scarcely as strong as at Kilmarnock, but it was perhaps better judged. Mr. Robert Chapman, Glenboig, was first with his beautiful mare, Winsome Baroness, bred at Glasnick, which the Kilmarnock men placed third.

Mr. Robert Forrest's noted Knockinlaw Jean, which stood second at Kilmarnock, was third. The yield mare class was led by Mr. Ernest Kerr's famous Pyrene, the Kilmarnock winner, looking fit and well.

Mr. J. Ernest Kerr's dark-colored Veronique, by Montrave Ronald, added to her numerous laurels, and was an outstanding winner. Mr. James Kilpatrick's roan mare was second, and the third was Mr. William Dunlop's Jean Lindsay, by Dunure Castle, out of Solway Queen.

Mr. George Alston's Lady Rosa, by Baron's Pride, again followed her, as at the earlier show, taking on this occasion fourth place. Mr. John McMillan, Barmil, Kirkmichael, came fifth with Labidora, by Labori, a good kind of mare, and the sixth was Sir John Stirling Maxwell's Minnehaha, by Hiawatha.

The two-year-old class was robbed of much of its interest through the absence of the Kilmarnock champion, Minnewawa, on account of the lamented death of her owner, Mr. St. Clair Cunningham. In her absence, first place was assured to Mr. J. Ernest Kerr's Baron's Pride filly, Delicia, which stood second at Kilmarnock.

Sir John Stirling Maxwell, of Pollok, Bart., was second with his white-legged Hiawatha filly, Wenonah, looking a deal better than she did ten days ago. A newcomer was third in Mr. James Calder's big filly from Ardgargie, Bridge of Earn, which stood second at Perth last year. She was got by Royal Favorite, out of Gitana, and is a filly of extra size, with good feet and legs.

In the best class of three-year-old stallions probably ever seen at Ayr, Mr. James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, was first with the handsome sweet horse, Hapland's Pride, by Hiawatha, bred by Mr. Motion, and reserve for the Glasgow prize at the Stallion Show.

Mr. Geo. A. Ferguson's handsome, solid big horse, Allandale, by Sir Hugo, which beat Hapland's Pride in the open class at the Stallion Show, was placed second. Mr. Thomas Smith, Blacon Point, Chester, was third with the grand big, thick

A WOMAN'S BACK IS THE MAINSPRING OF HER PHYSICAL SYSTEM.

The Slightest Back-ache, if Neglected, is Liable to Cause Years of Terrible Suffering.

No woman can be strong and healthy unless the kidneys are well, and regular in their action. When the kidneys are ill, the whole body is ill, for the poisons which the kidneys ought to have filtered out of the blood are left in the system.

The female constitution is naturally more subject to kidney disease than a man's; and what is more, a woman's work is never done—her whole life is one continuous strain.

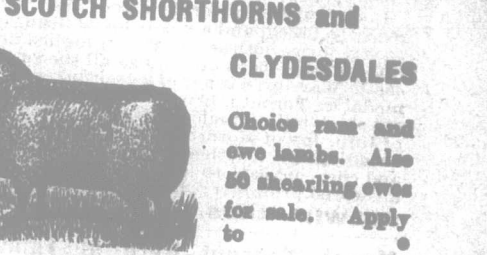
How many women have you heard say: "My, how my back aches!" Do you know that backache is one of the first signs of kidney trouble? It is, and should be attended to immediately.

These symptoms if not taken in time and cured at once, will cause years of terrible kidney suffering. All these symptoms, and in fact, these diseases may be cured by the use of

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

They act directly on the kidneys, and make them strong and healthy. Mrs. Mary Galley, Auburn, N.S., writes: "For over four months I was troubled with a lame back and was unable to turn in bed without help."

Shropshire & Cotswold Sheep SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES



CHOICE RAMS AND EWE LAMBS. ALSO 50 SHEARING EWES FOR SALE. Apply to JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle Station, Ontario.

BROAD LEA OXFORDS.

Present offerings are 28 ranch shearing rams, seven shearing ewes, one show ewe four years old. Will also book orders for ewe and ram lambs from imported rams.

R. R. Stations: Midway, G. T. R. Tecumseh, C.P.E. W. H. ARKELL, Tecumseh, Ont.

DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, Miss and Gloucester families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Book for sale always on hand.

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, North Toronto, Ontario. GOTSWOLD SHEEP

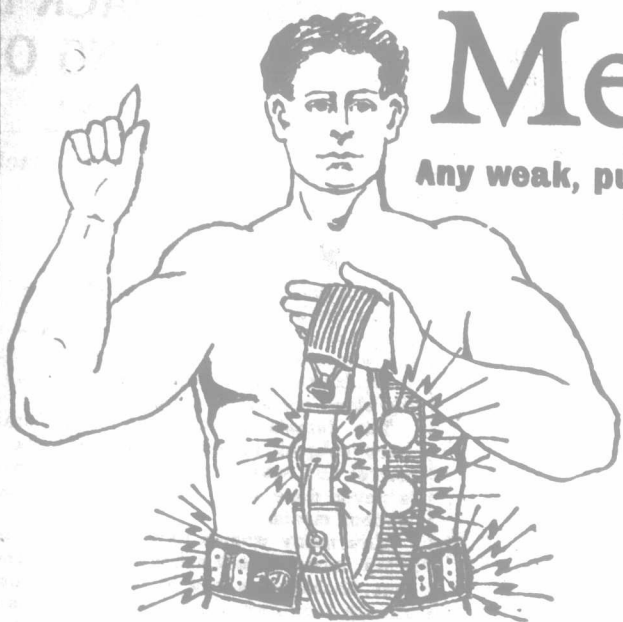
From one of the largest breeders in the home of the breed. We have bred the prizewinners at the leading English shows. Address: W. HOULTON, Broadfield Farm, Northleach, Glos., ENGLAND; or S. HOULTON, Calgary, ALBERTA, Canadian representative.

SOUTHDOWNS

Having sold short, I am now booking orders for future delivery of show and breeding flocks. COLLIES At Stud, Holyrood Clinker, Just imported. Fee \$10.00.

Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont. Seed Grains and Dorset Horn Rams

Emmer and Tarter King oats. All grains well cleaned. Write for samples and prices.



Men, It's Free

Any weak, puny man can have my Electric Belt Free, without the payment of one cent.

I make this offer to weak men, particularly those men who have spent their earnings for years on dope (the drugs that make them feel like a young colt one day and like an old, broken-down hack the day after), those men who have tried so many things that they are tired of fooling and want a cure. Those are the men I appeal to, and I am willing to give my Electric Belt free, without a cent of cost to you.

Men with small, flabby muscles, thin-chested, dull-eyed, short of breath, without endurance, courage, ambition, sand or grit in their make-up, are WEAK MEN. If they were not born weak I can make physical giants of them.

How do I do it? By filling the blood, the nerves, the organs and muscles with electric energy—that is what Nature gave them at first—that is what they have lost when they break down.

My Belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn, as in old-style belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old.

Wherever you are, I think I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. Just send me your address and let me try. This is my twenty-fourth year in the business of pumping new vim into worn-out humanity, and I've got cures in nearly every town on the map.

If you will come and see me I'll fix you up. If you can't call let me send you my book full of the things a man finds inspiring to strength and courage. Free if you send this coupon.

Office Hours:
9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Sundays, 10 to 1.
Consultation free

Dr. M. S. McLaughlin,
Ed. 112 Yonge Street,
TORONTO.

Please send me your book, free.

NAME

ADDRESS

There's nothing surer than the word of an honest man, and when such men as these admit that I cured them, you know that I can cure you.

HERE IS PROOF OF MY ARGUMENTS:

G. Duval, Grand Mere, Que., says: "Your Belt is a wonderful appliance for the relief of poor suffering humanity. I found a permanent cure in its use for Rheumatism and weakness. Yes, the Belt cures."

F. A. Ouellet, Springfield, N.S., writes: "I now feel like a new man every way, and wish you all the success that you deserve in your endeavor to relieve suffering humanity."

W. H. Belding, Chance Harbor, N.B., has this to say: "After 23 days' use of your Belt, I feel twice as strong as I did. My stomach is much better, and I have improved in every way. Have gained in weight and sleep better than I have for 10 years."

Fred. J. Outterbuck, Brockville, Ont., writes me, saying: "I have worn your Belt for 32 days, and feel better than I have for years. My stomach is better and my appetite has improved wonderfully. I feel like a new man entirely."

I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

Boars ready for service, and sows bred and ready to breed, and a whole lot of beauties from 2 to 4 months, both sexes. Pairs supplied not skin. Our younger stock are mostly all the get of Newcastle Warrior, winner of sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1906. We also offer our present stock bull, Donald of Hillhurst, No. 44690, son of Imp. Joy of Morning, as his heifers are now of breeding age, together with a few choice heifers and cows in calf to above bull. All inquiries answered promptly. Daily mail at our door.

COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ontario.

Mount Pleasant Herd of Tamworths and Holsteins. A large herd of choice pigs of all ages on hand. Mount Pleasant type of hogs are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Pairs not skin. Herd headed by Colwill's Choice No. 1343. Won sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1901-2-3. Also a few bulls.

Bertram Hoskin, The Gully

MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred.

We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Can supply pairs and trios not skin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right.

JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT.
G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance 'Phone

Rosebank Herd of LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Present offering: Choice stock from 6 weeks to 8 months old, sired by Concord Professor and Willow Lodge Crews 8th. Can supply pairs and trios not skin. Satisfaction guaranteed. Express prepaid.

JOHN BOYES, JR., Churchoil, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

Two grand (imp. in dam) sows, bred to farrow in June, to a show bear; also a young litter ready to ship in April. Orders booked ahead and satisfaction guaranteed.

L. HOOEY, Powle's Corners P.O., Fenelon Falls Station.

Blmfield Yorkshires

Have still a few choice young boars from Summer Hill Chester, some young sows from imp. sire and dam; also a fine lot of suckers coming on. A few sows 7 months old, bred again.

G. B. MUMA, Ayr P.O. Ayr and Paris stations

The improved breeds of stock will keep the boys on the farm and enable them to make farming more attractive and more profitable.

Farmers should not only use pure-bred bulls, but they should also use pure-bred sows and have never a pig on the farm that does not depend upon having feeders that they can depend upon.

BERKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred
H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville,
on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville.

HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

For Sale: A lot of very choice young things of various ages. We prepay express charges and guarantee satisfaction. Enquiries promptly answered.

Vine Stn., G. T. R., near Barrie. JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O., Ont.

Glenburn Herd of YORKSHIRES

Now on hand, a number of sows, 5 and 8 months old, for spring farrow; also a large number of September sows and boars. Booking orders for spring pigs.

DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

GLENHODSON YORKSHIRES AND POULTRY.

Sows bred or ready to breed, from choice imp stock, also young pigs, for sale. Buff Orpington, B. P. Rock and White Wyandotte eggs for hatching at \$1 for 15.

GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle Station, Ont. Long-distance phone at farm. Lorne Foster, Mgr.

Ohio Improved Chester Whites

100 Pigs to Offer of the long, deep, heavy sort. Breeding stock selected from the most noted families, with a view to size and quality. Booking orders for choice spring pigs; also a few fall pigs for sale. Pairs furnished not skin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

WOODSTOCK HERD OF BERKSHIRES

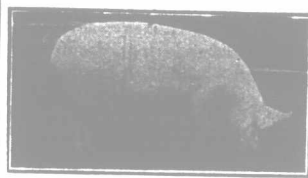
Have for sale young pigs. Both sexes. Of March and April farrow. All from imp. sires. I can supply pairs not skin at reasonable prices.

Imp. Pelgate Doctor. DOUGLAS THOMSON, Box 1, Woodstock, Ont.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows 2 farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not skin; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES FOR SALE. Young stock just weaned, ready for sale at once. Max I need imp. GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville, Ont.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES



Pigs of the most improved type, of both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all silver medals and Best prizes at Toronto and London, and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champion and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

RIVER VIEW FARM



ROBERT CLARKE
Importer and Breeder of
Chester White Swine
Pigs shipped not skin to each other. For price and particulars, write

41 Cooper Street, OTTAWA, ONT.

Oakdale Berkshires



Of the largest strains Imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not skin.

L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P. O.

Asthma

CURED TO STAY CURED.

We give prompt relief and permanent freedom from Asthma. Our latest Book, No. 57F, will be mailed on request.

DR. HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

horse, British Chief (12500), the premium horse for Buchlyvie and Mentwith district this season. This horse bears a striking resemblance to the champion Prince Thomas, and has his substance and width. He moves well behind, and is a great breeding-like horse. Mr. Robert Park's great massive, big roan horse, Dunedin, got by Marmon, and the Kirkmichael, Crosshill and Straiton district premium horse for this season, was fourth. There is the weight and substance of the cart horse here. In the two-year-old class, a surprise awaited the public. Mr. John Pollock showed a newcomer in a very big, upstanding colt named The Undaunted Prince, got by Hiawatha, and bred by Mr. John Henderson, Dripps Farm, Busby. His dam was got by the Glasgow premium horse, Cawdor Cup, while his grandam was the dam of Sir John Stirling Maxwell's Minnehaha. This colt is a tall, gay horse, with very fine action, and the promise of future outcome seen in many of the produce of Hiawatha. He has rather overgrown himself at present, but when he thickens down, he will be a magnificent stallion. He was an easy first. Mr. James Dunlop's roan horse, Baron's Conqueror, was second, and Messrs. Caulfield Bros., Ashyard, Hurlford, were third with a thick, dark-colored colt, by Prince Thomas. He is probably pretty well known in the north, but this was his first appearance here. He has good, wearing-like bones, and moves well.—[Scottish Farmer.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

VARIETY OF BEANS.

1. What kind of beans do you recommend for growing in large quantities?
2. What kind did "Subscriber" grow, on page 552, in April 5th issue?
3. Where can you find a ready market for them?

Ans.—1 and 2. We grow more pea beans than all others combined. They were all pea beans I grew in 1904, and I still stay by them. Many other kinds are grown here, but I still stay by these. 3. Most any place. He could ship to Montreal himself. WM. BLUE, Kent Co., Ont.

DEFACING A SIGN-BOARD.

In your issue of March 29th I noticed with interest the article, "Name the Farm."

A year ago, a party from the city bought a portion of land on a road outside the city in question; as there was nothing to guide any business man or delivery wagon to this man's new home, there were consequently many mistakes made, as the following will show:

A board was erected bearing in large letters the name of our farm and road. This was not for any private individual's benefit, but rather for the benefit of the public or strangers passing along the road. This sign was only up a few weeks when it was thoroughly disfigured by some idle, mischievous person or persons.

Now, what should be done in regard to the forgoing? In my opinion, there should be a heavy fine for any person or persons defacing property in such a manner. I agree with you that any farmer owning property, especially on a side-road, would be greatly benefited by having his own farm name posted at his gateway, as, while benefiting himself, it would be a great convenience to the public to know what the farmer would have for sale, which would be marked on a black-board.

As soon as the goods were sold, the board would be left bare, till such time as the farmer would have more stuff on sale. A SUBSCRIBER, Ontario.

Ans.—Those who were guilty of the offence—for an offence it is under the criminal code—are liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty as high as \$20 and costs, and to imprisonment in default of immediate payment. There is provision also in the Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903, for the passing of by-laws by municipal councils for preventing the pulling down or defacing of sign-boards, or of printed or written notices, lawfully affixed; and we would suggest your seeing the clerk of your municipality as to such a by-law. If there should happen to be none, steps ought to be taken to have one passed.

POOR COPY