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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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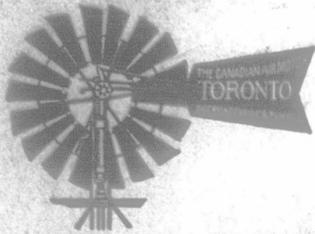
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No. 596

EDITORIAL.

National Stock-breeders' Convention.

This is an age of organization, associations, and conventions. Canada is fairly well furnished with live-stock organizations, but to fittingly round out the list, the call comes from Ottawa for the "First annual meeting of the National Association of Canadian Stock-breeders," to be held in the City Hall of the capital on March 7th to 12th next. It is designed to be national in aims and membership. The object stated is to unite the strength of the live-stock interests in the various Provinces, and thus give Canadian stock-breeders a prestige and influence not now possessed. Such a gathering should be advantageous as a means of settling in some measure the policy of trade between the various Provinces, and of Canada with foreign countries, though with regard to the former, the natural law of "supply and demand" is perhaps the safest regulator.

Our Manitoba and Northwest breeders should not be subjected to any unfair or needless competition by reason of Eastern organizations heavily aided by government grants.

Properly representative, it is obvious that such an organization of men from all the Provinces would be of very great assistance to the Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, and would do good, if nothing more were accomplished at the meeting next month, by getting men of various Provinces, West and East, together to discuss in a friendly way their diverse interests, and to find common ground, by a little give and take, upon which all might stand. The Chief of the Dairy Division (Mr. Ruddick) finds need for such a conference, and he annually calls together at Ottawa a meeting of dairy experts, leading manufacturers, exporters, heads of dairy schools and instructors, to formulate plans for the coming year's work. This seems to be more workable than the "National Dairymen's Association," organized a few years ago at Ottawa with great expectations, but which never held a second meeting. To organize the association was found comparatively easy, but its direction to the accomplishment of useful work was not so simple, nor would busy men, without very tangible objects in view, and possibly the payment of their expenses, see their way clear to pay a week's visit to the capital annually, or even every two years.

We have already published the long list of subjects proposed to be discussed at the coming convention.

With regard to securing improved transportation facilities and freight rates, and the extension of interprovincial and foreign trade (including the West Indies, South America and South Africa) in breeding and commercial live-stock and its products, there will doubtless be unanimity of opinion, and the deliverances of a national association touching these matters should give weight and influence to its representations. It will be well to prepare to afford our stockmen and exporters every advantage to be secured through the instrumentality of the new Railway Commission.

The question of protection to our wool-growers from the competition of shoddy goods is of vital importance to one of the most worthy industries of our country, and, incidentally, to a very large section of the purchasing public, now being deceived and defrauded by the sale of inferior products under specious names.

The regulation of the importation of live stock from foreign countries for breeding or commercial purposes is a critical question, into which international customs and fiscal consideration enter,

as well as of immigration, and which must be carefully handled by government, but breeders will be practically unanimous in the demand for the levying of higher duties on inferior horses, and protection for the people from the introduction of entire male animals of doubtful breeding. On these points strong representations to the Dominion Government will doubtless be made, and with good reason, for an improvement on present conditions, which are painfully discouraging to the enterprising breeders of our own country.

The discussion of the latter subject will naturally bring up the question of pedigree records, which occupies a large place in the convention programme, and this will be one of the most intricate questions with which the meeting will have to deal.

With existing records, indeed, it will have no power to deal, and without consent of the associations now controlling them the convention will be powerless to effect any change in their management or direction. The public pedigree records of pure-bred stock in this country are more rationally managed than in any other country we know of, being controlled by representatives of the breeders of each class. They are the people most intimately interested and most conversant with the requirements of such records, and only by the will of the majority can any change in their character or control be effected. The unnecessary multiplication of records is to be deprecated. It is exceedingly desirable that there should be but one register for one breed in Canada, but this being a free country, can we constitutionally proceed to prevent any man, or number of men, from opening a record if he or they so elect?

The records controlled by the Dominion Breed Associations are acknowledged to be of as high standard as those in any other country, and in all respects as reliable and creditable. It is a question, then, for the breeders composing these associations to decide whether they shall continue to control, as at present, the records they have established and sustained, or whether it would be wise to hand them over to a department of the Central Government, to be kept by its officials. If the latter course be adopted, it would be subject to regulations laid down by the breed associations interested, which would still have to be retained in existence, as well as the National Association. An important point for consideration right here is the effect that this might have upon the existing breed associations and their annual meetings. Under the new conditions could the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association continue to render the same generous aid as at present to the leading exhibitions of the country, from Atlantic to Pacific, and wind up the year's business with over \$5,000 in the treasury?

We have no records for certain breeds of stock that are being imported from the United States, and for these, as indeed for all registered stock admitted free of duty for breeding purposes from that country, the Canadian customs officials recognize certificates of registration in United States records, while the American customs regulations ignore our records and accept only certificates of registry in their own. Calling our records by whatever name we may, will not alter the American policy. If it be decided that we should adopt the narrow, increasingly vexatious and restrictive policy of our neighbors, we must either open registers for the classes of stock for which we have none, or impose the ad valorem duty on animals of these classes imported from the States. If there is not enough breeders of these classes in

this country to form a society and formulate a constitution, then the Government, we presume, would be expected to open a register for them, and in that event we should have two classes of records, one under the direction of the breeders, the other run by the Government alone.

It is said that the arrangements for reduced freight rates secured by the breeders' associations from the railway companies for the carrying of registered stock are endangered by the issuance of certificates of registry by record associations not recognized by the Dominion organizations. We know not to what extent this practice prevails or the extent of the danger, but it would seem to be quite practicable to specify to the agents of carrying companies the records whose certificates are endorsed by the breeders' associations to which this privilege has been granted. In such cases as this, and for international arrangements, re crossing "the lines," as well as a safeguard to the general farmer who is not posted on the record question, it would certainly be desirable, if breeders are not disposed to surrender their records and run the hazards which some fear of political complications arising, to have an arrangement made whereby the Dominion Department of Agriculture could in some way authorize or recognize certain records. Such a list of Canadian records was, we understand, furnished the St. Louis Fair authorities by the Dominion Department of Agriculture not long ago, and included those conducted by Mr. Hy. Wade, Mr. Geo. W. Clemons, and a couple of those kept in Quebec. A leading Canadian Holstein-Friesian breeder believes the plan of their association to elect their own registrar or secretary, and keep entire control of their own funds, to be far the best; but suggests for the sake of a government guarantee of record of purity, that these officers might be under general supervision of a supervisor appointed and paid by the Dominion Government. He believes that each breed should have its own recorder interested and posted in the breed.

Changes in the management of our records, it will thus be seen, is a complicated question, of far-reaching importance to breeders, who will be disposed to hasten deliberately in considering proposed changes in the present system. There is a fascination to enthusiastic breeders in the pedigree records of the breed they espouse, and this is a strong factor in arousing interest and binding them together in a fraternity prepared to propagate, and, if need be, fight for their favorites in the keen competition of the period.

Of course, the new National Association cannot deal finally with many of these questions, but the opinions of the live-stock men assembled will be secured, and steps taken to urge the adoption of the association's recommendations.

We trust the convention will be largely attended, and that its deliberations and the association formed will make for the continued advancement of the live-stock interests of the Dominion.

A Request.

The policy of the "Farmer's Advocate" is to treat all its readers and patrons fairly and frankly, and to give them the most efficient service in our power. Publishing the paper weekly has practically doubled the correspondence and number of enquiries received. Half a dozen communications during the past fortnight compel us to remind the writers that they have neglected to comply with our rule, that the **CORRECT NAME AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS MUST IN EVERY CASE BE GIVEN.** We cannot undertake to deal with anonymous enquiries. Comply with this condition, good friends, and we will do our best,

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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The Fair Problem.

During the past few years there has been noticeable a marked change in the general character of many of our smaller country fairs. The movement has been an effort to adapt the work and sphere of fairs to the changed condition of the agricultural industry. Where the undertaking has been in the hands of capable, broad-minded officials, the change may truthfully be characterized as improvement. In a large measure the source of this improvement is discoverable at the annual meeting of the institution known as the Canadian Association of Fairs and Exhibitions. These meetings are now held annually in Toronto, and are attended by representatives of fair boards from all parts of the Province of Ontario. The object of meeting is to exchange ideas on the management of fairs; to devise methods of improvement, and to endeavor to secure a uniformity of ideals among those having in charge the work of conducting agricultural exhibitions. At the annual meeting last week in Toronto, the unanimous opinion of the delegates was that the efforts of the association during the past year were highly satisfactory. Reports from every direction showed that many fairs had been lifted out of a lethargic and comatose condition to vital educational institutions. The efforts of the most successful fair boards are now directed toward interesting the younger generation in their work, but the introduction of such features as stock and fruit judging contests, gymkhanas, children's exhibits, model kitchens, experimental plots, and numerous other events and exhibits, are all calculated to develop a local interest in the fair.

Caps the Climax.

As I am just a new subscriber to the "Farmer's Advocate," I wish to express my appreciation for your paper, which far exceeds my anticipations. The several articles are so practical and concise, and each issue seems to contain just what I am looking for. I am availing myself of the opportunity of showing the "Advocate" to my neighbors, and when I tell them that such a paper is a weekly, "Why," they say, "that caps the climax."
C. HAMILTON,
Dundas Co.

Canadian Forestry.

As a nation, Canada has been richly endowed with natural resources. One of the greatest of these is her forest wealth. To a nation or State natural resources stand in the same relation as capital to the individual, and the State obviously should husband her resources just as assiduously as a shrewd, practical business man manages his capital. If such were the case in Canada, our forests would not be decreasing at the prodigious rate that has characterized them during the past fifty years. As a State or nation, we have been dissipating our capital instead of supplying our needs from its natural increment without reducing its amount. That we have done so, the drifting sands, bare rock, barren soils in almost all parts of the Dominion which formerly carried magnificent pine forests, bear solemn and positive evidence. Our situation now is one that calls for prompt and vigorous measures if we are to preserve what to the nation is one of her most valuable assets. The work is one for governments. It involves the investment of large sums of money, and the care of valuable property that cannot be expected to yield great if any returns for many years; but should be undertaken in the interests of future generations. To continue our present lavish destruction of valuable timber without making any provision for replacing it is to rob posterity of a patrimony bequeathed them just as positively as is their nationality. Forests are not the property of any set of persons, or any government of the day, but of past, present, and future generations.

Canada to-day is in need of a public sentiment that will prompt her Provincial Governments and Federal Parliament to protect the present forest areas and provide for reforestation of those lands that are not suitable for agricultural purposes. There is no doubt that such a sentiment exists, but it is passive; it should be vital and active. It should find expression in our demands upon legislators, in public meetings, through the columns of the press, in the organization of local civic improvement societies, and in the encouragement of forestry associations already formed. The trouble in the past has been that the average man is unable to grasp the importance of providing for posterity more than one generation distant, and we have fallen into the habit of committing the solution of such problems as future wood supply to the inventions of scientific men; forgetting that the function of such men is to direct the uses of natural products, not to produce them. So far the best that science has been able to do has been to devise methods of systematic forestry, and scientists are now urging such methods upon our governments. Whether the governments shall take up this work is for the people to say. Let our people understand their need; let there be a keen public sentiment in favor of liberal reforestation and forestry, and let our governments, no matter what their political color, adopt a vigorous policy that will foster this—our great natural resource.

Canadian Wheat in England.

It is stated by The Miller, the leading periodical of the English grain and flour trade, that a marked improvement is noted in the quality of samples of Canadian wheat recently to hand there. "We have taken," says our contemporary, "the trouble to examine a number of recent arrivals and compare them with made-up standards, and in the majority of instances, especially in No. 2 Northern, arrivals are much superior to the standards. We have proved to our own satisfaction that wheats bought on Winnipeg inspection are entirely to be relied upon, and it now remains for individual buyers to make their demands accordingly. In the last three years our imports of Canadian wheat have advanced in value from £2,216,000 to £3,700,000, and of wheat meal and flour from £600,000 to £1,200,000, while in every instance the corresponding imports from the United States have declined."

The Manchester Market.

Great Britain, with its dense population of 45 millions of people, contained within an area not greater than the settled portion of the Province of Ontario, is the Mecca for the over-production in food products of nearly all the countries of the world, and even in manufactures their home market is invaded by the enterprising and ambitious manufacturers of other countries. The Manchester district is the most densely peopled of any part of the Kingdom; in fact, it may be said of any part of the world within the same area. Within a radius of 12 miles around St. Paul's, London, a population of five millions may be counted, whilst within a radius of 40 miles around the Manchester Cotton Exchange, a population is aggregated numbering eight millions of people, or about one-fifth of the population of the entire Kingdom. The City of Manchester is no longer insular, but a magnificent seaport, created and raised to this commanding position by the energy, enterprise and sacrifices of her sons. The Manchester ship canal, which cost £17,000,000 sterling, now enables vessels of the largest size to carry their cargoes right up from the sea inland, a distance of 40 miles. The greatest market, therefore, of the United Kingdom is concentrated here, and its exploitation by Canadian produce shippers and manufacturers is easily within their reach, as a direct trading line, the Manchester liners from Montreal in summer, and St. John and Halifax in winter, is now firmly established. As an illustration of how this line alone developed trade between Canada and Manchester, I can point to the continual growth of the imports of cheese. In 1896 the quantity imported into Manchester was 2,376 boxes during the cheese season, May to November, and rapidly increased in each of the succeeding years, until 1903, which shows a total of nearly 60,000 boxes. The quantity of butter advanced from 13 boxes in 1897 to 38,775 boxes in 1902. These figures merely show the quantity brought up the canal, and by no means represents the quantity sold and handled by Manchester importing houses, received by them through other avenues, especially by way of Liverpool, owing to the larger number of vessels sailing from Canadian and American cities to that port, and carrying much larger quantities on through bills of lading to Manchester.

BUTTER.		Sterling.
The total imports of butter into England during the year 1903 reached the enormous sum of		
		£20,788,705
Of which sum Canada supplied		866,240
A falling off from the previous years, when from Canada was imported		1,347,343
A decrease of		481,103
CHEESE.		
Total imports for 1903		7,054,305
Of which Canada contributed		4,823,690
EGGS.		
Total imports		6,617,640
Of which Canada supplied		218,571
BACON.		
Total imports		13,619,140
Of which Canada supplied		1,691,687

It will be perceived that a great margin is still left for Canada to fill in these leading lines of provisions. It is the feeling of the trade, and it is recommended that it would be a great advantage to all Canadian shippers of butter, if the steamship companies would make a point of carrying it at a much lower temperature. Experts contend that it is simply a waste of effort to carry an article like butter at a temperature of about 30° to 35°, and expect it to arrive in perfect condition. The room in which butter is stored in transit should never be allowed to go above 20°. The quality of the Canadian butter on the whole for last year was satisfactory. The great object to be attained is that it should be continued to be made with the utmost care, and shipped as fresh as possible. The great competitor on the English market is "Danish," which realizes 10s. and sometimes 15s. per cwt. more than the Canadian article. The proximity to this market of Denmark on the one side, and of Ireland on the other, for fresh made creameries, gives them an advantage over the production of Canada, but this may to a great extent be counteracted by the superexcellence of Canadian manufacture.

The openings in Canada seem practically unlimited for the export of food products, when the continued growth of the English population is taken into account. The greatest consideration and favor is shown by consumers to Canadian products, but they can only maintain their position by continued excellence in quality. The great consuming public in England, represented by the individual purchaser with money in his pocket, will seek and buy only the best article at the cheapest price. This invariable practice is the only one the individual follows, no matter what he utters in the way of sentiment or cordiality.

As no cheese comes to England better than the Canadian, and as no butter, except, perhaps,

change of his grain ration should likewise be gradual, and as we increase the daily amount we decrease the amount of whatever we have been giving as a substitute for grain. The amount of grain should be in proportion to the exercise given. We should not entirely discontinue the use of raw roots; we think a carrot or two, or a turnip of medium size, every day can with advantage be given at all times during the season in which they can be procured, whether the horse be idle or at work. We also favor giving a feed of bran, either damp or dry, at least once weekly, and when roots cannot be procured, at least twice. Roots or bran do not furnish any particular nourishment for a working horse, but they are, in most cases, relished, and they tend to keep the bowels regular.

In order to give the necessary muscular tone, regular exercise should be given. At first, probably a couple of miles daily, either in harness or saddle, may be sufficient, and the distance or its equivalent at light work gradually increased until 10 or 12 miles or more is given. It is better to give exercise in harness, for as well as acting upon the muscles, this brings the shoulders in contact with the collar, and accustoms other parts to the necessary friction caused by the harness, and thus gradually removes the tenderness that has been caused by idleness, and tends to prevent sore shoulders, necks, backs, etc. During this time grooming should not be neglected. The coat has, in all probability, become long, and in most cases lost the desirable gloss. We cannot shorten the coat or provide the gloss by grooming, but we can remove dust and dirt, and thereby open up the exits of the sweat glands, and hasten the shedding of the hair. If the hair be not shed when the weather becomes fine, and the horse must go to regular work in the field, it is good practice to clip, and, of course, be careful to provide clothing if the weather should become damp or chilly. In our opinion more benefit is derived from clipping in the spring in such cases than in the fall. "WHIP."

Glasgow Stallion Show.

We have just got over the Spring Stallion Show at Glasgow. It was held on February 3rd, and there was quite a fair turn-out of big, good horses. The trade in Clydesdales has been brisk, and there is a good demand at present, both at home and abroad. Since I last wrote a unique shipment of Clydesdales was made to Australia. A wealthy native of Ayrshire, in Victoria, sent home a commission to Mr. James Kilpatrick to purchase for him two stallions and three mares. The mares were to be in foal to the three famous horses, Hiawatha, Baron's Pride, and his son, Baron o' Buchlyvie. Mr. Kilpatrick executed his commission to good purpose. He sent the stallions, Mazawattee 10817 and Royal Title 11923. The mares were Lady White, a daughter of Hiawatha, and champion last year at Kilmarnock and Glasgow, in foal to Baron o' Bucklyvie; Donna Roma, a Macgregor mare, full sister to the great horse Drumflower, in foal to Baron's Pride, and Lady Horatio 14683, in foal to Hiawatha. A shipment of this kind should advance the Clydesdale interest under the Southern Cross. Canada has also been an active purchaser during the past month. In my last letter I mentioned the shipment made by Mr. Richardson, of Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont. Since then Mr. Tom Graham, of Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., has sailed with ten stallions, nine for his own firm, and one as stud horse for Mr. Robt. Davies, Toronto. The last is a promising big horse, by the champion sire, Prince Thomas 10262, which was purchased at public auction for £950. The horses for Graham Bros. are all three-year-olds, and among them are several got by the champion, Baron's Pride 9122, and his noted son, Up-to-Time 10475, one of the most successful breeding horses of the day. One of these horses is own brother to the Cawdor Cup champion mare Lady Victoria; another is own brother to the winning yearling filly of last year, and a noted prize mare, named Scottish Grace. Others are by big, good breeding horses, winners of district premiums, and I expect Mr. Graham will have plenty demand for these horses.

Another Canadian shipper who sailed in the same week as Mr. Graham was Mr. T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont. This was his third trip within twelve months. He had an equal number of horses, and nearly all of them were three-year-olds. Mr. Graham got all his horses from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright. Mr. Hassard bought three of his from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries; two from Mr. Jas. Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock, and five from Mr. W. S. Park, Hatton, Bishopton. A great substantial horse in Mr. Hassard's shipment is the prize horse Gallant Robert 10347, a half-brother to the extraordinary champion horse, Hiawatha, whose stock yesterday were figuring to great advantage as big matured stallions. He has three-year-old horses by the champion Prince Thomas 10262, the famed Mains of Airies 10379; the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Good Gift 10564;

the Glasgow premium horse, Clan Chattan 10527, and that grand, big horse, Royal Carrick 10270, which also won the Glasgow premium and stood second at the H. & A. S. show at Inverness. After a shipment like this it will not surprise us to see Mr. Hassard back again in a few months. He has the kind of horses that Canada wants.

The Stallion Show was a success. The exhibits, as a rule, were big horses, with plenty of weights and substance. The supreme honor of the show, the Society's 20-gs. cup, went to Mr. George Alston's Revelanta 11876, a son of Baron's Pride, and winner of numerous prizes during the past two years. He was bred by Mr. John W. Hannah, Girvan Mains, and his dam is a good breeding mare, by the famous £3,000 horse, Prince of Albion 6178. Besides Revelanta, sons of Baron's Pride were second and third in the same class of three-year-olds. Mr. Clark's Baron's Best 11597, which sometimes beat him last year, was placed second, and Mr. Wm. McConnell's Baron's Crest 12024 was placed third. Baron's Best, in a class of three-year-olds, competing for the Glasgow district premium of £80, was placed first. In the class of horses four years old and upwards, Mr. A. B. Matthews, Newton-Stewart, was first, with the six-year-old horse, Labori 10791. This horse was first at Glasgow when a three-year-old. He is a son of the celebrated Hiawatha and although defeated by Revelanta in the open competition for the 20-gs. cup, he won the Brydon 100-gs. challenge trophy, for which Revelanta had not been entered. This is the first year in which this great prize has been competed for. It is presented by Mr. Robert Brydon, the President of the Clydesdale Horse Society, to encourage the breeding of big horses. No horse can win it, if three years old, unless at least 16.3 hands high, or if four years or upwards, unless 17 hands high, with width and depth in proportion. No horse can win it unless he is passed sound by a qualified veterinary surgeon, and if four years old, he must be proved to have left fifty per cent. of the mares served by him in the previous year in foal. It is unfortunate that the first horse to win this trophy should have been beaten in an open competition by a three-year-old, yet the decision cannot be called in question. Second in the aged class to Labori, stood Mr. W. S. Park's fine level Clydesdale stallion, Royal Chattan 11489, one of the truest Clydesdale stallions we have. Mr. James Kilpatrick was third with Pearl Stone 11449, which won the three-year-old class a year ago. The aged Glasgow premium horse, Marconi 11817, owned by Mr. John Leckie, Inchwood, Wilton of Campsie, and a son of Hiawatha, was fourth. The first-prize two-year-old, Mr. Marshall's Hiawatha "Godolphin," was also got by the same sire. Mr. John Kerr, Redhall, Wigton, Cumberland, showed two grand horses—full brothers—Lothian Again 11804 and Lord Lonsdale 11799. They were both placed in their classes, and hired for good districts. Their sire was the famous Cumberland breeding horse, Lord Lothian 5998. "SCOTLAND YET."

STOCK.

Observations on Sheep-breeding.

As the result of an extended series of experiments, the following observations on sheep-breeding are made:

From the breeding records of 154 ewes, the normal period of gestation ranges from 144 to 150 days after the date of service, and more ewes will lamb 146 days after service than at any other time.

There is no appreciable difference in the period of gestation for male and female offspring in sheep.

There is an apparent relation between the duration of the period of gestation and the period required for maturity. Quick-maturing breeds appear to carry their young for shorter periods than those breeds requiring more time to mature.

Large lambs are on the average carried in utero for an appreciably longer period than small or medium lambs.

Lambs dropped before the one hundred and forty-fourth day and after the one hundred and forty-ninth day of pregnancy are lacking in strength and vitality at birth.

From the data presented it is apparent that twins are the normal increase for ewes of the mid-ton type.

One-year-old rams are not so prolific as those two or three years old. Ewes average a larger percentage of increase in lambs after they reach full maturity, at three years of age, until after they are six years old, when the rate of increase diminishes.

The amount of service required of the ram in breeding has an influence on the percentage of increase in offspring of the ewes that produce lambs. Ewes bred early in the season of mating to a single ram dropped a larger percentage of lambs than those near the latter end of the season.

Canada and the St. Louis Fair.

It is now definitely settled that there will be no national live-stock exhibit from Canada to St. Louis. This means that the grant of one hundred thousand dollars given by the Dominion Government will be, and has already been, withdrawn, and those who intend to show will be left to paddle their own canoe. Whether this is a wise move or not is matter for Canadian stockmen to consider.

It is still fresh in the memories of a great many stockmen in Canada, the enthusiasm that was shown at a meeting held in Guelph for the purpose of getting in shape to show at St. Louis, and arrange the grant from the Dominion Government, and strange as it may appear, some of those who were most enthusiastic in trying to get this grant, after it had been given, were the first to say to the Government, "We do not want it." Has it ever dawned upon these men, whom I believe are perfectly honest in their convictions, that we have been too hasty in this very important matter? In my opinion most of the obstructions that stood in the way of Canadians showing at St. Louis were matters that should have been taken up with the United States Government at Washington, not with Mr. F. D. Coburn, Chief of the Live-stock Department of the St. Louis Exposition. True, the question of our pure-bred records not being accepted at St. Louis is something that every true Canadian should resent, and is a matter for Mr. Coburn and his staff to adjust, which I have every reason to believe has been done.

In conclusion, the case presents itself to me in this way: What will Canadians lose, and particularly those who are interested in the production of pure-bred live stock, by Canada not being well represented at St. Louis in the greatest of all their industries? As it remains now, there will be a few straggling exhibitors find their way to what is supposed to be the greatest of all exhibitions the world has yet seen. And is it fair to assume that these few men can fairly and adequately represent a country that is second to only one other, namely, our motherland, in the production of good live stock? Knowing what will be the outcome, how many of us will care to read the reports of the show handed down, and what will other nations think of us and the position we occupy in this grand and noble work? I do not wish to censure any one or two men for the present state of affairs, but dare I ask how many were present when the action was first taken to dispense with this grant, and not show at St. Louis, that have been regular exhibitors at former International Exhibitions?

Would it not have been fair to the men who are and have been preparing their stock for a year or more to have had them present, and given them an opportunity of expressing their views?

D. C. FLATT.

Live-stock Records.

We have been asked to give a list of the pure-bred live-stock records now conducted in Canada. For horses they are the Canadian Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Studbooks; for cattle, the Dominion Shorthorn Herdbook, the Canadian Hereford Herdbook, and the Canadian Ayrshire Herdbook, of which Mr. Hy. Wade is Registrar; also the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Herdbook, of which Mr. Geo. W. Clemons is Registrar. For swine, the Dominion Swine-breeders' Record, including Berkshires, Yorkshires, Chester Whites, Tamworths, Poland-Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys, and Essex, for which Mr. Wade is also secretary. The Holstein-Friesian Record is entirely independent of any government aid. Although the other records named are also all national in name and character, the Registrar's salary and office room are provided by the Provincial Government, that of Ontario, but he receives in addition a certain amount in fees for each pedigree recorded under the rules and regulations laid down by the breed associations, he paying his office assistants.

For Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Jersey and Guernsey cattle and sheep, American records are patronized by Canadians.

Coming to Quebec, however, there is what is called the "General Breeders' Association of the Province of Quebec," organized in September, 1895, and which conducts 19 sets of Provincial records for the following breeds: French-Canadian cattle, Holstein cattle, and French-Canadian horses; sheep: Leicester, Cotswold, Shropshire, Lincoln, Oxford; swine: Yorkshire, Berkshire, Chester, Tamworth, Poland-China, Duroc Jerseys. The association is divided into five sections, viz.: for French-Canadian horses, French-Canadian cattle, Holstein cattle, sheep and swine. Each section is controlled by a committee of management, and the association is governed by a general board of management, composed of a president, two vice-presidents, one general secretary, and five directors, who are the chairmen of the committees of management of the five sections. The officers of

the association for the current year are as follows:

General Board of Management.—Honorary President, Mr. Robert Ness, Howick, P.Q.; President, Honorable N. Garneau, Member of Legislative Council; 1st Vice-president, Thos. Drysdale, North Georgetown; 2nd Vice-pres., Arsene Denis, St. Norbert; General Secretary, Dr. J. A. Couture, V.S., Quebec. Directors—M. M. J. C. Chapais, Assistant Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa; Joseph Deland, L'Acadie; David Baxter, North Georgetown; J. H. Lloyd, St. Lin; Michael Bourassa, St. Bamahe.

For French-Canadian horses and cattle, animals to be eligible must trace to recorded inspected ancestry, and sheep and pigs to the flocks or herds of reliable British breeders whose registry is in the English records. The registration fee for horses and cattle is 50 cents, and for sheep and pigs 25 cents.

The section of Canadian Jersey cattle does not exist now.

It is claimed that this association has over 350 active members. Dr. J. A. Couture, V. S., Quebec City, is permanent secretary and registrar, receiving all fees as salary. The French language is chiefly used in this registry. The annual membership fee is one dollar.

In addition to those above mentioned, there is what is entitled "The Dominion Draft Horse Studbook, of which Mr. James Mitchell, of Goderich, Ont., is Editor. The standard of registry in this Record admits the progeny of accepted Clydesdale sires crossed upon Shire mares, and vice versa, and also provides for the admission of mares having a certain number of crosses of accepted sires.

Preparing Steers for Finishing on Grass.

While the practice would not be possible in many districts, there are very large portions of the Provinces in which steers may be successfully finished for the export trade on the natural pastures. In those counties where the rainfall is sufficient to insure good pasturage during the early part of the summer, and where there is a considerable proportion of rough land unfit for cultivation, there can be no question as to the profitability of this practice, and, indeed, in some parts men have found it profitable to use good arable land to provide pasture for finishing cattle in this way. This has always been an economical way of producing beef, and with the present scarcity of labor it is probable that there will be a considerable increase in the amount of beef so produced, as this method involves less labor than any other. The tendency at present in some parts is to decrease the amount of cultivated land, and use a very considerable amount of land as permanent pasture for grassing steers. Many men are going into the business for the first time, and to these a few words as to the winter feeding of steers for finishing on the grass may not come amiss.

Given good pasture for finishing, the success or failure of grass-feeding will depend on the winter feeding of the cattle. It is a very common complaint of those who have been used to stall-feeding and who attempt grass-feeding for the first time, that their cattle go back when turned on the grass, and never do so well as they should. This, generally, is because they have not recognized that the feeding of cattle intended for grassing must be very different from that of those to be finished in the stall. The stall-fed animal is finished on a ration containing a large proportion of concentrated food. The grass-fed one is finished on nutritious, but watery and bulky grass. The preparatory feeding in each case must lead up to the finishing conditions, so that there shall be no sudden change in the finishing period; hence, it is a great mistake to feed too large a proportion of dry concentrated food to cattle intended for the grass, and where this is done there is generally a falling off and unsatisfactory progress when they are turned on the pasture.

In feeding cattle for grass-finishing, we should aim to approximate the condition of the finishing period. Grass is a very bulky food, and to do well on it the animal must consume a large quantity; hence, the winter food must be such as will encourage a large capacity—bulky as well as nutritious. The concentrated foods are here out of place. Clover hay, corn silage and roots will form the chief articles of diet, supplying a rich yet bulky food. Good straw may be fed in the beginning of the winter to some extent, but we do not favor the practice of forcing it on our cattle. They will eat and relish a certain amount, even when they get plenty of other food, but beyond this amount we do not believe it wise to go. Straw is too poor and too hard to digest to waste the digestive energies of our cattle on. With clover hay as a basis, and such quantities of silage or roots, or both, as will keep our cattle in good thrifty condition, they will gain in flesh very satisfactorily, and go on the grass in shape to go ahead. It is a good thing to feed some meal also, being careful to

feed very moderately—say a pound per day to start with, and finishing with not more than four pounds per day.

Our steers at present are getting about 14 lbs. clover hay, 20 lbs. corn silage, and 30 lbs. turnips per day, with about 1 lb. of mixed meal and what straw they will eat. Before spring the meal will be gradually increased to 4 lbs., and the silage and turnips will also be increased. When they go on the grass, about the 10th or 15th of May, they will still get their meal, mixed with chaff, but as the grass matures they will lose their taste for the meal, and finally refuse it. Then they will depend on the natural pastures, and having been fed on bulky food through the winter, will be in shape to make the best use of the grass.

Grass-fatting is very satisfactory where properly conducted, but—Don't feed too much meal through the winter.

FARM.

Lice on Turnips.

A Lambton correspondent writes that he has a remedy for lice on turnips. As soon as the lice appear he takes a sharp hoe and cuts the tops off the crop. In a few days they leaf out again, apparently uninterrupted in their growth.

Knowing the nature of plant lice, it is hardly credible that so short a check to their development would affect them seriously. While the plan of our correspondent may have worked well in his case, the good effects may have been due to some other influence—the weather, for instance. Of course, if the tops were drawn off and fed to stock or piled to rot, the lice would be almost entirely destroyed. One thing is certain, that the application of insecticides can scarcely do much harm to turnip lice, since they work on the under side of the leaves.



Some of the Sheep Exhibitors at the Western Fair, London, 1903.

The Sparrow Pest.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—If you permit me to use a little space in your most excellent paper, I will give, briefly, my experience with the English sparrows. Years ago we were richly blessed with numerous singing birds, as well as swallows, which came every year and made nests, laying and hatching their eggs in the trees surrounding our dwelling; but later on the quarrelsome sparrow made its appearance, attacking the other birds in swarms, the consequence being that the birds were gradually driven away, and last season we were practically without any birds, excepting the fighting sparrows, taking possession of every nest, nook and corner on the place. A few weeks ago I observed a small gray bird in the barn, resembling an owl. This fellow, I believe, went for the sparrows, and the consequence was they fled for dear life, and almost completely left the place. Now, if this pest, which will in a very short time, if let go, rid the country of its useful and pleasurable birds, could be driven out or destroyed by such a simple way as to keep a little screech-owl, would it not be well to provide some way to breed a sufficient number of them in order that they could be distributed among the farmers, as well as in towns? I know no better medium through which to bring this very important subject before the farming public than the "Farmer's Advocate."

Waterloo Co., Ont.

G. BETTSCHEN.

Training a Hedge.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your January 14th number, H. H., Grey Co., asks what he had better do with his hedge, and you practically advised him to dig it up, or to cut it to four feet in height. Now, no hedge will ever be made that way. You will have a row of bushes, but the thick part will be at the top, which should be at the bottom. Now, let H. H. take one-half of his hedge, or as much of it as he likes, for that matter, and cut it down so close to the ground as only to leave two branches or buds (if the plants are small), and keep the center from growing up in a single shoot. You must get the bottom thick first, or you will not have a properly formed hedge. If you want your hedge to be four feet high, then you want it to be one and a half feet through, and so thick with branches that a robin can not fly through it. Keep it at this broader proportion. If five feet high, let it grow broader. Just try it for five years, and you will have a hedge that you will be proud of.

Bruce Co., Ont.

W. H.

Applying Farmyard Manure.

According to James McFadyean, an experiment conducted at the Ottawa Experiment Farm, and covering a period of years, indicated that an equal weight of fresh stable manure and of well-rotted manure were of practically the same value for application to all the principal crops. Practically the same results have thus far been obtained at that station. Mr. McFadyean says:

It is a great mistake to believe that manure wastes to any extent when spread upon the land. Unless there is considerable fermentation, there will be very little of the valuable elements escape by evaporation. I do not recommend too heavy an application at one time. We seek to have it divided, so that it will cover all the land every second year, if possible. If the manure is reasonably short, so that we may have it incorporated into the surface soil with the disk or spade harrow, cultivator or gang plow in the spring, and to about the same depth as we wish to sow our grain, its indirect value to the growing crop is greatest. Farmyard manure is the most natural and perfect plant food available, and it has indirect results that no commercial fertilizer can give, because it adds to the soil so much vegetable matter, so much humus, by which all clay and sandy soils especially are greatly benefited, though not just yet available as plant food. But whenever there is a decaying of vegetable matter there

is always a certain degree of heat formed. We see this very plainly in the manure heap. Then let us have this heat formed in the soil, that the growing plants may derive some benefit from it, and the soil will be made more mellow, crumbly and porous, because of the heat and moisture. — [Prairie Farmer.

Preparing Seed.

In writing us with regard to seed selection and seeding, H. M. Weeks, Middlesex Co., says:

"In screening we remove all impurities and light grain. We would prefer to sow only large kernels, but do not practice this method. The larger seed naturally gives the plant a better start. We do not think the degree of fertility of the soil has any effect upon the prolificacy of the seed, and would not change seed from one locality to another unless there were an apparent improvement in the seed so secured. When sowing we set the drill according to the amount we desire to sow, making no allowance for the size of the kernels, and prefer to drill rather than to broadcast. We seldom have smut, and never treat seed to prevent it.

Delighted with the Weekly.

Enclosed please find postal note for \$1.50. We are delighted with the "Advocate" as a weekly. Wishing you a prosperous year. J. J. RING.

Annual Meeting Fairs Association.

Delegates from all parts of the Province of Ontario assembled in the City Hall, Toronto, on the 17th and 18th inst., to take part in the annual convention of the Canadian Association of Fairs and Exhibitions.

The President, J. T. Murphy, of Simcoe, in his annual address, stated that the improvement in many of our fairs, and their greater uniformity, was largely due to the efforts of this organization. The school children's day, and the system of expert judges of stock and fruit, tend to popularize the country fair, and are indications of the kind of fair the people want. This is proved by the increased success of those exhibitions which devote considerable attention to educative features. Mr. Murphy expressed the regret of the Association at the loss to them of their secretary, Mr. Creelman, but also congratulated the retiring secretary upon his appointment of president of the Ontario Agricultural College, and predicted for Mr. Cowan, the newly-appointed secretary of the Association, a successful incumbency of the position.

Superintendent Creelman, in his annual address, pointed out that the intention of the Act under which fairs existed was to make them purely educational and to foster the work of improvement in all classes of agricultural products. The natural channel through which this effort was directed was the agricultural fair. In connection with the improvement of these fairs, he suggested furnishing better show-rings, with stands from which the judges of stock or other exhibits could explain the reasons of their placings; the elimination of the class for general-purpose horses; the providing of a tent or building for ladies' exhibits; the development of the children's day idea; the expansion of the sphere of the experimental plots; the circulation of programmes of the events; and the building of several small buildings in the place of one large one.

IN DISCUSSION.

Mr. McNeill, fruit inspector, urged that features that had been held year after year for no particular reason be eliminated; labels for exhibits and programmes should be provided.

Mr. Kydd, Simcoe, claimed that judging is not begun soon enough. Sometimes the first-prize animal is put into a wagon before the second prize is awarded. Superintendents of each class should see that the entry number is posted. Road and carriage classes of horses should be separated. An effort should be made to divide the prize money between several exhibitors. Some shows prohibit one owner exhibiting more than one entry in each class. Between the heavy carriage horse and heavy draft there should be one class called the agricultural class. Rules should not specify what weight draft horses shall be or what height carriage horses shall be, when only one section of the class is on exhibition. There should be no rule calling for horses to be sound.

Mr. Brethour would be careful how he gave reasons for awards, but claims the day is past when a judge can give his decision and look wise. Boys' judging competitions should be encouraged. A board of lady directors should be in control of their exhibit. Exhibitors should not be allowed to take more than one prize in a section.

A Lennox County delegate advised shorter time in which to hold the fair, and fewer prizes. Picton has a baby show in the evening of her big day.

EVENING SESSION.

Hon. John Dryden said it was a matter of regret that the public did not heartily support the agricultural societies in the different municipalities, but congratulated the fair board on an increasing interest in the affairs of these institutions. The nature of the settlement in many parts of the Province interferes with the best work of this Association. An improvement to be noticed is the centralization of these societies, and the amalgamation of effort. The object of the fair boards should be to interest all classes of citizens. In order to do this, the board should try to maintain as clean an exhibition as it is possible to obtain. The faker element came in for severe criticism. Mr. Dryden is endeavoring to secure legislation that will prohibit these features on the grounds, whether or not the management wants it. We must endeavor to develop a little more moral fiber in our young people, hence the necessity of presenting the cleanest and best entertainment. It is a costly practice to risk the moral sense of our young people for the paltry sum obtained from these indecent entertainers. Mr. Dryden's statements were very heartily endorsed by all the delegates.

STOCK-JUDGING CONTESTS AS EDUCATIONAL FEATURES

The subject of Prof. Day's address. These contests were not advocated as the only educational features, but as one of them they are invaluable. The expert approvers of stock endeavored to produce a type of animal that would be valuable for tenant farmers to raise, and most valuable for the butchers; but better types could be universally produced if the farmer had an appreciation of the values of these types. The quality of these types must be emphasized,

and the great problem is to develop a well established understanding of interest between producer and butcher. The apathy of the public to the importance of studying this problem through the instrumentality of the fairs is often most discouraging, consequently we must develop an interest in the boys. Matured men become conservative, but the young people can be interested sufficiently to induce them to establish higher ideals. To this end the stock-judging contest awakens interest, eventually resulting in an ambition to obtain better stock. Too often, an inspection of good stock is discouraging to young men, who may feel that the possession of it is beyond them, but the judging contest starts farther back, and develops conceit in the boys, so deep-seated that it inspires ambition, resulting in the ultimate breeding of good stock. When once young men obtain recognition as good judges, the next step is to purchase good stock. Small fairs, as a rule, are better places to hold these contests than the larger exhibitions, because they assume a greater relative importance. At a small fair, every one is sure to know of the contest, and in time it would develop as much interest as the regular horse-race, and possibly lead to as much betting. But even if this were the case, might the good accomplished not warrant this possible evil.

The contest should, first of all, be given a prominent place in the ground. A good man on the board should have control of it, and should undertake to make it a success. The rules of the fair should compel exhibitors to furnish stock for the contest, for the refusal of the request for stock has killed more contests than any other circumstance. The time of the contest should be fixed, and adhered to. It should not, under any circumstance, interfere with the interests of the exhibitors of live stock and if anything is to be sacrificed, let it be something else. Each fair board might decide whether it is best to have contests on all classes of stock or only on such classes as are prominent in the district. In most cases, it is best to have fewer classes and have them well handled. Where possible, have two classes of each breed being judged. The system of marking recommended is to furnish blanks for placing, and corresponding blanks for writing reasons. Just what proportion of marks should be given for placing and for reasons is hard to decide. In the Professor's opinion, seventy marks should be given for placing and thirty for reasons. In all cases, large classes should be given, five animals at least. The judge or committee of judges should, in placing the animals, also allot the number of marks to be given for several different placings, not merely place them correctly, and then fix an arbitrary valuation for placing and variation from the correct placing. In this way, some mistakes in placing may be cut ten marks, or, in other cases, misplacing may be of equal value to the judge's placing.

Hon. J. Dryden: If there is any one thing this judging contest will do it is to establish a uniform ideal of type, and this is invaluable. It will also emphasize the importance of utility of standard in pure-bred stock.

Several of the expert judges endorsed the system of marking advocated by Prof. Day. Mr. John Gardhouse pointed out that the contests were a very strong connecting link between the breeder and general farmer, for it leads to a desire among all farmers to produce better stock. Mr. J. E. Brethour emphasized the danger of undertaking too many classes. He also suggested that the Agricultural Department furnish the fairs with the marking blanks. Mr. Jeffs showed that many men were able to identify good animals, but lacked the power of expressing their reasons, hence the importance of Professor Day's system of marking.

Rev. Mr. C. B. Clarke, of Russell Co., championed the cause of the despised classes of roots and grains. Expert judges, he claimed, were the most useful innovation at recent fairs. In eastern counties, the competitions between the county fairs had been conducive of much improvement. Next year, the award for the best county fair will be a \$1,000 cement office for the fair.

W. E. Smallfield, of Renfrew, said four years ago their county fair was practically dead, but its obsequies were not yet held. Then it was suggested that a revival be held, and the assistance of Mr. Creelman was solicited, who completely revived it. Liberal advertising in the local papers was instituted. Large posters were printed, with the leading sentence, "Are you going to be one of the 10,000 to visit Renfrew Fair this year?" A programme sheet of the fair circular was sent to each proprietor in these counties, soliciting a limited amount of advertising. Fair stationery was also sold. An exhibition of painting by machinery was advertised as one of the features of the fair. Keep the fair before the public all the year. One educational feature each year, the quality is all that need be undertaken.

Mr. J. E. Brethour: The question of fair improvement is a matter of attention to detail. Attaching the owners' names to every entry ticket was strongly advocated by the speaker.

Mr. W. McElroy, of Carleton County, told of the revolution carried out at his county fair. Special features were a model kitchen, athletic sports, milking contests, sheep-shearing demonstrations, etc.

Mr. J. Farrel, Lambton Co., believed in giving a director some special work to do, and holding him responsible for it.

Mr. Kydd, Simcoe: Fair boards should waken up to the fact that the day of exhibiting any but pure-bred sires are past.

Dr. Bell, of the Industrial Fair Board, read a paper on keeping fair books, in which he insisted upon entry fees being paid in advance, and also advocated better methods of identifying the owners of the different exhibits.

EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS.

The value of experimental plots at fairs was discussed by Professor Zavitz, Experimentalist of the Agricultural College. The importance of the farm crops of Ontario is well illustrated by the increase in value of these crops during the past two years from \$114,768,000 in 1902 to \$146,421,000 in 1904. These values show the importance of fostering this branch of the agricultural industry. The innovation of experimental plots upon fair grounds was calculated to answer, in a limited degree, this purpose. A crop that is being made familiar by these plots is soy bean, a most excellent plant for mixing with corn for ensilage. A plan of arranging a set of plots was illustrated by Prof. Zavitz, and several of the delegates endorsed the idea of maintaining these plots.

ENTERTAINMENT.

Professor C. C. James, in his address, raised the question, "Should the farming community be entertained or instructed at the fairs?" For years, fairs had been managed with the primary object of getting a crowd and giving questionable amusement. That there is a demand for recreation is very evident, but that the fair boards should furnish it, is a doubtful hypothesis. No doubt, the Ontario farmer as a class is the hardest worker in the world, and should obtain his recreation at different intervals during the year rather than crowd it all into fair day. In the management of fairs, special attention should be given to the encouragement of the particular class of farming followed in any particular locality, and a stereotyped system of awarding prizes or of managing fairs should be avoided. Wherever possible, the board should confine the fair exhibits to the municipality to which the Government grant has been made. Fair officials were cautioned not to attach undue importance to large membership or large crowds at the fair, but rather to the development of educative features. Mr. James' address aroused considerable discussion as to whether the professional prizetaker should be excluded. The ladies seemed to be the chief offenders in this respect.

POULTRY AT FAIRS.

This much-neglected feature of fairs was discussed by Prof. W. R. Graham, of the O. A. C. At many shows the first thing that should be done for the poultry industry is to furnish clean, light sheds for housing the exhibits. The industry is deserving of it, for in Ontario we have poultry to the value of between seven and eight million dollars. In looking over most of our prize lists, it is noticeable that they are nearly all exactly alike, and no improvement upon those of fifty years ago. What we want at our fairs is the encouragement of the utility features of poultry-raising. Prizes might be given for the best six chickens fattened, alive; also, for the best basket of eggs. Judging should be done early in the day, and the judge retained to give talks to the spectators in the afternoons. There has been of late a noticeable tendency among judges to tack up the tickets, and get the first train out of town. Plans of modern poultry-houses might be posted in the poultry exhibit building. Fattening crates and pressing boards also might be on exhibition, and the value of the latter explained.

FAIR INSURANCE AND AMALGAMATION.

Mr. H. B. Cowan, the newly-appointed secretary of the Association, gave the delegates some of the schemes he had in mind for the improvement of the fairs. Those which were not already up to the modern standard would be brought into line, and an effort would be made to unite all the fairs of the Province into circuits, so that the advertising and printing in connection with each fair could be done more cheaply by being done jointly. He also had in mind a scheme of insurance against unfavorable weather, a circumstance that often upsets the best-laid plans.

FRUIT AT FAIRS.

W. A. MacKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, laid before the convention methods by which the fairs could make their exhibits more instructive and valuable. The exhibiting of fruit, or any other product, had now become a purely business proposition, and at fairs producers expected to learn something that would be of value to them. To begin at the beginning, methods of growing, spraying and grading might be explained. The prize list should discriminate against inferior varieties. There is no reason in giving prizes to varieties condemned by our best horticultural authorities equal to those given our best varieties. The classification should discriminate between export and domestic varieties. Exhibits of the former should consist of packages as well as of plates. Classes might be made for the best decorated dining-room table of fruit, and demonstrations might be given on this subject, and also on decorating windows. For the benefit of a great number of fruit-growers, lectures might be given on the treatment of unproductive

orchards. Amateurs' classes were suggested as distinct from commercial growers' exhibits.

At the close of the convention, the retiring secretary, Mr. Creelman, thanked the Association for the whole-souled manner in which they had all co-operated to make the Fairs Association a power for good in the agricultural world.

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, W. B. Saunders, Stayner; 1st Vice-president, J. W. Shepperd, Cayuga; 2nd Vice-president, Jas. Mitchell, Goderich; Recording Secretary, Alex. McFarlane, Oterville. Directors: J. T. Murphy, Simcoe; Rev. C. B. Clarke, Russell; W. E. Smallfield, Renfrew; E. Jeffs, Bond Head; Allan Gray, Uxbridge; Chas. Walker, Erin; R. R. Hall, Parry Sound; Secretary, H. B. Cowan, Toronto.

Fresh Manure Applied Direct.

Where manure is not too coarse, take direct from the stable, especially box stalls, and spread on the land as drawn. It saves time and expense, as the spreading from heaps, when dumped in loads, make about same work in spreading, and is not so evenly done, besides, should heaps freeze, it is often difficult to spread.

It is not often we have enough snow in Kent to hinder drawing out in winter, and if land is not too undulating, there is not much waste from washing or heavy rains; there is too much waste to pile in heaps, and expensive labor lost, besides it does not destroy all noxious weeds.

Don't think rusted straw tends to propagate rust when returned to the land.

Fermentation does not destroy all kinds of weeds, especially mustard or charlock.

We apply manure for corn and beans, by plowing down on pasture or meadow sod, when the land is not too stiff or heavy clay.

We have never used commercial fertilizers, always tried to make all the manure we could on the farm. Regard commercial fertilizers too expensive for farmers' general use.

In Kent we have generally plenty of straw and fodder, which sometimes cannot be got on the land till late; that is better to be piled when it can be done.

Kent Co., Ont.

A. J. C. SHAW.

Hired Help Problem.

"W. L. D." Grey Co., Ont., writes: "My father was a subscriber for the 'Farmer's Advocate' about thirty years ago. I am a subscriber now, and I think the 'Advocate' holds the first place among agricultural papers. I believe you are ever ready to help the farmer. Perhaps there never was a time when the farmer stood more in need of helpful suggestions than at present, when hired help is so scarce and wages high. Can you give us some hints from time to time, in addition to those already given in the 'Advocate,' to show how one man on a farm of 150 acres may, without overworking himself, make a comfortable living without hiring. What line or lines of farming can be carried on, several miles from town, that will help him to do this? What are the best methods of farming to accomplish this purpose? Perhaps some practical farmers among your many subscribers may be able to give something, such as Mr. John Campbell's article on page 124 of your January 28th issue, entitled, 'The Sheep Industry in Ontario.'"

The hired help problem is always more or less serious, and never more so than at the present time. Strikes and other troubles between employers and employees are always more prevalent when wages are high, and now, in addition to the extra wages to be paid by farmers, there is the increased difficulty of getting along with some hired men. Still, on the whole, it is more than doubtful whether it is wise for a farmer to try it alone. We know of farmers who have figured on it, and they have always come to the conclusion that it would be less profitable than to hire. That it can be done there is no question. A smaller area would have to be cropped, and a good deal more laid down to pasture. In the handling of some crops, neighbors could change work, as, indeed, owing to the almost impossibility of getting men, many had to do last summer. The main dependence, especially if far from town, would have to be on live stock. In addition to the hints contained in Mr. Campbell's article on "Fattening Lambs," we suggest the following possibilities. Keep, say, ten factory cows. One man could easily attend that number. Have a full complement of hogs, so that the income from them would equal that from the cows. For the hogs, grow some lucerne and rape pasture, and, besides, have merely enough crop to winter everything over well. The extra pasture land could be made use of by taking cattle in to graze. Another plan, involving less labor, would be to buy good steers in the fall, pasture until winter, then, by wintering over on hay principally, with a little grain added, which would not require much labor if they were dehorned and kept in loose boxes or comfortable sheds, and putting on grass in the spring, they should be fit for export in July or August. A certain amount of crop would, of course, be needed. This is a more risky business than the other, and calls for special skill in stock. We have heard of one farmer who makes a specialty of hog-raising. Nearly all he grows is fed to hogs, and he is doing well. A variation or combination of above might be more suitable than either.

T. B.

An English Agricultural College.

Knowing that the Canadian farmer is interested in news from the Old Land, the following brief description of a visit to one of the agricultural colleges there may be appreciated:

The Uckfield College, Sussex, Eng., is one of the lesser of the agricultural institutions which are scattered throughout England, but, nevertheless, well deserves a visit. Nestling among the grassy uplands of the Sussex Downs, this college has a peculiar fascination for one who desires to combine natural beauty with the pursuit of agriculture. Five minutes' walk from the village brings the visitor to the college precincts. At once he is struck with the neat arrangement of the shrubs and evergreens which surround the gravel walk to the college. A tour through the various lecture-rooms and carpentry shop brings him into the chemical laboratory, which, though small in size, is amply qualified for the important part it plays in the course of study.

The farm itself is situated about one mile from the college, and consists of 110 acres of arable land. Our first objective was the orchard and

Poultry farming seems to be the great industry in Sussex, as much as 40 tons of dressed poultry being shipped per week to Leadenhall market from the small village of Uckfield, which only boasts a population of 4,000.

As we walked to the Uckfield railway station, we concluded that our afternoon had been very profitably spent, and trust that we may yet again have the opportunity of spending another day among the beautiful scenery which the Sussex Downs afford.

A. N. M.

Fresh vs. Rotted Manure.

First.—Arrange your stables so that the manure can be loaded on sleighs or wagons, and taken directly to the field. Why? One handling is all that is required.

Second.—I would apply the manure directly to the land if no washing away takes place, that is on hillsides, where the manure is liable to be washed into the hollows. In such cases, put it in small convenient piles, small enough so that it will not heat, and spread as soon as the greater part of the snow is gone. It is well to get it out before all the snow is gone, as we are not usually so busy at that season. On fields fairly level I would spread direct from the wagon or sleigh, until the snow gets over one foot deep, then put in small, convenient piles for spreading as soon as the snow is gone. The manure that is made during summer, when the crops are on the land, should be kept under cover, and in such a compact way that no heating will take place.

The following is taken from Prof. Shutt's report: This experiment consisted in taking two lots of fresh manure, equal in weight and alike in composition, and placing in a close (not air-tight) shed; the other, in an open wooden bin, with a practically water-tight floor; both lots being weighed and analyzed month by month for the period of one year (see report of Experimental Farm for full report). A few figures are here given that will enable the farmer to come to some conclusions as to the best plan for him to adopt.

Amounts and values of fertilizing constituents in fresh and rotted manures:

FRESH, IN PROTECTED SHED.

Table with 2 columns: Date/Description and Value. Rows include April (original fresh, 8,000 lbs.; total value of fertilizing constituents \$10.43), May (one month after, same manure weighed 5,006 lbs.; total value of fertilizing constituents 9.76), June (manure weighed 3,451 lbs.; no analysis), July (manure weighed 2,980 lbs.; total value of fertilizing constituents 9.68), April (one year, same manure weighed 2,185 lbs.; total value of fertilizing constituents 9.05). Note: Note the great loss in weight of matter so necessary for the improvement of the physical condition of the soil, also the loss of time in drawing and turning the pile to rot.

MANURE IN EXPOSED BIN.

Table with 2 columns: Date/Description and Value. Rows include April (original fresh weighed 8,000 lbs.; total value of fertilizing constituents \$10.43), May (one month after, same manure weighed 5,118 lbs.; total value of fertilizing constituents 7.59), June (manure weighed 4,124 lbs.; no analysis), July (manure weighed 3,908 lbs.; total value of fertilizing constituents 7.86), April (one year, same manure weighed 3,838 lbs.; total value of fertilizing constituents 6.65). Results obtained in this investigation sum up as follows:

First.—That there is a greater loss of nitrogen and organic matter from the exposed manure than from that protected. The former lost one-third of its nitrogen, the latter about one-fifth. Ten per cent. more organic matter was destroyed in the exposed than in the protected manure.

Second.—That there is practically no loss of potash and phosphoric acid from protected manure.

Third.—That the exposed rotted manure lost about one-sixth of its phosphoric acid and somewhat more than one-third of its potash.

Fourth.—The chief changes, due to fermentation, take place within the first month of rotting.

In the annual report of the Experimental Farms, details are given of the results of a series of tests which were carried on with the object of gaining information regarding the effects which follow the application of certain fertilizers and combination of fertilizers on important farm crops. The particulars there given covered the results with crops of wheat, oats, barley, corn, carrots, mangels, turnips and sugar beets.

Results are here given only for manure well rotted and fresh, direct from the stables, half horse and half cow manure, fifteen tons per acre:

Table with 2 columns: Crop and Value. Rows include: Wheat, average for ten years' plot, rotted manure, 20 bushels per acre; straw, 3,544 pounds. Wheat, average for ten years' plot, green manure, 20 bushels per acre; straw, 3,598 pounds. Oats, average for ten years' plot, rotted manure, 48 bushels 14 pounds per acre; straw, 3,285 pounds.

Recommended to Students.

I wish to congratulate you upon the rapid strides which the Farmer's Advocate is making. I was very much interested in the proposed change from a semi-monthly to a weekly, and I must say that the weekly is an excellent paper. In fact, I regard the Farmer's Advocate as being one of the very best papers which come to my office out of more than seventy agricultural papers. It is one of the papers I recommend for our students to read and to subscribe for. Personally, I could not get along without it. There are three or four papers which I think very highly of: The Farmer's Advocate, English Live-stock Journal, Scottish Farmer, and two or three of our best American papers. Your paper is certainly one of the very best of those mentioned. Wishing you abundant success, I am, Very truly yours,

W. J. KENNEDY.

Jan. 30th, 1904.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Prof. Kennedy is a son of Canada, who has forged to the front in Uncle Sam's western domain, being now Professor of Animal Husbandry and Vice-Director of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Experiment Station.

vegetable garden, which is some 15 acres in extent. The land is divided up into plots, with gravel walks between. Apple, plum and pear trees abound, all of which give a fair yield during the season. The bush fruits are represented by gooseberries, currants, raspberries—a special variety of the latter not ripening until November.

In one corner of the orchard is a tall wire arch, up which is twining apple trees. This is to show to the Sussex farmers what can be done towards beautifying their own homesteads, and is certainly a feature well worthy of imitation. The apple trees are pruned three times a year—twice for wood and once for fruit, when the leaves are on. A system of root pruning is also practiced here, and from results obtained clearly shows that it is absolutely necessary for the development of a crop. As we were leaving the orchard we entered a little frame house where the apples are stored, and were at once impressed by the size, color and quality of the fruit exhibited. The pear trees do not bear very well, owing, no doubt, to the nature of the soil, which is a heavy clay.

As our time was limited, we were unable to do more than rush through the stables, where we saw some 12 head of Jerseys and a flock of South-down sheep. We also noticed about forty head of steers, which were being fattened for the Smithfield market. This line of farming is, however, not at all popular in this country, owing to the very low prices obtained for beef, which does not permit the farmer to clear expenses.

Oats, average for ten years' plot, green manure, 54 bushels 19 pounds per acre; straw, 3,462 pounds.
 Barley, average for ten years' plot, rotted manure, 94 bushels 34 pounds per acre; straw, 3,054 pounds.
 Barley, average for ten years' plot, green manure, 35 bushels 21 pounds per acre; straw, 3,280 pounds.
 Corn, average for ten years' plot, ten tons per acre, rotted manure, 16 tons 2.99 pounds per acre.
 Corn, average for ten years' plot, ten tons per acre, green manure, 17 tons 10.86 pounds per acre.
 Carrots, average for eight years' plot, rotted manure, 19 tons 7.58 pounds per acre.
 Carrots, average for eight years' plot, green manure, 20 tons 9.80 pounds per acre.
 Mangels, average for ten years' plot, rotted manure, 24 tons 5.40 pounds per acre.
 Mangels, average for ten years' plot, green manure, 21 tons 9.10 pounds per acre.
 Turnips, average for ten years' plot, rotted manure, 17 tons 6.60 pounds per acre.
 Turnips, average for ten years' plot, green manure, 15 tons 14.88 pounds per acre.

Note the same weight of manure is used on each plot. Therefore, by rotting the manure the farmer is losing very heavily by: first, extra expense, drawing and turning the manure to heat; second, loss in weight of vegetable matter; third, the yield per acre with most crops is greater where green manure has been applied. Many farmers in giving their experience state that they have learned from results obtained in this way: They have had a large pile of well-rotted manure, but not quite enough to do a whole field. The balance of their field was covered with green manure, and they probably got a better crop the first year from the rotted manure, having put on double the quantity of rotted manure, by weight, but, had they observed closely, they would likely have observed the green manure plot ahead in the third and fourth years' crop.

Regarding propagating rust, I would say when rusted straw is returned to the land, and a regular system of rotation is followed, say three or four years, by this method, grain does not follow grain, so that by the time grain is sown again the rust will have disappeared.

Fermenting the manure does not always destroy the weed seeds, but destroys about half of the manure.

Manure should be applied to hoed crops only. For corn, the manure should be spread and plowed under, shallow, just long enough before planting to give time to work the soil sufficiently for the seed. By not plowing too early the grass or clover will get a strong growth in the spring, and, while decaying, force the corn. Turnip land may also be treated in the same way.

For carrots, mangels and sugar beets or potatoes, apply manure in the autumn. Have your land worked up deep before applying the manure, then plow it under shallow, or rib the land up until the following spring. If your straw for bedding has all been cut short, and your land previously plowed, the manure may be cultivated in and afterwards ribbed.

Commercial fertilizers, undoubtedly, are useful to many soils, but I would advise all farmers before purchasing to apply all barnyard manure possible, and also to sow clover with every grain crop sown, excepting peas. JOHN FIXTER, Foreman. Central Experimental Farm.

Sugar-beet Growing.

Successful sugar-beet meetings have been held at Lucan, Exeter, Brucefield, Londesborough, Blyth, etc., attended by enthusiastic farmers, and addressed by competent speakers in the interest of the Berlin sugar factory. No less than three hundred attended the Exeter meeting, one-half of whom signified their intention to grow sugar beets this year. A large number of acres were contracted at each meeting for Berlin. Other sugar-beet meetings, held as far east as Whitby, and as far north as Thornton and Lefroy, were equally successful. Daily, local canvassers at the above points are gathering in contracts for the Berlin factory.

Mr. D. French, Manager of the Industrial Home, Clinton, who grew two acres in 1903, and has seven acres prepared for 1904, says: "If I stay here, I will soon pay for the Industrial Farm out of sugar beets."

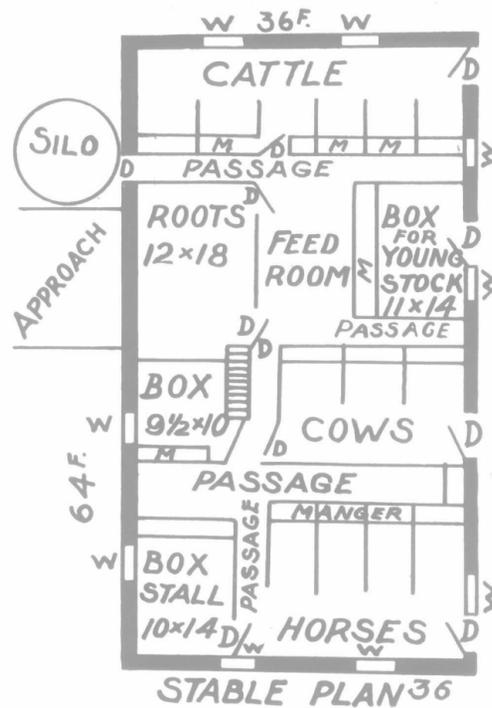
While practically every farmer within driving distance of Berlin will grow sugar beets for the Berlin factory, its growers extend in all directions from Berlin to a distance of fully one hundred miles.

The entire supply of pulp has been teamed or shipped away as a stock food. Mr. John A. Thompson, Thornton, writes: "I am much pleased with the carload of pulp." It is the best succulent stock food available, and can be shipped one hundred miles in car lots at less cost than the cost of the production of turnips.

John Duff, near Myrtle, Ontario County, planted two acres in beets, following barley, and with a spring application of twenty-five tons of manure to the acre. His beets averaged 15.8 per cent. of sugar, and the returns were \$205.32, less \$46.70 for freight and \$4.50 for seed. There was a space of twenty-seven inches between the rows, and the beets were about eight inches apart. Mr. Duff thinks the season was particularly favorable for good results from wide planting, but might not have had as good returns in an average season with plants so far apart. He cultivated ten times. He does not think there is any crop which would give such returns as he obtained from sugar beets.

Huron County Barn.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":
 Having noticed in the "Farmer's Advocate" of January 21st, an inquiry for a stable plan, 36 x 64 ft., I submit to you the above plan, which would, perhaps, meet with the approval of your subscriber. It is, of course, capable of many changes, which could be made to suit different tastes. The root-house might be placed under the approach to the barn floor, and a short row of cattle stalls put in to face the other row at the end, and the cow stalls be turned around.



STABLE PLAN 36



BARN PLAN

with the mangers against the passage in front of the horses. The two doors from the cow stalls into the box stall are meant to close the two passages from the horse stable into the feed-room, when they are opened to let cattle in or out. The box stall for the horse stable is made shorter, to allow more room for hay to be put down from the hay mow above. Also, more windows could be put in. There would be four doors with fanlights over each, besides three windows in the front of the stable. C. A. Huron Co., Ont.

The Status of Agriculture.

In a recent address, Hon. C. S. Hyman, M. P., quoted figures to show that in Canada 2,578,000 persons were engaged in agricultural pursuits, 805,000 were in domestic and similar service, 644,000 were engaged in trade and transportation work, 169,000 were engaged in the professions, and 1,020,000 were engaged in manufacturing, mechanics, etc.

Vox Populi.

Messrs. F. Bonnycastle & Son, Northumberland Co., Ont.—We are very pleased with the "Advocate" as a weekly.

G. E. Schmidt, Waterloo Co., Ont.—Please find enclosed order for renewal of "Farmer's Advocate" for 1904. It has no equal.

Mr. Charles Parker, P.E.I., says.—I am glad you have changed to a weekly, and consider your magazine the best farm paper printed. Wishing you success.

Samuel Lyons, "Byng Lodge Stock Farm," Haldimand Co., Ont.—We just think the "Farmer's Advocate" is THE WHOLE THING since it comes weekly. I will try and get you some more new subscribers.

Mr. Chas. A. Frazer, Que.—It is with great interest that I read your valuable paper. I hope you may have a very successful year, and that the farmers will appreciate the benefit of a good agricultural paper.

Mr. R. Mooney, Simcoe Co., Ont.—Please accept my thanks for the knife I received from you. It is an A1 knife, and your "Farmer's Advocate" is the best paper that is going amongst the farming community to-day. I am highly pleased with it. Wishing you every success.

Mr. J. Clarence, Kellough Lanark Co.—I received my knife on the 16th instant, and I am very well pleased with it, and I find it exactly as advertised. The two new subscribers which I got are both well pleased with your paper, and consider it the best farm paper printed. I intend to work for some more new subscribers and try for another premium.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Messrs. Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, B. C.—We are glad to see you issuing a weekly paper. You have now the best farmers' journal issued in the world.

TOO GOOD TO STOP.

Mr. Wellington Shier, Ontario Co., says.—I think I have been taking the "Farmer's Advocate" since the year 1870 without a recess. I thought I would take a rest. If the paper was going to be printed weekly it would not have news enough to be any good. As I have got too weeklies now, I am so well pleased I will renew, with one new subscriber.

THE FARMERS' WEEKLY.

R. E. Rand, King's Co., Nova Scotia.—I have been a subscriber for several years, as you know. During that time I have been urged to give it up, and take some other paper, but it suits me all right. I think the new departure, making it a weekly, will add to its value for us as farmers. The time has come for us to enjoy our weekly paper as well as other professions.

Produce Transportation.

The London and South-western Railway Co. is distributing for the information of agriculturists a pamphlet giving particulars of its rates for the conveyance of farm and dairy produce, etc., by both passenger and goods trains. An important feature is the low scales of rates framed on a mileage basis and applicable by passenger train, which have been compiled with the object of bringing the producer and consumer into closer touch, and affording facilities for the rapid transit of all kinds of dairy produce, fruit, and other perishable traffic, thus enabling the producer to secure a wider market for his produce, and the consumer to have it delivered direct with promptitude and at a reasonable and inclusive charge. A hamper weighing 24 lbs., and containing cream, eggs, poultry, meat, fruit, vegetables, etc., is carried a distance of 100 miles for 9d. and delivered free, representing a little over 1/4d. per lb., whilst for the rail conveyance of one cwt. of fruit and vegetables for a similar distance the charge is 2s. 2d., or less than 1/4d. per lb., the rates for large consignments of all kinds of produce being fixed on a still lower basis. It is pointed out that senders desiring advice as to the method of aggregating their consignments will be able to obtain every assistance from the company's officers. To obtain the benefit of the lower rates the requisite weight may be made up of different kinds of traffic. Thus, if a consignment of three tons consists of one ton of fresh meat, one ton of butter, and one ton of apples, each description is charged one-third of the special three-ton rate, and not at the rate for one-ton lots.—[Meat Trade Journal.]

DAIRY.

Dairymen Meet.

A meeting of the directors of the Western Dairy Association was held in Stratford on Saturday for organization of work for the season. There were present J. N. Paget, President, in the chair; T. Ballantyne, Robt. Johnston, J. Brodie, J. McQuaker, J. Bothwell, I. W. Steinhoff, Alex. McLaren, M.P., W. K. MacLeod, and Geo. H. Barr, Chief Dairy Inspector.

It is the intention to continue the scheme inaugurated last season of placing cheese factories and creameries in groups of from 20 to 30, in charge of each instructor. Mr. Barr has this work specially under his care, and he reports that there will be two more cheese factory groups this season than last. Both makers and factory owners are fast recognizing the great value of these visits from the instructors, and are anxious that this system be continued. A strong tribute to the good results of this system of instruction was paid by Mr. R. M. Ballantyne, of Montreal, the judge of cheese at the Winter Dairy Convention, when he said that he had never before seen such a large exhibit of cheese so uniform in quality.

The question of making representations to the newly-appointed Railway Commission, of unequal and excessive transportation rates, was discussed, and it was strongly urged that such should be done. The Executive Committee was instructed to take the matter up at once and secure from shippers and others all information they can of grievances that require correction, and have these facts set before the commission.

Grants were made to the Industrial Fair Association and Western Fair, to aid these associations in making prizes for dairy products at their exhibitions. In this connection it was hoped that the Western Fair Board would greatly improve the accommodation for the showing of cheese and butter. In Middlesex alone in 1902 (the last year reported) there was 60,000,000 lbs. of milk made into cheese, besides butter manufactured in creameries. In Ontario there were 1,537,532,591 lbs. milk used for cheese, making 146,305,776 lbs. cheese, and 11,082,078 lbs. butter manufactured in creameries. The ever-increasing importance of this industry calls for some forward movement by the Western Fair Board.

The Executive Committee and other organization work was attended to, and it is expected that the cheese and butter industries of Western Ontario will continue to expand, and continue to improve in quality as well.

A Record Butter Test.

What is claimed to be a world's record in the production of butter-fat by a two-year-old heifer of any breed is that of the Jersey heifer Tonona 9th, belonging to Hood Farm, at Lowell, Mass. Her age at commencement of the yearly test was 2 years 2 months 24 days. She milked as high as 40 lbs. 6 ozs. in a day, but she did not come up to 14 lbs. butter in a week. Below will be found a table showing the amount of milk, per cent. of butter-fat and pounds of butter-fat. Daily average milk yield, 22 lbs. Daily average butter yield, 1 lb. 7 1/2 ozs. Daily average grain rations, 6.6 lbs. Estimated butter, 85 per cent. fat, 539 lbs. 6 ozs. In estimating the cost of feed, the following prices were charged per ton: bran, \$22; corn meal, \$22; ground oats, \$30; oil meal, \$28; gluten feed, \$26; hay, \$15; sHage, \$2; and pasturage \$3 per month. Total cost of feed, \$62.60. Product sold as 40 per cent. cream realized over \$250. She received the same care as the remainder of the herd, and was pastured with the other young cows of the same age.

YEARLY AUTHENTICATED BABCOCK BUTTER-FAT ESTIMATE AND MILK YIELD OF TONONA 9TH OF HOOD FARM 172718.

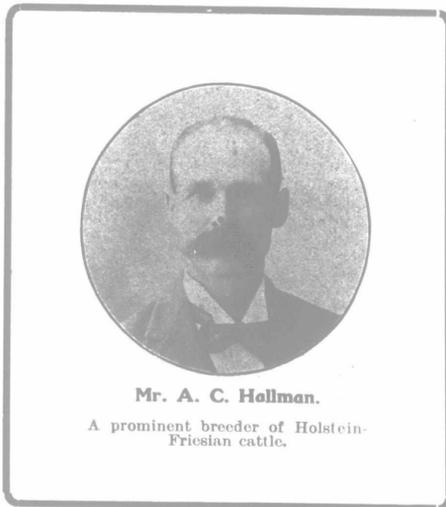
[Made by a representative of the Massachusetts Experiment Station, appointed by the American Jersey Cattle Club and under its rules.]

Date.	Milk, lbs. ozs.	Fat, %	Fat, lbs.
January, 1903, 16 days	516 2	4.2	21.677
February	958 7	4.56	42.705
March	912 12	3.35	48.832
April	800 15	5.2	41.649
May	814 14	5.7	46.448
June	728 12	5.8	42.297
July	622 13	5.8	36.123
August	583 1	5.8	33.817
September	604 12	5.8	35.075
October	521 1	6.45	33.608
November	380 1	6.55	24.929
December	897 13	8.7	34.609
January, 1904, 15 days	192 5	8.7	16.731
Totals	8,088 12	6.05	458.47

Breeding Dairy Cows.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In your issue of Jan. 28th, I read an article on "Beef cattle from dairy cows" which interested me. I quite agree with a number of the statements made by the writer. To others I take some exception. I agree with "D," that most men will succeed better with stock by making a specialty of either beef or milk, and that so far as dual-purpose stock is concerned the Short-horn breed fill the bill the best of any breed. If we could only import from Great Britain a class of Shorthorns which are pure-bred, but not registered in the herdbooks there, nor eligible for



Mr. A. C. Hallman.
A prominent breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

registration on this side the Atlantic, we would be able to secure dual-purpose stock of the right kind. I am told on good authority that they exist there in large numbers, and are the popular dairy stock in many parts of England. In this country, on both sides of the line, intense beefing sires have been used so long that much of the milking qualities of some of the earlier Shorthorns are bred out, to such an extent that we look upon the Shorthorn in this country as a beef breed. Some breeders protest that they have still perpetuated the milking qualities in their herds. I believe most people are free to admit that real good milking pure-bred Shorthorns are quite rare in this country. If that be true, and I believe it is, how is the dairyman who is short of satisfactory help and has to pay for high-priced labor going to better his condition? Should he discard his good dairy herd and invest in Shorthorns, getting, as is suggested by the writer, a fair yield of milk and good stockers, or would it not be better for him to select a good beef sire, strong (especially in back and quarters), and mate with his dairy herd to produce his stockers; then keep his best dairy cows to breed to a good dairy sire to get sufficient heifers to keep up the standard of milk flow? The steer calves from the dairy sire should, of course, be knocked on the head or vealed. I agree with "D," that raising dairy breed steers from dairy sires is a most unprofitable business, especially for range cattle or the export trade. However, I have seen plenty of good cattle for the local butchers' trade from Ayrshires, and from the use of an Ayrshire sire on dairy stock.

If a farmer has a grade herd of Ayrshires or Holsteins, I believe by using a good Shorthorn bull

on the Ayrshire grades, and a good Aberdeen-Angus on the Holstein grades, very satisfactory steers can be produced. In fact, I have seen the result of just such crosses, and where they are grown as "baby beef" (which, by the way, is the only profitable way to grow beef now, for the farmer who raises and finishes his own steers), they are all right. I said use an Aberdeen-Angus on Holstein blood, for the simple reason that they will obliterate the white and black colors so much despised on some markets.

I have not said anything about using beef sires on Jersey stock, as here we have another proposition. The stock to begin with are undersized, and they do not seem to cross with other breeds very satisfactorily. One cross for milk often turns out all right. Of course, I would not recommend the keeping of any of the heifers from the beef cross for milk; they should go along with the steers for baby beef, and will be worth just as much.

It seems to me that the dairyman had better reduce the number of his cows if labor is the great problem, and pursue along the lines I have suggested rather than change the breed he has been used to and made his money from. I should like to hear what others think about it.

T. G. RAYNOR.

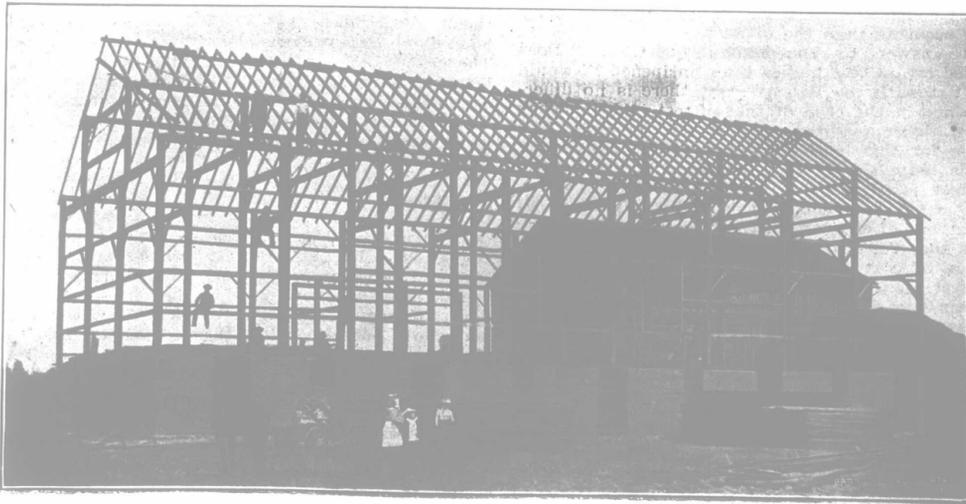
[Note.—Mr. Raynor, author of the foregoing letter, is the well-known farmer of Prince Edward Co., Ont., and a graduate of the O.A.C., who has been engaged this season on the Farmers' Institute corps of Minnesota, under Supt. Gregg. The average attendance at meetings has been about 350. Two day meetings and five sessions in a place are held. Farmers drive in as far as 30 miles to meetings. Five speakers constitute the staff.—Editor.]

Clean Milking Pays.

Many examples could be given to show the influence of clean milking upon the quantity and quality of both milk and butter (says a Kansas Board of Agriculture report). In Germany the experiment has been tried of allowing one person to milk five cows during fourteen days, and then another person milk the same cows during the following fourteen days. The cows were fed and treated during the whole time in quite the same way. The result, however, was that the second person on an average gets about two kilograms (4 lbs. 6 1/2 ozs.) more milk per animal per day than the first one. At a similar experiment made by Professor Babcock, of Wisconsin, three cows were milked during a week by one person, A; the following by another person, B. From the milk A received during this week 11.8 kilograms butter was churned, while from the milk B got only 9.8 kilograms butter was produced, a difference thus of two kilograms.

This result is not only owing to the greater quantity of milk received, but more still to the fact that the last-drawn milk is by far the richest. That this is the case, anybody might easily ascertain for himself by pouring the very first and the very last drops of milk from the same teat into cream tubes. When comparing the tubes after the cream has risen, he will be surprised at the great difference in the thickness of the layers of cream; the milk first drawn looks, judging from the layer of cream, like good skimmed milk, the last milk drawn is more like thin cream. Through an experiment tried at an agricultural school in Denmark, it was found that the first streams of milk contained only 0.6 per cent. of fat, while the last strippings of milk from the same cow contained as much as 10.2 per cent. fat.

A thoroughly clean milking, therefore, is very important, not only as a means of developing the



A Modern Barn, 48 x 110 Feet.

Raised May 21st, 1903. The property of P. Thompson, Clearville, Elgin Co., Ont.

cow's milking power, but also to produce richer milk.

It is important, also, how often the cow is milked daily. Some experiments concerning this question have also been tried, which show that the more times a day the cow is milked the more and richer the milk she yields. But whether one milks three times or only twice a day, the intervals between the milkings must, as far as possible, be of the same length. The cow is in a very high degree dependent on habit, and her udder works evenly and regularly. The milking hours, therefore, must be carefully observed, and the same persons must, every time, in the same course, milk the same animal. If the milking is begun too late, the cow becomes uneasy, and the tension of the udder causes pain to the animal. In both cases loss of milk ensues. The fact that the quantity of milk is lessened by milking less frequently and less energetically is a thing of which one avails oneself when wanting to dry a cow. But even in this case it is a bad plan not to clean strip the udder; it is by far preferable to milk less often, finally once only every other day, every third day, or more seldom still, till the cow gives so little milk that milking may be dispensed with.

The milker must pay great attention to the cleanly condition of the udder and the teats. If he observes knots and tenderness in the udder, sores on the teats, the milk canal stopped up, or the milk having an unnatural appearance, etc., some remedial steps should at once be taken. Diseases in udders and teats, often being contagious, cows in that way infected must always be milked the last, and the milk from the affected part of the udder be put into a special vessel and destroyed, in order to hinder further spreading of the infection.

Cream Testing.

A reader interested in dairying asks the following questions, which have been answered by Prof. Dean, O.A.C.: Which is the more accurate in testing cream, the Babcock or oil churn test? Does ripened cream test higher than unripened?

Answering the first question, would say in reference to "Which is the more accurate in testing cream, the Babcock or oil-test churn," that the Babcock is more accurate. In order to understand this question we need to know something of the nature and objects of these two tests. The Babcock test determines the absolute or total fat in cream or milk, while the oil-test determines only the churnable fat or oil in cream. The fat in the case of the Babcock test is separated by a chemical (sulphuric acid), centrifugal force and hot water. With ordinary care all of the fat in a sample is separated and measured. On the other hand, in the oil test the only means employed to separate the fat or oil is that commonly known as churning, together with heating of the samples. It is a well-known fact that some samples of cream churn more readily and more exhaustively than others. In a creamery where the oil test is used, each patron's sample is churned separately, hence a man with cream which churns readily is likely to receive a higher test than one with cream which does not churn so readily. When all the cream is mixed together for ripening and churning purposes, there would be little difference in the exhaustiveness of the churning, hence the man with cream lacking churnability is likely to be unjustly dealt with. With the Babcock test all these little differences disappear, as the chemical, hot water and centrifugal force cause a complete separation. About the only danger of error is in the sampling and measuring of the cream, but as the oil test is equally liable to error in these respects, we come to the conclusion that the Babcock test is much more accurate than the oil test.

In answer to the second question, "Does ripened cream test higher than unripened?" would say that with the Babcock test there is no difference, but in the case of the oil test, the tendency is for higher readings with ripened cream. The reason for this is that ripened cream, as a rule, churns more easily than unripened cream, hence the test is higher, because the oil test is essentially a churn. This fact is taken advantage of by patrons of cream-gathering creameries, and they ripen the cream before sending it to the creamery, in order to obtain a higher test. This plan, however, makes it much more difficult for the buttermaker to produce a good quality of butter, because the cream is over-ripe before it reaches the creamery. In many cases it should be churned before it leaves the farm, and by the time it is delivered, cooled and churned at the creamery, it is impossible to make fine butter out of this cream.

On the other hand, sweet cream can be more accurately and conveniently sampled than can sour cream for the Babcock test, although there is no difference so far as the actual testing is concerned. This fact will induce patrons to deliver cream in a sweet condition, and will do a great deal towards improving the quality of butter at cream-gathering creameries. When patrons

become familiar with the Babcock test they are not likely to wish to go back to the oil test.

H. H. DEAN.

Fat Content and Cheese.

An Oxford County subscriber asks: "How many pounds of milk should it take to make a pound of cheese from milk testing 3.85, 4.00, 4.10 and 4.25?"

Prof. H. H. Dean, Dairy Department, Ontario Agricultural College, makes reply as follows: "Regarding the pounds of milk required to make a pound of cheese, from milks containing different percentages of fat, I beg leave to submit the following results as being the average of several experiments made with milk containing the percentages of fat given:

Milk testing 3.85% fat required 10.02 lbs. milk to make 1 lb. cheese.

Milk testing 4% fat required 9.91 lbs. milk to make 1 lb. cheese.

Milk testing 4.1% fat required 9.75 lbs. milk to make 1 lb. cheese.

Milk testing 4.25% fat required 9.28 lbs. milk to make 1 lb. cheese.

Your subscriber will understand that the yield of cheese from milk containing these various percentages of fat will differ at different seasons of the year, and according to whether or not it has been properly cared for."

British Dairy Imports.

During the past year the bill paid by the people of Great Britain for imported dairy produce was 29½ millions of pounds sterling, of which 20¼ millions was for butter, 7 millions for cheese, and 1¼ millions for milk. This shows an increase over the preceding year of nearly three per cent., or fully four-fifths of a million pounds. There has been only two per cent. increase in the quantity of butter imported. No less than 43 per cent. of foreign butter was supplied by Denmark. This little country, whose total area is not so much as one-eighth of Britain, has captured to such a large extent the English market for this class of food. The average price of Danish butter is returned at 11½d. per lb., whereas the average declared value of the imported butter from other sources was a little under 10½d. per pound. Canadian buttermakers must bestir themselves.

Dairy Notes.

If your hired man is inclined to kick your cows, get him a pair of soleless rubber boots for stable use, and if you can induce him to wear them he will soon stop his cow-kicking habit.

Study markets. Many sales are made lower than they should be consequently middlemen's profits and makers' loss. "Get close to the consumer, not the middleman," should be the motto of every dairyman.

When planning work, if the dairy department be made a side issue to the general farm work, both quality and quantity of the product will depreciate and no profit from that department be the result. On the other hand, should a systematized method be adopted, along with the practice of common sense, full remuneration can rightfully be expected for every hour of labor. No department on the farm requires more system than the dairy.

APIARY.

Care of Outdoor Bees.

By Morley Pettit.

The oldest settler cannot remember so severe a winter as this, although he has seen hundreds of them. Fortunately he who has his stock well housed in cement stable or modern bee cellar. The cattle may winter in the stock yard, or the bees on their summer stands, but they certainly cannot come through with the same vigor as those in more comfortable quarters.

The outdoor bees have the advantage of snow this year, which may in a large measure counteract the severity of weather. But here, as in so many cases, a caution is needed. More bees wintered outdoors die from suffocation than from any other cause. The snow piles up in front and over the hives. Well? It is a porous, warm covering, and excellent protection. The moisture from the bees' breath condenses in the hive, and runs down to freeze near the entrance. A thaw comes and snow outside melts, then freezes on the entrance: a crust also forms over the snow. The chances are when the mercury next retires into the bulb of the thermometer the entrance will be so choked with ice that no air can get in, and the bees will smother.

Bees require very little attention in winter, less in proportion to their value than any other stock. We can then afford to do this for them. Whenever a thaw comes, see to the snow at the entrances; shovel it away so the entrance can clear out and dry out, and be ready for the next freeze.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

P. E. I. Fruit-growers.

The annual meeting of the P.E.I. Fruit-growers' Association was held in Charlottetown, on February 4th, with President Rev. A. E. Burke in the chair. Notwithstanding the fact that the weather was bitterly cold and stormy, and the country roads almost impassable, there was a very fair attendance of representative fruit-growers from nearly every section of the Island. The visiting horticultural experts present were Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, Chief of the Fruit Dept. at Ottawa; Mr. A. McNeill, Ottawa, Dominion Fruit Inspector, and Mr. Saxby Blair, of the Nappan Exp. Farm. These gentlemen added very greatly to the interest of the meeting, and their addresses were brimming with points of intense interest to our fruit-growers, many of whom are just going into the business. Senator Ferguson gave an excellent paper on the "Apple Outlook," which he said was very hopeful, as our fruit was in demand in England.

Mr. Mackinnon spoke of the great necessity of co-operation among our fruit-growers, so that we might secure the lowest rates. The best varieties—large lots of one variety, to induce buyers to visit us. To get cheaper rates from the nurserymen; central packing-houses to cull, class, pack and ship the fruit so as to have uniformity in quality and packing. Advised growing only a few varieties for export. King, Baldwin, Spy and Golden Russet are good kinds for English market. These varieties all do well here. Senator Ferguson said Ben Davis and Baldwin always fared well in the British market in shipments he had made.

A mass meeting was held in the evening, at which the President delivered his annual address, and addresses were also delivered by Messrs. Mackinnon and McNeill. A musical programme also tended to enliven the proceedings. Mr. Mackinnon's address was on "Fruit exhibitions and exhibits." Prize-lists should be in two divisions, commercial apples and those for home use, or export and domestic, commercial apples to be shown in packages in which they were to be shipped. Mr. McNeill said a good deal about the judging of apples, and spoke of the points a judge should give for color, size, quality, etc. He gave an object lesson, by taking the first- and second-prize plates of Gravensteins in his hands, and showed the great difference in quality between them. He said they were better than Nova Scotia Gravensteins, and as they were a month later in maturing here, they would be a good apple to grow for export. He saw no reason why P. E. Island should not be exporting the best of apples in large quantities in the near future. A few of the good points in the President's address which struck an optimistic note in the beginning and continued to the end: He advised the planting out in blocks of one or two commercial varieties, and the top-grafting of undesirable kinds with some standard variety, so that we would have for shipment large lots of export apples. He advised co-operative shipping, so that small growers could send the product of their mixed orchards to central packing-houses, to be properly selected and graded for foreign markets. We needed shelter-belts and wind-breaks to protect our fruit while on the trees, and also to protect the trees. Situated as we are, in the center of a storm-swept gulf, we were the most exposed community in the world engaged in horticulture. He urged the necessity of a winter fruit show, because we could not exhibit our winter fruit at fall shows, except in an immature state. The winter show would be an education in placing winter apples before the public fully matured. "Feed your trees well if you would get fruit of a good size, quality and flavor." We wanted evaporating and canning establishments here to prepare our early apples and small fruits for the English markets, where such goods were in demand, but which were a dead loss here for want of being prepared in such an establishment.

Prof. Saxby Blair, of Nappan, who did not arrive till the second day of the meeting, gave an excellent address on "Soil moisture in its relation to fruit culture." "Can we control soil moisture so as to best utilize it?" The necessity of cultivation to get the soil in good mechanical condition, and also to form a mulch on top, thus preventing the escape of the moisture from below, at the same time letting in the heat from the surface, was strongly emphasized. The leaves of the trees ought to be kept healthy, so that they could take in the necessary carbon from the air. Prof. Blair illustrated his remarks by using a chart. A committee was appointed to examine the question of co-operative packing, suggested in the President's address. It was resolved to refer the matter of excessive charges on fruit to the newly-appointed Railway Commission.

The fruit show in connection with the meeting was very much ahead of any previous one, and most all of the standard varieties were shown in excellent condition. There is now no question about P. E. Island being one of the best spots in

America for the production of apples and plums of the standard varieties. All that is now wanted to make fruit-growing a grand success and a large and profitable source of revenue, is a little more education along horticultural lines, which will convince the farmers that it is to their interest to go largely into the business.

Officers elected: President, Rev. A. E. Burke, Alberton; Vice-president, John Johnston, Long River; Sec.-Treas., A. E. Dewar, Charlottetown. All re-elected.

Apples by Weight.

I have just returned from an instructive and enjoyable meeting of the P. E. I. Fruit-growers' Association, held at Charlottetown, ably presided over by the Rev. Father Burke. A good supply of fruit was on exhibition. We had instructive lessons from Messrs. Mackinnon, McNeill and Blair (who deserve thanks for risking a trip to our Island at this inclement season), as well as from local talent. Have heard and read a good deal of contention respecting the packing, package and shipping of fruit, some in favor of barrels; others bushel boxes, when the quantity is all right. To obviate all dissatisfaction, as apples are retailed by weight in Great Britain, and should be everywhere, why not ship by weight in barrels and boxes of about one bushel, with the gross weight and tare on each package, plainly marked as on barrels of sugar, boxes cheese, etc., and quotations by the 100 lbs. or cental; all packages as graded to be marked A, B or C, and the packer's name and address as a guarantee and reference on a piece of cardboard beneath the cover of package? Then there would be less complaints heard of deceptive filling, the size of apples having a great deal to do with how stored. As all barrels used in shipping apples are not of uniform size, selling by weight would counteract all discrepancies. If excelsior or other pliable packing was put in top and bottom of package to prevent bruises, the purchaser would feel that he was not any the loser.

Queen's Co. East, P.E.I.

[Note.—The Dominion Fruit Marks Act designates three grades—1st, XXX; 2nd, XX, and 3rd, X—to be put upon the packages.—Ed.]

Ontario Fruit Outlook.

There is a very unfavorable appearance in the fruit buds at the present time, more especially in pit fruit. I was testing some plum, cherry and peach buds last week, and find the germ of the buds very much discolored, some of them almost black, especially in the plum. I observe too, not only in my own orchard, but in many others, that the leaves on several varieties of apples are still on the trees, indicating that the fruit buds and wood had not fully ripened before frost set in last fall, and I have no doubt the injury to next season's fruit will be quite extensive. I see also that some large plum trees are cracked open in the trunks, as they were in 1882-83, when many plum trees were completely ruined in many parts of Ontario.

As there has been only a light fall of snow in this district this winter, the frost is deeper in the ground than for many years, the ice on the bay being about two feet thick, consequently I expect some of the more tender varieties will be seriously injured.

Our custom has been to prune our trees as early in March as possible, although I would prefer pruning about first of June, as the wounds would heal quicker, but on account of the scarcity of competent help we have to prune earlier in the season than we otherwise would.

About the last week in March or first in April we give our trees a thorough spraying with blue-stone and lime, using 5 lbs. each to 40 gals. water. This is the only spraying where 5 lbs. of copperas is used. Then as soon as the buds begin to swell or develop we spray again with 4 lbs. copper sulphate, 5 lbs. lime, and 4 ozs. of Paris green; then as soon as the blossoms are mostly off the trees we spray again—this time we add 2 lbs. to gallon of water of whale oil soap, dissolved in hot water, to the Bordeaux mixture. Unless aphid or scab fungus appears we do not spray further, but as both the above appeared later in 1892 we sprayed with the last mixture about the 7th June, which had a good effect.

About June 1st, 1872, we sprayed some 70 trees with crude oil alone; this was done to destroy scale insects. We used a very fine nozzle, and had excellent results on healthy, vigorous trees, as it seemed to kill every scale, but one or two plums that were very badly infested with scale died during the summer. I have no doubt they would have died without the spraying being done, as they were weakly in vigor of growth. I have great faith in the efficacy of crude oil for destroying scales, but it must be used very lightly.

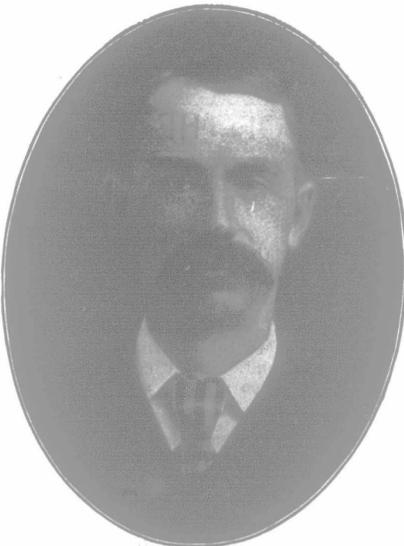
As to varieties of apples, there are too many full apples, unless a different method is adopted for disposing of them. Almost every orchard has

a number of full fruit, and buyers do not care to handle them, as they require quick transportation and do not arrive in Europe in as good condition as winter fruit. In this district the Spy, Baldwin and Greening predominate, but where Salome and Stark have been tested they are held in high favor, both being hardy, very prolific, and good keepers and shippers. Both varieties require strong, rich land to bring best results. The Ontario is a wonderful bearer, and will keep and sell as well as the Spy, but is a slow grower. The

December 1st took it out and ate it, and it was in good condition, too, though somewhat shrivelled.

The fruit resembles the Washington variety, though our specimens were considerably larger than the usual run of that sort. The skin is a beautiful lemon yellow, with an abundant white bloom. The flesh is yellow, very firm, fine-grained and meaty, and the flavor, though perhaps a little acid for eating out of hand, is rich and "Gage-like." We should pronounce it an A1 canning and preserving plum coming at any season, but coming, as it does, after most other varieties are gone, it should prove very popular, and what is more important to the grower, very profitable. At least, that is what we should predict for it here in Nova Scotia, where yellow plums are the most popular sorts for canning. And, of course, its lateness will commend it as a market sort anywhere where it can be grown, since the ladies are unanimous in preferring October to August for canning fruit. Even Moore's Arctic would sell in October if that were its season. Thank goodness, it isn't, or we might have more of them to eat. While we haven't yet had enough experience with the Late Orange to recommend it for general planting, yet if one has a hankering to try something new, it offers one a fair degree of certainty that he will get something good as well. And we certainly hope and believe that it is going to be the coming late yellow plum, where such a variety is called for.

F. C. SEARS.



Mr. J. W. Callbeck, Augustin Cove, P. E. I.

Winner of the silver tea service, value \$45, for best collection of swine, any pure breed, and silver cup for best three pigs under 9 months, produce of one sow, at the Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N.S., '03.

Baxter, Bismarck and Wolf River are gaining in favor, and are certainly superior to many of the older varieties at present in use.

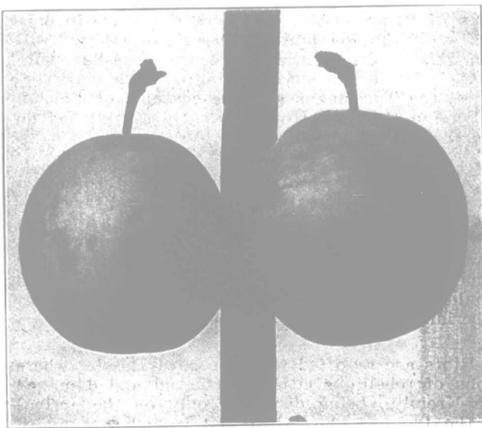
The greatest improvement in fruit-growing for some years past is seen in the pruning, spraying and better cultivation of our orchards in this district. The worst evil we have to contend against is the outrageous freight and express charges we have to meet, the railways getting 96 per cent. of all the profits. Many thousands of barrels of apples were lost last year, owing largely to the lack of cars to move the fruit at the proper time, and it is hoped the Railway Commission lately appointed will soon remedy the evil.

R. L. HUGGARD.

Experiment Fruit Station, Ontario Co.

The New Plum, "Late Orange."

New plums are no rarity these days (which may be said of new varieties of any other fruit), but it is rare in our experience to find one that gives so much promise so early in its career as the above sort. It is one of the newer seedlings originated by Thomas Rivers, Sawbridgeworth, England, and our attention was called to it because it was advertised as a very late yellow plum. Two years ago, we imported a



Late Orange Plums.

tree and set in the experimental orchard at the School of Horticulture, and last year, the second season after setting, it bore eight large handsome plums (see cut). This is certainly a good indication of its prolific bearing habit. The tree has proved a vigorous, strong grower, with fine, healthy foliage, a model in this respect. The fruits were picked October 15th, but were hardly ripe then, though in excellent condition to ship. And, to test its keeping qualities, we put a specimen away in a cool place, and on

POULTRY.

Poultry on the Farm.

The poultry industry of Canada, only in its infancy, has reached immense proportions the last few years. Thousands of dollars are invested in the business, and each year finds this branch of farming more strongly in favor. It has assumed the proportions of a distinct industry, instead of the position held a decade ago of a mere incident in general farming. It should no more be classed as an incident than the raising of live stock. If poultry is worth keeping at all, it is worth keeping properly, and handling it for all there is in it. The man who raises beef or pork for the market, studies the demands of the market, selects the breed and makes this one the chief issue. Why not the same with poultry? The fowl intelligently cared for will give better results in less time and at a higher percentage of profit than any of the farm animals. Poultry on the farm was hardly given any consideration at all until recent years, when the foreign market was opened for our dressed poultry, through the introduction of the cold storage system. This has been one of the most powerful factors in developing the poultry industry, by creating a demand for Canada's dressed poultry in British markets. Although there is a strong demand for dressed poultry in the home markets, the keenest consideration is accorded the raising, feeding and fattening of poultry for the foreign markets. This special branch of the poultry industry requires considerable capital and much skill to successfully conduct it, but with the various modern appliances and a wider understanding of care of poultry, good profits can be realized. The principal difficulty is the unwillingness of the farmers to discard the scrub stock, failing to recognize the importance of improvement in this direction. He should learn something of the different breeds, their uses, and choose the breed best adapted for the purpose intended. Still, the best breed may prove a failure unless it is surrounded by conditions for success. Better houses, cleanliness, systematic feeding and careful selection of breeding stock are the chief requirements for successfully raising poultry on the farm.

M. C. HERNER.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

Incubators.

A good friend of the "Farmer's Advocate" wants to know if an unexperienced man can expect to have good success with an incubator; if we would advise a farmer to use one, and to say what make a farmer should buy.

There are many things to be taken into consideration before buying any machine. In this case, if a man wants to raise more chickens than his few broody hens can handle nicely, then an incubator will help him out. As for the success of the venture, if the operator will purchase a reliable machine and follow to a letter all instructions given, then if his hatches are not successful it should not be the fault of the machine. As to the kind of machine to purchase: If there is a certain make in the neighborhood that is hatching well and in every way satisfactory, then buy such a machine, but if one is not in a position to become familiar with any particular make, then buy from one of the best known manufacturers. In the incubator business quality counts more than in any other line of manufacture, so if a machine is expected to give satisfaction, see that it is not cheaply gotten up.

Winter-laying Hens.

At the meeting of the Canadian Fairs Association last week, Professor Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, told the delegates that he had a pen of hens that were laying right along, with the thermometer registering several degrees below zero in their compartments. The secret of getting hens to lay, and of preventing their combs from freezing, lies in always keeping them in airy, well-ventilated quarters, where the temperature rises but little above that outside. The house in which these particular hens are kept is well lighted; cotton is nailed over the windows to prevent drafts when the windows are open; the wall is just double-boarded, and when the water freezes in the pen before the birds have a chance to drink it, snow is thrown to them instead of water. The floor is covered to a depth of about a foot with cut straw, which the hens keep scratching over in search of grain, and so incidentally take exercise and keep themselves warm. These hens are in the best of health, and their combs have never frozen yet this winter. Next year Prof. Graham hopes to be able to say whether this method of keeping poultry in such open quarters is more economical than keeping them in warm pens.

Problems in Hatching Chicks.

As the season for hatching chickens will soon be with us again, I think the following facts found out by actual test in 1902-3, may be of interest to your readers:

I found I had some hens the eggs of which were not very good, so in order to locate them I used trap nests, and with four hens experimented, with the following result:

No. 1—Eggs proved all fertile, and reproduced strong chicks.

No. 2—About half were good. With this hen I found, although she was the best layer, one egg would hatch a strong chick and the next egg would be infertile, or a very weak germ, and so on.

No. 3—About two-thirds of her eggs hatched, and the chicks were generally weak compared with the first two.

No. 4—Did not lay many eggs, and in two years she never laid an egg that I got a chick from.

Now, as to setting hens: I set on May 13th four hens in a pen by themselves, where they could go off and on at pleasure, with nothing to disturb them. They had plenty to eat and drink, and a dust bath, and being well-tested sitters and mothers, I gave each 12 eggs, got from my several yards, none of which were picked, or the layers of them known. On June 2nd (the 20th day) I heard peeping in the pen, and on investigation found one hen (the second from the end) had got twelve chicks; the next day one and three hatched out seven and ten chicks respectively, and number four not a chick. How was this? I cannot tell, as every one had the same chance. A further test made with two hens proved that one day's eggs were ahead of another as far as fertility went.

In shipping eggs for hatching, I had reports from some of good hatches, as high as 13 from a setting; others reported very poor hatches. If such was satisfactory to the latter, I duplicated the order free. One customer told me of a poor hatch of nine. Shortly after my business took me near his place, so I thought I would drop in and see his chicks. His wife said the eggs hatched well; got 14 chicks, 10 from one hen and 4 from another, but the latter killed hers. I said nothing but thought the more about the difference between 9 and 14. The egg trade in some cases is unsatisfactory; the dissatisfaction arises from conditions for which neither buyer nor seller may be responsible—the eggs may be good when shipped, but may be injured in shipping. As there is a risk in shipping eggs, each party should assume part of the risk. The buyer objects to carry it all, and the seller complains that the buyer expects practically every egg to hatch. After the eggs are hatched the seller complains that the buyer expected that every chick should develop into a prizewinner. They will not all hatch out prizewinners for him at home, and he knows no way by which the quality can be improved by shipping them.

The seller of eggs should make a sincere effort to satisfy his customers. It is not always possible to do this, but the effort should be made nevertheless. A satisfied customer is a valuable asset; it will pay to strain a point to satisfy him, unless he be unreasonable in his demands. As for the seller of eggs who is plainly dishonest, he deserves no consideration whatever, and he should be driven out of the business. The buyer is often unreasonable, without any intention of being so. I am in the position of having been both buyer and seller. I have bought eggs and have had fair success with some; with others none. Notably, from a setting of Wvandotte eggs, five chicks hatched, every one single combs, so every one was disqualified; in other cases, though small hatches, have got some good ones.

Some breeders will tell you if you get one good chick it is all you should expect; not so the bulk of farmers, or fanciers either, for that matter. I think it best in the early part of the season not to just stick at 13 or 15 eggs to a setting, but to put a few extra in until after, say, the middle of April; after that the eggs should have a high percentage of fertility if conditions are favorable, but when eggs are shipped I firmly believe, although packed to the best of the seller's ability, that they get jarred and shaken, and some eggs are injured thereby.

In conclusion, ship the best in the best way you know how, and the buyer on his part should employ the best means at his command to ensure success, when I believe the friction that sometimes occurs will be obliterated. ED. BROWN.

EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

William Butler Yeats, the noted Irish poet, is making a lecturing tour through Canada.

It is estimated that Japan now has 300,000 troops ready for the field, independently of those required for the national defences.

Disturbances due to labor troubles have broken out at Reval, Finland. Four companies of Russian soldiers have been sent to suppress the riots.

China does not believe in half-way measures. Having declared neutrality, she now decrees that all offenders against it will be immediately decapitated.

Marcus A. Hanna, Senator from Ohio, after Theodore Roosevelt the most prominent political figure in the United States, is dead. He was 67 years of age.

Professor Markwald, a German scientist, has announced the discovery in pitchblende of particles of an extremely active substance, to which he has given the name of radiotellurium.

The large mill operated by the American Cereal Co., in Peterborough, Ont., has been badly damaged by fire. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, and 200 men are put out of employment.

Hon. R. W. Scott, Secretary of State at Ottawa, has cabled to the British Consul at Seoul, a request that the Canadian missionaries in Corea be given protection during the war.

Lord Roberts has retired from the War Office, but, at the special request of Premier Balfour, has consented to place his services at the disposal of the Committee for Imperial Defence.

A \$10,000 fire occurred in Ottawa recently. The headquarters of L'Institut Canadien, the French-Canadian literary organization of the capital, was destroyed, its fine library being a sacrifice to the flames. There is a small insurance.

A revolt has broken out in the Astrabad Provinces of Persia, where the Turcomans are in conflict with the Persians. They declare they will win their independence or become Russian subjects. The disturbance originated in a clash between the Turcomans and the customs officials of a Persian Customs House recently established on the Russo-Persian frontier.

All the powers are watching, with keenest interest, the progress of the British military expedition in Thibet. It is suspected that the idea behind it looks forward to the building of a great southern railway from Calcutta to Canton, or some other port on the China Sea. Such a road would prove a formidable rival to the Great Siberian Railway in the north.

Riots are reported from Moscow, Russia, where mobs of rebellious citizens attacked and damaged the Kremlin, being dispersed only on the arrival of the troops, who killed and wounded many of the rioters. Russia may be filled with patriotic demonstrations and excitations, but it seems there are still those within its borders who cannot forget old grudges against an over-despotic government.

The Russians are finding it a hard matter to concentrate their battleships. Owing to the intense cold, the Baltic fleet is frozen in, and will likely remain so for some time yet. The fleet in the Black Sea, on the other hand, cannot pass out of it through the Dardanelles, without violation of certain treaty obligations to which Russia

was a consenting party. Russia is most certainly confronted with the very provoking realization of having without having.

The Bulgarian States are never at rest. At Dchumbala, a Bulgarian band numbering 100 was attacked by Turkish troops, and forced to fly in the night, leaving twelve of their number dead on the field. In retaliation the Bulgarians dynamited a bridge, killing seven workmen and two soldiers. The Bulgarians are most eager to join the Macedonians in their struggle for liberty. They say that, owing to the occupation of Russian forces in the Far East, this year is particularly favorable for the Macedonian revolt, which is expected in the spring.

The mobilization of the Cossack forces of Siberia for service in the Russian army is going on rapidly. It is estimated that 80,000 of these men are now ready to be pushed into the field. They are intrepid, used to hardships, and marvellous riders, and are likely to prove a powerful factor for Russia in battles on land. Russia's chief problem now seems to be the forwarding of supplies. It is said that the Great Siberian Railway is utterly inadequate for the strain brought upon it in conveyance of men, stores and munitions of war. Trouble is also being experienced at Lake Baikal, where cracking of the ice is interfering with the laying of rails.

A writer who is familiar with the Japanese "Tommy Atkins," says that in the crack regiments of the Mikado, five feet seven, eight and nine inches are common heights, and that the average Japanese soldier is quite sturdy in build, and extremely well proportioned. He is described as bright, alert, clean and neat. The cavalry is the weakest part of the army, as the Japanese are but indifferent riders, but the infantry, artillery and engineers are well equipped and well organized. The color of the infantry uniform is blue; that of the cavalry yellow. Many of the officers, as well as the Vice-Admiral of the fleet and several captains of war ships, have embraced Christianity.

A report that over 400 Japanese were sabred in a hand-to-hand land encounter with a body of Cossacks has received no confirmation. On the other hand, it is known that Japan is rapidly occupying Corea, where the Koreans are now enthusiastically in her favor, and that, while Russia's navy is becoming steadily depleted, that of Japan is gaining in strength. Her new cruisers, the Nisshin and Kasaga, from Genoa, have arrived safely, and she has purchased several new ones. Whatever successes Russia may score will evidently have to be made on land. A dreadful report, which, however, has not yet been confirmed, states that 600 Russian soldiers have been frozen to death while crossing Lake Baikal. Whether this can be true or not, Lake Baikal is certainly the bete-noir of the road. Its immense size, the fury of its storms, and the severity of its wintry weather, combine to render it truly formidable. Russia can supply a tremendous host of men. Whether she can succeed in transporting them with sufficient rapidity, whether she can feed them and keep them supplied with ammunition when arrived at the seat of action, is the question. In Manchuria, in winter, not even forage for the horses can be obtained. With only one road, not a first-class one at that, it is little wonder that St. Petersburg trembles to think how her troops shall be maintained.

Seldom has a war opened with such a series of disasters as have befallen the Russian army in the short period since the first shots of the Russo-Japanese war were fired; and seldom, too, has such a mass of unconfirmed and exaggerated nonsense appeared in regard to any campaign. Eager only for sensation, despatches have been sent, reports have been circulated, only to be discredited and finally disposed of as utterly foundationless. Of such were the wild rumors that three of the four Russian battleships at Vladivostock had been blown up. That this story was by no means founded upon fact, has been proved by the later intelligence that these vessels have been seen cruising in the Sea of Japan; that they have sunk a Japanese cruiser and bombarded the town of Fukuyama, on the Island of Yezo. These battleships, consisting of three armored cruisers, the Rossia, Grombol and Rurik, and a protected schooner, the Bogatyr, are described as being splendid modern war vessels, able to do much for Russia if well handled. Their isolated situation, however, would seem to be unfortunate, and the skill of the Russians at sea is by no means assured. An instance of the almost pitiful incapacity of management of the latter is afforded in the accidental sinking of their torpedo transport, the Yenisei. While trying to pick up a floating submarine mine in the harbor at Port Arthur, she came in collision with another which exploded under her bows, causing her to sink instantly with

all on board. As these mines are controlled from the shore, and should have been disconnected while the vessel was at work, there was no excuse for the incomprehensible carelessness which led to her destruction. A later report, said to be confirmed, is that the Russian cruiser Boyarin has been blown up in a similar manner, with a loss of 197 men and officers. Not the least factor in these disasters is the fact that the map showing the latest changes in the location of the harbor mines was lost with the Yenisei.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Of all newspapers in the world, 68 in every 100 are printed in the English language.

A telephone line is to be established between White Horse and Dawson, Yukon Territory.

Energetic measures will be taken for the prevention of forest fires in the lumbering districts of the Ottawa River.

Now is the time to test your seeds. Plant corn, etc., in boxes, and find out what proportion will germinate.

An Oxford Co. reader reports giving his hogs some soft coal to eat once a week, which they relish, and with good effect.

The Dairy School, Kingston, Ont., is crowded beyond its capacity, and will have to be enlarged to meet the increasing demands upon it.

We understand that the position left vacant at the Kingston Dairy School by the resignation of Mr. W. J. Carson, B. S. A., to go to Wisconsin, will not necessarily be filled before the opening of the fall term.

The barrelmakers continue to be in trouble over shortage in the supply of barrel staves. Millers, fruit-exporters and others are much hampered in their business by the consequent scarcity of barrels.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, immigrants continue to come into Canada. Five hundred Europeans, en route for the Northwest, recently disembarked from the Lake Champlain and the Ionian.

Ice blocks are causing much trouble in the Northumberland Straits between P. E. I. and the mainland. For the first time in many years, Shelburne Harbor, N. S., is frozen solid.

In Germany, an electrical apparatus for the purification of milk by ozone is used. The ozone, which is forced through the milk, is said to kill all micro-organisms contained in it.

The unusual depth of snow in many parts of Canada is giving rise to grave fears that a sudden thaw in the spring may cause disastrous floods. Most especial anxiety is felt concerning the valley of the Fraser River, British Columbia.

Flour, horse feed and similar cargo are not yet classed as contraband of war; hence, large shipments of Manitoba flour, and consignments of barley, which had been stopped and held pending instructions, are now on the way to Japan.

Roentgen rays are now being used in the search for pearls. Formerly, the oysters had to be killed in order to find out if pearls were secreted in the shells. Now the rays do discovering, and the oysters are returned uninjured to the pearl-bearing beds. What Roentgen rays and radium can't do isn't worth doing.

The ice on Lake Superior this season is the heaviest that has been known for many years. The lake is frozen to a great thickness to a distance of sixty miles from Port Arthur and Fort William, and, unless ice-breaking ships are employed, it is feared that navigation will not be opened until June.

Dr. F. R. Seager's residence at Brigden, Ont., has been wrecked by the explosion of the acetylene gas plant, and the family had a narrow escape. This is the third serious accident in Ontario within two months because of acetylene gas. It would seem that it is high time for acetylene gas burners to adopt some other system of lighting, which will not be a continual menace to property and life.

To produce eggs in winter, hens need warm, well-ventilated houses, and warm food for their morning meal, consisting of a mixture such as bran, oatmeal, corn meal, scraps from the table, etc. Succulent food, such as cabbage, hung where they can barely reach it, is one of the best things I know of for winter use. A good supply of meat and bone-meal is also desirable. At about 4 p. m. we give them all they will eat of cracked corn, oats and wheat, scattered in litter, so they will have to scratch for it.—W. Webber, in "Homestead."

It is expected that 2,500 colonists, who will arrive next spring, en route to the Britannia Colony, Saskatchewan, will go down the Saskatchewan River from Edmonton, taking supplies of lumber and provisions with them.

One of Winnipeg's aldermen has suddenly bubbled over in regard to the advantages of manufacturing sugar from beets in Manitoba. He, perhaps, does not know that the labor problem is a serious item to the farmers of this country at present, and it would be worse to those who would attempt to grow beets for sugar manufacture.

Mr. Guy E. Mitchell, of the Scientific American, tells of a method of making a "cheap, durable and respectable paint," in which skim milk or buttermilk is the chief ingredient. The method of preparing it is as follows: Stir into a gallon of milk about three pounds of Portland cement, and add sufficient Venetian red, or other color paint powder, to give a good color. While putting the paint on stir very often to keep the cement mixed with the milk. Six hours after application this paint will be hard and weatherproof. Whole milk is even better than skim milk for this paint, which is said to look well after twenty years' exposure to storm and sun.

It is stated in commercial circles that the dumping of American goods in Canada at a sacrifice, which was feared as a result of depression in the United States, has already begun. The officers of the Customs Department, in consequence, are keeping a sharp lookout upon importations from the U. S.

Owing to the necessary curtailment of exports of silk and tea from Japan, on account of the war, the price of these commodities is likely to be materially advanced. It is said that holders of Japan tea are already asking from one cent to two cents per pound more than before the outbreak of hostilities.

It is said that the Customs Division, to whom the U. S. Secretary of the Treasury handed over the question of the classification of frogs' legs, set about solving the problem in a very practical manner by eating them prepared in various ways. One reported that those he had eaten were veal; a second declared that those he had experimented with were ducks' legs, while a third was equally sure they most closely resembled chickens' legs. As the question was decided, two to one, that frogs' legs belonged to birds rather than to



Hon. M. E. Bernier.

Member of the Canadian Railway Commission.

calves, the classification of the pedal extremities of the croaking Amphibian became finally crystallized into the laws of the land as "dressed poultry."

A movement to improve the morale of the fall fair is afoot, one great feature of the proposed innovations being to do away with the fakes and trashy side-shows, and substitute for them educational features in keeping with the advance of modern agriculture. This step points to a "consummation devoutly to be wished." To the majority of farm people, trashiness does not appeal. That educative teaching at fairs will be a popular feature has been abundantly proved in parts of the Northwest, where a weed department—in which various weed pests are shown, their nature explained, and methods of eradication given by experts in the subject—has proved to be a drawing card, this section of the fair being always crowded by farmers eager for information. It is suggested also that tents, in which domestic science may be taught, be provided for the women. By all means, let our fall fairs be marked by such features, and let the directors see to it that no stone be left unturned which will facilitate the encouragement of such advanced lines throughout our Provinces.

U. S. Farm Animals.

The Acting Statistician of the Department of Agriculture has completed his estimate of the number and value of farm animals in the United States on January 1st, 1904, by separate States:

Farm animals.	Number.	Average price per head.	Value.
Horses	16,736,059	\$67.93	\$1,136,940,298
Mules	2,757,916	78.88	217,532,832
Milch cows	17,419,817	29.21	508,841,489
Other cattle	43,629,498	16.32	712,178,134
Sheep	51,630,144	2.59	133,530,099
Swine	47,009,367	6.15	289,224,627

Hon. M. E. Bernier.

In recent issues of the "Farmer's Advocate," we have published engravings and sketches of Hon. A. G. Blair (Chairman), and Dr. Jas. Mills, of the newly-organized Canadian Railway Commission. It gives us pleasure to present herewith a portrait, from a recent photograph, of Hon. Michel E. Bernier, of St. Hyacinthe, P. Q., the other member, who was born in September, 1841, son of Etienne Bernier and Julie Lussier, farmers. He was brought up on the farm, until the age of twenty. Previous to that he had pursued his studies at the Seminary of St. Hyacinthe, and, at the age of twenty, began the study of law, and was received notary, without ceasing to be connected with agricultural interests. In fact, after the death of his father, which occurred in 1882, he became the possessor of the farm where he was born, and sold it later to acquire a larger one in the same parish of St. Hyacinthe, close to the city. Upon his farm, which has an area of two hundred and fifty acres, he continues to live, devoting his time to mixed culture and raising stock for dairy purposes. His herd is composed of Ayrshire cattle, out of which there are thirty to forty milch cows. He has been president of the Agricultural Society for from twelve to fifteen years, and his best endeavors have always been in the direction of improving the land by new methods, and principally by rearing cattle for dairy purposes. From his herd many animals have been distributed to improve the herds of the district. He was also instrumental in inducing farmers to utilize improved agricultural implements. In the meantime, as a notary and a public man, he has always closely watched the relations between the railway corporations and farmers' interests, having given his assistance, both in money and labor, in order to secure the construction of a railway passing through several counties in the Richelieu Valley, acknowledged to be one of the best in the Province of Quebec. In his political life, he has always tried to be of some use to his fellow countrymen, and we doubt not will endeavor faithfully to fulfil the duties of his new position to the best of his ability. In a former issue, we referred to the efficient manner in which Hon. Mr. Bernier discharged his duties as Minister of Inland Revenue in the Dominion Government.

Oxford Again.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—While reading Mr. Lee's letter to the "Farmer's Advocate" relative to my communication regarding what I saw in the County of Kent, there was brought forcibly to my mind a story which was told of a certain knight, in the time of the crusade to the Holy Land, who, after returning to his native country, was telling a group of warriors his impressions of a certain pyramid which he had seen in the land of Egypt. Another valiant knight, who claimed that he had also seen the pyramid in question, contradicted him, and firmly declared that the pyramid was quite different from what he represented it to be. Of course, in those days, there was no other way of settling the difficulty than by a duel with swords. After they were both badly wounded, they concluded that it might be better to make another journey to Egypt, so that they could together see the pyramid, and when they got there and walked around the building, they found out that they were both right, that the pyramid had a very different appearance on the one side from what it had on the other, and that each had, on the previous occasion, only seen one side of the building. Now, what I propose to do is this. On my next visit to the county of Kent, I will take much pleasure in calling on Mr. Lee, and if he will accompany me, I will show him dozens of farms just as described by me in the "Advocate," and it will afford me very great pleasure to be shown the fine bank barns he speaks of. And I would also give him a very kind invitation to visit the county of Oxford, and, if the roads are not blocked, I would take great pleasure in showing him some of our farms. And then we could compare notes as to how much we had been away from home, and what we had been able to see when away, because I have met people who have travelled a good deal and have seen very little. A farmer in Scotland, who prided himself on his shrewdness, got what he thought was a great bargain of a pick and shovel from a tramp navy who was passing. On showing his purchase to his foreman next day, he asked: "Didn't I get a bargain?" "My sir," the foreman replied, "these are your own tools, which that tramp picked up from the ditch, where we had been working." My object in writing my impressions of what I saw in the county of Kent was not to criticise or find fault, but mainly to show a better way. Those who have the fine bank barns and comfortable quarters for their stock do not require any help or advice, and the other class would make money for themselves by providing good shelter for their animals. Looking forward with pleasure to my next visit to the fine county of Kent, and with best wishes for the grand old "Advocate," and kind regards to Mr. Lee, I remain,

Yours truly,
MICHEL E. BERNIER.

[Note.—A second letter, of protest, has reached us from "J. V. M.," another worthy Kent County reader, who admits that the average of Kent County buildings may not equal those of Oxford, but points out that, while the larger portion of Oxford was actually tillable land, the major portion of Kent was virgin forest and a wilderness of water. Many Oxford farmers, he says, began well-to-do, on already improved

farms, and have building materials for "bank barns" near at hand. But not so in Kent, where, in the face of great difficulties, the farmers have made splendid progress. In conclusion, he offers to drive "D. L., of Oxford Co.," through parts of Kent where the cattle do not have to huddle against the straw stack and the pigs side up to a rail fence for protection against the wintry winds, and where farmers are not ashamed to have their methods of caring for live stock compared with any of the eastern farmers. The "Farmer's Advocate" would now suggest that our Kent and Oxford friends arrange a driving party next spring, which would certainly be preferable to a duel, either with words or swords, and we fancy their differences of view can be satisfactorily adjusted.—Editor.]

Halton Institute Judging Class.

To Mr. G. R. Cottrelle, the energetic secretary of Halton County Farmers' Institute, which has the largest membership roll in the Province, belongs the credit of inaugurating the first stock-judging class to be held at a Farmer's Institute in Ontario, and from the interest shown by the farmers and the many laudatory comments made by those taking part, it will, no doubt, be but the beginning of a new departure in Institute work.

This class was held in the Exhibition Buildings, Milton, February 11th, and the farmers showed their appreciation and co-operation by turning out to the number of about one hundred and fifty, in spite of the extremely cold weather, and much interest was manifested in the judging and discussion arising thereby.

A class of bacon hogs, and also one of Shorthorn heifers were provided, while Prof. Cumming, of the O. A. C., Guelph, presided in his usual able manner.

A class of four bacon hogs, provided by W. S. Chisholm, of Mansewood, were first taken up. After Prof. Cumming had explained the use of the score-card and the value of the different points, one of the hogs was scored, in order to more firmly fix the relative values in memory. The hogs were judged as they would be in a show-ring, each man being asked to give his reasons for his placing, explaining the good and bad points as he went along. Prof. Cumming then gave his decision, pointing out, with the living animals as an object lesson, the points of an ideal bacon hog.

If possible, even more interest was shown in the judging of the Shorthorns in the afternoon. Probably in no county in the Province is the growing interest in pure-bred stock more noticeable than in Halton, and especially in Shorthorns. This was certainly expressed at the class, which owed the afternoon's profit and pleasure to the kindness of four of Halton's prominent breeders, who provided five animals, the quality of which would do honor to any breeder at any show. From the herd of F. C. Willmott, Milton, came two animals, and from those of Greenlass Bros., Milton; D. Reed, Milton, and Jarvis Bros., Boyne, one animal each. These were judged from the standard of a strictly Shorthorn type, and also from a butcher's standpoint. The same system was followed here as with the hogs. One of them was first scored, and the points explained, then those present were asked to judge the cattle. The contest was made all the more interesting from the very great variety in the form and type of the contesting animals. The five animals were placed in almost every imaginable combination, but a most pleasing feature of the judging was that, no matter how placed, their champions would, without hesitation, give plausible reasons for their placing, thus showing that, no matter how much the judges might vary in judgment, each had an ideal, and knew the type which he was breeding for, and this would emphasize the importance of having expert judges fix ideals, and thus lead to a uniform type all over the Province. Prof. Cumming then rendered his decision.

In the evening, Prof. Cumming gave a very interesting address on the importance of knowledge of stock-judging and an understanding of the value of pedigrees and also claimed that we in Canada could raise just as good animals as they did in England if we only took the same interest.

Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, gave a most instructive address on the agricultural history of our country. He spoke of the great growth of the institute system, and said that if the Ontario Agricultural College had done nothing more than inaugurate this great educational system it would have justified its existence. He traced the agricultural development of this Province from the days when the only money crops were pearl ash and square timber, through the wheat-and-barley age, to the present time of immense production of live-stock, dairy and fruit, and ended by a strong appeal for a further extension of our system to the country school, where the child would be taught to love the farm for its charming associations. The unanimous verdict of all present was that this was the most profitable farmers' meeting they had ever attended.

G. F. MARSH.

The Daughter's Portion.

In your issue of January 21st, I see a letter upon the subject, "The Provision for the Daughters." I have no hesitation in saying it is right to provide for our sisters, but as to giving them equal with the boys, I could hardly assent to that. All I would like to say about the subject is to try and help to solve the problem of what to do with the superfluous girls. Now, what is the cause of so many of those girls being left homeless? I have been in homes where the mother was doing all the work, apparently, and the girl, or, probably, two of them, were sitting reading novels. I know by experience that reading novels will stimulate people's minds away above their surroundings. It will make them think the home in which they have been brought up is the most dismal of places, and feel as if they would like to be in a position to live without work. Such young ladies as these wish to become the wife of some man of high rank—a minister, lawyer, banker or something of that sort. During this time, a prosperous young farmer, who imagines he could love her with all her deficiency, comes along, and proposes to marry. You may guess the result. No, no, that is away below her. Too much work on a farm. "Na, na, canna, will na buckle ta a farmer." Hence, the young man gets the G. B., as it is called. Perhaps she makes the acquaintance of bankers, lawyers and men of high degree, but they soon find out that she can not do, nor does she feel disposed to do, the general routine of housework. Their visits become few and far between. At last they drop off altogether, because, I believe, they like a good meal as well as any of us. And along with all this, the father and mother are removed. Alas, before she knows where she is, she has become one of the homeless or "superfluous girls." Now, some of my readers may think I am harsh and exaggerating in my ideas. Not so. The hired man can tell much about the homes of this Canada of ours. He is tossed about from one place to another, and he has a good chance to see what is going on. I have had the pleasure of eating my supper in the back kitchen, while some of those high-minded ladies fed their bankers and beaux of high degree upon the most delicious bread their mother had baked. I also have been sitting waiting for my breakfast while another of them played a ragtime piece on the piano. Also, I have heard two boys conversing. One was grumbling of how hard it was to make ends meet. The other said to him, "If you were in my shoes you would have reason to grumble." "How is that?" said the former. "If you had a six-dollar hat to pay for every season and a dress of the very latest, and that for three of them, you would have reason to grumble, I should think." The other said no more, and went off thinking he was most fortunate of boys. Now, in the face of all this, do you think such girls as those should get an equal division with the boys? Is it any wonder that we have so many "superfluous girls?" Now, in conclusion, mothers, train your girl to do the general housework, bake the most delicious bread which Canada's No. 1 flour can make, spin, sew, and when the proper time comes for the piano, by all means let her have it. And in time to come she will gladly take the \$500 or \$600, which the former writer deemed a small portion, and move across the road and furnish a lovely home with the prosperous young farmer. And, if Providence favors her with a doctor, lawyer, banker, her ability to do general housework will not come amiss.

THE HIRED MAN.

Who Was to be Trusted?

An Irishman once applied to the skipper of an English sailing vessel in Liverpool for a berth as fore-mast hand.

"Have ye ever been to sea before?" says the skipper.

"I have," says Paddy.

"Ye're an Irishman?" says the captain.

"I am," says Paddy.

"Have ye got your certificate?"

"I have not," says Paddy, "but I have served aboard the Cunard and Allan liners."

"Well, I won't take you without yer get a paper," says the skipper.

Poor Paddy was astounded, but away he went, and got a written character. He returned on board, and was engaged by the captain. While he was there another man came aboard for a job.

"What are ye?" says the captain.

"An Englishman," said the man.

"All right. Go forward," says the captain.

The vessel put out to sea. The third day, while engaged in swabbing the deck, the English hand got hold of a bucket, and while attempting to fill it with water, overbalanced and fell overboard, and was drowned. Paddy saw it, and away he went to the skipper.

"Do ye remember," said he, "the time you engaged me?"

"I do," said the captain.

"Be ye mind ye wouldn't take me without a character?"

"I do."

"And do ye mind the Englishman that ye gave a job to at the same time as ye gave me?"

"I do," said the captain.

"Well," said Paddy, "ye didn't ax him for a character, and signs on it, now he's gone off with your bucket."

MARKETS.

Market reports make more pleasant reading now than has been the case for the past few weeks. Wheat went soaring last week, in response to the bullish tone in Chicago, the expectancy of war prices, and consequent higher cable bids from the Old Country. Other grains, especially oats, also stand firmer. Cattle prices, although not advancing, are firm, and buyers move quickly in securing their supplies. Feeders are not in very active demand, but milch cows are good assets. The hog markets have, at last, stopped declining, and a substantial advance is quoted this week. During the past few weeks, Montreal prices have kept well above those of Toronto and, even at country points in Ontario prices have been a little better than Toronto quotations. The improvement in the weather conditions will be taken advantage of to market live stock.

Toronto quotations are:

Export Cattle.—Extra choice, \$4.50 to \$4.75; choice, \$4.20 to \$4.40; others, \$3.75 to \$4.10, and \$3.50 to \$4 for cows.

Butchers' Cattle.—Picked lots, \$4.20 to \$4.50; good, \$4 to \$4.20; fair to good, \$3.50 to \$3.75, and rough to common, \$1.50 to \$3; cows, \$1.75 to \$3.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Feeders, \$2 to \$3.70, and stockers are steady at \$2 to \$3.50.

Milch cows, \$30 to \$50 per head.

Calves.—Quotations are \$2 to \$12 each, and 4¢ to 6¢ per lb.

Sheep and Lambs.—Export sheep, \$3 to \$4.25; culls, \$3.50 to \$4, and lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.60.

Hogs.—The market has improved, and higher quotations prevail; selects, \$5.00; lights and fats, \$4.75.

PRODUCE.

Wholesale Prices.

Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 red, white and mixed, are quoted at 90c. to 92c. for milling; spring, 81c. to 82c. for No. 1, east; goose is firm at 79c. for No. 2, east.

Wheat—Manitoba—No. 1 hard is quoted at \$1.05; No. 1 northern, at \$1.03; No. 2 northern, at \$1, and No. 3 northern, at 97c., on track, lake ports. Milling-in-transit for each grade is six cents more.

Corn—Canadian, 38c. for yellow, and 37½c. for mixed, cars west. New American, 54c. for No. 2 yellow, 53½c. for No. 3 yellow, and 52½c. for No. 3 mixed, in cars, on the track here.

Oats—No. 1 white are quoted at 32½c. low freights, 32c. middle freights, and 31c. high freights. No. 2 white are quoted at ½c. less.

Barley—No. 2, 44c., middle freights; No. 3 extra, 42c., middle freights, and No. 3, 40c., east or middle.

Rye—No. 2, 55c., low, middle or high freights.

Peas.—Unchained; No. 2, 63c., any freights.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 50c., low freights, 49c. middle, and 48c. high freights.

Flour.—Ninety-per-cent. patents for export, \$3.40, buyers' bags, f. o. b., main lines west. Manitoba Flour—First patents are quoted at \$5.15; second patents, at \$4.85, and strong bakers', at \$4.75, bags included, on the track, Toronto.

Mill Feed—Ontario shorts are unchanged at \$17 to \$17.50, and bran is scarce at \$15.50 to \$16, in bulk, cars west. Manitoba mill feed is unchanged. Shorts are quoted at \$21, and bran at \$19 to \$20, in car lots, bags included, on the track, Toronto.

Oatmeal—There is no change in the price of car lots on the tracks here, which are quoted at \$4.10 for bags, and \$4.35 for barrels. Broken lots are quoted at 40c. above the price of car lots.

Seeds.—Local dealers quote \$5.25 to \$5.75 for red clover, and \$6 to \$6.25 for extra choice lots; \$4.25 to \$4.75 for alsike; \$1.15 to \$1.50 for machine-threshed timothy, and \$1.75 to \$2 for flail-threshed, all per bushel, outside.

Beans.—The market is quoted unchanged here; \$1.50 to \$1.65 for hand-picked, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 for unpicked in job lots.

New York.—Choice medium beans are quoted at \$2.05 to \$2.07½ per bushel; choice pea, at \$2.02½ to \$2.05, and common to good, at \$1.80 to \$1.95.

Detroit.—Beans, cash, \$1.95; February and March deliveries, car lots, \$1.95. The market gained 13c. last week.

Baled Hay.—Car lots, on track here, are quoted unchanged at \$9 per ton.

Baled Straw.—\$5 to \$5.50 per ton for car lots, on track here.

Potatoes.—Car lots, on track here, 90c. to 95c. per bag, and out of store stock at \$1.10 to \$1.15.

Poultry.—Quotations, 14c. to 15c. for chickens, and 7c. to 8c. for old fowls, and turkeys are quoted at 15c. to 16c.

Dressed Hogs.—Car lots on track here, \$6.25 per cwt. for selects, and \$6 to \$6.10 for heavies.

Butter.—Receipts are coming forward freely.

Creamery, prints 20c. to 22c.

Creamery, solids 15½c. to 20c.

Dairy, pound rolls, choice 15c. to 17c.

Dairy, large rolls 15c. to 16c.

Dairy, tubs, good to choice 15c. to 17c.

Dairy, medium 13c. to 14c.

Dairy, poor 10c. to 12c.

Cheese.—11½c. per pound for twins, and 10½c. for large.

Eggs, 35c. per dozen.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

Grain.—Oats—Still firmer, owing to the scarcity; No. 2, cars in store, 39c.; No. 3, 38c. to 38½c. Oats are now selling afloat, for May, 40c. being reported bid to-day; No. 2 oats, low freights, west, for export, 32c.; No. 2 peas, 64½c.; rye, 52c.; No. 2 barley, 46c.; No. 3 extra barley, \$4.5c.; No. 3, 44c.

Flour.—Both the large Manitoba mills advanced their prices, owing to the good demand and continued strength of the wheat market. Ontarios are also higher and firm. Patents are \$5.25; strong bakers', \$4.95; winter wheat patents, \$4.60 to \$4.75; straight rollers, \$4.25 to \$4.35; straight rollers, in bags, \$2 to \$2.10.

Feed—Bran and shorts are firm at advance; Manitoba bran, in bags, \$19 to \$20; shorts, \$21 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$17 to \$17.50; shorts, \$19.50 to \$20; mouille, \$26 to \$27 per ton, as to quality.

Rolled Oats.—The market holds very firm, \$2.15 being asked for bags, and \$4.50 for barrels, on track.

Hay.—Owing to bad weather, deliveries are light, and prices are temporarily firmer. No. 1, \$9 to \$10; No. 2, \$8 to \$8.50; clover, mixed, \$7 to \$7.50; clover, \$6.50 to \$7 per ton, in car lots.

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

Provisions.—Fresh-killed abattoir hogs, \$7.75; country-dressed hogs, \$6.75 to \$7; live hogs, \$5.50.

Eggs.—New-laid, 40c.; candled selected, 34c. to 35c.; limed, 30c. to 32c.; refrigerator, 30c.

Butter.—Winter creamery, 19½c. to 20c.; full grass, 21c.; western dairy, 15c. to 15½c.; rolls, 16c. to 17c.

Cheese.—Ontario, 11c. to 11½c.; townships, 10½c. to 10¾c.

Hay, mixed, \$7.50 to \$8 per ton.

Potatoes.—Per 90-lb. bag, 75c.; 60c. to 65c. in car lots.

Poultry.—Turkeys, 13c. to 14c.; ducks, 12c. to 13c.; chickens, 12c.; fowls, 8c. to 9c.; geese, 9c. to 10c.

Retail prices, Toronto street market:

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including wheat, barley, beans, rye, peas, buckwheat, oats, alfalfa, red clover, timothy seed, hay, straw, potatoes, apples, spring chickens, spring ducks, turkeys, geese, butter, eggs, mutton, veal, and dressed hogs.

Horse Market.

Continued storms and delays in shipping has seriously interfered with the arrangements of consignors. Business at "The Repository," Toronto, during the week was steady, and every animal offered was sold, prices being fair. The regular sales on Tuesday and Friday were well attended, and many Northwest and Ontario farmers and dealers bought excellent value in blocky general-purpose pairs. One hundred and sixty-three horses were sold during the week, nearly all by auction. The following were the prevailing prices:

Table listing horse market prices for single roadsters, single cobs and carriage horses, matched pairs carriage horses, delivery horses, and general-purpose and express horses.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$4 to \$5.75; poor to medium, \$3.50 to \$4; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.15; canners, \$1.60 to \$2.60.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.15 to \$5.50; good to choice heavy, \$5.40 to \$5.55; rough heavy, \$5.10 to \$5.40; light, \$4.65 to \$5.20; bulk of sales, \$5.15 to \$5.40.

Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4 to \$4.60; fair to choice mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.25; western sheep, \$4.20 to \$5.10; native lambs, \$4 to \$5.75.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo.—Cattle—Prime steers, \$5 to \$5.25; shipping, \$4.40 to \$4.80; butchers', \$3.75 to \$4.85; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.

Veals, \$6.25 to \$8.25.

Hogs—Heavy, \$5.75 to \$5.80; few, \$5.85; mixed, \$5.55 to \$5.70; stags, \$3.25 to \$3.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$5 to \$6.70; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.75; wethers, \$4.75 to \$5.00; ewes, \$4.50 to \$4.60; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$4.65.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Live cattle, steady at 10½c. to 11½c. per lb. for American steers, dressed weight; Canadian steers, 10c. to 11c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8c. to 8½c. per lb. Sheep, 11c. to 11½c. per lb.; lambs, 14c. to 14½c., dressed weight.

Shift in the E. Maybee Co.

The partnership existing between Ellsworth Maybee, Joseph Wilson and William Murby, trading under the name of E. Maybee & Co., live-stock dealers, Western Cattle Market, Toronto, was terminated January 31st, by the retirement of William Murby. The firm will now be known as Maybee & Wilson, and have secured the services of Mr. Wm. Crealock, well known to the trade. They have fitted up offices at the Union Stock Yards, and will transact business at both markets.

Institute Meeting at Belmont.

Messrs. T. H. Race, Mitchell, and T. H. Mason, Stratfordville, institute delegates, held successful meetings in the Masonic Hall, at Belmont, Ont., on the 15th inst. In spite of severe weather and bad roads the sessions were well attended.

Speaking of the aim of Farmers' Institutes, Mr. Race said that he who toils without knowledge, toils without happiness, and it is he who gets least of life. The farmer is improving everything on the farm, and needs to give particular attention to what he carries under his hat. All the assets of the farm are secondary to the brain. Farmers to-day need no longer be "hewers of wood" and drawers of water. They are now equal and will soon be superior to any other class. Mr. Race urged the necessity of improved methods of fruit-growing. Apple orchards should be properly pruned, scraped and sprayed, and the ground cultivated. Co-operation in the sale of apples, he said, is sure to come, does, in fact, now exist in several places. The fruit is brought to common centers, graded, and sold under established brands. The main point is to have good varieties, and give proper attention to trees, fruits and sales.

Milk for Cheese Factories.—Mr. John Brodie, Mapleton, gave an address on the care of milk before it reaches the factory. There were three main points: First—The cows must be kept healthy by supplying ample quantities of wholesome food, pure water, and salt. Second—The cans and pails must be kept scrupulously free from dirt and rust. Third—The milk must be kept clean by having the cows clean. It must also be cooled as soon as possible to 65° F., to check the growth of the bacilli which produce sour and tainted milk. Milk in the udder is practically sterile, and would keep sweet indefinitely. As soon as it is exposed to the air, it is subject to the action of the bacilli which produce lactic acid. These organisms grow best at a temperature of 90°, and their development is greatly checked by the milk being cooled. Taint in milk is caused by another species of bacillus. Now, the two will not thrive in the same milk at once. The more vigorous species exclude the other, hence tainted milk cannot sour. Mr. Brodie emphasized particularly the evil of putting warm fresh milk into cold. The bacilli in the latter are latent, as it were, waiting for the warm milk to raise the temperature, encourage their growth and sour the milk.

The Hog as a Money-maker.—Mr. T. H. Mason, speaking on this subject, drew a sharp contrast between the old style of hog and the present. He said that the weight required at present is the most profitable weight to produce. The first hundred pounds is put on the most cheaply. The second costs more, but with cheap feed may give a profit. After the hog passes two hundred pounds he is fed at a loss. Speaking of breeding, he preferred light sows and moderate-sized litters. In feeding, he advocated giving the little pigs a good start on the sow. They thrive better if not weaned young. They should be given plenty of freedom and sunlight, clean bedding, and a proper amount of wholesome food. Prices at present are down, said Mr. Mason, but keep along a steady, even line of production, and when it rains prairie your bowls are right side up.

Farm Labor and Rural Delivery.—Two very important resolutions were passed unanimously and emphatically. The first to memorialize the Government that the labor organization is mistaken in its statement that farm help is plentiful in this country. The Government was requested to do all in its power to bring in the help for which all employers are so badly crippled. The other is to the effect that farmers insist on a daily mail delivery to their homes. Richard Gibson's letter, on page 196, "Farmer's Advocate," was read and endorsed by the meeting.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Table listing illustrations such as Goup of Imported Prizewinning Belgian stallions, Some of the Sheep Exhibitors at the Western Fair, Mr. A. C. Hallman, A Modern Barn, Mr. J. W. Callbeck, Augustin Cove, P. E. I., Late Orange Plums, Hon. M. E. Bernier, National Stock-breeders' Convention, A Request, The Fair Problem, Caps the Climax, Canadian Forestry, Canadian Wheat in England, The Manchester Market, Our Scottish Letter, HORSES, Preparing Horses for spring work, Glasgow Stallion Show, STOCK, Observations on Sheep-breeding, Canada and the St. Louis Fair, Live-stock Records, Preparing Steers for Finishing on Grass, FARM, Lice on Turnips.

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE.

Table listing contents of the issue including The Sparrow Pest, Training a Hedge, Applying Farmyard Manure, Preparing Seed, Delighted with the Weekly, Annual Meeting Fairs Association, Fresh Manure Applied Direct, Hired Help Problem, An English Agricultural College, Recommended to Students, Fresh vs. Rotted Manure, Sugar-beet Growing, Huron County Barn, The Status of Agriculture, Vox Populi, Produce Transportation, DAIRY, Dairymen Meet, A Record Butter Test, Breeding Dairy Cows, Clean Milking Pays, Cream Testing, Fat Content and Cheese, British Dairy Imports, Dairy Notes, APIARY, Care of Outdoor Bees, GARDEN AND ORCHARD, P. E. I. Fruit-growers, Apples by Weight, Ontario Fruit Outlook, The New Plum, "Late Orange," POULTRY, Poultry on the Farm, Incubators, Winter-laying Hens, Problems in Hatching Chicks, EVENTS OF THE WORLD, NOTES AND NEWS, U. S. Farm Animals, Hon. M. E. Bernier; Oxford Again, Halton Institute Judging Class, The Daughter's portion, Institute Meeting at Belmont, MARKETS, Home Magazine, Ingle Nook Chais, Spoils of War (Illustration), Health in the Home, With The Flowers, The Quiet Hour, The Children's Corner.

Table listing various articles and their page numbers, including Lost, Stolen or Strayed (illustration), QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS, Veterinary, Calf with cough; pressure on brain; curb; mare breeds only once in two years, etc.; blind mare; chronic cough, Injured bull; unthrifty calf; obstruction of milk duct, etc.; miscellaneous, Worms in colt; worms in mare; lame horse; lump on stifle; feeding pigs—lymphangitis; tender back and sprain; chorea or St. Vitus dance; indolent sore, Concrete veneer; notice to quit; trespassing; as unsuitable harrow; twin calves breeding; cement; cornstalks; secretary's address; dissatisfied purchase; changing color of hair; plan of brooder, Marketing cattle; weak pigs; mange and thumps; using waste clover; syrup trier—calf problems; water in cellar; itchy skin—pinworms; beef-ring shares, Cement water tank, GOSSIP, TRADE TOPIC, ADVTs.



An exile from home—splendor dazzles in vain,
Oh! give me my lowly thatched cottage again;
With the birds singing gaily that came at my call,—
Give me these, and the peace of mind dearer than all.

A FAIR BARBARIAN.

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

CHAPTER XII.—Continued.

"You must remember," said Lady Theobald, "that there are many things which may be done in America which would not be safe in England."

And she made the remark in an almost sepulchral tone of warning.

How Miss Belinda would have supported herself if the coach had not been announced at this juncture, it would be difficult to say. The coach was announced, and they took their departure. Mr. Barold happening to make his adieux at the same time, they were escorted by him down to the vehicle from the Blue Lion.

When he assisted them in, and closed the door, Octavia bent forward, so that the moonlight fell full on her pretty, lace-covered head and the sparkling drops in her ears.

"Oh!" she exclaimed, "if you stay here at all, you must come and see us.—Aunt Belinda, ask him to come and see us."

Miss Belinda could scarcely speak. "I shall be most happy," she fluttered. "Any—friend of dear Lady Theobald's, of course."

"Don't forget," said Octavia, waving her hand.

The coach moved off, and Miss Belinda sank back into a dark corner.

"My dear," she gasped, "what will he think?"

Octavia was winding her lace scarf around her throat.

"He'll think I want him to call," she said serenely. "And I do."

CHAPTER XIII.

Intentions.

The position in which Lady Theobald found herself placed, after these occurrences, was certainly a difficult and unpleasant one. It was Mr. Francis Barold's caprice, for the time being, to develop an intimacy with Mr. Burmiston. He had, it seemed, chosen to become interested in him during their sojourn at Broadoaks. He had discovered him to be a desirable companion, and a clever, amiable fellow. This much he condescended to explain incidentally to her ladyship's self.

"I can't say I expected to meet a nice fellow or a companionable fellow," he remarked, "and I was agreeably surprised to find him both. Never says too much or too little. Never bores a man."

To this Lady Theobald could make no reply. Singularly enough, she had discovered early in their acquaintance that her wonted weapons were likely to dull their edges upon the steely coldness of Mr. Francis Barold's impassibility. In the presence of this fortunate young man, before whom his world had bowed the knee from his tenderest infancy, she lost the majesty of her demeanor. He refused to be affected by it; he was even implacable enough to show openly that it bored him, and to insinuate by his manner that he did not intend to submit to it. He entirely ignored the claim of relationship, and acted accord-

ing to the promptings of his own moods. He did not feel it at all incumbent upon him to remain at Oldclough Hall, and subject himself to the time-honored customs there in vogue. He preferred to accept Mr. Burmiston's invitation to become his guest at the handsome house he had just completed, in which he lived in bachelor splendor. Accordingly he installed himself there, and thereby complicated matters greatly.

Slowbridge found itself in a position as difficult as, and far more delicate than, Lady Theobald's. The tea-drinkings in honor of that troublesome young person, Miss Octavia Bassett, having been inaugurated by her ladyship, must go the social rounds, according to ancient custom. But what, in discretion's name, was to be done concerning Mr. Francis Barold? There was no doubt whatever that he must not be ignored; and, in that case, what difficulties presented themselves!

The mamma of the two Misses Egerton, who was a nervous and easily subjugated person, was so excited and overwrought by the prospect before her, that, in contemplating it when she wrote her invitations, she was affected to tears.

"I can assure you, Lydia," she said, "that I have not slept for three nights, I have been so harassed. Here, on one hand, is Mr. Francis Barold, who must be invited; and on the other is Mr. Burmiston, whom we cannot pass over; and here is Lady Theobald, who will turn to stone the moment she sees him,—though, goodness knows, I am sure he seems a very quiet, respectable man, and said some of the most complimentary things about your playing. And there is that dreadful girl, who is enough to give one cold chills, and who may do all sorts of things, and is certainly a living example to all respectable, well-educated girls. And the blindest of the blind could see that nothing would offend Lady Theobald more fatally than to let her be thrown with Francis Barold; and how one is to invite them into the same room, and keep them apart, I'm sure I don't know. Lady Theobald herself could not do it, and how can we be expected to? And the refreshments on my mind too; and Forbes failing on her tea-cakes, and bringing up Sally Lunns like lead."

That these misgivings were equally shared by each entertainer in prospective, might be adduced from the fact that the same afternoon Mrs. Burnham and Miss Pilcher appeared upon the scene, to consult with Mrs. Egerton on the subject.

Miss Lydia and Miss Violet being dismissed up-stairs to their practising, the three ladies sat in the darkened parlor, and talked the matter over in solemn conclave.

"I have consulted Miss Pilcher, and mentioned the affair to Mrs. Gibson," announced Mrs. Burnham. "And really we have not yet been able to arrive at any conclusion."

Mrs. Egerton shook her head tearfully. "Pray don't come to me, my dears," she said,— "don't, I beg of you! I have thought about it until my circulation has all gone wrong, and Lydia has been applying hot-water bottles to my feet all the morning. I gave it up at half-past two, and set Violet to writing invitations to one and all, let the consequences be what they may."

Miss Pilcher glanced at Mrs. Burnham, and Mrs. Burnham glanced at Miss Pilcher.

"Perhaps," Miss Pilcher suggested to her companion, "it would be as well for you to mention your impressions."

Mrs. Burnham's manner became addi-

tionally cautious. She bent forward slightly.

"My dear," she said, "has it struck you that Lady Theobald has any—intentions, so to speak?"

"Intentions?" repeated Mrs. Egerton. "Yes," with deep significance,—so to speak. "With regard to Lucia."

Mrs. Egerton looked utterly helpless.

"Dear me!" she ejaculated plaintively. "I have never had time to think of it. Dear me! With regard to Lucia!"

Mrs. Burnham became more significant still.

"And," she added, "Mr. Francis Barold."

Mrs. Egerton turned to Miss Pilcher, and saw confirmation of the fact in her countenance.

"Dear, dear!" she said. "That makes it worse than ever."

"It is certain," put in Miss Pilcher, "that the union would be a desirable one; and we have reason to remark that a deep interest in Mr. Francis Barold has been shown by Lady Theobald. He has been invited to make her house his home during his stay in Slowbridge; and, though he has not done so, the fact that he has not is due only to some inexplicable reluctance upon his own part. And we all remember that Lady Theobald once plainly intimated that she anticipated Lucia forming, in the future, a matrimonial alliance."

"Oh!" commented Mrs. Egerton, with some slight impatience, "it is all very well for Lady Theobald to have intentions for Lucia; but if the young man has none, I really don't see that her intentions will be likely to result in anything particular. And I am sure Mr. Francis Barold is not in the mood to be influenced in that way now. He is more likely to entertain himself with Octavia Bassett, who will take him out in the moonlight, and make herself agreeable to him in her American style."

Miss Pilcher and Mrs. Burnham exchanged glances again.

"My dear," said Mrs. Burnham, "he has called upon her twice since Lady Theobald's tea. They say she invites him herself, and flirts with him openly in the garden."

"Her conduct is such," said Miss Pilcher, with a shudder, "that the blinds upon the side of the seminary which faces Miss Bassett's garden are kept closed by my orders. I have young ladies under my care whose characters are in process of formation, and whose parents repose confidence in me."

"Nothing but my friendship for Belinda Bassett," remarked Mrs. Burnham, "would induce me to invite the girl to my house." Then she turned to Mrs. Egerton. "But—ahem—have you included them all in your invitations?" she observed.

Mrs. Egerton became plaintive again.

"I don't see how I could be expected to do anything else," she said. "Lady Theobald herself could not invite Mr. Francis Barold from Mr. Burmiston's house, and leave Mr. Burmiston at home. And, after all, I must say in my opinion nobody would have objected to Mr. Burmiston, in the first place, if Lady Theobald had not insisted upon it."

Mrs. Burnham reflected.

"Perhaps that is true," she admitted cautiously at length. "And it must be confessed that a man in his position is not entirely without his advantages—particularly in a place where there are but few gentlemen, and those scarcely desirable as"—

(To be continued.)

A Social Evening.

[Written for the "Advocate."]

Many a woman feels called upon to entertain her friends, and worries and frets, and is at a loss to know what to have her guests do. She thinks of cards and dancing, and decides they are not agreeable to all, and often, too often, either deprives herself and family of the benefit of social enjoyment, or invites her friends to make their own entertainments, or do without. A few weeks ago, a few of my old schoolday friends were home on their holidays, and, as I wanted to see them all, I decided to invite about twenty persons on the same evening. With my invitations, I requested each one to wear some motto or badge or part of dress to represent a familiar book by some well-known author. One young man had a beautifully-executed pen sketch of a woman with a broom in her hand ready to execute vengeance on a man who had a momentary refuge under a bed. This character was to represent Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer." Another had a sash made of the pictures of wild animals, and represented Seton Thompson's "Wild Animals I Have Known." As the guests assembled, each left his or her name, together with the name of the book that he or she represented, with the hostess. Then each guest was given a paper and pencil, and was requested to guess the book each represented. In twenty minutes, the papers were collected and a souvenir prize awarded to the competitor who had the most correct answers. None told their book, and by this time all had thrown off reserve, talked, laughed, joked freely, and were ready to enjoy themselves.

The men were then taken into another room, given twelve beans each, for twelve dollars, and told that they had to purchase partners for the next game. A witty fellow of the number was appointed auctioneer. A sheet was hung across the door, under which each lady in turn presented one dainty foot, and the auction sale began. The auctioneer laid a reserve bid of seven dollars on each, and bidding soon became furious, until each had a partner. Then each couple were given a paper containing thirteen questions, called "The Floral Love Tale," blank spaces being left for answers.

1. The maiden's name and the color of her hair.—"Marigold."
2. An adjective that describes her, and her lover's name.—"Sweet William."
3. When they met.—"4 o'clock."
4. What she wore on her dainty feet.—"Lady's Slipper."
5. Love at first sight.—"Passion Flower."
6. What ghastly trophy did he bring her?—"Bleeding heart."
7. To whom did she refer him?—"Poppy."
8. What did she give him as he knelt before her?—"Heart's Ease."
9. Where did he imprint the betrothal kiss?—"Tulips."
10. What he said in parting.—"Forget-me-not."
11. What were the wedding bells?—"Blue Bells."
12. What bonbons did he send her?—"Candytuft."

13. Who married them?—"Jack in the Pulpit."

After a limited time, papers are collected and prizes awarded.

The ladies were now given parts of hearts, which they pinned on their dresses. These contained parts of well-known quotations. The men went to a box and drew the other half, and sought a new partner by completing the quotation.

Supper was then announced, consisting of cold chicken, salad, bread and chocolate. The table had long trailing branches of woodbine and Jacob's ladder, gathered and kept in the cellar for decorative purposes. The bright-tinted leaves of the woodbine intertwining the dark green of the Jacob's ladder, on the snow-white cover, made charming effect. After refreshments, each was asked to tell his or her best story. This was not the least enjoyable feature of the evening, as everyone enjoys a good story well told. Music was then provided, and, finally, all joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne."

In conclusion, let me note a few benefits to be derived from such an evening. Literary taste is quickened and deepened. A creative power is infused. An independence of thought is cultivated. The beautiful in our own nature cultivated, and, lastly, we practice the noblest, the most important, and the most difficult art—the art of being or becoming good talkers. J. F.

Spoils of War.

There is something very pathetic in this picture. Chairs out-of-doors generally suggest a cool veranda or pleasant lawn, but here, what a difference! Possibly the victory was a just and glorious one, but the sight of all those "household gods" lying around in confusion goes to the heart. One wonders at the free-and-easy attitude of the elderly officer, seated in his enemy's chair, and at the jubilant air of the young soldier who is showing some of the "spoils" to the other. Look at these quaint little teapots, perhaps not so long ago held by fair hands as they poured the refreshing tea into dainty cups. The ornamental clock, too, how many long years has it ticked the hours and minutes? Then the guitar—is the hand that swept its strings cold in death? And where is the little child that innocently played with that funny toy dog on wheels? One soldier's face looks a little sad. He is looking at a picture, which possibly brings back some memory of home, of mother, wife, sweetheart—we know not.

Some of the sombre-looking group in the right background seem to be prisoners, and one can imagine what is in their hearts, although they are too proud to let their enemies see into them.

Alas! the "Spoils of War" mean untold misery to so many that we may well afford to give some sympathy to the vanquished, even though they be our enemies, and try to imagine the shattered homes and those grieving ones who mourn their dead and their absent, even as we mourn our dear ones.

Long shoulder effects are shown in every garment, and promise to remain in fashion for some time yet. The shoulders on the newest dresses have more of a decided slope than ever, and have entirely done away with yoke effects. The vest front is taking the place of the yoke.

Hair ornaments and combs occupy a very important place in the fashionable wardrobe. The sidecombs, pins and barette should match the color of the hair as nearly as possible, and for general wear should be very plain. The carved ones and jewel-studded are pretty for evening wear. The tiny barette has again taken the place of the large one worn during the past season, and is pretty, as well as useful, in keeping up the short hair at the back.



Dear Friends,—

I have to apologize to Mossback for having kept her letter back so long. However, here it is at last, and I know our Ingle folk will be much interested in it. I am very sorry you are so homesick, Mossback. It must seem a long way from home away up there in New Ontario. But, if, as you say, the "land is good," you may be sure settlers will soon find it out, and trust that before very long you will have better roads, and buggies to ride in, and neighbors to wave your hat to when you are putting out the washing in the back yard. I am glad you notice and are interested in the animals and birds. If you could only have some of John Burroughs' books, now, they would help you to see so many more things than you dream of, and to love every wild thing better. I have been reading "Wake-Robin," lately, and am enjoying it very much. Do you know, Mossback, I was never so homesick in my life as when I was in the heart of one of the largest cities in the world. The roar, and the smoke, and the hurry of it! And those dreadful street-hawkers, who came screeching around about bananas or rags or something before one wanted to wake up in the morning! People everywhere, and yet as far off from one as though an adamant wall were between. How I used to long for old Canada then, for the sound of an axe in the bush, or the whirr of a mower in the hay-field, or the shrill, far-off chorus of frogs in the swamp down where the red willows grow! I think I should have been glad then to go to New Ontario, or anywhere else where I could get my feet on British soil, and see the green of trees and grass, and catch a glint of clean, blue sky. Yes, clean—you never see the sky rightly in a large city. But homesickness is an awful feeling, isn't it? Yet, it wouldn't have been best for the children of Isreal if they had gone back to Egypt, would it, Mossback? We can't always see, you know.

MOSSBACK'S LETTER.

Four Years in the Woods Along the White Fish.

"Yes, by the time one lives four years in the woods of New Ontario, one can look back to the children of Israel without wondering that they longed to turn back to Egypt. We can remember the time when we, like others, sang "The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave." Yes, it certainly is, but some are not brave enough to face it more than two or three years.

"The land is good; it is not that, but being out of civilization, that kills; going without apples; no beef; paying \$18 a car for 25 miles on green birch; no stations; no roads. We are longing for wings to start up with, so that we could go over the tall trees and peep in the old home. We wonder how the little church is getting on; we think of the buggy rides; we wonder will the Government ever come to our aid, and will it be soon. Cow bells are the rage, you wake up and hear six or eight go by at midnight.

"But the birds singing gaily that come at my call. Yes, they do; the lumber jacks get so tame as to light on your fingers and take a bit of bread out of them; the chipmunks learn to hunt for nuts in your hand, or up your sleeve; the partridge drums on the log; you may hear the moose splashing in the water on a hot day in August; two young owls sit on a limb and blink at you; a black fox tries to coax the pup to play with it; you plant seeds, and the mice take them out and put them in little clumps where you do not want them. There are no snakes. Was St. Patrick here? Once in a while there is a bear caught in a trap, but they are very hard to see, as they will run sometimes even when the cub is shot. The rabbits sit up and look at you, and wonder what you are; they turn quite white in winter. The wild honeysuckles climb up the underbrush—such pretty yellow and red blossoms! The speckled trout have had their day, that is, the two or three pound ones. . . . My husband thanks you for the compass he won for getting new subscribers. MOSSBACK."

FROM ONE OF THE GIRLS.
Miss M. Ebercouser writes:

"How nice it is to live in the country, where you can have everything to your heart's desire! Green fields and flowers are my delight in summer, and skating and coasting in winter. But please do not think I do nothing else. I do a good share of the housework, and take it as exercise—rather enjoyable, eh? But I love to bake, and do everything pertaining to housework. Some day I hope to tell you about my 'cosy corners,' of which I have a number."

Certainly, Miss Margaret, come again, and tell us about your cosy corners. They are just the thing in an Ingle nook, you know. Thanks, for your words of praise, which were so very flattering that—well—really—I didn't like to publish them. Thank you, all the same; I am glad you are enjoying the Ingle Nook.

I am going to ask a favor of the correspondents in this Department—will you kindly adopt a distinctive pen-name, and send it to me along with your own. Only your nom de plume will be published, unless you desire your own name to appear, in which case kindly say so. But choose some "landmark" better than your initials. Our numbers are increasing, so that the initials are in danger of getting all mixed up, and I would rather have each member take some striking name, which will serve to mark him or her out as a distinct personality every time he or she comes. "Cheer-up-odist" is a fine one, also "Tenderfoot." We all remember these much better than J. G. M. or V. W. T., or anything of that sort. So, kindly see that we have no more initials. Now, then, I must introduce another newcomer. Members of the Circle, stand up and make your best bow to

A STRATHCONA READER.

"Dear Dame Durden,—Having read in your issue of Jan. 7th a letter from 'Tenderfoot,' asking for some recipes which do not require eggs or milk, I will send the following, which I have tested fully myself. My husband used to be a cook in the log camps and used these recipes,—being, like our friend 'Tenderfoot,' without eggs or milk. Hoping these may prove useful,

"I remain,

"A STRATHCONA READER."

"MEAT PIE.—Take any small pieces of beef that have been left over from dinner; cut in small pieces about half an inch square in a baking-dish that will hold about a quart; about half-fill it with meat; then take some cold boiled potatoes; cut them in with your meat; set on the stove and let come to a boil,



Spoils of War.

with just enough water to cover. Add pepper and salt to taste, and thicken with a little flour moistened with water. Cover dish with pie-crust, and bake in the oven.

"SOFT GINGER COOKIES.—One pint of molasses; half a cup of beef-dripping, and half a cup of lard; one cup of water; one and one-half teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar; half a teaspoonful of soda; one teaspoonful of ginger; flour, enough to roll as stiff as possible. Bake in a hot oven.

"STEAMED APPLE DUMPLING.—Take: Two cups of flour; two tablespoonfuls of lard; two heaping teaspoons of baking powder, and mix well together. Add water to make a soft dough. Roll quite thin. Pare four large apples, or five small ones. Cut in small pieces, as for pie. Spread over the dough, then start at one side and roll. Put in a buttered dish, set in a steamer and steam for one and a half hours. To be eaten with sauce.

"SAUCE.—Two tablespoonfuls of flour; seven tablespoonfuls sugar; two tablespoonfuls butter; a little nutmeg. Stir all together well; then pour on boiling water. Let it boil about five minutes."

A LEAF FROM DAME DURDEN'S SCRAP-BOOK.

"A Strathcona Reader" forgot to give a recipe for making the crust for her meat pie. Here is one which came directly from Glasgow, and which is excellent, as, of course, it ought to be, coming "frae the land o' heather." It may be used for meat or fruit pies, also for biscuits, by leaving the dough quite thick and cutting into cubes. The pastry is not as rich as puff pastry, but is more digestible. With six heaped tablespoonfuls of flour sift a teaspoon of baking powder. Now, rub in with finger tips, three heaped dessertspoons of butter (lard or dripping will do if a pinch of salt be added). When about like fine bread crumbs, pour in, very gradually, enough cold water, sweet milk or fresh buttermilk to make a rather soft dough, cutting it into the flour with a knife. Do not mix it with the hands—a broad knife is much better, and you will soon get used to using it. Be sure you don't pour in too much liquid, as if you add more flour your pastry is ruined. When you have just enough your ball of dough ought to turn out of your baking bowl in a lump, leaving the bowl almost clean and quite dry. Now roll out, and get into the oven as quickly as possible. The above quantities are quite enough for the top and bottom crusts of one fruit pie. For meat pie, do not roll out so thinly, and spread the whole of the dough on top. For biscuits, double, triple or quadruple the quantities, according to the number required, and leave the sheet of dough quite thick for cutting.

Now, then, I'll have to give an Irish recipe to make things square.

PADDY'S BUNDLES.

Make some dough just like the above—arrah, shure, maybe 'twas made first in ould Ireland, anyway! Who knows? Cut it in four pieces (without rolling). Have four apples prepared in this way; First cut out the cores, then peel the apples. Set an apple on each piece of dough, and, with floured hands, work the dough up all round the apple. Now, fill up the hole where the core was with sugar, a bit of butter and a couple of cloves. Work the dough right over to cover the hole. Brush over with sweet milk, and bake on a greased pan. Serve as pudding, with cream and sugar. These are delicious, and look lovely.

Always remember, in making pastry to handle it as quickly as possible after the baking powder goes in, so the gas cannot get away before it goes into the oven. Also, handle just as little as possible. Much rolling or kneading is ruination to pastry, which must not be treated in any way like bread.

DAME DURDEN.

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

HEALTH IN THE HOME.

By a Trained Nurse

The Care of Helpless Patients.

Unless great care is taken to prevent it, a patient lying in bed for several weeks is liable to become very sore. It is quite easy, however, by taking proper precautions, to prevent bed sores, except under certain unusual conditions, or when a very thin or very heavy person is confined to bed for a long time. They are caused by pressure upon a part, retarding circulation, and will disappear when the pressure is removed, but the pressure cannot be removed for long at a time while the patient remains in bed. A patient lying upon his back most of the time will find it very painful. Lying upon his side, the hips and shoulders become red and sore, and if nothing is done for this, there will soon be a slight breaking of the skin, which will rapidly extend and ulcerate. Whoever is attending to a sick person should rigidly observe the following rules: First, to keep the under sheet absolutely straight, smooth and dry. Secondly, to keep the circulation up and the skin in good condition, by bathing and rubbing. Thirdly, to see that the patient's position is frequently changed.

THE BED IS THE FIRST CONSIDERATION.

A sick person who is in bed for any length of time should lie on a good hair mattress over wire springs. The bed should be soft, but firm and even all over. Feather beds are the worst possible things to lie on. They exclude air from the skin, and keep it moist, have no firmness, and are generally unmanageable. The mattress should be protected by a thick cotton case or cover. In winter, a thin blanket may be used next and then the sheet, all pulled tightly and smoothly over the bed, and tucked in firmly everywhere, so that there is not a wrinkle in any one of them. If they are not large enough to tuck in properly, they must be pinned with large safety pins to the mattress. Wrinkles, crumbs and inequalities in a bed amount to almost torture for the patient, whose back and hips become more sensitive from the continued pressure as time goes on. The upper bedclothing should be tucked in at the bottom, and loosely, if at all at the sides. It should consist, when possible, of a sheet and blankets, large enough to hang down a foot below the wooden or iron part of the bed on each side. These, not being tucked in, do not hamper the patient's movements, and yet they are not easily dragged out of place. If a quilt is used, it should be as an extra, when necessary. Blankets are lighter and warmer, and, hence, more desirable. If quilts have to be used, choose the lightest ones available. A rubber sheet is always more or less uncomfortable, but cannot always be avoided. When necessary, it is usually put on across the under sheet, about the middle of the bed, and covered by another sheet folded in half by bringing together the hems at top and bottom. This is called a draw-sheet, and can be changed without disarranging the rest of the bed. The sheet the patient lies on should be changed once every day, and often when necessary, one source of danger being removed by thus keeping the bed clean, smooth and dry. The rest of the bed linen is less important, though it should be changed as often as possible. It is a luxury that cannot always be achieved to have the bed changed throughout every day, but the under sheet is of real and serious importance, and that can almost always be managed.

LOCAL BATHING.

A bath should, if possible, be given

every day, between blankets, as before described, for cleanliness. If it is not possible, then the back, hips and shoulders must be washed with soap and water, well rinsed and thoroughly dried. Dry with a soft Turkish bath towel, and rub well and rather hard, but not quickly. Cover the hand with the towel, and rub with long, even strokes, outward and upward from the spine over the shoulders and hips, putting on pressure with the outward stroke, and bringing the hand back lightly. Should there be any red spots remaining after this, they must be rubbed until the redness disappears, with the bare palm of the hand (rubbing with the fingers is perfectly useless), and a little alcohol or alcohol and water. This facilitates rubbing, tends to harden the skin, and is very cooling and refreshing.

POSITION.

The patient's position should be often changed. Take advantage of the times when he wakes from sleep, or medicine has to be given, to turn him over, and rub the places he has been lying on. This can be done without disturbing him or keeping him awake—it is usually a great relief and rest to have it done. The patient need not be uncovered, but the night garment must be loose, so that the shoulder can be rubbed underneath it, and it must be pulled straight and smooth under the body when the rubbing is finished. These items often make all the difference between a restless night and a refreshing sleep. It is a good plan, when making ready for the night, to rub the patient all over with alcohol, not rubbing it quite dry. Alcohol evaporates rapidly, and thus takes care of itself. If the bed happens to get a little on it, it does not matter, and the evaporation of the alcohol imparts a very clean and refreshing feeling to the skin, and, in addition, a glass of hot milk or hot milk and water last thing will sometimes induce sleep.

A. G. OWEN.

For Tired, Nervous Women.

It was Josh Billings who said that working between meals was what was killing some people. This of course was what he would have called "sarkastical," but it is certain that the habit of eating indigestible things and never stopping to take a rest between meals works much harm to the home woman. She may not have much appetite for breakfast, especially if she has prepared it herself, and in an hour or two she is faint.

A little nerve-destroying fiend dwells in the teapot which is always upon the stove. Its contents may give fictitious strength, but they steadily wear out the nerves and sap the vitality.

A good freshly brewed cup of tea is a luxury, and it is not to be despised, not moderate tea-drinking at the proper time to be condemned, but the pot which stands upon the stove continually brews a poison that plays havoc with a woman's nerves. A cup of hot milk is almost as stimulating as tea, without any of the deleterious effects of the latter, and where a between-meal pick-me-up is necessary, it will be found very comforting to a weak, tired stomach. Where milk is not available or is not liked, some patented food preparation or a cup of bouillon will answer the purpose as well if not better.

Another good thing I have found is a piece of dry bread or cracker, over which hot beef tea has been poured. It is not necessary to have the beef extract; a very good substitute can be made from bits of meat from which the fat has been removed—bits of steak, chops, roast beef or lamb; it does not matter, if they are free from fat. These can be stewed a long time with a bit of onion or parsley for flavor. When strained

and seasoned this makes a strengthening and palatable liquid, costing nothing but a few moments' work. I have found this an excellent thing for children as well.

Most women have the traditional idea of self-sacrifice so ingrained in their beings that it is almost impossible to induce them to do anything for themselves. They seem to feel it a sin for them to be comfortable.

A tired, jaded woman needs to help herself in every way that is comforting and restful, and she should feel it her duty to do so. Her physical if not moral salvation depends upon this, and there is no one to work it out for her but herself.

There is no one in the household that can take the place of wife and mother, no one who can enter entirely into her thoughts and feelings. She must constitute herself her own censor and arbitrator, and she cannot do this justly to herself and others unless her nerves are strong and her temper under control. She is queen of the realm of home and is responsible for its government, and to fill this place with its hard work and inevitable cares, she must put on the whole armour of strength in body and mind.

Almost all women like pets, and the care of them is a pleasure. A bird, a cat, a dog, or even a few potted plants, any or all of these give her something to think about besides herself and her worries.

A woman who constantly and persistently does the very best she can with the means given her, who tries to make home what it should be, earns the right and title to something for herself which cannot be bought with money, and is without price, and that is the possession of herself and an unmortgaged bit of time every day.—[Mary Sargent Hopkins, in 'The Ladies' World']

Fashion Notes.

Never have the shadings of ostrich feathers been so exquisite as at present. They are a most serviceable trimming for hats, as they may easily be renovated. This season they are a great deal worn.

Raspberry is one of the newest colors, chamois another. Seal skin brown and also mignonette green are shown among the new shades, and are exceedingly pretty.

Laces of all descriptions will be used lavishly, though the newest shown at the present time are very fine and filmy. Embroidery is a popular trimming, and so is fringe.

The shirtwaist will be more popular than ever the coming season. A pretty suit recently seen was made of brown Scotch tweed. The waist had two wide tucks or plaits on each side, the edge of which was piped with red velvet. There was a box plait in front, and upon it were crocheted rings, sewn close together. The rings were made of silk thread, the same shade of the velvet piping, and about the size of a quarter or larger. They could easily be made by first making a ring of padding or cord, and crocheting over very closely to resemble buttonhole stitch. The back of the waist was plain, having a few gathers at the waist line.

The sleeve was the regular shirt-waist pattern, small at the top, with three tucks, about half an inch wide, running from the shoulder to the elbow. The bottom was quite wide, and was gathered in and finished with a neat little cuff, piped with red velvet.

The skirt was made quite plain, in walking or instep length. A row of stitching down each side of the seams, and several rows around the bottom at regular intervals were sufficient to take away the severely plain effect, and gave it a very neat and trim appearance.

An exceedingly serviceable and desirable coat for those who have much driving or walking to do in all kinds of weather, is the long, loose rain or dust coat. Made of rainproof serge, cheviot, tweed or frieze, it will repel

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the dust and rain, and is a stylish garment as well. A wide plait from the shoulder, turned towards the center seam and stitched to waist depth, is introduced on each side of the back, and a corresponding plait on each side of the front, stitched only to bust depth. The neck is finished with a notched collar of the same material, or of velvet, and one, two, or three small capes, extending a little over the shoulder, give it a stylish effect. The front is finished with a fly closing, and a belt is put around the waist, very loosely. Pockets are inserted in each front, or sewn on the outside if desired, and an opening is made in the side seams, through which to put the hand to hold up the dress.

The sleeve is of the loose bishop style, and may be drawn in at the bottom and finished with a turn-back cuff.

Life A Literary Curiosity.

Remarkable compilation by Mrs. H. C. Denning. Each line is a quotation from some standard author, and represents the results of years of laborious search among the voluminous writings of thirty-eight poets:

- 1. Why all this toil for the triumphs of an hour?
2. Life's a short summer, man's a flower.
3. By turns we catch the vital breath and die—
4. The cradle and the tomb, alas! so nigh!
5. To be is better far than not to be.
6. Though all men's lives may seem a tragedy.
7. But light cares speak when mighty griefs are dumb;
8. The bottom is but shallow whence they come.
9. Your fate is but the common fate of all;
10. Unmingled joys to no man here befall.
11. Nature to each allots its proper sphere.
12. Fortune makes folly her particular care.
13. Custom does not often reason overrule.
14. And throw a cruel sunshine on a fool.
15. Live well; how long or short, permit to heaven;
16. They who forgive most shall be most forgiven.
17. Sin may be clasped so close we may not see its face—
18. Vile intercourse where virtue has no place.
19. Then keep each passion down, however dear.
20. Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear.
21. Her sensual snares let faithless pleasures lay.
22. With craft and skill to ruin and betray.
23. Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to rise.
24. We master grow of all that we despise.
25. Oh, then, renounce the impious self-esteem!
26. Riches have wings and grandeur is a dream.
27. Think not ambition wise because 'tis brave;
28. The paths of glory lead but to the grave.
29. What is ambition? 'Tis a glorious cheat—
30. Only destructive to the brave and great.
31. What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown?
32. The way of bliss lies not on beds of down.
33. How long we live, not years, but actions tell—
34. That man lives twice who lives the first life well.
35. Make, then, while yet you may, your God your friend,
36. Whom Christians worship, yet not comprehend.
37. The trust that's given, guard, and to yourself be just.
38. For live we how we can, yet die we must.

The lines are contributions from: 1, Young; 2, Dr. Johnson; 3, Pope; 4, Prior; 5, Sewell; 6, Spencer; 7,

Daniel; 8, Sir Walter Scott; 9, Longfellow; 10, Southwell; 11, Congreve; 12, Churchill; 13, Rochester; 14, Armstrong; 15, Milton; 16, Baile; 17, Trench; 18, Somerville; 19, Thompson; 20, Byron; 21, Smollett; 22, Crabbe; 23, Massinger; 24, Cowley;

25, Beattie; 26, Cowper; 27, Sir Walter Devenant; 28, Gray; 29, Willis; 30, Addison; 31, Dryden; 32, Francis Charles; 33, Watkins; 34, Herrick; 35, William Mason; 36, Hill; 37 Dana; 38, Shakespeare.



Cold as it has been, the gaudily-covered seed catalogues, emblazoned with huge pansies and asters, and melons and tomatoes enough to make one's mouth water, appeared long ago—right cherry harbingers of spring they were, too. Now, I want to say that if you have not received a catalogue, you ought to send for one. Any seedsman in the city nearest you will be glad to forward you one on request. There is no end of inspiration in a seed catalogue. You turn over the pages, deciding that you will have this or that in your garden next summer, all the while indulging in visions of the most wonderful flower garden, and rows of wax beans, great purple beets, feathery carrots, and golden squashes and melons, feeling that however indifferent your success with your garden may have been in former years, this time there will be a different story. You have no idea how pleasant this planning is until you have tried it a few times. It is the first forward move toward your garden, and once formed, the "seed-catalogue habit" will grow on you, until, like "Elizabeth" of the famous "German Garden," you are ready in December to run off upstairs, lock yourself in, and make out your seed lists.

Besides, it pays to have your catalogues in good time, and to send directly to the seedsman, whose reputation is at stake in the seeds that he sells you, for what you want. Seeds should be ordered about the end of February, as many of them should be planted in boxes in the house, or in a hotbed, early in March.

See to it, then, Flower Corner friends, that you have your catalogue. Just the writing of a post card will bring you one. Write the card. You will not regret it.

The Hydrangea.

(Answer to "Pansy.")

The hydrangea is deservedly a popular plant. Its foliage is handsome, it is especially immune from insect pests, and its period of bloom lasts for months, its great clusters of rosy pink flowers changing, in their later stages, to a pale green, which is scarcely less beautiful.

Wm. Robertson, whose hydrangeas, exhibited at the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society meeting last summer, were much admired as being the finest plants ever shown before the society, gives the following method of culture: After the plants are through flowering, he prunes them back very hard, takes them from the pots, and, after shaking the soil well from the roots, plants them out in the garden, in rich soil. During the rest of the summer, he cultivates them well, and waters them liberally. In the fall, he lifts them very carefully, taking up a good ball of earth with them, and puts them in pots which are large enough to give plenty of room for their roots. He then gives them a good watering, and puts them in a cold frame, afterwards giving them very little water, and all the sunshine they can get, aiming simply to keep them from either growing or freezing until required to

bloom. Then they should be removed to a warmer situation, and given plenty of water, to which, about twice a week, liquid fertilizer is added.

Everyone, however, has not a cold frame. In this case, the hydrangeas may be put in the cellar in the fall and kept there until January or February, being given just enough water to keep the leaves from falling off. When brought up for blooming, part of the soil should be removed from the top of the pots, and a good top-dressing given. After that, simply give plenty of sunshine and water, and frequent applications of liquid manure. In summer, plant out, and lift in the fall, as above. Hydrangeas do not require to be kept very warm, a temperature of about sixty degrees being all that is necessary. When you wish to start slips, put them in sand kept moist. When they have started well, put in pots, and, finally, plant outside. If preferred, the pots may simply be plunged in the flower-beds, but this process scarcely gives as strong a growth as planting right out in the open soil. Rich soil, plenty of water and fertilizer, and a goodly share of root-room, are the foundation of success with hydrangeas.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

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

Fern Balls.

Having seen a letter in the Corner from one who signed herself "Unknown Friend," and noting her failure in the line of growing fern balls, I think that I can tell her a way to grow them.

The ball should first be placed in water for fifteen minutes, and then suspended in any desired position; repeat every two days until growth is started, after which sprinkle occasionally as required. The ball may be allowed to dry up at any time and be set away, and started again by watering as before.

Hoping that when our friend tries them again she may have better success. E. J. M.

A Japanese Wedding.

A Japanese wedding is a quaintly pretty ceremony. The bride, dressed in a white silk kimono and white veil, sits on the floor facing her affianced husband. Near them are two tables, upon one of which are two cups, a bottle of sake and a kettle with two spouts. On the other are a miniature plum-tree, typifying the beauty of the bride; a miniature fir tree, representing the strength of the bridegroom, and a stork stands on a tortoise, signifying long life and felicity. The bride and bridegroom drink alternately from the two-spouted kettle in token that they will henceforth share each other's joys and sorrows. After the wedding the bride's veil is laid away to be used as her shroud when she dies.

Walter Scott liked to tell the story of his meeting an Irish beggar in the street, who importuned him for a sixpence. Not having one, Scott gave him a shilling, adding with a laugh: "Now, remember, you owe me sixpence." "Osh, sure enough," said the beggar, "and God grant you may live till I pay you!"

The Histories of Two Boys.

A TRUE STORY FROM THE SALARY VIEW-POINT.

By H. Irving Hancock, in Dec. Success.

Emerson prefaced his essay on "Compensation" with the remark that he had always wanted to write upon the subject. There is a true story on compensation from the salary view-point that I have always wanted to write, and now I am going to do it. The two young men to whom the story refers were schoolboy friends of mine. I know the facts in the case of each and can tell the story with exactitude.

These two boys may be called Smith and Brown. They were graduated in the same year from the same high school. They had been chums, more or less, for years, and decided to start in the turmoil of life in the same business house, if possible. Positions were secured in the largest dry-goods store in Boston. More than that, both young men were assigned to work as tyro salesmen behind the lace counter.

"This isn't much of a place," remarked Brown, rather dubiously. "'Tis not a bad place," returned Smith, consolingly, "and we're getting five dollars a week to start with. Not very bad pay for boys!"

There were long hours to be served and the work was hard. There were many impatient customers to be waited upon. As both lived some twenty minutes' walk from the store they walked home together in the evening.

"Pretty slow life, this!" grumbled Brown. "Think of the pay we're getting."

"It's not bad for youngsters," rejoined Smith. "It might be worse."

Neither boy had any living expense to pay, save for noonday luncheon and laundry. Smith brought his luncheon; Brown didn't. Smith began a bank account. Brown went to dances as often as he could afford the money. He soon found other pastimes, of evenings, that absorbed all his money and what he could borrow from his father. Naturally the two boys began to drift apart, except for that little evening walk home. Brown began to grumble at what he termed the slowness of promotion.

"It will come all right," returned Smith, "if we work for it."

At the end of the first year Brown observed:—

"I guess you're right. My pay has been raised a dollar a week. A fine return for hard work, isn't it? Did you get a raise?"

"Yes; I've been raised to seven."

Brown whistled his amazement, looked very thoughtful for a few moments, and then blurted out:—

"That's a sample of the favoritism that goes on in the business world. Whom did you get on the right side of?"

"I don't know," answered Smith, and he told the truth.

"I'm going to find out about this," grumbled the other boy, and he did. It was the department manager who supplied the information. While both boys had done everything of a routine nature that was required of them, it had been noted that Smith was always more anxious to please customers in all the ways possible to a salesman.

But the matter rankled in Brown's mind. He was brooding over the thing one day when a woman customer approached the lace counter and inquired for a certain make of lace.

"Sorry; haven't got it," said Brown, briefly. In a second Smith was at his side, whispering:—

"Jack, you'll find it on the third lower shelf down."

Turning, Brown went to the shelf indicated, found the goods, produced them, and made a sale. As soon as the customer departed, the manager, who had been looking on, stepped up and asked:—

"Brown, why don't you learn to know your goods?"

"I can't remember everything, sir."

"Smith seems to be able to do so," said the department manager, as he moved away.

That remark about knowing one's goods struck deep in the mind of the listening Smith. He had already a very good knowledge of the laces that he had to sell, but he went to the department manager and said:—

"I would like your permission to cut

a small sample from every one of the laces in the department."

"What do you want of them?"

"I want to take the samples home and study them evenings. I want, if possible, to become so familiar with every make and pattern of lace that I could tell it by touch in the dark."

"Take the samples," was the brief reply.

After a few weeks of patient evening study, aided by the use of a microscope, Smith discovered that he knew three times as much about laces as he had ever expected to know. Out of his savings he bought a powerful hand magnifying glass that he carried with him daily to the store. By degrees he became able to demonstrate to customers the relative values of the different laces. The department manager looked on approvingly and added all the information in his power.

At the end of the second year Brown's salary remained at six dollars. Smith's pay had been increased to ten.

"Favoritism!" snapped Brown. "I wonder, Fred, why the manager can't see anything in me. I work as hard as you do."

"Not in the evenings," was the quiet answer. "I spend most of my evening time studying the laces. Why don't you do the same? You're a good fellow, and willing. Come up to the house with me to-night, and after supper I'll show you some of the things I've been studying."

"Can't do it," negated Brown; "got an engagement."

There was an evening high school course in chemistry. Deciding that he knew as much as he was able to learn about the fibers of every kind of lace sold in the store, Smith decided to take up chemistry in the hope that he could learn something more about laces. The course was an elementary one, but he applied himself with so much diligence that the professor soon began to take an especial interest in him. Then the young man explained what he wanted most to learn.

"Stop a few minutes every evening after the class is dismissed," advised the professor. "Bring samples of your laces with you and I'll see what help I can give you."

All through the winter, Smith toiled away at chemistry. He learned how to make tests of the lace fibers that were impossible with the microscope alone. One day a lot of samples of laces came in from abroad. Some of these the young man, after using his glass, considered spurious. He took them home that evening and applied the chemical tests. The next morning he reported to the department manager, a successor to the one under whom he had first been employed, that the samples were of spurious goods.

"Why don't you mind your own business?" was the irritable retort; "these samples are all right."

But Smith, saying nothing, went to the superintendent and made a statement of what he had discovered.

"How on earth do you know this?" demanded the young man's superior.

"Professor Beckmann has been instructing me in chemical tests of thread fibers for several months."

"I'll think this matter over," said the superintendent, briefly. He did, even to the extent of communicating with the professor. The result was that the new department manager was dismissed, and Smith, after some urging, took his place, at a comparatively low beginning salary of thirty dollars a week. Brown, who was now receiving eight dollars a week, had begun to feel positive dislike for his more successful friend.

Three more years went by. Smith drew forty-five dollars a week, while his erstwhile friend had gone up to ten. The buyer for the lace department, who had grown old and wished to retire, was about to make his last trip to Ireland and France for laces. He requested that Smith should go with him.

"You always have been lucky," growled Brown, when he heard the news. "You're off for a fine trip abroad, with all expenses paid, and I suppose you're going to have your salary raised?"

"Pitch in and study, Jack," whispered Smith. "I've three days yet before I sail. Come around and I'll get you started."

"Sorry, but I can't, old fellow. I've got engagements for every night this week."

Two months later Smith returned to the store, strolled through it, and went up to the lace counter. Brown stood there, looking most disconsolate. His face brightened up, however, as he saw his friend approaching.

"Fred," he whispered, excitedly, "I guess you can do me a big favor. I've been discharged. The fellow they put in your place has told me I'm through Saturday. Said a man who had been here so long and who was only worth

ten dollars a week wasn't worth keeping. I suppose, though,"—enviously,—“you've had another raise of pay?"

"Yes. Mr. Stallman, the foreign lace buyer, has retired, and I've been put in his place. I'm to begin with four thousand a year and travelling expenses."

Brown threw up his hands in a gesture that expressed a variety of emotions.

"Favoritism!" he muttered, scowling at the ceiling.



The Shadow of Peter.

"It was only a sunny smile,
And little it cost in the giving;
But it scattered the night like morning light,

And made the day worth living.
Through life's dull warp a woof it wove
In shining colors of light and love,
And the angels smiled as they watched above,

Yet little it cost in the giving."

While visiting in England about fifteen years ago, I heard a sermon on unconscious influence, based on these words: "The Shadow of Peter." I don't remember the name of the preacher, but the peculiarity of the text impressed itself on my memory.

It is taken from the fifth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, and describes how sick people were laid on beds and couches in the streets of Jerusalem, that, at the least, "the shadow of Peter passing by might overshadow some of them." Sick people were also brought from other places, and "they were healed, every one." Of course, as the Apostle walked along, eager to help those who were diseased in body or soul, he could not always know where his shadow was falling. It was silently helping in the good work, without his knowledge. Is it not true that we are all in the same way unintentionally influencing for good or evil the people we live with, and even the people we only see occasionally, or even others whom we never see at all. It is a very solemn thought that we can't help influencing people, whether we wish to or no. And, like the shadow, a man's strongest influence is caused by his real character. He may preach virtue as much as he likes, but if he does not practice what he preaches, his unconscious influence must do harm. He can't control it, except by becoming what he wishes to appear. No one ever knows by what trifling word or action he may start another soul in a right or wrong direction. It is not for nothing that our Lord encourages such little acts of kindness as the giving of a cup of cold water. It is wonderful how much we all appreciate some little thoughtful attention, when it is not done for effect, but is the natural expression of a genuine spirit of friendliness. One of my near neighbors was ill a few years ago, and a friend of mine, who scarcely knew her at all, wrote me a very kind letter of enquiry, asking me to convey her sympathy to the family. It was not much trouble to the writer, but it cheered those who were enduring the deepest anxiety far more than a costly gift would have done, because it showed fellow-feeling and genuine friendliness. The same friend often writes kindly notes expressing sympathy with neighbors in times of both sorrow and rejoicing. Once when the blinds were drawn down and the house was very still because the Angel of Death had visited there, a few written words were prized when a visit would have been almost an intrusion.

"It was only a kindly word,
And a word that was lightly spoken,
Yet not in vain,
For it stilled the pain
Of a heart that was nearly broken.
It strengthened a fate beset by fears,
And groping blindly through mists of tears
For light to brighten the coming years,
Although it was lightly spoken."

Later on, when the same near neighbors were dressing a bride for her wedding, came a few dainty flowers and a tiny note of friendly congratulation. How little any of us can measure the mighty influence of little things. Some time ago a young man left his happy home in California, got into wild ways, and was arrested and sent to the Sing Sing prison. He had a loving mother and sister, but it seemed as if their prayers and tears were wasted, and they probably thought they had no influence over him. But influence works mysteriously, and a spark will often light a great fire when the train is laid as it was in this case. Over the cot in that prison cell hung a picture. It only represented a little low-roofed cottage, which could hardly be expected to preach a sermon or point a moral, but it was the spark which lighted up the fire of repentance and love in that criminal's heart. It reminded him of another cottage in sunny California, where there were two women who loved him; and their influence was strong enough to drag him back from his career of crime and plant his feet in the path of righteousness and happiness. The shadow of that happy home stretched across America and healed a soul, in prison—in more senses than one.

"The memory of a kindly word,
For long gone by,
The fragrance of a fading flower,
Sent lovingly;
The gleaming of a sudden smile,
Or sudden tear,
The warmer pressure of the hand,
The word of cheer,
The hush that means, 'I cannot speak,
But I have heard!'
The note that only bears a verse
From God's own Word:
Such tiny things we hardly count
As ministry—
The givers deeming they have shown
Scant sympathy;—
But when the heart is overwrought,
Oh! who can tell
The power of such tiny things
To make it well?"

It isn't usually the people who preach at us most who succeed in making us try to do our level best. Anyone who is trying with all his might to be good is sure to inspire others with the wish to be good too. We sometimes meet one of these every-day saints on the street, and find ourselves going on our way with a new impulse towards the higher life stirring within us—healed by his shadow, almost unknown to ourselves and quite unknown to him. Sometimes it is only a glimpse of a pictured face which sets us thinking and resolving. It may be the face of a friend, or only that of a perfect stranger, which speaks eloquently of the noble soul within. It is said of

the Apostles Peter and John that even their enemies "took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus," and no one can live constantly with Christ without showing it.

"I would my friends should see
In my glad eyes the beauty of His face;
Should learn that in His presence
there is peace,
Strength and contentment, that can
never cease."

The smallest actions may reveal character, and it is not the action itself, but the character behind it, that influences people. A young man once folded his hands in quiet, patent surrender of his greatest earthly ambition, and that slight gesture has influenced many souls. It was not done for effect, but was quite unconscious, being the natural expression of his complete self-renunciation. God accepted and greatly blessed that sacrifice. This is how it happened. Many years ago, two young men in Nuremberg had set their hearts on being artists. They worked diligently for a long time, but when they compared pictures one day, it was very plain that failure was the only word to apply to the work of Franz Knigstein. Albrecht Durer's picture was full of life and beauty, but that painted by Franz was cold and lifeless. It was a great disappointment, but he said, bravely: "Albrecht, the good Lord gave me no such gift as this of yours, but something, some homely duty, He has waiting somewhere for me to do."

Albrecht seized his pencil and, telling his astonished friend not to move, made a rapid sketch of the hands so patiently folded together. Franz was more astonished than ever when his friend showed him the sketch, saying, "Those hands that may never paint a picture can now certainly make one. I have faith in those folded hands, my brother—friend. They will go to men's hearts in days to come." Albrecht Durer's famous picture, "Folded Hands," is still preaching eloquent sermons to those who see or even hear of it. How little that young man thought that his unconscious gesture would influence the world. But it was not the gesture, after all, it was the noble soul within, whose shadow has been able to help other souls from that day to this.

We can't control our unconscious influence, and yet, in one way, we can. The surest way of healing, instead of harming people by it, is to live very near to God. He can, if He will, use our smallest actions as he did those "folded hands." While we are thinking of the great and noble things we should do if we only had a chance, other people are unconsciously carrying out God's plans for the healing of the nations in the kitchen or the fields, as His own Son did for years in the little village carpenter shop at Nazareth.

"God's ways are not as our ways: we lay down
Schemes for His glory, temples for our King,
Wherein tribes yet unborn may worship Him;
Meanwhile, upon some humble, secret thing
He sets His crown."

HOPE.

The Russian - Japanese War

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AGENTS WANTED.



Mrs. Frog and Her Children.

By Louise Harcourt.

They were a highly respectable family of frogs—in fact, quite aristocratic; well taught, and very careful in choosing their friends and associates. They would not notice any dirty, ill-behaved frogs.

There was Father Frog and Mother Frog, and ten fine little frogs—brothers and sisters; and very happy they were together. Mrs. Frog was a most tender mother. She took great care of her little ones. They were washed and brushed till their skins fairly shone, and their faces, hands and feet were always clean as soap and water could make them. Mother Frog taught them to behave well, to tell the truth always, and to assist her in cleaning up and keeping their little house bright and neat. They lived on the banks of a clear, sparkling stream.

Now, it happened that one day, while Father Frog was away at his work (he was a very hard-working frog), a large fish, with brilliant eyes and bright, shiny scales, sailed up to the door. He brought a message from Mrs. Frog's sister, who lived down at the water-mill.

"Mrs. Frog," said the fish, "your sister is very ill, and she wants you to come down as quickly as possible."

Mother Frog's tears flowed down her face, and she would have dried them with her handkerchief, but she did not have one. So, wiping her eyes with her paw, she called up her ten little children, and spoke to them:

"My dear children, I must leave you for a short time, but you may be sure I shall not be long. Keep near the house, be good children, and remember you must not go to the bog—you will get into trouble if you go there, but if you remain here till I return all will be well with you."

She kissed them all round, and

then got out her canoe and paddled down to the mill, but I shall not tell you what she saw there, because I wish you to know all about the little frogs. I am very sorry to say they did not obey their mother. She had not gone far down the stream when they began to hop and skip and shout.

"Hurrah! hurrah!" they shouted. "This is really going to be a splendid day for us. It is the first time we have ever been left without mother or father to take care of us, and we are quite big enough now to take care of ourselves. This is a very dull place, and we are tired of it, and mother is unkind to keep us here all the time. We will just run and see how the bog looks, and whether there are any children down there to romp with us."

"Oh, sisters and brothers!" exclaimed the eldest son, "I beg you will not go from home! It is not safe for little frogs to travel abroad while the sun is shining overhead. Moonlight is the best and safest time, and mother will be so grieved if you disobey her."

"Nonsense!" they all cried. "You are a stupid frog—nothing but a poor coward! Shut up, now! Stay at home alone if you want to. We are going to have some fun, I tell you, and before mother gets back we shall be here to meet her."

So they laughed at their sensible brother's talk, and as they were nine to one, he could do nothing but give some angry croaks. Away to the bog the nine set off. The wise little frog should have remained at home and kept house till his mother's return, but he wanted to see what the others were doing. So he went by another road, and climbed up a bank, and saw his brothers and sisters at play. Said he: "If anything frightens me, I'll leap into that reedy pool yonder."

At some distance off a large duck

was swimming about among the reeds and grasses which were growing in the pool. She had been there for hours. It was a hot summer's day, you know, and she found it very pleasant to sail slowly along on the water or rest quietly with half-shut eyes. At length the sun was setting, and shadows were coming along the bank. The duck felt it was quite supper-time, and she was really very hungry; so out of the water she came, and waddled about, looking for something nice and fresh.

"Ah!" she said, "what a lot of beautiful, fine, fat frogs those are! I shall have a delicious supper!"

She waddled quickly up to them, and before they could scream or run away, she had gobbled up every one. The poor little frog on the bank was so overcome with fright at the dreadful fate his brothers and sisters had met, he fell into the pool and never slept a wink that night. The duck went home feeling comfortable after her nice meal, and she meant to come another day in search of more such frogs.

Father Frog and Mother Frog reached home while the stars were shining brightly. How desolate and still the house looked! No little children to run and meet them and welcome them home, as they had expected. All was silent. After calling and searching around all night, they told each other that it was plain something dreadful had happened, and they should never see their dear children again. Poor Mother Frog! she wept as though her heart would break.

"If even I had one left to comfort me! I shall be so lonely all day when my husband is away at his work. Oh, dear!—oh, dear!" And the great blinding tears rolled down her cheeks.

Father Frog spoke kindly to her, and told her "to cheer up," and just at daylight, when she had about given up all expectation of ever seeing her children again, the one poor bedraggled little frog came hopping in and told her the awful story.

Of course, she was overjoyed to have even one of her babies safe, and after that she never went away from home until she was sure that there were no wicked ducks to make a supper of her tender offspring.

Lost, Stolen or Strayed.



Poor Bab is overcome with grief,
Her tears they nearly blind her;
For, oh! (in telling I'll be brief),
Her pet doll—she can't find her!

When, ah! she has a happy thought!
My doggie p'raps can aid me;
To show his love he oft has sought,
And always has obeyed me.

"Go, Fido, seek my Tilda Jane,
She's in this great world straying;
If you my gratitude would gain,
Ycu'll heed what I am saying."

She starts off Fido with a push,
Then down the hill he's flying!
And there asleep beneath a bush,
Matilda Jane is lying!

Since then Bab's always heard to say,
There ne'er was dog so clever;
His praise she sings the livelong day,
And loves him more than ever.

A Quaint Sermon.

Mr. Dodd was a minister who lived many years ago a few miles from Cambridge, and having several times been preaching against drunkenness, some of the Cambridge scholars (conscience, which is sharper than ten thousand witnesses, being their monitor) were very much offended, and thought he made reflection on them. Some little time after, Mr. Dodd was walking toward Cambridge and met some of the gowmsmen, who, as soon as they saw him at a distance, resolved to make some ridicule of him. As soon as he came up they accosted him with, "Your servants, sir!" He replied, "Your servant, gentlemen." They asked him if he had not been preaching very much against drunkenness of late. He answered in the affirmative. They then told him they had a favor to beg of him, and it was that he would preach a sermon to them there from a text they should choose. He argued that it was an imposition, for a man ought to have some consideration before preaching. They said they would not put up with a denial, and insisted upon his preaching immediately (in a hollow tree which stood by the side of the road), from the word malt.

He then began: "Beloved, let me crave your attention. I am a little man—come at short notice—to preach a short sermon—from a short text—to a thin congregation—in an unworthy pulpit.

"Beloved, my text is malt. I cannot divide it into sentences, there being none; nor into words, there being but one; I must, therefore, of necessity, divide it into letters, which I find in my text to be these four—m-a-l-t. M is moral, A is allegorical, L is literal, T is theological.

"The moral is to teach you rustics good manners; therefore M—my masters, A—all of you, L—leave off, T—tippling.

"The allegorical is when one thing is spoken of and another is meant. The thing spoken of is malt. The thing meant is the spirit of malt, which you rustics make: M—your meat, A—your apparel, L—your liberty, T—your trust.

"The literal is, according to the letter: M—much, A—ale, L—little, T—trust.

"The theological is according to the effect it works. In some, M—murder; in others, A—audacity; in all, L—looseness of life, and, in many, T—treachery.

"I shall conclude the subject—First, by way of

exhortation: M—my masters, A—all of you, L—listen, T—to my text.

"Second, by way of caution: M—my masters, A—all of you, L—look for, T—the truth.

"Third, by way of communicating the truth, which is this: A drunkard is the annoyance of modesty; the spoil of civility; the destruction of reason; the robber's agent; the ale-houses' benefactor; his wife's sorrow; his children's trouble; his own shame; his neighbor's scoff; a walking swill-bowl; the picture of a beast; the monster of a man!"—[Penny Magazine, 1832.

The Autumn of Life.

Some lives are like the autumn leaves

That flutter softly to and fro

In every fair breeze that faintly grieves—

The leaves gleam richest as they go.

In one swift burst of regal hues

They blaze with crimson and with gold,

And none of their perfection lose

When, withering, they drop their hold.

The leaves, at last, when all is done,

Show us anew the days of June—

The golden glory of the sun

And softened luster of the moon,

The red that riots in the dawn

Is mingled with the restful brown

That tints the leaves ere they have gone,

While they are slowly swaying down.

Some lives are like the autumn leaves:

The rose-hued memory of youth

In all their acts a pattern weaves

With the most precious gold of truth;

And they grow fair, and fairer still—

Like autumn leaves their beauty glows

With newer charm and grace, until

These lives are perfect at the close.

"Let us have peace," said the English invader. Can you not see that the white strangers love the Redmen." "Ah, yes," replied the intelligent Indian, "they love the very ground we walk upon."

His First Day at School.

She lost her little boy to-day;
Her eyes were moist and sweet
And tender when he went away
To hurry down the street.
She stood there for the longest while
And watched and watched him; then
She said—and tried to force a smile—
"He'll not come back again."

Inside the house, her tears would come,
She sank into a chair
And sobbed above the battered drum
And trumpet lying there.
The sunshine stole into the place—
It only made her sad
With thinking of the pretty grace
His baby tresses had.

She minded all his little ways;
She went to see his crib
Up in the attic; then to gaze
At platter, spoon and bib,
And all the trinkets he had thought
So fair to look upon—
Each one of them this murmur brought:—
"My little boy has gone."

She wandered through the house all day,
To come on things he'd left.
And O, she missed his romping play
And felt herself bereft!
When he came home, with shining eyes,
To tell of school's delight,
She kissed and held him motherwise
With something of affright.

This is the pain in mothers' hearts
When school days have begun;
Each knows the little boy departs,
And baby days are done;
Each mother fain would close her ears
And hush the calling bell
For, somehow, in its tone she hears
The sounding of a knell.

—Chicago Tribune.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR,



Moles, Warts, etc., always permanently removed by Electrolysis. Satisfaction guaranteed. We have treatments and remedies for all skin and scalp diseases. Consultation invited personally or by letter; no expense.

Princess Complexion Purifier

makes the skin delightfully clear, pure and fine, removes freckles, moth patches and all discolorations, cures eczema, pimples, etc. Price \$1.50, express paid. Send 10 cents for illustrated treatise on dermatology and sample of cream.

Graham Dermatological Institute,
503 Church Street, Toronto.

Dept. F. Established 1852

STAMMERERS

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, CANADA, for the treatment of all forms of SPEECH DEFECTS. Dr. W. J. Arnot, Superintendent. We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. Write for particulars.

HERDSMAN WANTED.

Reliable man; long experience in care of hogs. Will pay liberal salary. Service to begin at once, before 1st May. Address L. Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

Cheesemaker wanted for the season of 1904 to take charge of a small factory. For further particulars apply to ROBERT J. WHITE, Collville P. O., Lambton Co., Ont.

GOSSIP.

HOWDEN'S SHORTHORN SALE.

Breeders of beef cattle and draft horses and farmers generally who wish to improve their stock in these lines should bear in mind the auction sale advertised by Mr. John D. Howden, of Whitby, Ont., to take place at his farm within half a mile of that town, on March 17th, at which 7 registered Clydesdale mares are to be sold and 21 registered Shorthorns, including a high-class imported bull and 7 young bulls of serviceable age. These cattle are of first-class families, and only high-class Scotch-bred bulls have been used in the herd for many years. The Clyde mares will be a very attractive feature of this sale. The place is easy of access, and the gathering will afford an uncommonly good opportunity to meet breeders and stockmen from many parts of the country.

GLEN ALLAN SHORTHORN SALE.

The catalogue of the second annual sale of Shorthorns from the herd of Mr. S. Dymont, Barrie, Ont., to take place on March 17th, as advertised, shows a well-bred lot of cattle, of sound, substantial families, on which have been used good Scotch-bred bulls, such as Imp. Albert Victor; Kinellar Chief; Gladiator (Imp.); Royal Standard, a Miss Ramsden, by Scarlet Velvet, Prince Arthur, of the same family, by Prince Royal, and Lord Roberts; Ly Sirius (Imp.), dam by Indian Chief (Imp.). Sires of such breeding and character could not but leave an excellent impression upon their offspring, and upon the herd as a whole in which they were used. Most of the females in the sale are from two to five years old, and those of breeding age have been bred to first-class bulls. Among the bulls offered is Morning Star (Imp.), a red two-year-old of the favorite Miss Ramsden family, bred by Mr. Anderson, Fingask, Scotland, and sired by Belisarius, bred by Mr. Marr, Cairnbrogie. Two yearling sons of Imp. Gladiator, and of the good Syne family, are included, as also a nine-months son of Imp. Morning Star. The farm is close to Allandale and Barrie on the Northern branch of the G. T. R.

Tobacco and Liquor Habits.

Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and does not require touching the tongue with it occasionally. Truly marvellous are the results from this remedy for the liquor habit. Is a safe and effective means of treatment; no hypodermic injections, no loss of time from business, and no expense. Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 100 Dundas Street, Toronto.

GOSSIP.

"What is the meaning of 'Ex nihilo nihil fit'?" asked a Highlander of a schoolmaster. "Weel, Donald," answered the Dominie, "I dinna mind the literal translation, but it just means that ye manna tak' the breeks an a Highland man."

Judge Stanchfield, of Elmira, speaking of literal men, tells a story of a shock he had in a case in which he was recently associated. Several witnesses had sworn there was a hole in a certain road. Then, to the surprise of counsel, the principal witness, a farmer, on whom they mainly depended to establish their case, swore there was no hole in the road. After Mr. Stanchfield and his associates had recovered from their astonishment they sought to draw the witness into some explanation of the remarkable testimony. What they eventually got was this:

"There wasn't any hole in the road. Here's my hat. If I jam my hand into the top of it without pushing it through it does not make a hole. It makes a dent. That's what was in that road—just a dent."

Mr. John T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont., importer and breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Lincoln sheep, in ordering a change in his advertisement, writes: "The heifers I am offering are a nice lot, all got by imported bulls and a number of them out of imported cows, have been well raised, but not stuffed. A number of them are got by the Duthie-bred bull, Prime Minister =15280=, and Imp. Governor-general. I am pricing these heifers below their value for the next sixty days. The imported bull, Golden Gift (84421), that I bought at the late Hamilton sale suits me well, now I have him home. I thought him about the second best bull in the sale. I am not expecting him to grow into a very large bull. He is built like coming to maturity at an early age. In this fast age, we have not patience to wait for the large ones to develop. They require both more time and more feed. This round-bull, good-backed, pony-built young bull should well follow Imp. Prime Minister and Imp. Governor-general, both large bulls, and do good work. He has no noted breeder or fashionable family to lean on, must stand on his individual merit, but from the following in Scottish Farmer of last month, Mr. Dron, his breeder, must be breeding some good cattle, and Golden Gift, his sire, must be getting some good ones. Mr. R. Taylor, Pittville, has recently purchased from Mr. Dron, Crieff-vechter, nine yearlings—six heifers and three bulls—mostly sired by Golden Gift. Among these is Golden Charm, got by Golden Gift, out of Village Belle, which alone cost £350. The other eight yearlings are of exceptional style, quality and color. A two-year-old daughter of Golden Gift, named Lady Catherine, and in calf to the first-prize Highland winner, Proud Favorite, was also purchased. It took some money to entice Mr. Dron to part with the last-named heifer, but Mr. Taylor ultimately secured her."

REID & CO.'S AYRSHIRE SALE.

Attention is again called to the advertisement of the important sale of 60 head registered Ayrshire cattle and dairy grade cows, property of Messrs. R. Reid & Co., of Hintonburg, near Ottawa, to be sold on the Exhibition Grounds, at Ottawa, on March 10th, the week of the Fat-stock, Stallion and Poultry Shows in that city. The herd of Ayrshires is one of the best in the Dominion, having been bred and selected for profitable dairy work, in conducting an extensive city milk trade, and superior sires, bred from first-class importations, have been continuously used. The catalogue will be sent on application.

THE FARMERS' BINDER TWINE COMPANY.

Brantford, Ont., in a tersely worded advertisement in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" appeals to the farmers of Canada for a loyal support of an institution that has figured as a potent factor in regulating the price of twine in the past, and has exhibited a splendid example of the possibilities of well-managed co-operation to keep down prices to a reasonable standard.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

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

Veterinary.

CALF WITH COUGH.

Calf a few days old has a slight cough. Acts as a calf would after violent exercise. Feels well and takes plenty of nourishment. J. R.

Ans.—There is evidently some congenital irritation in the respiratory organs. Give him five grains iodide of potash three times daily in a little of his dam's milk, and keep him comfortable in a well-ventilated stable. V.

PRESSURE ON BRAIN.

Calf three months old appears to be dizzy, holds head down, stumbles and falls, feeds well. Dam was very fat. N. W. D.

Ans.—There is a pressure on the brain, and it is not probable anything can be done to relieve it, and the calf will probably die. It is possible it may come from stomach trouble, and if so, purging with six ounces Epsom salts and taking about a quart of blood from the jugular vein will give relief, but my opinion is that there is a growth on the brain, and nothing can be done. V.

CURB

Horse got curbed last March. I blistered during the summer, and it almost disappeared. Now it has appeared again. The lump is not large. J. T.

Ans.—Give him rest. Get him shod with high heel calkins to ease the tension on the ligament. Blister once every month, until the lump disappears, with two drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline, and applied in the usual manner so often described in these columns. V.

MARE BREEDS ONLY ONCE IN TWO YEARS, ETC.

1. Mare breeds only every second year. She is in foal now. Can I succeed in breeding her this summer? Is it well to bleed just before breeding?

2. Ewe takes a semidiarrhoea when on grass or other green food. Housing and dry food effect a cure, but the trouble reappears as soon as turned out again.

3. Give best method of castrating aged rams. If one be castrated in the spring, will his flesh be good in the fall. W. S. P.

Ans.—1. Some mares will not conceive while suckling, and nothing can be done, more than the ordinary service. The practice of bleeding is not followed by success.

2. This ewe is congenitally predisposed to diarrhoea, and it cannot be helped, except by constantly giving drugs. Giving twenty grains gum opium and two drams catechu and two drams prepared chalk, night and morning, will check it; but it is probable the trouble will reappear on ceasing the medicine.

3. Thoroughly disinfect your hands, instruments and the scrotum with a five-per-cent. solution of Zenoleum or

carbolic acid. Make a free incision through the scrotum when the testicle will be exposed, grasp it, and pull it until the cord is in view, then sever it with an emasculator or ecraseur, or ligature with carbolized catgut, and cut off. Use the other the same way. Pour some of the salution into the wounds, and let the ram up. Select moderate weather. The flesh of a ram castrated in the spring will be good in the fall. V.

BLIND MARE.

Mare went totally blind a year or two ago. Could I breed her with safety, or would the infirmity be liable to be inherited by the progeny? What was the probable cause of the blindness? W. L.

Ans.—You do not say anything about the appearance of the eyes, and I can simply surmise that she is blind from cataract, which is a constitutional disease, the predisposition to which is inherited. The predisposition to the disease is transmitted in many cases from parent to offspring, and there is no known means of preventing it. Hence, it would be unsafe to breed her, as there would be a danger of some of her offspring inheriting the predisposition to the disease, while others might escape. V.

CHRONIC COUGH.

Mare has been coughing all winter. She coughs more when in the stable and after being driven. It is a choking cough, and not like heaves. A. D.

Ans.—Coughs of this nature are very hard to treat, and usually terminate in heaves. However, if the lung structure is not already seriously altered, the following treatment will be successful: Give her, every night and morning, one and a half drams powdered opium; one dram camphor; thirty grains digitalis, and one and a half drams solid extract of belladonna, moistened with a little treacle, and make into a ball. Continue the treatment for a week, then cease for a week, then repeat. Treat every second week, as long as necessary. In the meantime feed food of first-class quality. Give hay in small quantities and moisten everything she eats with lime water. To the lime water with which you dampen the grain add two ounces raw lised oil, night and morning. V.

GOSSIP.

HALLMAN'S HOLSTEIN SALE.

Mr. A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont., writes: "The Holsteins I am offering at auction, on March 3rd, are a rare lot. Their breeding is unsurpassed, and the quality excellent. Never before was there such an opportunity offered to Canadian dairymen to secure good foundation or dairy stock at their own price. I might say that when I attended the Toronto and London exhibitions, last fall, hundreds of people saw my herd and were delighted with their fine appearance and quality. The get of my sweepstakes bull, Judge Akkrum De Kol 3rd, winner of sweepstakes for two years in succession, took the eye of everyone, and his stock was no less admired. The ribbons that were placed on the get of this bull the last three years were the envy of all breeders. I had numerous enquiries for stock at the exhibitions, but would not price many of the cattle, as I expected to make a sale this spring, and I didn't want to spoil the sale. There isn't a cull in the whole lot offered, and everything offered will be sold without reserve. I will send catalogue, and expect all to come who want stock, and fix their own price."

AUCTION SALE OF PURE-BRED REGISTERED

Shorthorn Cattle

AT THE BRITISH EXCHANGE, **Goderich, Ont., Wednesday, Mar. 9,** COMMENCING AT 1.30 P. M.

The following well-known Shorthorn breeders have decided to hold this combination sale in Goderich, making it more convenient for intending purchasers, and fully expect that the cattle offered will be equal in point of breeding and individual merit to any lot of the same number ever offered by public auction in Huron County.

The contributors to the sale are: E. C. Attrill, Goderich, who contributes 9 head; Salkeld Bros., Goderich, 7 head; John Jamieson, Laurier, 8 head. Other contributors are: Hubert Morris, Salford; Robert Bean, Carlow; George Sowerby, Goderich; Thomas Beatty, Goderich, and Thomas Amey, Goderich.

All animals are fully described in the catalogue, copies of which may be had on application to any of the contributors, or to THOS GUNDRY, Auctioneer, Goderich.

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

"King Baby Reigns"
BABY'S OWN SOAP
 Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing
 Makes any skin like Baby's.
 Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.
 MONTREAL.
 No other Soap is just as good. 313

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
 Miscellaneous.

CONCRETE VENEER.

Would it be feasible to put veneer of concrete three inches thick on a frame house to rest upon two inches of stone foundation? R. H. A.

Ans.—Yes, it could be done. First put a false bottom under the overhanging inch of concrete to hold it in place until it becomes set.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

A rents from B a farm for a term of five years at the rate of \$150 per year, payable yearly; either party to give six months' notice, if wishing to annul agreement. After two years expires another agreement is made, doing away with either party giving said notice, to run three years, which term expires in spring of 1904. In October, 1903, B gives A six months' notice to quit. There being no writings, nothing but an oral agreement, can A compel B to give one year's notice, as rent is payable yearly? L. S.

Ans.—No.

TRESPASSING.

What course should I take to stop a man opening my fence. It is a near place for watering his stock. He has watered his stock for some twelve or fourteen years in that place, and has never put up fence in spring. Last fall, I forbade him opening it, but it is down again. Quebec.

Ans.—We think you should have your lawyer write, warning him that if he opens your fence again he will be prosecuted for trespass, and then, if such warning go unheeded, treat him as a trespasser, and have legal proceedings taken against him accordingly.

AN UNSUITABLE HARROW.

I bought a harrow of a certain kind, of an implement company, and signed a note, but the harrow did not work satisfactorily. The agent saw it work, and admitted it did not suit my land, and the company was willing to make it good. However, it happened that there was no implement that I would need in order to trade for that harrow. They refused to give up the note, which would be due next month. What should I do? A. H. C.

Ans.—We would not advise litigation. Better go to the company in a friendly way, and make some arrangement of the matter. We should think that some mutually satisfactory settlement might be negotiated. For instance, you might return the harrow upon the understanding that you are to have another implement, or implements, from the company instead of it at some future time, when same may be required either by yourself or someone else whom you might happen upon; and under the circumstances we should think that the company would be willing to extend the time for payment of the note, without exacting interest in respect of such extension.

TWIN CALVES BREEDING.

My best cow dropped twin calves of opposite sex. Will they be useful for breeding? J. D.

Ans.—The male calf is as likely to be useful as if born singly. Generally the female in such case is barren, but there are many instances on record of the heifer twinned with a bull proving a breeder. If in due time she comes in season, the probability is she will breed, but in most cases oestrus never occurs.

CEMENT.

What is the best brand of Portland cement for barn foundation? What proportion of gravel and cement should I use, and what for the floor? W. B.

Ans.—By writing the cement companies advertising in this paper for their catalogues, you will find the information required, and will be able to form your own opinions in answer to these questions from what is contained in them.

CORNSTALKS.

A Norfolk County reader would like those who have had experience with cornstalks to discuss these points: What are the best methods to prepare cornstalks for feeding to get the best results, to induce stock to eat all that is digestible, and of that which is rejected to be forked with the least difficulty. He has no silo, and the corn is husked by hand.

SECRETARY'S ADDRESS.

Will you kindly give me the address of the Secretary of the American Swine Breeders' Association. F. O. S.

Ans.—In the States the different breed associations are separate organizations and publish separate herdbooks, with the exception of the Tamworth breeders, who are not organized into an association, consequently issue no herdbook. There is no organization known as the American Swine Breeders' Association that we are aware of.

DISSATISFIED PURCHASER.

I bought a cow, giving a note for eight months in payment. Cow calved four days after I got her home, and has two blind teats. Owner of cow told me she was all right in every way when we were making the deal. Can I force him to make any reduction in price or refund the contract? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We do not see that you are in a position to rescind; and, consequently, we must regard you as liable on the note. But you are probably entitled to damages in respect of the misrepresentation, and also to have same set off against the amount of the note if it be still in the hands of the original holder.

CHANGING COLOR OF HAIR.

Would you kindly let me know if there is any chemical or mechanical means that I can employ to cause a white strip on my colt's face? Would a boiling hot potato have the desired effect? L. C.

Ans.—There is no method of inducing white hair to grow, but what in the practice of it you would be making yourself liable to a heavy fine under the act for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Besides, a white strip will not add anything to the value of the horse. If he is right in every other particular, the color of his face will not interfere with his sale or usefulness. Such fancy points as color of face, nose and tongue can well be left to the breeders of fancy chickens or pet stock.

PLAN OF BROODER.

Last year I bought an incubator, and had fairly good success, but think we would have had better had we a brooder. Could you give plan for making one? POULTRYMAN.

Ans.—Brooders are something like fanning mills and washing machines, they look simple and easy to make, but when the experiment is once tried it is seldom repeated. We would not recommend you so try a homemade one, but provide a comfortable room, so that the chicks could be moved along in a short time to make room for a new lot. If it is decided to make one, the best way would be to secure a good one as a model and follow it in every detail. Their construction cannot be satisfactorily explained through a paper, or by word of mouth.

AUCTION SALE OF PURE-BRED BREEDING CATTLE



(male and female). The first annual sale under the auspices of the Guelph Fat-stock Club will be held in the Winter Fair Building, Guelph, on

Wednesday, March 16

THOS. INGRAM, AUCTIONEER.

This sale presents a good opportunity for parties wishing to procure animals of good quality, as the young bulls are of the low, blocky, early-maturing type. Catalogues on application to the Secretary. Reduced rates on all railways; ask for standard certificate. For further particulars apply to the Secretary.

JOHN McCORKINDALE, Secretary, GUELPH.

J. M. DUFF, President, GUELPH.

SALE OF HORSES.

In connection with this sale, there will also be a sale of 50 HIGH-CLASS HORSES (both light and heavy), the property of A. M. McCANNELL, Guelph, on the 15th inst.

How To Keep Horses Well.

That's a problem every farmer and stockman has to solve in winter. Lack of exercise—dry feed—weather changes—all upset the digestion. Horses often eat hearty, yet get thin—hair stands on end—feel tired and dull. Season the feed with **Myers' Royal Spice**. It changes winter into summer for horses.



Makes dry hay as sweet as green grass—gives an extra relish to corn and oats—and keeps the horses strong and fat on less feed.

Feed Myers' Royal Spice for the rest of the winter—see how much better the horses are—how easily they do hard work—and how much less your feed bills come to.

Let us send our illustrated booklet on horses and cattle. It is free—but very interesting and handy for reference.

Myers' Royal Spice Co.,

Niagara Falls, Ont. & N.Y.

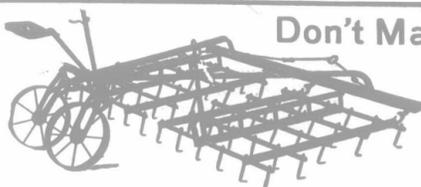


Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

DEERING HARVESTERS

Works at Hamilton, Ont., and Chicago, U. S. A.

Don't Make Life a Burden



By walking behind that old harrow this spring. We know that you hate it. Why not ride on a

New Model Harrow Cart.

Greatest labor-saver of the 20th Century. Made of all steel. Caster wheels, fits any harrow.

Try one, they are cheap. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

Box 787. THE WESTERN IMPLEMENT MFG. CO., LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.

British Columbia Farms.

Mild climate, no winter to speak of, the best dairying country in North America. No blizzards, no cyclones, no droughts, no hot winds, no summer frosts, no cloudbursts. Fertile land and good water. The best prices for all kinds of farm produce. THE CALIFORNIA OF CANADA, with land at one tenth the price. Write for Farm pamphlet to the SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION, Box 840, Vancouver, B. C. The Lower Fraser Valley, B. C., is the district we particularly recommend. Have had neither frost nor snow there since early in November up to Jan. 9th. Please refer to this paper.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

MARKING CATTLE.

What is the best way you know of marking cattle so that each individual can be known, so that their weight can be kept? H. B.

Halton Co., Ont.
Ans.—We know of no better way than by using metal ear labels, such as are used for sheep, but of larger size. These, together with a punch to suit, are supplied by C. H. Dana, West Lebanon, New Hampshire. Price for punch \$1.50; labels \$3 per 100. The Worthington Drug Co., Guelph, we believe, are making arrangements to handle these goods.

WEAK PIGS.

Sow has a litter of pigs two weeks old. When ten days old, one was unable to walk, seemed to lose power of fore legs; next day two more affected the same way; are unable to suckle, because cannot stand up; are extra fine pigs, very fat.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The sow is in too high condition and lacks exercise. If possible give her more room, feed lighter, on roots and mill feeds. Give about a half teacup of salts in her feed, once a day for a few days; give charcoal and salt.

MANGE AND THUMPS.

1. Mare, eight years old, with foal, has sore hind legs. They itch, and she rubs them and makes them sore in places. I think it is itch or mange.

2. Pigs, four weeks old, ailing, lost two. They breathe hard, almost like a horse that has heaves. W. F.

Ans.—1. See prescription for mange in this and former issues in answer to questions.

2. Lack of exercise and of variety of food is probably the cause. Give half a pint of raw linseed oil, and feed laxative foods to keep bowels regular.

USING WASTE CLOVER.

I have half a stack of clover which the threshers had to quit after threshing some part on account of the ice. It is in such place that it is almost impossible to haul it to the manure pile because of the high snow-drift. How would it do if I haul the clover to the fall-plowed field where I intend to sow red clover and lucerne in spring?

FARMER.

Ans.—We have very much doubt if the clover could be worked into the soil, so that it would not interfere with the drill or harrows. If you have a manure spreader that will distribute it thinly, or if you sow the grain by hand broadcast and use a disk harrow to cover it, the plan might work out all right. As a certain amount of bedding is required for stock during summer, it might be just as well to use the clover for this purpose.

SYRUP TRIER—CALF PROBLEMS.

1. Can you tell me what instrument is used for telling when maple syrup is thick enough? Also how to use it and where could I get it, and price?

2. Could a weaned calf, a month old, be taught to suck a cow, and would a cow that calved last March allow a calf to suck her? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. We have never seen such an instrument. One generally judges by the thickness of the syrup when it is sufficiently boiled.

2. It should be possible in either case, although much depends upon the disposition of both calf and cow, and the patience of the man behind them. If the cow is unwilling, buckle a strap around her just in front of the udder, and give her some meal. Let an attendant hold the calf from backing, while you milk into its mouth, and then place the teat in its mouth.

WATER IN CELLAR.

The water comes into my house cellar in the spring. There is a small creek running within three rods of the house. Would it be possible to keep out the water by plastering the cellar with cement, and how thick should it be put on, or is there any other way?

W. H. S.

Ans.—The first thing to do would be to secure the best possible drainage, then lay a concrete floor, say two inches thick, and extend the same up the walls of the cellar. Then give the whole a coating of concrete. The first coat should be one to five to eight, depending on the quality of the material. The second coat one to three

Do You Like Music and Song?

Do you often wish you had some way of entertaining friends and neighbors when they come to see you?

Do the children often tire out their mother when they don't know what to do to amuse themselves?

Do the young folks have to do without a dance once in a while for want of a musician?

Do you want the girls to learn all they can from master musicians on all instruments and from the voices of greatest singers?

Do you want to know more about the musical instrument that fills all these wants—entertains young and old alike?

Do you want to know how easy it is to own one?

FILL OUT COUPON, TEAR OFF AND MAIL IT TO US.

CUT OR TEAR OFF THIS COUPON.

E. BERLINER.

2315 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

Send me the book about the Berliner Gram-o-phone and the free list of Records made only for it, also information about the easy-payment plan.

F. A. O.

Name

Address

ITCHY SKIN—PINWORMS.

1. Mare has small dry scabs on body, along back and half way down ribs. Legs are itchy, as she rubs one with the other.

2. Year-old colt passes pinworms. What should I give it? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Prepare the mare for purgation by feeding nothing but bran mash for twenty-four hours, then give in a ball: Aloes, seven drams; ginger, two drams. Afterwards feed nutritious food, and keep in comfortable, clean quarters. Bathe the affected parts with castile soap and soft water, dry well, and apply one of the antiseptic dips advertised in these columns.

2. See answer to this question in February 11th issue.

BEEF-RING SHARES.

Please explain how to divide the pieces of meat to the members of a twenty-share beef-ring, according to the chart in your January 14th issue. A.D.C.

Ans.—According to the chart referred to beef weighing 450 lbs. cut up most evenly. Allot the following numbers to each member:

Nos.
1 and 18.....boil and roast
2 and 16....." "
3 and 12....." "
4 and 13....." "
5 and 17....." "
6 and 20....." "
7 and 11....." "
8 and 15....." "
9 and 14....." "
10 and 19....." "

\$33.00 to the Pacific Coast

Via the Chicago-Union Pacific & North-Western Line from Chicago daily during March and April, to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver and other Pacific Coast points. Very low rates to Helena, Butte, Spokane, Ogden and Salt Lake City. Corresponding low rates from all points. Daily and personally-conducted excursions in Pullman tourist sleeping cars to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland, through without charge; double berth only \$7.00. Choice of routes. For particulars address B. H. Bennett, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

GOSSIP.

At the annual public sale of Berkshire hogs from the Biltmore Farms herd, Biltmore, N. C., on Feb. 9th, an average of \$177.69 was realized for the 67 head sold.

The death is announced of Mr. B. B. Lord, of Chautauqua Co., N. Y., an early importer, from Holland, of Holstein-Friesian cattle, his first importation having been made in 1880, since which time he has made seven and his son nine trips to Europe for the purchase of stock.

Messrs. David Milne & Son, Ethel, Ont., breeders of Shorthorn cattle, write: "The bulls we are offering are a good lot, of the choicest breeding. Included in the lot is a grand red-roan Mysie from imported sire and dam. He is 15 months old, and a big, smooth, sappy fellow. Also a very pretty red Matchless, got by Red Duke (imp.). Our stock is doing well. We never had as good a lot of young calves as we are getting now from our Imp. Claret bull, Scotland's Fame."

If one wants to have success with an incubator he should see before purchasing one that it is carefully constructed, that it has good insulation, which implies that the walls, bottom and ceiling of the chamber must have several thicknesses of non-conducting material, that the doors are close fitting and that it has a good regulator. Some machines are made with the object of giving an incubator at a low cash outlay. To accomplish this the insulation is invariably neglected. Because a buyer cannot see the interior of the walls of the chamber, he is led to believe that a cheap machine is just as good as the higher-priced article. The list of disappointed prospective poultrymen, owing to purchasing inferior machines, is by no means small, and bears testimony to the importance of selecting a machine with the above mentioned requisites. Such an incubator is the Daniels, manufactured in Toronto, and with a reputation that is unquestionable. Write for their illustrated catalogue. They have some new but tested appliances that will interest poultrykeepers.

The Hereford cow, Rose Blossom, once sold for \$5,000, died Dec. 31 from effects of fall on the ice on S. M. Nabee's farm near Wabash, Ind. She was 15 years old, and the dam of the noted bull, Dale.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the auction sale of Shorthorns on March 2nd from the herds of N. Sinclair & Son, Coldstream, and T. Douglas & Sons, Strathroy, Ont., to take place at the Sinclair farm, six miles from Komoka, G. T. R. and C. P. R. A half-dozen good young bulls are included in this sale, sired by high-class Scotch-bred sires, and from good-feeding and good-milking families of cows. It is a clearing sale of the Messrs. Sinclair's herd, and a selection from that of Messrs. Douglas, and will doubtless afford an opportunity for good bargains.

One of the most prominent winners at the great Eastern horse shows last fall and winter was got by the famous sire, Perfection, the old French Coach premier, which stood so long at the head of the French Coach stud at Oaklawn Farm, Wayne, Ill. This prizewinning saddle horse was got by Perfection, out of a mare by Mambrino King, and much is expected of him this coming season. Another colt begotten by Perfection, from a Mambrino King mare, was sold at a long price to the Mikado of Japan, and is now doing service in the Imperial Stud in the Island Empire, where he was placed to do his share toward improving the horse stock of the islands. Messrs. Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman have, at Oaklawn Farm, Wayne, Ill., just at the present a line of imported and home-bred French Coach stallions that cannot fail to do much toward increasing the supply of the elegant carriage horses, so eagerly sought for, yet so hard to obtain. The get of Perfection, champion of two continents, and his matchless son, Pakadin, and of many of the foremost sires of France, are offered for sale. Percherons, too, of course of highest class, and Belgians, of colossal scale, are in offer by this firm, a group of which are portrayed on another page. Write for their catalogue.

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

It Speaks for Itself!



Hed-rite

25c. CURES HEADACHE

Guaranteed to Cure within 30 Minutes, or money refunded
All Druggists or mailed. The Herald Remedy Co., Montreal

SPECIAL.

The **Canada Paint Company, Limited,**

Of Montreal and Toronto, take pleasure in calling attention to their colors for painting purposes. Cards and booklets will be mailed upon request, if you mention where you saw this advertisement.

The demand for painting material is very marked, and has led to a flood of poor and unsatisfactory paint being brought forward to make sales at any cost.

Our manufactures are all high-class. Each tin is warranted, and our paints and varnishes are only sold through reliable and legitimate dealers. Every progressive hardware and paint merchant who is desirous of extending his business has for sale the manufactures of **The Canada Paint Company.**

The Canada Paint Company's ready-mixed paints are ground to impalpable fineness in special mills, and no paints made by hand or in old style "mixers" can begin to compare with them for covering properties, uniformity and durability.

To avoid vexation and disappointment, please see that **The Canada Paint Company's** name is upon each package.

**FARMERS' COMPANY'S RED STAR BINDER TWINE
550 FT TO THE POUND.**



Eight Thousand Small Shareholders United.

Twelve years' unparalleled success.
Twine at about cost for the harvest of 1904.
Farmers, remember your homes.
This Company is putting up a great fight for your children to establish co-operation.
Free your minds from scepticism.
Stand solidly loyal.
Hold us in competition.
The Nation is in danger from trusts.
All our twine is branded its length in accordance with law.
Fourteen binder twine seizures were made by Government Inspector Haycock last season of so-called long twine. Bank on our 550 Red Star and you make no mistake.
Make application for farmer agency if we have not already got one in your locality.

JOSEPH STRATFORD, General Manager, BRANTFORD, ONT.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.**

INJURED BULL.
Bull became injured last July. The parts appear all right now, but he will not serve. U. J. A.
Ans.—From particulars given, I think the bull will soon be all right. Nothing can be done in the meantime. V.

UNTHRIFTY CALF.
Calf ate too many apples last fall and suffered from diarrhoea, and got run down. It got better, but now it has got very weak, and cannot rise without help. 2. Are stables where manure freezes on very cold nights, too cold? A. S. W.

Ans.—1. Give the calf twenty grains each sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica, mixed with a pint of new milk, three times daily. If he will eat, give half a pint finely chopped oats three times daily, and all the good hay he will eat. If you have milk, give him what you can spare fresh from the cow. If he will not eat, drench him with boiled flaxseed, about a quart, four or five times daily. 2. Stables absolutely frost proof, provided ventilation is good, are better; but few are so in zero weather, unless artificial heat is provided. V.

OBSTRUCTION OF MILK DUCT, ETC.
1. Cow has hard lump growing in left hind teat. It is hard to get milk, but I succeed in milking dry each time. She is due to calve in June. Cannot something be injected into the teat to stop growth?
2. Is bronchitis in pigs contagious? Give symptoms and treatment.
3. Two-year-old Yorkshire boar has always been a dainty eater. I cannot get him to eat enough to fatten. S. D. C.

Ans.—1. It is probable the tumor will entirely fill the duct by the time she calves. If not, do not interfere with it, even though it takes a long time to milk. If so, the only method of treatment is to get a veterinarian to operate with a special instrument manufactured for that purpose, and this does not always succeed.

2. There is a form of infectious bronchitis. The pigs cough, snuffle, in most cases discharge from nostrils, eat less and less and eventually die from emaciation. Treatment consists in removing healthy pigs to clean quarters, and closing all openings in pen, and burning sulphur as long as you can stand it; then open doors and windows and allow the fumes to escape. This should be repeated every third day for three times. The pigs inhale the fumes, and this destroys the germs that cause the disease.
3. This hog is congenitally of weak digestive powers, and all that can be done is to change food often, and feed a little at a time, and often. Drugs do no good. V.

MISCELLANEOUS.
1. Is there a truss made to treat bog spavin; if so, where can it be purchased, and at what price?
2. A two-year-old colt, weighing 1,700 lbs., fed oats all summer, stocked in the fall and broke out in front of hocks. His sheath is swollen and urine scanty and high colored. He rubs his legs and has a cough.
3. Mare swelled in hind fetlock, and went lame. She got better, but a lump remained.
4. Horse has bogs in both sides of hock. R. D.
Ans.—1. Yes, you can get one from Stevens & Sons, Wellington St. W., Toronto. I think the price is about \$8 or \$10.
2. Purge with nine drams aloes and two drams ginger, follow up with one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic, night and morning for a week; cease for a week, and repeat, etc. Feed little or no grain, and dress the legs, being sure to get the preparation to the skin, twice daily, with one dram corrosive sublimate to two quarts water. Apply some carbolated oxide of zinc ointment to the cracks in front of hock daily.
3. Blister the joint in the usual manner, described in answer to J. S., elsewhere.
4. Blister same as for question No. 3, or apply truss, mentioned in No. 1. V.

CENTRAL Business College.
STRATFORD, ONT.

Has enrolled as many students during the last five months as it enrolled last year in ten months. Enter now. Free catalogue. o
W. J. ELLIOTT, PRINCIPAL.

IT DOES NOT FOLLOW

Because farmers' boys pursue a course in business methods that they must necessarily enter mercantile establishments. The farm requires boys well drilled upon business principles as well as the office. The

Forest City Business and Shorthand College
LONDON, ONT.,
is the leading Canadian school in business.
J. W. WESTERVELT, PRINCIPAL.

ENTER ANY TIME
for a term in any department of our splendid school, **THE Central Business College** OF TORONTO.

Winter session now open, with SIXTEEN regular teachers in charge. Good results are guaranteed. Write for prospectus and let us help you. Address
W. H. SHAW, Principal,
YONGE & GERRARD STS., TORONTO.

LEAMINGTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

No Time Like the Present
to begin a Business or Shorthand Course. We cannot get enough graduates to fill the calls made upon us for office help. Can place 200 more young men at an average salary of \$50 per month to start. New course from February 1st, 1904. Write for catalogue F. o
A. L. BROWN, PRINCIPAL,
LEAMINGTON, ONTARIO.

WANTED
In every unrepresented town an agent, preferably a flour and feed or hardware merchant, to handle **WORTHINGTON'S DAVIDIAN STOCK TONIC**, the greatest and cheapest stock food made or sold in Canada. Ninety per cent. of fat cattle exhibited at Provincial Fat Stock Fair were fed from it. 10-lb. box, 50c.; 50-lb. sack \$2. Quality and sale guaranteed. Write for trade quotations. Manufactured only by **THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO.**, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, GUELPH, CAN. o

WANTED Farm Manager who understands farming, care of farm stock and farm machinery. Good position to the right man. Apply to
Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

AUCTION SALE OF PURE-BRED BREEDING CATTLE
(Male and Female.)
The first annual sale under the auspices of the **WELPH FAT STOCK CLUB** will be held in the **WINTER FAIR BUILDINGS, GUELPH,**
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16th.
THOMAS INGRAM, Auctioneer.
Entries must be made with the Secretary on or before Saturday, 30th January.
For entry forms and full particulars, apply to John McCorkindale, Secretary, Guelph.
For further particulars apply to the Secretary.
J. M. DUFF, President,
JOHN McCORKINDALE, Sec., Guelph.

DISPERSION SALE
In order to close up the estate the Standard-bred horses and Shorthorn cattle of the Lorne Stock Farm will be offered for sale **THURSDAY, MARCH 3rd,** at the
LORNE STOCK FARM,
Three miles north West Lorne, Ont. Send for catalogue.
ARCH. McKILLOP, } Executors of A. JNO A. McKILLOP, } McKillop.

OFFICE ASSISTANT WANTED.—Bright, energetic woman under 35, possessing superior personal worth and fair education. Farmer's daughter preferred. **Ed. Belchenbach, Toronto.**

WANTED.—By practical farmer, situation as manager, Western Canada preferred, understands his business thoroughly, Scotch, age 40, married, wife good dairywoman, has three sons able to work. 10 years in present situation, at liberty April 3rd, can furnish best of reference. Apply H, **FARMER'S ADVOCATE,** London, Ont. o

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

WORMS IN COLT.

I have a colt, rising two years old, that is bad with worms. What is the best treatment in such a case? W.E.P.

Ans.—See this question answered on page 214, February 11th issue.

WORMS IN MARE.

Kindly state in your next issue what to give brood mare that is troubled with worms; also yearling colt has them. J. C.

Ans.—A question similar to this was fully answered in our Feb. 11th issue, page 214.

LAME HORSE.

Horse has been lame eighteen months. Have not treated. Do you think firing would be a sure cure, and would you advise me to get a veterinarian to operate, or can anybody do as well? H. Le C.

Ans.—As you give no particulars, not even mentioning whether he is lame before or behind, I cannot give a valuable opinion as to the probable result of firing, but I may say that neither firing nor other treatment is a sure cure. If he is lame from ringbone, spavin, splint, chronic sprain, etc., firing will be good treatment. I certainly advise you to employ a veterinarian, as it requires both skill and practice to operate properly. V.

LUMP ON STIFLE.

Mare got kicked on stifle. The wound healed, but left a lump as large as a hen's egg. J. S.

Ans.—This will be hard to remove. Blister with the following: Two drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip hair off. Rub blister well in. Tie so that she cannot bite the parts. In twenty-four hours, rub well again, and in twenty-four hours longer, wash off, and apply sweet oil. Let her loose now, and oil every day. When the scale comes off tie up and blister again, and repeat once every month, as long as necessary. It will be better if she be given rest during treatment. V.

FEEDING PIGS—LYMPHANGITIS.

1. How often should newly-weaned pigs be fed?
2. Mare gets lame and swells on inside of thighs, generally one leg at a time. H. V.

Ans.—1. Four times at first, and after a few weeks, three times.
2. This is lymphangitis, commonly called weed, a shot of grease, etc. It is caused by want of exercise, and good food. Prevention consists in giving regular exercise, and when this cannot be done, withholding grain and giving bran instead. Treatment consists in purging with six to eight drams aloe and two drams ginger, and follow up with one dram iodide of potash, three times daily for a week; bathing the leg long and often with warm water, and then applying camphorated ointment. When lameness disappears, exercise will dissipate the swelling. Repeated attacks is usually followed by a chronic big leg, called elephantitis, for which practically nothing can be done. V.

TENDER BACK, AND SPRAIN.

1. Horse seems sore on back in front of hips. Pressure over the kidneys causes him to flinch.
2. Another horse sprained hind fetlock. There is no heat, but some swelling, and pain upon pressure. She is very lame. C. P.

Ans.—1. The idea that kidney trouble makes the muscles of the loins tender is a mistake. Your horse is naturally sensitive to pressure in this region, and finching is not due to disease or injury. Many horses will flinch and lick if pressed or pinched in the region of the loins.

2. Give her rest. Clip the hair off all around the joint, and blister with two drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Rub the blister well in. Tie so that she cannot bite the parts. In twenty-four hours, rub well again with the blister, and in twenty-four hours longer, wash off, and apply sweet oil. When the scale has all fallen off, tie up and blister again, and repeat the blister as long as necessary. V.

PAGE METAL GATES

3 feet wide, 4 feet high, including hinges and latch.....\$2.75
10 feet wide, 4 feet high, including hinges and latch..... 5.75
Other sizes in proportion.

Supplied by us or local dealer. 303

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. Limited, - Walkerville, Montreal, Winnipeg, St. John

DISPERSION AUCTION SALE
Of Maple Cliff Dairy Herd of Imported and Canadian-bred
AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Also 15 choice dairy-grade cows, at the cattle barns, Exhibition Grounds, OTTAWA, on THURSDAY, MARCH 10th, 1904.

This has been considered for a number of years one of the best dairy herds in Eastern Ontario, and consists of 32 pure-bred cows, 17 heifers (several in calf), 1 three-year-old bull, 5 yearling bulls, 5 bull calves. There should be about 10 more calves before the sale. They will all be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Sale at 10 a.m. Catalogues sent on application.

W. A. COLE, AUCTIONEER. R. REID & CO., PROPS., HINTONSBURG, ONT.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE

21 REGISTERED SHORTHORNS
1 high-class imported bull, 7 bulls ready for spring service, 13 females (various ages).
7 REGISTERED CLYDESDALES
descended direct from imported sires and dams. Also other stock and farm implements necessary for a 200-acre farm. Mr. John Howden will offer the above, without reserve, at his farm, within 1/2 mile of Whitby town and station (G. T. R.), on

THURSDAY, MARCH 17th, 1904, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.

Terms of sale.—8 months credit, with 5% interest. Catalogues mailed on application.
JOHN HOWDEN, - Whitby, Ont.

Registered Holsteins

AT AUCTION.
Mr. A. C. Hallman, Spring Brook Stock Farm, Breslau, Ont., is offering for sale, without reserve, on THURSDAY, MARCH 3rd, 1 o'clock p.m.
30 HIGH-CLASS HOLSTEINS.

4 bulls, ready for service; 6 bulls, from 1 to 8 months old; 14 cows and heifers, milking; 5 heifer calves, 1 to 10 months old. Among the lot is a number of Toronto and London prizewinners from the most noted milking strains. Eight months' credit on approved security; 5 per cent. per annum discount for cash. Morning trains met at Breslau. Farm one mile from station. Catalogues mailed on application.

THOS. INGRAM, AUCTIONEER, GUELPH, ONT. A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Ont.

UNRESERVED DISPERSION SALE
25 REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

Some prizewinners, a number sired by Marr, Duthie and Cruickshank bulls.
30 High-class Shropshire Sheep and a number of Grade Cattle, Horses, Swine, Farm Implements and Machinery.
Having sold my farm, all will be sold.

Thursday, March 3rd, 1904

On Lot 14, Con. 4, Brant, 3 miles from Walkerton and 7 miles from Hanover.

TERMS—10 months' credit, 5% discount per annum for cash.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon. Catalogues mailed on application.

M. THOMSON, Proprietor, Walkerton, Ont.

Auctioneers: J. V. Johnston, Walkerton, Ont., and John Purvis, Holyrood, Ont.

CHOREA OR ST. VITUS DANCE.

I purchased a Setter pup, born last August, which was kept tied up on account of the liking she had for carrion, and about six weeks ago she seemed to be getting lame and weakening in the spine, later the right fore leg became weak and almost useless. Since the start, we have kept her in the house, feeding her on lots of new milk, and lately plenty of cooked meat. She is growing fast, but at times she will lie and howl, as though it might be paining her in the leg. The leg twitches at about 88 beats to the minute.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—This affection in the dog is usually the result of badly treated or severe distemper, and the treatment of it is very often unsatisfactory. Everything should be done to improve the health of the animal and the tonicity of the nervous system. The diet should be good milk porridge and lean meat, a comfortable kennel, plenty of fresh air, and moderate exercise is necessary. A

water bath every morning, heated to 105 degrees, with plenty of rubbing with a coarse towel afterwards is sometimes beneficial. Give three times daily, in a tablespoonful of water: Nux vomica, fluid extract, two drops.

INDOLENT SORE.

I have a mare with an indolent sore about the size of half a dollar on the side of pastern joint, owing to a caulk now a year or so old. It has healed off and on, but in very muddy weather or in wet snowy weather, as at present, it seems to granulate a little, and then crack open and become sore again. Kindly advise and oblige. ENQUIRER.

Ans.—Apply linseed meal poultice for twenty-four hours, changing it once. Wash off well and apply, with swab, muriatic acid, full strength, to the raw surface. This will form heavy scab, which will loosen and come off in about one week. After the scab is removed, keep part covered with the following powder: Burnt alum and iodoform, equal parts, mix well.

\$2.25 for this beautiful \$4 Japan Silk Waist, direct from our Factory. Any color or size. Made with large tucks and trimmed with buttons. The same waist in lustre, \$1.50; velvet, \$1.35. Add 15 cents for postage. Give bust measure. Money refunded if any waist not satisfactory. Send this ad.



SOUTHCOTT SUIT COMPANY London, Canada.

"MODEL FARM" SHROPSHIRE
Everything sold that has been offered for sale. Am booking orders for rams and show flocks. August delivery. Write for prices. W. S. CARPENTER, PROP., SIMCOE, ONTARIO.

IMPORTED Clydesdales
8 stallions and 6 mares of this year's importation for sale. Stallions got by such noted sires as Hiawatha, Sir Everard, Ascot, etc.
T. H. HASSARD Millbrook, Ont.
Stations: Millbrook, G. T. R.; Cavanville, C. P. R., four miles. om



THOROUGHBRED CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE.
For sale, the Pure-bred Clydesdale stallion, Royal Scotchman 1199. Sire Joe Anderson, E. C. S. B. 8710; dam Imported Keepeake. A sure stock-getter. Seven years old. Can be seen at Dublin, Ontario. For pedigree and further particulars, apply to MARTIN & McCONNELL, Dublin, Ontario.

BAWDEN & McDONELL Exeter, Ont.
IMPORTERS OF Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses
Our new importation has arrived, and we have now about 20 stallions for sale, ages from 2 to 7 years; the best that could be purchased in Scotland and England. om



To cure a Bruise or Strain quickly, proceed as follows: Wring out a sponge in boiling hot water and hold on the affected part, keeping the sponge hot by repeating the operation for from 15 to 30 minutes. Rub dry and apply **ABSORBINE**, rubbing it in well. Use the hot water steaming process once a day and apply the Absorbine from three to four times a day. One or two days usually cures fresh cases. Absorbine is unequalled in removing bunches caused by a bruise or strain from animal or mankind. Vet. size 25¢ per bottle; for mankind, \$1 per bottle; delivered or furnished by regular dealers. Write for pamphlets. Manufactured by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass.
LYMAN, SONS & CO., Agents for Canada. om



FOR SALE: JAY EYE 29617,
Bay stallion, 16 1/2 hands high, 1250 pounds. High actor, grand sire. Will show his colts—none finer. Also Phallo C, registered, nonstandard and handsome; a trotter; goes high; a lady can drive him. Grand sire; will show his colts. Sold for no fault but change of business. Pedigrees on application.
DR. R. C. COATES, THAMESVILLE, ONT.

2nd ANNUAL SALE of Registered Shorthorn Cattle

AT
Glen Allen Farm,
Allandale, Ont.,
ON



THURSDAY,
MARCH 17th,
1904,
at 130 p. m.,

when nineteen head of choice cattle, consisting of fourteen females and five bulls, will be sold by auction. Catalogues will be mailed on application.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON,
Auctioneer.

S. DYMENT,
Proprietor.

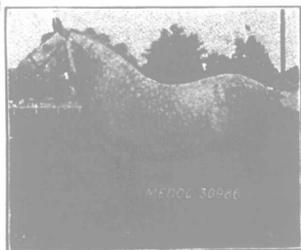
SHORTHORNS AT AUCTION

on Wednesday, March 2nd,
at lot 9, concession 6, Township of Lobo, 6 miles north of Komoka, G. T. R. and C. P. R., 12 PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS, 5 cows in calf, 1 heifer calf, 6 bulls 6 months to 2 years old. Terms—7 months' credit on approved joint notes, 6 per cent. per annum off for cash. For catalogues apply to

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, A. M. HUNT, Auctioneers. NEIL SINCLAIR & SON, COLDSTREAM, ONT., or T. DOUGLAS & SON, STRATHROY, ONT.

LARGEST STUD IN THE WORLD OF AMERICAN-BRED Percheron, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares

I breed, feed, and grow them with size, quality and action. Won over 80% of all first prizes and gold medals shown for at New York, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin State Fairs and International at Chicago for past four years, and am now selling stallions of equal value at \$500 to \$1,000 below my competitors. My stallions are young and fresh, 2 to 5 years old, and sold on a guarantee of 60%. Terms to suit the purchaser.



CORRESPONDENCE AND A VISIT SOLICITED.
LEW W. COCHRAN,
607 West Main St., CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

International Importing Barn

J. B. HOGATE, Prop., SARNIA, ONT., IMPORTER OF
CLYDESDALE, SHIRE AND HACKNEY STALLIONS
Last importation Nov. 9th, 1903, consisting of stallions sired by Sir Everard, Hiawatha, Black Prince of Laughton, King of Kyle, Sir Thomas, Royal Carrick, Clan Chastan, Lord Lethian, Balmedie, P. Charming, Prince of Auries, and from noted dams. Several are tried horses. If you want first-class horses at right prices, terms to suit, write for particulars, and come; I will pay one-half railroad fare. Think I can save you money.
H. H. COLISTER, Travelling Salesman.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

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

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

HELP WANTED! RELIABLE MEN

IN EVERY LOCALITY IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES
Salary or commission, \$340 a year and expenses, payable weekly, to introduce new discovery and represent us in their district, distributing large and small advertising matter. No experience, only honesty required. Write at once for instructions.

SALUS MEDICINAL CO., LONDON, ONT.



Varicocele Cured to Stay
Hydrocele Cured in 5 Days

VARICOCELE Under my treatment this insidious disease rapidly disappears. Pain ceases almost instantly. The stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins and all soreness vanishes and swelling subsides. Every indication of Varicocele vanishes and in its stead comes the pleasure of perfect health.
I cure to stay cured, Contagious Blood Poison, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Nervous Debility, and allied troubles. My methods of treatment and cure are original with me and cannot be obtained elsewhere. I make no experiments. All cases I take I cure.
What you want. I give a Legal Guarantee to cure you or refund your money. What I have done for others I can do for you. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable and no more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. I CAN CURE YOU at Home.
Certainty of Cure Write me your condition fully and you will receive in plain envelope a scientific and honest opinion of your case, FREE of Charge. My home treatment is successful. My books and lectures mailed FREE upon application.
H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D., 255 Tillotson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CEMENT WATER TANK.

I intend sinking a well during the summer, and would like to know if a cement tank would prove satisfactory for supplying watering trough in an open shed. What size of a tank would be advisable for 50 head of cattle? What thickness of walls would be required for tank? What thickness would be required for trough 2 ft. by 18 ft.? Would tank require to be protected from the frost; if so, what would be the best way of doing so?
J. T.

Ans.—Where used, concrete watering troughs have given good satisfaction. The sides and ends should be about five inches thick, and with a good proportion of cement. The inside might be plastered with a finishing coat. The walls of the trough should be of the same thickness. Whether the tank would need protection from the frost would depend upon its location. If placed in a warm stable there should be no danger of frost, but if outside or in an ordinary barn, it would need to be drained once a day or closely protected. The exact method of protecting would depend upon its location. Paper and lumber are the best materials to use for such purposes. One such tank we saw was situated inside the stable, and was twelve feet long, three feet wide and about two feet deep. This was filled by a windmill, and in turn supplied a trough outside. Another supply tank of this kind outside was on an elevated site, sunk a couple of feet in the ground, and was filled from well by windmill.

GOSSIP.

A herdsman of experience to take charge of a herd of pure-bred swine is wanted. See advertisement in this issue.

Mr. L. Rogers, Emery, Ont., breeder of Yorkshire pigs, reports the following sales: To Geo. I. Reid, Bognor, Ont., one boar, by Summerhill Leader 3rd, dam Summerhill Pansy 2nd, sister to Summerhill Victor, that sold for \$700; also, one sow, by Summerhill Ruler 2nd, dam Dalmeny Lady Frost 9th (imp.), bred by Lord Rosebery. To Ira L. Howlett, Keldon, Ont., one boar, imported in dam. He is by Barrowfield Topman, who is at present standing at the head of the Dalmeny herd; dam Summerhill Dalmeny Cotgrave Dolly (imp.). A litter sister of this sow sold at auction for \$210 last summer. Mr. Howlett got a young show sow in farrow last fall, which should raise something nice from this boar.

Over the Wabash

To the great World's Fair St. Louis, Mo. Opens April 30th, closes December 1st, 1904; covers 1,240 acres; cost more than \$50,000,000. The most gigantic and colossal undertaking ever attempted by man. The great Wabash line is the only railroad that owns and controls its own rails from Canada direct to the World's Fair gates.

The new superb and magnificent trains built especially for this traffic places the Wabash in the very first rank for this business. For full particulars, address any railroad agent, or J. A. Richardson, Dist. Pass. Agt., N. E. Corner King and Yonge Sts., Toronto.

Oil Cure for Cancer.

No need of the knife or burning plaster, no need of pain or disfigurement. The Combination Oil Cure for cancer is soothing and balmy, safe and sure. Write for free book to the home office, Dr. D. M. Bye Co.; Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

TRADE TOPIC.

THE FENCE FOR THE FARMER.—The Ideal woven wire fence is constructed of heavy (No. 9) hard steel galvanized wire, and has a lock that cannot slip. It is one of the strongest and most durable woven wire fences manufactured. There are styles for every purpose, and all are explained in the illustrated catalogue to be had from The McGregor-Banwell Fence Co., Ltd., Walkerville, Ont. It will pay all our readers to investigate the merits of this superior fence.

Heart Palpitated.

FAINT AND DIZZY SPELLS. FELT WEAK AND NERVOUS. COULD SCARCELY EAT.

TWO BOXES OF MILBURN'S HEART and NERVE PILLS

Cured Mrs. Edmond Brown, Invered, Ont., when she had almost given up hope of ever getting well again.

She writes: "I was so run down that I was not able to do my work, was short of breath, had a sour stomach every night and could scarcely eat. My heart palpitated, I had faint and dizzy spells and felt weak and nervous all the time. My husband got me a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills but I told him it was no use, that I had given up hope of ever being cured. He however persuaded me to take them and before I had used half the box I began to feel better. Two boxes made a new woman of me and I have been well and have been able to do my work ever since."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cts. box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers or THE T. MILBURN CO., Lim It TORONTO, ONT.

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM

J. M. Gard-house, Prop. OLYDE AND SHIRE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE, LEICESTER SHEEP
Choice imported and home-bred stallions and mares, also young stock. Two extra good young bull calves and a few imported and Canadian-bred Scotch cows and heifers, bred to the imp. Marr bull, Chief Ruler. Telegraph Post Office and Telephone (at residence), Weston, Ont. G.T.R., C.P.R. Stns.

5 IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

1 rising 5 years, 2 rising 4 years, 1 rising 3 years, 1 rising 2 years. All imported last fall. All big, thick horses, with good feet and legs. Terms reasonable, and can sell cheaper than anyone else. Also two Shorthorn bulls, rising 2 years. Also 1,000 bushels of Manchuria barley, clean seed, 60c. per bushel.
NEIL SMITH, BRAMPTON, ONT.

DR. PAGE'S English Spavin Cure.



For the cure of Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hocks, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 and 19 YORKSTOWN ROAD, LONDON, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:
J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

HORSEMEN

The Standard-bred trotting stallion, **REX ALFREY**, by Rex American, 2.11 1/2 by Onward, 2.25 1/2, will be in the stud during the 1904 season, at his stable, 141 Queen's Ave., London, Ont. Parties having good blooded mares will find it to their advantage to investigate the breeding and individuality of this sire before the season opens. Address
G. H. MONGER, 141 QUEEN'S AVE., LONDON, ONT.

FOR SALE. Two Imp. Clydesdale stallions, Fickle Prince (10344), dark bay, little white; Hulgrith (10393), dark brown, no white. Apply to John or Donald Duff, Rockwood P. O.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

MCCORMICK HARVESTERS

Works at Hamilton, Ont., and Chicago, U. S. A.

Imp. Clydesdales and Shorthorns

MESSRS. SMITH & RICHARDSON,
COLUMBUS, ONT.

Importers of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle, are now offering 10 imported stallions, including sons of the renowned Baron's Pride, Prince Thomas, Royal Carrick and Mountain Sentinel; also 10 mares, 6 of them imported, and the balance from imported stock. Shorthorns, imported and home-bred, all ages. Stations:

Oshawa & Brooklin, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R.

40 miles east of Toronto.

Long-distance Telephone at residence, near Columbus. Telegraph, Brooklin.



ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON

BRANDON, MAN.

have on hand a magnificent collection of

CLYDESDALES

SUFFOLKS and PERCHERONS, with a few
choice HACKNEYS and GERMAN COACHERS

Prizewinners at the Royal Show, the Highland Show, and the International. The best horses in North America at present for sale at reasonable prices, on easy terms, and every stallion guaranteed. A safe motto: "Buy stallions only from those who have a well-earned and established reputation." Catalogue for 1904 now ready. Address

JAMES SMITH, Manager, Brandon, Man.

20-CLYDESDALES-20

We now offer for sale 20 head of Clydesdales, including fillies and mares, from one to five years old, and among them a number of prizewinners. Also a few young Clyde stallions and Shorthorn cattle. People wanting to buy should come and see them before purchasing. Inspection invited.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE, Beaverton, Ont.
Long-distance phone in connection with farm.
70 miles n. of Toronto on Midland Div. G. T. R.

OAKLAWN FARM

The Greatest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World.



Percherons, Belgians, French Coachers.

GREATEST COLLECTION EVER GOT TOGETHER NOW ON HAND.

Our 1903 importations include 20 first-prize winners from the leading European shows. At the International, Chicago, 1903, our horses won 40 prizes, 21 of which were firsts, including in Percherons, champion stallion, champion mare, champion American-bred stallion, best group of five stallions, best stallion and four mares. Although our horses are better, our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in America. Catalogue on application.

DUNHAM, FLETCHER & COLEMAN, Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois.

GOSSIP.

Wayne MacVeagh, the lawyer and diplomat, has on the outskirts of Philadelphia an admirable stock farm. One day last summer some poor children were permitted to go over this farm, and when their inspection was done to each of them was given a glass of milk.

The milk was excellent. It came, in fact, from a \$2,000 cow.

"Well, boys, how do you like it?" the farmer asked, when they had all drained their glasses.

"Gee! Fine," said one little fellow. Then, after a pause, he added:

"I wisht our milkman kep' a cow."

Messrs. Colwill Bros., Newcastle, Ont., breeders of Shorthorns and Tamworths, in ordering a change in their advertisement, write: "We have sold the young bull calf recently advertised, to Mr. Wilson, of Enterprise, Ont.; also a very nice smooth two-year-old heifer, which is bred to Donald of Hillhurst, son of Imp. Joy of Morning, winner of first prize at Toronto last fall. We have also sold all the young sows we have in pig for sale, but we have a grand lot of Tamworth boars, three to four months old, for sale, and a few nice Shorthorn heifers. We are booking orders for spring pigs, both sexes, got by three of as good boars as can be found in Canada. Nearly all these pigs will possess the blood of Colwill's Choice, our undefeated prize boar, having won first prize in his class for five straight years at Toronto, and all the silver medals ever offered for best Tamworth boar, any age, in 1901, 1902, 1903."

The fact that college staircases are distinguished by letters and not by numbers is naturally somewhat puzzling to the uninitiated, and was recently the cause of a curious misunderstanding at Cambridge, where a stranger was endeavoring to pay a call on an undergraduate of his acquaintance. After trying in vain for some time to find the rooms of his friend, he at length appealed to the porter for assistance.

"Can you tell me where I shall find Mr. Blank?" he asked.

"Mr. Blank, sir? Yes, sir," said the porter; "he keeps in 'ell, sir."

"Keeps in—where did you say?" queried the stranger, in amazement.

"I'm afraid I didn't quite catch your answer."

"'Ell, sir; letter L," repeated the porter. "Second staircase on the right, sir."

"Ah! yes, thanks. I see; my mistake."

SENSITIVE HORSES.

The horse does not like a nervous, fidgety, fussy or irritable man. He is too nervous and irritable himself. "Why is it," one teamster was heard to ask another, "that Phin's horses are always gaunt? Phin feeds well." "Yes," was the reply; "but he's like a wasp around a horse." A well-known owner of race horses, not at all a sentimental person, recently made an order forbidding his employees to talk in loud tones or to swear in the stable. "I have never yet seen a good-mannered horse," he says, "that was being sworn at all the time. It hurts the feelings of a sensitive horse, and I keep my word good to discharge any man in my employ if I catch him swearing within the hearing of a horse in this stable."—[Mail.

THREE OF A KIND.

Ex-Senator Thomas H. Carter, of Montana; Clerk McDowell, of the House of Representatives, and Mr. George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the New York Central Railroad, are all about the same size in stature. Each has a tuft of white whiskers on the chin, with cleanly-shaven upper lip, and all three are full of fun and enjoy a good joke. Once they were at a jolly dinner in the city of Washington. The presiding officer of the organization solemnly called for these gentlemen to arise. Each thought he was going to have a chance to speak. After they had been standing some moments the chairman said: "I wish to call the attention of all present to the finest collection of billygoat whiskers to be found on the American continent."

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking, or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant-tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much-improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."—om

High Park Stock Farm Galloway Cattle.

4 choice young bulls and heifers, 6 months to 2 years old, for sale. Prices right. Come and see.

Shaw & Marston, P. O. box 294, Brantford, Ont.

HEREFORDS. I am offering for sale 5 young bulls from 12 to 14 months; also females 1 and 3 years old.

R. S. LEE, Williamford P. O., Ont.

THE LUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

90 head in herd, headed by Imp. Onward, by March On. For sale: 18 choice bulls, imported and home-bred, from 8 to 22 months old; 12 choice cows and heifers. Prices reduced to make room for new importation. Visitors welcome. O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont., Lucan Sta., G. T. R.

INGLESIDE HEREFORDS

100 Head.

Calves to 6-year-olds. If you want to start a small herd, write for particulars. The quality and breeding is of the best. A good foundation means success, and here is where you can get it at prices and terms to suit your purse.

H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

THE MAPLES FARM HEREFORDS

Near Orangeville, Ont., on C. P. R. (Owen Sound branch).

Imported and pure-bred bulls and heifers for sale, from imported and pure-bred dams, and sired by Imp. Spartacus, No. 109829, 1716—winner of sweepstakes and silver medals, Toronto, 1902 and 1903. Young bulls a specialty. Prizewinners wherever shown. Inspection invited. Popular prices. W. H. HUNTER, om Near Orangeville, Ont. THE MAPLES P. O.

Aberdeen-Angus Bulls

For sale: One one-year-old, two bull calves, sired by Laird of Tweedhill. Will sell right. om Drumbo Station. WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

8 SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE

Good ones, Scotch breeding, 9 to 20 months. Also females any age. Lowest prices.

DAVID MILNE & SON, ETHEL, ONT

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

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MAPLE P.O.

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Drumto Station,
Washington, Ont.

FOR SALE

20 months. Also
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THEL, ONT

GOSSIP.

F. O. Sargent, Eddystone, Ont., writes: "The Tamworth boars we are offering are a fine lot, and will be in good shape for spring service, and the sows are in nowise behind. We have also a fine lot of sows to farrow this spring, and they are mostly sows that have proved their worth in the show-ring, as well as in the breeding pen. Our sales have been good, and our customers well satisfied."

Captain T. E. Robson, Iderton, Ont., has sold to Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, his imported two-year-old Shorthorn bull, Prince Sunbeam =45216= (81964), winner of first prize in his class at the Dominion Exhibition at Toronto, 1903. Prince Sunbeam, bred by Mr. Robert Bruce, Heatherwick, is a rich roan son of Prince of Archers (71240), by Scottish Archer, and his dam, Sunbeam 4th, is of the excellent Bruce Mayflower family. He is a lull of fine quality and character, has done good service in Capt. Robson's herd, and in his new home will doubtless continue to maintain his high-class record as a breeder and a winner.

There was current in Washington, at the time of the announcement of the exclusion of American meats from Germany, an amusing story in which figured a certain scientist of the Department of Agriculture.

It appears that the scientist was desirous of securing some trichinous pork for purposes of experiment in connection with his official work. Accordingly he went to a butcher and asked him if he had any "measly" pork. The butcher replied rather cautiously that he did sometimes have such pork, but that he invariably threw it away.

"I wish," said the professor, "that the next time such pork comes into your hands that you would send me some."

The butcher was rather nonplused by such a request, but replied that he would endeavor to accede to the scientist's request.

A week or two elapsed with no signs of the pork; whereupon the man of science grew impatient, again visited the butcher's establishment, and asked:

"Well, haven't you found any 'measly' pork yet?"

"Why, yes!" responded the butcher, astonished; "I sent you a pound and a half some time ago!"

A light broke upon the absent-minded professor as he remembered that he had inadvertently omitted to direct that the pork should be sent to his laboratory. "Well," he said finally, a rather sickly smile coming to his lips—"well, where did you send it?"

"Why, sir," said the butcher, "to your house, of course!"

BUYING A THERMOMETER.

"I want a reliable thermometer," explained Mr. Weathersharp, "one that I can swear by. I'm tired of these cheap affairs."

"All the thermometers in this case are first-class instruments; we don't stock any cheap goods," replied the shop assistant.

"Um—yes, I suppose they're all accurate?" enquired Mr. Weathersharp.

"Yes, sir, we guarantee them."

"All accurate, eh? Well, how do you account for that big one in the corner registering sixty-nine degrees, while that little silver-plated affair only says sixty-two degrees?"

"I suppose the big one gets more heat in that end of the case."

"But that enamelled one alongside of it points to sixty-three degrees."

"Well, you see—"

"And the painted one, yonder, says sixty-five degrees. Do you have to make an allowance for its being coated with paint?"

"Oh, no, sir."

"And these tubular things hold out for seventy-two degrees. And that swaggar one thinks sixty-four degrees is about the mark. Funny how all these thermometers can be accurate when no two of them agree, isn't it?"

"Well, sir, you see—"

"Oh! I see sharp enough for all practical purposes, young man. I see that there is no dependence on these things. I'm going by my own feelings after this. When my ears are freezing I shall know it's cold. And I think that's about as near as your thermometer can get to it."

Don't Chide the Children.



Don't scold the little ones if the bed is wet in the morning. It isn't the child's fault. It is suffering from a weakness of the kidneys and bladder, and weak kidneys need strengthening—that's all. You can't afford to risk delay. Neglect may entail a lifetime of suffering and misery.

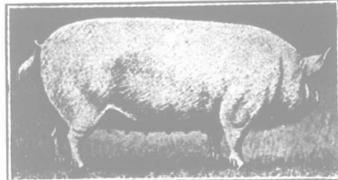
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

strengthen the kidneys and bladder, their all trouble is at an end.

Mrs. E. Kidner, a London, Ont., mother, living at 499 Gray St., says:

"My little daughter, six years old, had weak kidneys since birth. Last February I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Strong's drug store. Since taking them she has had no more kidney trouble of any kind. I gladly make this statement because of the benefit my child has received from this medicine."

Improved Yorkshires



Over three hundred for sale. The last three years our herd has won ninety per cent. of the first prizes at the leading shows, competing against American and Canadian breeders. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders combined in Canada. We have the best blood from the leading herds in England and Scotland. Prices reasonable.

D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT.

16 Shorthorn Bulls

All pure Scotch, two imp. in dam, 7 from imp. sire and dam, others by imp. sire and from Scotch dams of popular families. Herd numbers 72; headed by Imp. Greengill Victor, a Princess Royal; bred by W. S. Marr. Present offering also includes a number of Scotch heifers and imp. cows in calf. If you want a herd header, or cows that will produce them, write us.

R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson Ont., Burlington Jct. Sta.

YOUR PLASTER CEILING is Tumbling Down

And lets the heat out and the cold in and looks unsightly. Why not cover with one of our handsome Metal Ceilings which goes right over the plaster? Their cost is small. Send careful size and diagram of room for free estimate and design catalogue.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited PRESTON, ONT.

We are offering 18 BULLS

from 4 to 10 months old, sired by imported Diamond Jubilee =28861=. Also a few females, all ages, of good Scotch breeding.

FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis, Ont. Elmvale Station, G. T. R.; Hillsdale Telegraph Office.

The "STAY THERE" Aluminum Ear Markers are the best. Being made of aluminum they are brighter, lighter, stronger and more durable than any other. Fit any part of the ear. Nothing to catch on feed trough or other obstacle. Your name, address and any series of numbers on each tag. Sample tag, catalogue and prices mailed free. Ask for them. Address "ILCOX & HARVEY MFG. CO., 194 Lake St., Chicago, Ill."

"WILLOW BANK" STOCK FARM. Established 1855.

SHORTHORNS & LEICESTERS

(Imp.) Resurrection of Dalmeny (45220) and (Imp.) Scotland's Challenge head my large herd of selected females. Young stock for sale, also Leicester sheep of rare quality.

JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONT.

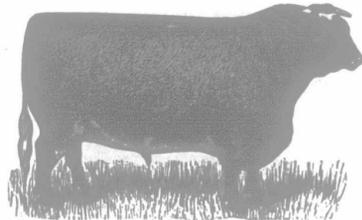
Day's Aromatic Stock Food



Saves feed by assisting stock to digest their food. A small dose in the usual food twice each day. It contains no drugs; purely aromatic.

3 LBS. 30c. 36 LBS. \$3.10. Ask your dealer or write us.

The Day's Stock Food Co., Station C. TORONTO.



19 High-class Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

Some imp. and some from imp. cows, and sired by imp. bulls. Also cows and heifers. New importation came home Dec. 10th.

Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.



Imported and Canadian-bred bulls, cows and heifers for sale of the following families: Broadhocks, Village Maid, Marchioness, Victoria, Beauty, Merry Lass, and other good strains. Four extra good bulls, ready for service. H. J. DAVIS, Importer and Breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, Woodstock, Ont., C. P. R. and G. T. R. main lines.

16 Shorthorn Bulls FOR SALE.

Bred in the herd that produced Topsman and Moneyfuffel Lad; sweepstakes winners at Toronto, all ages competing; also Lord Stanley, junior champion over all beef breeds, and heading three first-prize herds at World's Fair, Chicago.

Yonge St. Trolley Cars from Union Station Toronto, pass farm.

J. & W. RUSSELL, RICHMOND HILL, ONTARIO.

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS



Two imported bulls and four young bulls, by the champion Spicy Marquis, for sale.

JAS. SMITH, Manager, Millgrove, Ont. W. D. FLATT, 378 Hess St. South, Hamilton, Ont.

GOSSIP.

A practical farmer seeks a situation as manager of a farm through an advertisement in another column.

Two handsome trotting horses are advertised for sale elsewhere in this issue. The stock can be shown, and both are pronounced high actors.

"Mr. Carnegie is something of an author, is he not?" asked the visitor from London. "Yes, he has published a number of volumes," said the poet. "What is his most successful book?" asked the Englishman. "His pocket-book," said the poet. "It is in great demand."

"Dat man is allus lookin' foh work." "Yes," said Erastus Pinkley, "dat's what he says; but he's one o' deshere people dat goes roun' wif a snow shovel in July an' a pitchfork in January."

Legal terms are often confusing to those outside the profession, but Judge Cleveland, of New Haven, tells of an exceptional mix-up in which ignorance of the law was combined with English spoken with a Weber & Fields movement. Judge Cleveland's office is termed surrogate in New York, but in Connecticut is called judge of probate. One day a German woman came into court and announced excitedly: "Chudge, my husband has jost died detested. He left me and three young infidels, and I want an executioner appointed!" His Honor was too staggered to reply immediately. The woman, fearing some mistake, added: "Ain't this the right place? Ain't you the chudge of reprobates?"

The story is told of a French-Canadian lumberman who had spent the winter in the woods, and who, returning to his native village in the spring of 1901, was informed by one of his acquaintances that during his absence the Queen had died. "Is that so, when did he die, and who will get his job," enquired the returned woodsman. "Oh!" said his friend, "the Prince of Wales, the Queen's son, is now the king." "Well now," rejoined Adolph, "he must have a big pull with Laurier."

'ROUND MY DOOR.

(The Khan, in Toronto Telegram.)
With frost the windows glisten as I lie in bed and listen
To the wailing of the forest, and the roar
And a-fumbling and a-tumbling,
Of the wintry wind a-stumbling.
The wintry wind a-grumbling 'round the door,
A-tumbling and a-tumbling,
A-grumbling and a-stumbling,
A-fumbling and a-rumbling.
'Round my door!

The world of snow immense is a-straddling all the fences,
And I cannot see the pigpen any more;
While the snowdrifts they are bouncing
The shanty fence, announcing
Another week's embargo 'round the door—
A-bouncing and a-trouncing,
A-pouncing and a-founcing.
'Round my door!

But wait awhile and soon in the pleasant month of June
When the mellow grass will bandage every sore,
When the world's big hearty laughter
Will rattle every rafter,
And shake the very panels of my door,
When the zephyrs will be fleeting,
Will be tooting, evolving,
When the zephyrs will be scouting
'Round my door!
The Wigwam, Rushdale Farm.

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

GOSSIP.

Messrs. Goodfellow Bros., Macville, Ont., breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Cotswold sheep, write: "We have recently sold to R. J. Leggett, of Connor, Ont., Lady Irena with bull calf at foot, also Roan Isabella, by Precious Stone (imp.), with bull calf at foot. Both these calves are sired by Famous Pride (imp.) and are good ones, as all the calves from Famous Pride are, very large and good feeders. In July last Mr. Leggett also purchased from us Imp. Golden Fame 2nd, an extra well-bred bull, bred by Sylvester Campbell, of Kinellar, Aberdeenshire. He is of the Bessie family, and was sired by the Duthie-bred Golden Fame. Mr. Leggett is a new beginner in Shorthorns, has started right, and we predict for him success. We could still spare a few cows, also a few yearling show heifers, and in show condition. We have a good bull calf, a show bull, a Stamford, sired by Gipsy Lad, and out of same dam as Mamie Stamford, first-prize junior heifer calf, Toronto, 1902. We think this is the best young bull we ever bred. He is large, thick-fleshed, and has a coat of red hair equal to a Galloway. Gipsy Lad, his sire, is also for sale. He is a grand stock bull, and is out of the same dam as the bull calf we won second prize with at Toronto, 1903. The \$1,000 heifer calf we sold to E. S. Kelly, of Ohio, is out of the same dam. We could spare a couple of show herds, and can supply bulls and heifers delivered to Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, at the very lowest prices. Will quote special prices on car-load lots, and guarantee the cattle as represented."

CANADIAN PONY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pony Society was held at the King Edward Hotel on February 13th, and was very well attended. H. M. Robinson, the president, was in the chair, and Gerald Wade, secretary. The directors present were: G. V. Foster, R. Miller, Stouffville; R. W. Davies, W. N. Wade, F. Hodgeson, Dr. Mills, A. Taylor (treasurer), E. T. Campbell, Adam Beck, M. L. A., London; George Baron, Capt. C. Harbottle, E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont. Several important matters were discussed. The constitution as amended was adopted. The treasurer announced that since the annual meeting the membership had increased very much: over thirty new members were added to the membership roll, and names of pony breeders from Montreal and several places in Quebec, Ontario, Winnipeg and the N.-W. T. were presented, and they were all invited to join the society. The secretary was instructed to write Manager Orr of the Industrial Exhibition, asking for increased representation on the Exhibition Association, owing to the large membership that this Society now enjoys. Their request will likely be granted. The matter of increased prize money was also discussed, and it was decided to ask the exhibition boards to increase the prize money in the pony classes so as to be on a par in value with the other horse classes. The Board of Directors appointed a committee to co-operate with the Harness, Hunter and Saddle Horse Society in their endeavors to hold a midsummer open-air horse show in Toronto this coming summer. The following resolution was also passed: "That this meeting instruct their delegates to the National Live Stock convention to allow the stamp of the National Live Stock Association to appear on all publications and studbooks of this Society, so as to make it national in character, and that this society be allowed representation on the board of the National Live Stock Association. The Society will present a cup to the Industrial Exhibition, and a cup, value \$50, to the Canadian Horse Show, also money prizes for second and third places in the special classes, and Mr. R. Davies has presented to the Society a cup to be competed for at the Canadian Horse Show in Toronto, for the best pony in the show. Mr. Henry Wade was elected Hon. Secretary.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

MCCORMICK HARVESTERS

Works at Hamilton, Ont., and Chicago, U. S. A.

SHORTHORNS (Imp.)

We have on hand for sale 3 yearling bulls (imported in dam), 7 three-year-old heifers (imported in dam) due to calve during next 3 months. These young animals are of exceptional breeding and individuality. Prices reasonable. Write for particulars.

EDWARD ROBINSON, Markham P. O. & Sta.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

I am offering for the next month, at exceptionally low prices, several young bulls, heifers and bred heifers of choice Scotch breeding and good individuality. These are rare bargains. Write for my prices, I feel sure they will tempt you. Address on P. O. and Sta., G.T.R., Exeter, Ontario.

Greengrove Shorthorns Number 35 head families. For sale: Several young bulls, by Wanderer's Last, Imp. Fitz Stephen and Freeholder. Females of all ages. W. G. MILLSON, Goring P. O., Markdale Station.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

Am offering a very superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers as well as something VERY attractive in Leicesters.

Choice ewes not imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality. A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN OLANCOY, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONTARIO.

Rosevale Shorthorns

Herd comprises Augustas, Polyanthus, Crimson Flowers, Minas, Strawberrys and Lavinas. For sale, both sexes, the get of Imp. Maringo Heydon Duke, Imp. Baron's Heir, Imp. Golden Able and Imp. Golden Conqueror. W. J. SHEAN & CO., Owen Sound P. O. & Sta.

Pine Grove SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

Our herd comprises over 150 females, including our last importation of 30 head, all of the most esteemed strains. Of Shropshires, we offer a few choice Rams, also high-class Ewes bred to first-class Rams. Address on W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Four bulls, that challenge comparison, sired by the champion of champions, Spicy Marquis (imp.). This is a rare chance. Brave Ythan at head of herd. JAMES GIBB, Brookdale, Ont.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General = 28865-, and imported Proud Gift (84421). They have both breeding and individual merit. J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ontario.

DOMINION SHORTHORN HERDBOOK WANTED.

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n will pay \$1 each for any of the following volumes of their herdbooks: Volumes 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15; also 1st vol. Clydesdale Studbook, and 1st vol. Dom. Ayrshire Herdbook. Send by express if possible, unpaid (if by post, postage will be returned with price). HENRY WADE, Sec'y, TORONTO, ONT.

5 SHORTHORN BULLS

1 red imported bull, coming 3 years; 2 bulls imported in dam, one red and one roan, coming 1 year; 1 red from imported sire and dam; 1 red, sixteen months, from Scotch dam and sire; also heifers of all ages for sale. ALEX. BURNS, ROCKWOOD P. O., and STATION, G.T.R.

WHEN YOU BUILD OR REPAIR

We can help you to do it cheaply and permanently with our Sheet Metal building materials. They are ornamental, durable, lightning and fire proof. Write us about your plans and ask for our free catalogue.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited PRESTON, ONT.

SHORTHORNS. 8 young bulls, 11 heifer calves, yearlings, two-year-olds and young cows for sale. Several Miss Ramsdens and the very best families represented. Prices moderate. G. A. BODIE, Wethersda, Ont. Stouffville Station.

ONLY THE BEST.

Eight young bulls and 10 heifers of the purest Scotch breeding and of the low-set kind, as good as I have ever offered, for sale at prices that will induce you to buy. Most of the heifers are in calf to imported bulls that stand as high as any in the world in breeding and individual excellence. High-class Shropshires for sale as usual. ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont. Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, Eng. The largest exporters of live stock in the world.



Owned and Manufactured by R. A. McE N.N.2, V.S. Picton, Ont.

I GUARANTEE A \$50.00 PACKAGE OF BARREN KOW CURE

postpaid, to make any cow under 10 years old breed, or refund money. No trouble, no risk. Given in feed twice a day. L. F. Selleck, Druggist, Morrisburg, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

STRATHROY STATION & P. O., BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

85 Shorthorns to select from Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares. Farm 1 mile north of town.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Two Scotch bull calves, choice heifers, at reasonable prices.

HUDSON USHER, - QUEENSTON, ONT.

Farm 3 miles north of Niagara Falls.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS

FREEMAN, ONT., Importers and Breeders of

Scotch Shorthorns

110 head in the herd, 40 imported and 20 pure Scotch breeding cows. Present offering: 3 imported and 6 pure Scotch from imported sire and dam; 6 Scotch-bred cows and heifers of the most popular type and breeding. A few choice show animals will be offered. Burlington Jct. Sta. Telegraph & Telephone

VALLEY HOME STOCK FARM.

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., BREEDERS OF

Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine

FOR SALE: 6 young Scotch bulls, some from imported sires and dam; also young cows and heifers, and young Berkshire swine of both sexes. Come and see them, or write for particulars. C.P.R. Station, Meadowvale Telegraph and P.O.

Shorthorns and Lincolns

A few choice bulls from 12 to 15 mths. Also females any age for sale. J. K. HUX, RODNEY, ONTARIO. L. E. & D. R. R. and M. C. R.

GOSSIP.

Kind words, especially if they are sincerely spoken, always bring out the best there are in good people.

Clydesdale breeders in Great Britain have enjoyed a rich harvest in the last two or three years, and especially in the last year. During 1903, 411 export certificates were issued, as against 266 in 1902, and 167 in 1901.

Mr. W. F. Stephen, Springbrook Farm, Trout River, Que., sends us the milk and butter record of his dairy herd of twenty-two Ayrshire cows from January 1st, 1903, to January 1st, 1904, showing a total of 136,096 lbs. of milk, an average of 6,186 lbs., the highest yield from one cow being 8,129 lbs., value at 22c. per lb., \$83.60. The average per cent. of butter-fat was 3.95; total lbs. butter, 6,299; average, 286 lbs.; total value of butter, \$1,385.78; value of skim milk, at 15c. per cwt., \$178.62; total value of product, \$1,564.40; age of cows, 3 to 11 years. Owing to the short pasturage caused by the excessive drouth of last spring, the showing is not quite so good as it otherwise would have been. Mr. Stephen writes: "My last year's stock of bulls are all sold, and am now booking orders for this season's lot."

Mr. J. W. Callbeck, Brookside Stock Farm, Augustine Cove, P. E. I., whose portrait appears on another page in this issue, has been importing and breeding Yorkshire hogs for twelve years, and exhibiting at St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown for six years, and during that time has not left the show-ring without a majority of the best prizes. His success at the Maritime Winter Fair has been exceedingly creditable. Mr. Callbeck having won the silver tea service for best collection of pure-bred swine, as well as a large share of the swine prizes in the regular classes. His hogs are noted as being of good constitution and feeding qualities, as well as of approved bacon type. In horses, he has been very successful, in 1902 and 1903, with ten entries, winning eight first prizes, six of these being taken by colts sired by his own imported Scotch Clydesdale stallion, Knight of Ardgowan 5114.

A yarn is being told with reference to a Canadian member of Parliament who has long represented one of the outlying districts. It is said that at a time when newspapers were very scarce in his district, the editor of the one in the town where the member lived was suddenly called to the capital. The question was, who should run the paper during his absence, and the legislator, ever good natured, volunteered. For the issue of the first week after the editor's departure, the politician wrote a slashing editorial, in which he had occasion to use the word "sugar." This he spelt with an "h," as follows: "shugar." The proof came to him for correction with the word spelt in the ordinary way, and the writer promptly inserted the missing "h." An altercation with the foreman, who was also the composing-room staff, ensued, and, finally, the printer was peremptorily ordered to do as he was bidden. That night the absent journalist was summoned by a telegram: "Come home; the new editor spells sugar with an 'h.'"

Of the same member a yet more delightful tale is told. In certain parts of Canada ice cream is still a scarce commodity, and what was his delight at a certain entertainment given in his honor at a remote corner of his riding, to find that the ladies who had provided the refreshments had added ice cream to the ordinary menu. The member in question is a good politician and not without eloquence when it is required. On rising to thank those who had provided the entertainment, he said: "I wish specially to thank the ladies for the good and bounteous repast which they have provided for our entertainment this evening. I cannot sit down without alluding especially to the ice cream. Let me assure the ladies that it has been a most luscious bivalve."

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

The Robin's Nest.

"I Weave My Nest of Odds and Ends." BARBARA.

"Here where the pale green twilights brood, On snow and silent pine; With no word but God's solitude, Between His face and mine." -Stringer.

It was a grey day. There had been no crimsoning gleam at sunrise, there was no hint of sunset glory now—nothing but a grey world creeping out to meet a greyer sky. The hills to the right, which yesterday had been wrapped in silver sheen and warm blue mist, were a wall of greyness, the willows bordering the river a procession of nuns, grey-faced, grey-robed, grey-veiled. The world along which the wagon creaked wearily was but a grey ribbon untangling itself from wide stretches of grey prairie.

"It is starting to rain," said Walter Preston, letting down the curtain of the covered wagon, "and we've a mile or so yet to cover."

"A little rain isn't going to hurt you," said his wife of three weeks, saucily.

"I'm not thinking of myself." They looked at each other and smiled. The smile told the story. Then his arm slipped about her waist. "Nearly home, my girl—" adding as an afterthought, "though there's no home till we make it."

"Isn't it a still world?" she said, at length. "We seem to be wrapped up in silence, curtained off with it, covered over with it. Are you lonely, Walter?" A vigorous shake of the head. "I have you. Adam didn't do much pining because there was only one person in Eden to keep him company, and do the bossing. He wasn't dead anxious to give a garden party, eh?"

They both laughed. What did they care that the little lakes dotting the landscape were but sombre grey eyes staring miserably up at a greyer sky; that the gulls flying lonesomely homeward were grey, the wild ducks swimming among reeds and rushes were grey; that the rain itself was gray; that the grey land stretched itself out so desolately in the dusk it would seem that God must have made it, and then forgotten it, and left it to its loneliness, its virgin strength, and its awful stillness.

"Here we are!" The covered wagon drew up at the foot of a small hill. The man jumped out, and assisted the woman in her somewhat perilous descent over the front wheel. "Welcome to the garden. Our house will stand on the hill. We'll have it up this day week if all goes well."

She was tall, with a softly rounded figure. The eyes she turned on her surroundings were blue, and very beautiful. He watched her with some anxiety. Would she regret, ever so little, leaving home, kindred 'the friends of a lifetime, for this lone place—and him. As if reading his thoughts, she said: "I'm to be architect, remember. You're only the builder. It must stand a little cornerwise."

"Why not facing the road squarely?" "There, you are interfering with the architect's plans already. I want it cornerwise, so that I can look from any one of its four windows and watch you at your work. Just the two of us, Walter!"

"Just the two of us, darling," with a tremor in his voice. She was such a brick, this blue-eyed wife of his.

She broke into a peal of laughter—surely the sweetest sound that had ever stirred the grass and sage. "I'm thinking of father's 'Lost, a pair of lunatics,'" she explained.

"Your friends were all against you coming out to this new land," he said, "but we'll show them. I know what they said: 'Two young fools, with only love and poverty and inexperience to begin with.' But we'll thrive here. I feel it. Ten years from now we'll have exchanged our inexperience for wisdom and our poverty for a competence."

"And our love for the friendly indifference so many married people entertain for each other, eh?" That "eh"

Without Colds No Lung Trouble

Prevent and Cure the Colds and There Will be no Consumption or Pneumonia.

Did you ever hear of a case of consumption which did not begin with a cold and cough?

A person may be predisposed by heredity, he may be in unsanitary surroundings and breathe impure air, but the beginning is always a neglected cold.

In thousands of Canadian homes Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is kept at hand as a protection against diseases of the lungs.

It has long since proven its right to first place as a cure for croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma, throat irritations, coughs and colds.

People who realize the danger which lurks in a neglected cold have learned to trust to the extraordinary curative powers of this great medicine.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle; family size (three times as much), 60 cents, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every bottle.

SPECIAL OFFERING IN JERSEYS

for the next 60 days; heavy-milking strains. Write for particulars to W. W. EVERITT, Dunedin Park Farm. o Chatham P.O. & Sta.

JERSEYS For sale: Sweepstakes bull at London, 1903, 20 months old, sired by Brampton Monarch (Imp.) and out of a deep-milking cow; also fifteen other imported and home-bred bulls, and cows and heifers, all ages. Can spare carload. B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont., C. P. R. & G. T. R. Sta. om

Brookbank Holsteins

16 to 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days' official test are the records of this herd of Holstein cows. Heifers of equivalent records. Bulls for sale whose sires and dams are in the Advanced Registry, with large official butter records.

GEO. RICE, Currie's Crossing, Ontario, OXFORD COUNTY.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

MAPLE GROVE offers a few very choice bulls, at right prices to quick buyers. For particulars, address H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont. o

Lyndale Holsteins

Won gold medal on herd at Ottawa, 1902 and 1903, and sweepstakes for females at Toronto and Ottawa, 1903. Present offering: Five young bulls from 7 months to 16 months old; 6 heifers from 2 to 3 years old, bred to Bery. Wayne Paul Concordia.

BROWN BROS., Lya, Ont o

HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS

Present offerings: Sows, bred and ready to breed; boars fit for service, and a fine lot of young pigs of both sexes. Also 1 bull calf, 4 mos. old. Write or call and see the stock. Enquiries promptly answered.

BERTRAM HOSKIN, Grafton Sta., G. T. R. The Gully P. O.

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE.

De Kol and Jesse families in my herd. The record of 13 cows at the cheese factory for 8 mos. was 120,865 lbs. milk, average per cow of 9295 lbs. J. A. Caskey, Madoc, Hastings Co.

AYRSHIRES

WATSON OGILVIE, PROPRIETOR.

Ogilvie's Ayrshires won the herd and young herd prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900; also at the Pan-American, in 1901, and in 1902 they won all the herd prizes and medals, sweepstakes and diplomas, with one exception. The cows are all imported, and were carefully selected for strength and constitution, style, size of teats, and milk (quantity and quality). The herd is headed by Douglasdale (Imp.), champion at the Pan-American and at Ottawa, Toronto and London, in 1902, ably assisted by Black Prince (Imp.). Stock, imported and home-bred, for sale at all times.

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager.

Near Montreal. One mile from electric cars. Lachine Rapids, P. Q.

GET AN EMPIRE The Empire Cream Separator Turns more easily, is more easily cleaned and kept clean, is more satisfactory in every way than any other cream separator made, because it is simplest in construction and has fewest parts. It will pay you to investigate. Book free. Empire Cream Separator Co. 28 Wellington St. W. TORONTO, CANADA. THE Empire Way MAKES COWS PAY

Ridgedale Farm Holsteins Bull and heifer calves, bred from rich milking strains, on hand for sale. Prices right. Write for what you want. E. W. WALBEK, Utica P. O., Ontario. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R. Ontario County.

Riverside Holsteins

80 head to select from. Young bulls whose dams have official weekly records of from 17 to 21 lbs. of butter, sired by Victor De Kol Pieterje and Johanna Rue 4th Lad. Write for prices.

Matt Richardson & Son, Caledonia P. O. and Station.

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS

For Sale: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Aggie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the fair. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth.

Menie Stock Farm

Choice young AYRSHIRE bulls and heifer calves, from 2 to 9 months old. Also cows and heifers all ages. Write WM. STEWART & SON, Menie, Ont.

AYRSHIRE BULLS

We combine beauty with utility. My herd has won over seven hundred 1sts, 2nds and sweepstakes, several diplomas, three bronze medals, in 8 years. For sale: Seven young bulls from 6 months to 1 year old, sired by Royal Star of Ste. Anne's (7916), winner of 1st at Toronto, 1st and sweepstake at London, at 2 years old, and from dams with milk records from 51 to 59 lbs. per day. Price from \$35 to \$50 each. A few deep-milking cows from \$65 to \$80 each. Also B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, Silver-ray Dorkings, Indian Games, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each. Write: WILLIAM THORN, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Norfolk Co., Ont.

SPRING BROOK AYRSHIRES

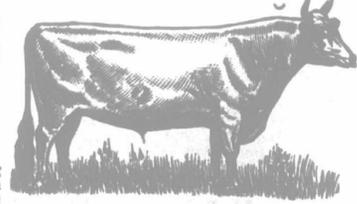
are bred and comprise animals with a large milk record and high test. COMRADE'S LAST OF GLENORA 1947 now heads the herd. Several Bull Calves for sale. Prices right. W. F. STEPHEN, Spring Brook Farm, Trout River, Que. Carr's Crossing, G.T.R., 1 mile. Huntingdon, N.Y.C., 5 miles.

DAVID A. McFARLANE,

Breeder of high-class AYRSHIRES. Young stock for sale from imported and home-bred foundation. Prices reasonable.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.

Our present offering is 10 heifers, from 10 mos. to 2 years of age; 1 bull, 6 mos. old, and 3 young cows—a rare good, straight-lined lot, and will be sold right. o J. W. LOGAN, Allan's Corners P.O., Howick Sta., Que.



on her red lips was a challenge. He kissed her then and there.

"Our love for nothing under heaven." He meant it. Time would change the face of nature, buildings would rise, fields of grain wave in the breeze, cattle herd in the pasture land, but his love for this woman, and her love for him, would remain the perfect thing it was forever and a day.

"I don't suppose Eve broke in on Adam's meditations with the request that he set the coal oil stove going, but—"

"Of course," he cried, beginning to bustle around. "All ready, your ladyship."

While she fried the ham, and made the coffee, he went about the task of attending to the team. He whistled a catchy air, and more than once she found herself crooning snatches of the same as she prepared the supper. They ate by the light of the lantern, after which Walter unstrapped a bundle, drew from it a pair of blankets, a comforter, a pillow, and proceeded, with Barbara's help, to make the bed in the rear of the wagon. Then he took a little Bible from his coat-pocket.

"Might as well begin right, eh?" he said.

She nodded. "Yes. Somehow I feel that we're just two little children here alone, and that the Lord is all the father, mother or friend we have—or want."

It seemed but natural for him to choose that particular Psalm, "The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want." The strong voice dwelt on the assurance lingeringly:

"He maketh me to lie down in green pastures." Ay, the pastures of hope and love are green and satisfying.

"He leadeth me beside the still waters." Home and hearth, the prattle of children, the life well lived—all this the still waters mirrored to him. Earth was very near to heaven, and if he mixed things temporal with things eternal, who shall blame him? His eyes, warm with youth and love, could not read the words in their full significance and grandeur. It takes tears to clear the vision. He was to come into his dower of faith in God, as many another man has come into his, by a weary way of loss, and failure, and self-abasement. But to-night he did not dream of it.

After they had kneeled side by side, he took the lantern and went to tether the horses securely. Barbara was in bed when he returned. He flashed the light over her. The red-brown hair, loosed from the bonds of comb and pins, rioted on the pillow, the pure face smiled up at him. How sweet she was!

"If you feel nervous of the dark and strangeness, I'll leave the lantern burning," he said gently.

"Put out the light and come to bed," she returned sleepily. "Do you suppose Eve cried for a lantern that first night in the garden?"

Without—a dark, wide world, and a wind which wailed when it found sighing too monotonous, sage and grass too damp to rustle, a drizzle of rain playing dreary marches on the canvas cover of the wagon.

Within—warmth, tenderness, and a wonder happiness.

Love is to the heart what spring is to the year. To-morrow would bring the two men and the loaded wagons from Edmonton, but to-night they had their Eden to themselves.

It is a day in August, ten years later. A golden day. Golden now, when the dawn signals so loudly, that the earth—dewy, and dreamy, and fairer than at any other hour, must wake and welcome. It will be golden at noonday, golden and languorous, and heavy with sweetness, golden still when the stars creep out in a saffron sky, and night comes lingeringly over the land with a harvest moon to light her way.

As far as the eye can reach on either hand are wheat fields ripening for the harvest. As the morning breeze stirs it, a faint line of green mingles with the bronze, and the bronze, in turn, loses itself in the deep yellow. This great stretch of grain is a sea of gold with ripples running to some far-off shore. There is a glamor in the air. The turbid river has golden lights on its bosom; a little craft shooting out from shore has cloth of gold for sails. Oh, the

(Continued on next page.)

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

The Robin's Nest.—Continued.

harvest dawn! There is a golden glory in the heavens above, a golden glory in the earth below, as though God, with His own right hand, did gently throw upon a golden world a golden day.

In the big white house on the hill sits Barbara, but not the Barbara of old. This one has no roses in her cheeks, no laughter in her lips. She is pale as the lace at her neck, and her eyes are bitter. She is writing a letter, a letter ending with:

"I'm tired of it all, and I'm going home. You're grown to care for nothing but land and money. We have had no real life for years. Once you had time to think of higher things than riches; had time to care for me; but that was before this awful greed hardened your heart, and made you what you are—a man who has lost his ideals of honesty, a husband who has lost his love for wife and home. I've long since given up hope of winning you back. Disappointment, heartache, the monotony of the life is killing me. If heaven had seen fit to spare me my children, I could have borne anything, but I'm alone, and suffering. I'm going home. You will not miss me; home means as little to you as love, or religion, any more. I've lost all heart. Good-bye."

She puts that good-bye down without a tear. Truly she is changed. She goes outside, but her eyes are blind to the beauty of the golden day. Walter has not been home for a week. He is a business man, with many interests. As leading member of a firm of grain-buyers he is engrossed night and day.

The clang of reapers fills the air. His men are beginning the harvest. Directly behind the big new house stands the little old one, and she takes her way to it. It has been her pleasure to keep the place unchanged; here is the curtained corner, there the shelves in the wall, yonder the box of keepsakes. It is beside this box she pauses. From it she takes, first of all, the fat diary book, full of records of their early days of married life, and begins to turn over the leaves listlessly.

"Our house is completed. It is exactly as large as my study at home. I know, because I've the study carpet down, and it covers the floor beautifully. The bedroom is curtained off with chenille curtains, but I have, besides, what I call an emergency bed right under the rafters. When the weather is too bad for the hired man to sleep in his tent, I rig this up for him. It is rather rickety, and often I hold my breath for fear he and his snores and the emergency bed will topple down together. We've papered our walls with startling groups from the 'Lady's Pictorial,' scenes from Shakespeare, and portraits of 'Men and Women of the Century.' The artistic combination lends quite as air to the house. The Indians in particular seem struck with it.

"Oh, the joys of a one-roomed house! In after years I'll not need to go round saying farewell to drawing-room, dining-room, kitchen and hall. I'll just stand in the middle of this door, open my arms wide, and cry: 'Oh, happy place, filled to the roof with memories; no other home can ever seem so dear!'"

She lifts her weary eyes and stares about her. To go back and begin all over again. She turned over several leaves and read on:

"Too busy to write much since baby came. She is very frail and precious. I have Teddy in pants, though he's only three. Teddy is a dear, with dark eyes, and cheeks like two red apples. Poor Walter is so busy he can hardly take time to be proud. He hopes to have five hundred acres in grain next year. The new house is begun, but I am not its architect." She is crying now, the hot tears roll down her cheeks and splash upon the book. Someone lays a hand on her bowed head. "Barbara," says a voice—the voice of a lover she had once upon a time, "Barbara, I want you, I need you—help me."

Up comes the red-brown head, up comes the eyes, not heavy or bitter now. "Yes, Walter," she says, "tell me what is wrong."

"I found your letter, it broke my heart—it is true—true. When we came here I was full of good resolves, but the lust for land and money gripped me. And now, now, after all my scheming and working, I'm a poor man. I've

HILLCREST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

HERD OF
Founded upon imported stock and Canadian show animals. Various strains represented and new blood introduced at intervals. Each purchaser gets registered certificate of pedigree, and any animal failing to prove a breeder is replaced. JNO. LAHMER, VINE, ONT., Vine Sta., G.T.R., near Barrie.

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nearly one year old, out of big, strong, deep-milking dams, and sired by Comrade's Heir of Glenora (11996). Cheap if sold before winter.

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13 Ayrshire bulls from 2 to 15 months old, females any age; 4 Oxford Down rams; 20 Berkshire pigs, and some fine Buff Orpington cockerels. Prices reasonable.
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FOR SALE: The 2nd-prize under-1-year bull of Toronto, a full brother, dropped Aug. 28, 1903, and others. Two lots of Yorkshires, 6 and 2 months old. For anything in Ayrshires or Yorkshires, write us.
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The average butter fat test of this herd is 4.8. A few young bulls and females, all ages, FOR SALE.

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Farm one mile from Maxville station on C.A.R.

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SHROPSHIRE SHEEP,
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20 YOUNG LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.

J. YULL & SONS, Carleton Place, Ont.

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Two fit for service, two March calves, and a few August, 1903, calves.

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"Glenhurst,"
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4 imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Winnings for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa; The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 38 prizes in all—18 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 2 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and tests is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars, apply to **JAS. BOWEN,** Manager,
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A number of extra good and well-covered yearlings of both sexes, sired by imp. Rudyard ram. Also two extra nice young bulls. Prices reasonable. om **HUGH PUGH, WHITEVALE, ONT.**

SPECIAL SALE OF SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Offering for this month: 10 shearing rams and 8 ram lambs, out of imported ewes; also a few imported ewes and ewe lambs. Prices very low for immediate sale. om **T. D. McCALLUM, "Nether Lea," Danville, Que.**

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Twenty shearing rams; twenty shearing ewes; twenty-five ram lambs; also twenty Cotswold rams, shearlings and lambs. These are animals of choice quality. Prices very low, quality considered. Scotch collie puppies from first class stock. **D. G. GANTON, Elmvale P. O., Ont. om**

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FOR SALE, from the Pioneer Herd of the Province Quebec, both sexes and all ages. Satisfaction guaranteed on all mail orders. Also a few Pekin ducks and White Rock cockerels left for sale.

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30 head from 2 to 5 mos. old, registered. Write for particulars and prices. om **D. J. GIBSON, Newcastle, Ontario.**

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This month we are offering something extra in Yorkshire boars and sows, 6 weeks to 4 months. Will sell 10 yearling W. Wyandotte hens and two cocks, all fine stock. Choice pedigreed collies. om **J. A. & A. B. ARMSTRONG, Warkworth, Ont.**

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Boars fit for service, at reduced prices. Sows in farrow and ready FOR SALE. Write for prices. om

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I have several young sows, bred to my Imp. boar, ready to ship. Also 3 or 4 nice young boars, 6, 10 and 12 months old, of my usual good breeding. My herd have won 29 1sts, 25 2nds and 2 diplomas at 5 county fairs this year, including diploma for best bacon boar and sow (all breeds competing). Write for my prices, as I have some first-class stock for sale. om

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The oldest-established registered herd in America. We have 12 imported boars and sows and 20 home-bred animals breeding, and have a limited number of young boars and sows for sale, suitable for this fall's breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed in all mail orders.

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LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

FOR SALE.

Pigs from Imp. Boars and Sows; also some from Sweepstake Sow and Boar, Toronto Exhibition, 1903. om

Wm. Aitchison, Erindale P. O.

GLENHOLM HERD OF TAMWORTHS

We are now booking orders for spring litters. Have 5 boars and 5 sows, 6 months old, left, and a fine lot of younger ones. om

F. O. SARGENT, Eddystone, Grafton Sta., G. T. R.

Newcastle Herd of Tamworths & Shorthorns

We have for quick sale a lot of choice Boars and Sows, Oct. and Nov. litters, the produce of our Toronto Sweepstake Stock and the undefeated Boar, "Colwill's Choice" 1343. We are also booking orders for March and April Pigs, the choicest of breeding. We also offer for quick sale 2 or 3 choice Shorthorn Heifers, 12 to 15 months old; also one 2-year-old in calf; all first-class stock, get by bull weighing 2,500 lbs. Write quick if you want something good at moderate prices. om

COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.

lost everything, the company has gone to the wall, and my wealth with it. Can you bear to begin over again?"

"Listen," it is the old Barbara speaking, "I long to go back to the old days of peace, and prayer, and poverty. I only want my husband, the Walter that came out here with me. He went away a long while ago."

"He has come back. Look at me, Barbara." He is pale, but exultant. The soul of him, strong, repentant, humble, faces her through his dark determined eyes.

"Yes, he has come back," she says, tremulously. "What do we care for poverty?"

"Nothing. 'The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want.' I know the meaning of the Psalm now, I learned it on my knees last night," he cried.

With his arm still about her they go out into the golden day, and stand silent for a while.

"Are you thinking that all those fields were yours but yesterday?" she asks.

"No," with the old winning smile. "I'm thinking how blue your eyes are, and how I love you, that's all."
—[Jean Blewett, in Toronto News.]

GOSSIP.

The one who does not feel glad when he hears a kind word said of himself or his work has already been "dead a long time."

While a young recruit was on his first sentry duty, a comrade brought him a sandwich. He was about to eat it when the major appeared, and the sentry was too busy to salute. "What's that?" asked the major. "A sandwich," replied the recruit. "Have a bite?" "Do you know me?" asked the major. "Don't know you from a crow. Perhaps you're the major's coachy." "No, I'm not." "His groom, perhaps." "No; try again." "Perhaps the old chap himself?" "Right this time," said the major. "Oh, good gracious!" exclaimed the frightened sentry. "Hold the sandwich while I present arms!"

A writer in an English exchange reports an unusual instance of precocious breeding, a Shorthorn heifer, at seven months, having been served by a bull calf four and a half months old, the heifer producing a calf when she was barely sixteen months old. Instances have been known of Jersey heifers giving birth to a calf at fourteen months, in which case service must have taken place when the heifer was but five months old. Such records are not creditable to the management of the owners, as they indicate carelessness and indifference, if not cruelty, for it is dangerous and degenerating to allow such young things to be subject to the stress of maternity.

R. C. writes: "To kill lice on cattle, take a plug of chewing tobacco, soak it in two quarts of warm water for about twenty-four hours, wash the affected parts at night, and in the morning there won't be a living louse on them. Some time ago the question was asked regarding the retention of the afterbirth, and part of the answer was, give lukewarm water to drink for about three weeks after calving. A number of years ago, we did that very same thing, and had endless trouble, and we just reversed it. As soon as the cow is able to drink, I go to the pump and give her a pail of cold water, no matter how cold the weather is, and we never had any trouble since. And they are no scrub cows, either. Some of them could not be bought for \$100."

BULLS FATTENED ON MEAT.

A writer in an English exchange states that near to the city of London is an establishment where not only old boars and sows, but also old and thin bulls, are purchased and fattened on meat, soup and gravy made from the offal from the London hotels. The animals, it is said, eat this class of food with a relish, gaining in many instances two to three pounds per day. The young porkers are sent to the meat markets, and the older boars and sows are used for chopping up for sausages; while the best bulls' carcasses find their way to the butchers' stalls.

I CAN GIVE YOU STRENGTH

Even unto old age, with light heart, elastic step, courage and tireless energy. You may be free from pains and defy your years.



Now that it is generally conceded that "Electricity is the Basis of Life" you should give some credit to the theory of my teachings.

It has been demonstrated that Electricity is the most natural of all remedies for the cure of the ailments which afflict the human body. Every physician of modern ideas is an advocate of electrical treatment, and concedes that it stands far above all medical agents, especially when applied to diseases relating to the nervous system. This is a practical admission of the power of electricity over the nerves and vital organs, hence it must be evident to a thinking person that a means of intelligently applying this wonderful agent should be the greatest boon to suffering humanity.

Twenty years of close association with men and appliances devoted to the cure of human ills with electricity is the foundation from which Dr. McLaughlin's improved methods have sprung. Twenty years of study, of practical experience in the treatment of the diseases most susceptible to electricity, have brought forth all the virtues and exposed all the faults that have existed in the methods that have been used, and have given an experience which should qualify such a student, such an enthusiastic advocate of the modern methods of electro-medical treatment as Dr. McLaughlin has been, to develop a practical system of self-treatment which must produce results pleasing to its inventor and enormously successful as a cure for bodily ills.

When we consider that our nervous system, which is the fountain of life to the kidneys, liver, stomach, brain and the various organic functions of the body, depends for its sustenance upon the vitalizing element of electricity, and that without this life it is impossible to keep up a normal condition of health in the body, it is easy to understand that a waste of this life principle will be followed by weakness and disease, and it is also easy to understand why the natural restoration of this electric force in the nervous system will saturate the various vital organs which have become weakened with a new energy which will place every vital part of the body in a state of natural health.

You read in the papers every day of prominent people dying suddenly, and the physicians decide that the cause was "heart failure." Does anybody know what that means? What made the heart fail? The heart never fails without a reason. Find that reason and you will find the actual cause of death. I say it is, nine times out of ten, exhaustion of vitality. The heart stops beating because the power which runs it is shut off. That power is vital energy, which is nerve force.

I believe in finding the cause of all such troubles and removing it. If it is in the stomach, I restore the power there; if in the nerve system, I build up the nerve force; in the kidneys, the blood or the organs of generation, I find the cause and supply to the body the needed help, and after I have removed the cause Nature will cure the disease.

Too many physicians make the mistake of treating the condition and overlooking the cause. If a heart is weak they stimulate it with drugs, when they ought to devote the treatment to building up the stomach, which is the real cause of the heart failure. Every time the heart is stimulated by a drug its vitality is strained, and one day it will simply stop short.

READ THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS AS EVIDENCE OF MY CURES:

I deferred writing you waiting results. I knew I was getting better, but now I want you to know I am cured, and I am thankful to you because you did your best. Wm. KIPLING, St. Peters, Man.

I have no longer any doubt but that your Belt is a complete cure for Rheumatism, and for bracing up the nervous system it cannot be surpassed. EDGAR PINNELL, Gladstone, Man.

I am well pleased with it, and would not do without it for twice the price. I have not been troubled since I used your Belt, and when I can will always speak a good word for it. I must thank you for the good you have done me. PETER PROUSS, Fishing Lake, N.W.T.

I am glad to say that my stomach and back are all right. I can sleep fine all night and eat well also. Your Belt is all right and I would not part with it for its weight in gold. F. L. COGHLAN, Edmonton, Alta.

Two weeks wear of your Belt, and I could not feel the Sciatica, and now at the end of 33 days I cannot feel one symptom of it. You may refer anyone to me and I will be pleased to tell them what your Belt has done for me. S. BARNES, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

Your Belt is a great strength builder. It takes away that sinking feeling of the heart and makes it feel strong. I can recommend it to anyone, for it is life and health to those who use it. JOHN NEDDEN, Virden, Man.

I honestly believe your Belt to be as good, or even better than you claim, and shall be only too pleased to recommend it to anyone. W. BRUCE MORRIS, Hartney, Man.

I honestly believe myself cured, and mine was a very stubborn case. I spent over one hundred dollars before I consulted you without receiving one-tenth the benefit I have derived from your Belt. A. STEWART, care J. Huntley, Kenney, Man.

I am more than thankful for the good your Belt has done me. No one knows the good I have received from it but myself, and I am ever so much obliged to you, and hope others may try it, for I don't think it can be beat. Mrs. GEO. WILLERTON, Neepawa, Man.

No man should suffer the loss of that vital element which renders life worth living; no man should allow himself to become less a man than nature intended him; no man should suffer for the sins of his youth. Give me a man with pains in his back, a dull ache in his muscles or joints, "come and go" pains in his shoulders, chest and side, Sciatica in his hip, Lumbago, Rheumatism or any ache or pain, and my Belt will pour the Oil of Life into his aching body and drive out every sign of pain. No pain can exist where my belt is worn.

PAY ONLY WHEN CURED.

You run no risk, as I guarantee every case I undertake. Failure to cure costs you nothing, as I take all the chances. All I ask is that you give me evidence of your honesty and good faith; that you are willing to pay me when you are satisfied of results; offer me reasonable security for my Belt and wear it. It speaks for itself.

CAUTION.—Don't be misled by concerns offering you something in the form of an electric appliance for a few dollars. You may get a Belt, but in name only. No reliable business man will advertise a good article for nothing. Such an offer is merely a catch. The best is none too good when you want a cure. This we guarantee to give you.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Electricity properly supplied requires practical experience, and I have the only electric appliance, in which your case receives the special attention of a practical physician, who has made a life study of electricity. The success of any electrical appliance depends upon intelligent application. Special personal instructions for the use of every Belt are sent with it, and my advice given you from time to time as your case requires, until a cure is fully established.

FREE BOOK.—If you cannot call, write for my beautiful illustrated book, giving you cuts of my Belts and prices. This little book is of great value to anyone; it contains a lot of useful information to men who are not what they should be: tells how strength is lost and won. I send this book closely sealed free to anyone. I have a book for women as well as men.

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saves the worst of the work, saves the worst of the wear and separates the dirt from the fabric in a wonderful way. It washes small, delicate things perfectly clean without the slightest injury to a thread—washes the heaviest clothes just as easily and thoroughly. Ask your hardware dealer to show you a New Century—or write us for booklet.



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Yours truly, **W. SWENERTON, V. S.**

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