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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO. JUNE 1, 1905. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 662

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has given the highest satisfaction to the most particular Cheese-makers in Canada, on account of its purity, evenness of crystal and splendid working qualities.



London's Feed & Litter Carriers.
Our Double-headed Steel Track can be curved and switched in any direction. Hundreds of them in use, and all giving satisfaction. Manufactured by London Machinery Co., Guelph, Ont., manufacturers of Hay Carriers, Barn-door Hangers; in fact, everything for a barn or stable. Write for catalogue and prices.

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The Finest Farming Country in Western Canada. A gentle undulating prairie with a deep, rich, black loam soil, with a clay subsoil. There is still some good land available in this splendid district. Don't buy or locate anywhere until you have written the Secretary of the Board of Trade at Rosthern, who will be glad to send you full information regarding location, yields, price of lands, etc.

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Be sure and use the Street No. with address.

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THE GREATEST PAIN LINIMENT KNOWN

Melotte CREAM SEPARATORS



are not fitted with a nest of tubes and dark breeding places for bacteria; every part of the bowl opens to the sunlight and pure breezes.

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Special side trips to California Points.

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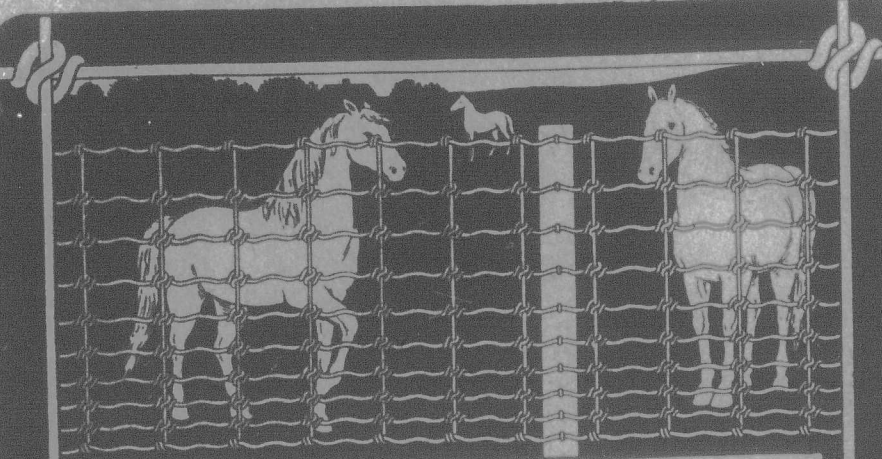
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Insurance in force \$7,646,796 35
Total Assets for Policyholders' security \$1,253,216 05
Best Company to insure in. Best Company for agents to represent. Agents wanted.
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The Railways Look to Permanency

They are the largest users of fencing in the country, and investigate thoroughly the merits of the fences they use. More "Ideal" fencing is being used by the railways this year than any other make, demonstrating its superiority. Investigation has shown that it decreases the cost of maintenance.

Farmers who purchase "Ideal" are not experimenting. "Ideal" is made of No. 9 galvanized steel wire throughout.

A postal card will bring FREE our Illustrated Catalogue of Fencing and Gates. Write for it to-day.

THE MCGREGOR-BANWELL FENCE CO., LTD., Walkerville, Ont.
DO NOT EXPERIMENT. BUY THE "IDEAL."



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Eleven years selling direct. We are the only Manufacturers of Vehicles and Harness in Canada selling direct to consumers. We have been doing business in this way eleven years. We have no agents, but ship everywhere for examination—guaranteeing safe delivery. You are out nothing if not satisfied. We make 65 styles of Vehicles and 25 styles of harness. Our prices represent the cost of material and making, plus one profit. Send to-day for our new 1905 catalogue. It's free.



INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE CO.
BRIGHTON, ONT.

No. 10. Piano Body. Price, \$55.00.
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WE HAVE THE FINEST LINE OF Ornamental Fences



in Canada. They are the most durable, the neatest, the strongest, and the cheapest. A fine line of

Ornamental and Farm Gates

Agents wanted in unrepresented territory. Write us for prices on fencing wire.

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Steel Roofing and Siding, \$2.00 per 100 Sq. Ft.

Painted red on both sides. Most durable and economical covering for Roofing or Siding, for Residences, Houses, Barns, Elevators, Stores, Churches, Foultry Houses, Cribbs, etc. Easier to lay and will last longer than any other covering. Cheaper than wood shingles or slate. No experience necessary. A hammer and snips are the only tools required. It is semi-hardened high grade steel. Brick or Stone Siding at \$2.00 per 100 Square Feet. Pedlar's Patent Steel Shingles at \$2.50 per 100 Square Feet. Also Corrugated Iron, Painted or Galvanized, in sheets 96 inches long. Beaded and Embossed Ceilings. V Crimped Roofing. 2000 designs of Roofing, Siding and Ceilings in all grades. Thousands of buildings through the Dominion covered with our Sheet Metal Goods making them

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Send in your order for as many squares (10 x 10 feet) as you require to cover your new or old building. The very best roofing for this climate. We can supply Eave Trough, all sizes, Corrugated or Plain Roofs, Conductor Pipes, Shoes, Elbows, Spikes, Tubes.

All goods shipped day after order is received. We are the largest concern of the kind under the British flag. Established 1881. Capital Invested \$150,000.00.

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THOMAS: "That calf seems to be doing all right, Mary?"
MARY: "Yes! I have never had any trouble raising calves since using 'Cream Equivalent'."

FOR CALVES

It is used to substitute cow's milk where milk is scarce; and to enrich skim or separated milk when these products are available, or, if necessary, for raising calves without any milk whatever after a few weeks old. A farmer can, by its means, rear good calves and pigs, and sell his milk or the butter and cheese fats. It contains no chemicals, and can be fed with perfect safety to high-class stock. Calves take to it readily and thrive well on it. No other production does the work with the same effectiveness. If you are short of milk or have only separated milk for your calves make a trial of "Cream Equivalent."

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Canadian Representative: WM. RENNIE, TORONTO.
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Real Estate Agents.
Kelowna, B. C.

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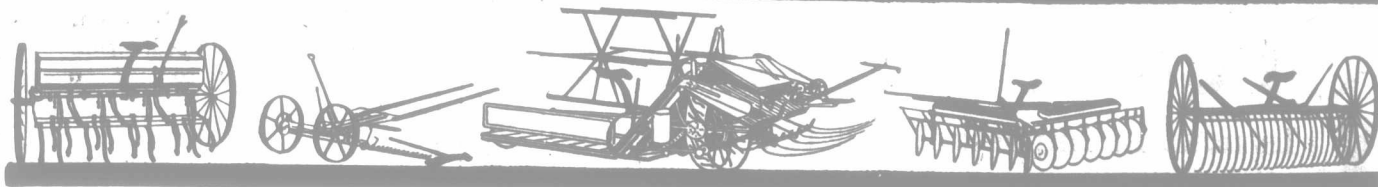
Farm Tiles, Culvert Pipes, Hard Wall Plaster, Calcined Plaster, Land Plaster, Drain Pipes, Fire Bricks, etc.

ALEX. BREMNER, Importer
50 Bleury Street, Montreal.

STOP and THINK For a small cost you can have the desire for liquor or tobacco entirely removed. Call or write PROF. J. H. DUNN, 553 Colborne St., London, Ont. All communications strictly private. Consultation free.

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Before You Buy



Implements or Machines for the Farm CONSIDER THIS:

You want the seeder, the cultivator, the harrow, the harvesting machine, or whatever it is that you are buying, to be of the *best possible value*.

That is, you want to get the most for your money—not most in quantity, but the most in *quality, long service, durability, and freedom from break-downs*.

That's justice to yourself and good common sense.

Well, we claim that in our big factory in Hamilton, Ontario, we have a combination of *experience and facilities* that enables us to offer to the the farmers of Canada a line of implements and machines, of unusual excellence. We don't like to use the old phrase, "*the best in the world*," because everybody says that, but thousands of satisfied customers say it for us, and they really ought to be, for we have had experience and we have facilities possessed by no other manufacturer.

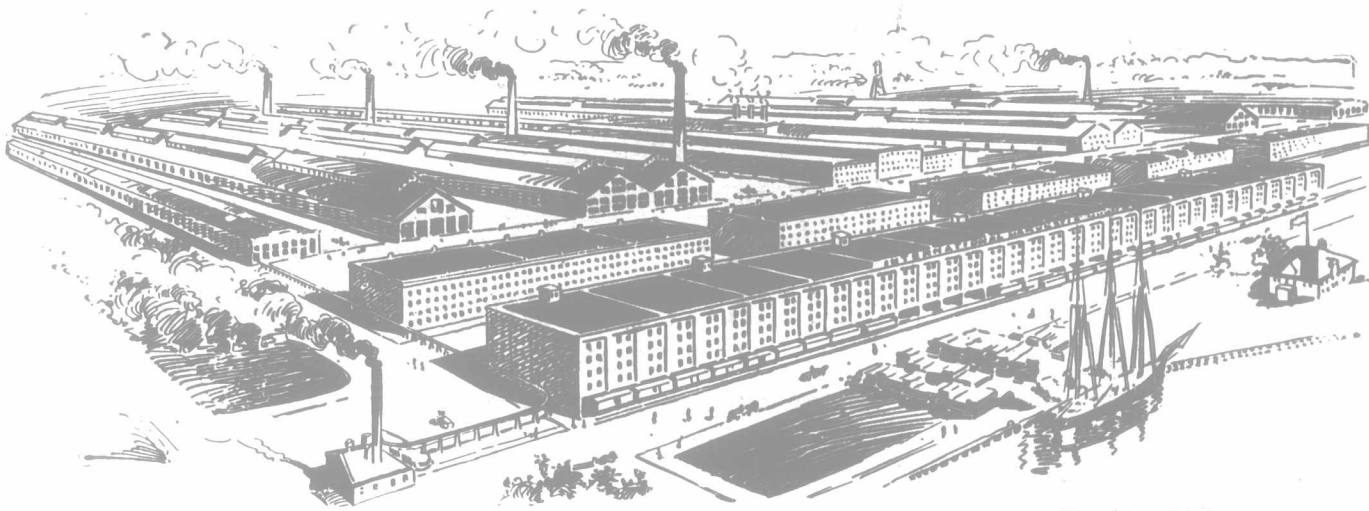
We cannot tell you on paper half the good points of the International line. But we try to make it easy for you to see for yourself. In almost every community in all of Canada you will find an International dealer. He has catalogues describing our line. He has samples on the floor. He will be glad to show you.

Isn't it wisdom on your part to call upon him *before you buy*, and see for yourself what he has to offer?

Do it. It won't take much of your time and it pays to be informed on the merits of different lines.

Remember, too, that every machine and every implement sold by every International dealer has back of it the International Harvester Company's reputation for the highest quality and longest life.

Call on the dealer.



The International lines are represented by different dealers. See them for catalogues of

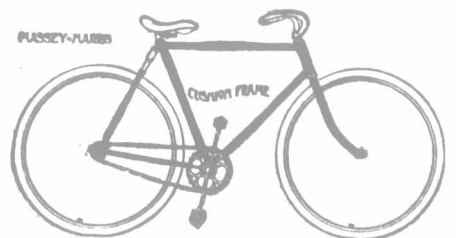
MCCORMICK AND DEERING

Binders, Reapers, Mowers, Rakes, Tedders, Corn Binders, Huskers and Shredders, Gasoline Engines, Knife Grinders, Disc Harrows, Smoothing Harrows, Lever Harrows, Spring Tooth Harrows, Hoe Drills, Disc Drills, Cultivator and Seeder, Broadcast Seeder, Scufflers, Binder Twine. Also selling agents for Chatham and Petrolia Wagons.

—WORKS OF—

International Harvester Co. of Canada, (Limited) at Hamilton, Ontario.

FARM COMFORTS



The cities of our time are noted for their convenient comforts and exceptional facilities for "getting there."

The bicycle in the city has replaced the electric car, with busy men.

Why should you of the busy outlying districts not follow the lead of the city men?

Your necessity for economical transportation is greater than theirs.

We have a special proposition for the Farmer in the way of a

SILVER RIBBON MASSEY BICYCLE

It has all the latest improvements, and, besides, is made of the best material money can buy, and put together by experts.

Write for Catalogues and Picture Cards.

Canada Cycle & Motor
Co., Limited,

Makers of the World's Best
Bicycles,

TORONTO.

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Have steady work at good pay the whole year round, with unexcelled opportunities for advancement. We can qualify you for a superior position in a few months. Our fine new illustrated telegraph book, giving Morse alphabet and full particulars, mailed free. Write to-day.

DOMINION SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY
9 East Adelaide St., Toronto, Ont.

Stock Farm for Sale—Burnbrae Stock Farm containing 140 acres, basement barn, dairy, hen ice and engine houses, two dwellings, up to date in all respects, together with all thoroughbred stock, implements, etc. Holstein and Jersey stock for sale. Write for particulars. Apply
J. W. ROBERTSON, Yorkbook Hill, Ont.

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HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression! If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discolored, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for ALBERTS' Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaids' Knees, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Corns and Bunions.

Snake, Mosquito and Insect Bites, or write ALBERTS, 73 Farringdon street, London, England. Agents: Evans Sons & Co., Montreal; Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal; Parke & Parke, Hamilton, Ont.

Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

11 x 15, on heavy plate paper, suitable for framing, together with memoir, the funeral service and sermon on the occasion; price for the two, \$6c.; 5 sets, one address, \$1.00; cash with order.

The London Printing & Lithographing Co., LONDON, ONTARIO.

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DeLAVAL—GRAND PRIZE WINNER
WHENEVER YOU SEE A COW
REMEMBER

The DeLaval Cream Separator

Is next in importance to the Dairyman

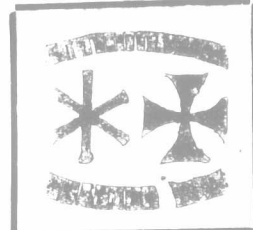
THE DeLAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
77 York Street
WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL

Joseph Rodgers & Sons Limited,

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.

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



USE CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD

For those delicate Calves and Hogs.

FARM LABORERS

Farmers desiring help for the coming season should apply at once to the Government Free Farm Labor Bureau. Write for application form to

Thos. Southworth
Director of Colonization, Toronto.

WINDMILLS

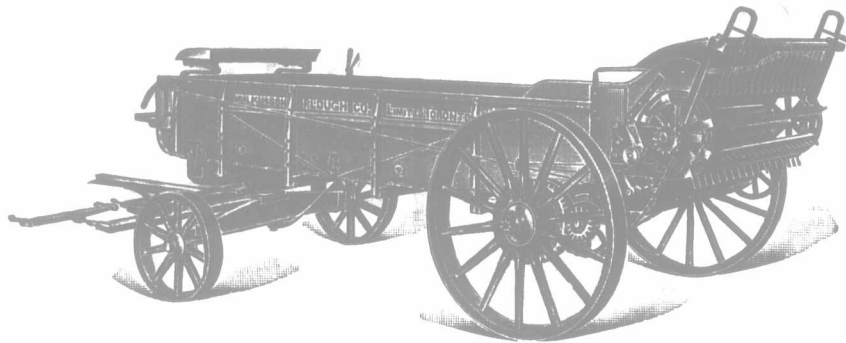


Grain Grinders,
Gas & Gasoline Engines,
Tanks,
Bee Supplies,
Etc.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES.

Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd.
BRANTFORD, CANADA.

THE GREAT WESTERN ENDLESS APRON MANURE SPREADER



Saves time, labor and manure—therefore saves you money.

Spreads all kinds of manure and commercial fertilizer, and does it WELL. Write for prices and see our catalogue before buying.

Complete satisfaction guaranteed, or no sale.

THE WILKINSON PLOUGH CO., Limited, - Toronto, Canada.

HIGHWAY BRIDGES



Pin Spans
Swing Bridges
Deck Spans
Beam Spans
Riveted Spans
Through Spans

We manufacture and erect Structural Steel for office buildings, warehouses, mill buildings, power plants, etc., and also furnish miscellaneous structural jobs and orders, fitted or cut to size, as required by manufacturers, engineers, architects, contractors and builders. Prices, estimates, plans and other information cheerfully given on application.

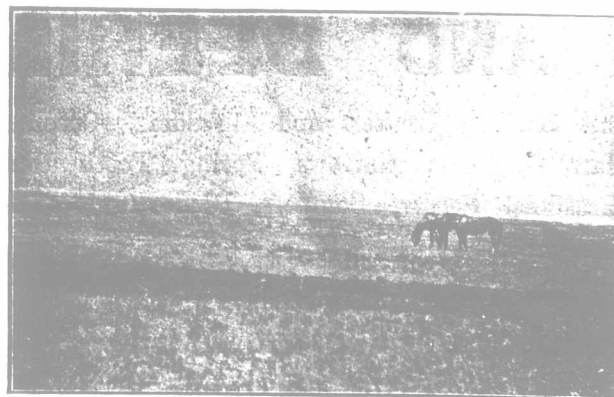
Hamilton Bridge Works Co.
HAMILTON, Limited CANADA.

LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY

Steamboat service now in operation.

Railway service to Strassburg by July.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKS, MAPS, etc.



"OPENING OUT NEW FARM."

The finest Wheat Land in North-east Assiniboia. "A section is a fortune." Average crops for five years, 25 bushels per acre.

WM. PEARSON & CO.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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The
Farmer's Advocate
and Home Magazine.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED."

ESTABLISHED 1866

Vol. XL

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., JUNE 1, 1905.

No. 662

EDITORIAL.

Co-operation and the Dressed-beef Trade.

In his letter, this issue, Mr. Austin L. McCredie suggests co-operative effort to rescue the Canadian beef industry from the unsatisfactory condition in which he avers it now is. Two objects, he claims, could be accomplished: First, a reduction of middlemen's charges, hence higher prices to producers, and, secondly, the establishment of a Canadian export business in dressed beef. The economic advantages of such a trade are enumerated by Mr. McCredie, and were pointed out also only last month by Hon. John Dryden before the cattlemen's convention at Calgary, Alta., where he is reported as having said, among other things, that the English abattoirs where Canadian cattle are slaughtered are thirty years behind the times. The difficulty, it seems, has been that the supply of beef cattle in the Dominion was insufficient and too irregular to warrant an export dressed beef trade. A Toronto company tried it some years ago, but found it so unprofitable that they were obliged to give it up. The same firm have since been catering to the domestic trade in several important cities with abattoir-killed beef, and it is possible an export business may result as an outgrowth of this. But Mr. McCredie does not believe in waiting for private or corporate enterprise where co-operation can expedite improvement.

His plan of organization is worthy of attention. It is, in brief, to form local co-operative associations for the sale of beef dead or on the hoof, these to be eventually merged into provincial or national associations, chartered to erect abattoirs and develop the domestic and export dead-meat business. The feature of this scheme is that, in accordance with the principle enunciated in an earlier article, organization proceeds from the ground up—associations organized to sell, leading up to the more ambitious scheme of consolidated associations to sell and manufacture. In this connection it will be remembered that in a previous letter on the bacon industry co-operation was urged for selling only, it being very wisely pointed out that there are already in the country plenty of well-equipped hog-packing establishments, hence all that is needed is organization of sellers to institute and adhere to rational discrimination in price in favor of quality, to enforce rules among breeders as to breeding, finishing, etc., to save commissions in selling, and, ultimately, to bring the packers to time in the matter of price. Similar objects would be accomplished in the case of the beef trade, but besides, it would be necessary to go further, and inaugurate a system of abattoirs, as an incident to export marketing. The cardinal principle, therefore, which Mr. McCredie consistently advocates in both cases, is organizing to sell the produce of the co-operators, manufacture being contemplated in the beef business only as a necessary adjunct. The proposition appears rational enough, although details will have to be more fully elaborated before farmers will acquire sufficient confidence and enthusiasm to embark even in the local associations proposed. The subject is an important one, and we invite a discussion by practical men upon all its phases, not only the pros and cons of the co-operative project, but also the practicability of developing by any other means the export trade of dressed beef.

The Carnegie System of Distributing Wealth.

It is open to any millionaire to distribute his wealth as he pleases, and criticisms of his methods are unwarranted, providing he does not claim to do great good by his benefactions. The Carnegie system is based on the principle that education of a certain form is a panacea for the bulk of human ills, which is rather a large claim. Inspected more closely, the principle held savors of the very materialism it is supposed to avoid or combat, placing as it does a premium on mere knowledge.

Libraries are a most ornamental and useful adjunct to any community, but the great forces of ignorance and disease—the latter largely the child of the former—cannot be overcome by aggregations of books, or the frequenting of book storehouses. One of the greatest needs of human kind to-day, in order to improve the race, is more healthful food and less disease. Given those two things, the brain can do its normal work; otherwise it cannot. Occasionally a genius in literature or art has sprung from an environment of poverty and disease, but such are few, and bear no relation to the rank and file of the people.

The Carnegie benefactions are vastly inferior in their conception and performance to those of Sir William Macdonald; the latter encourages people to work as well as to read and think; the former supplies the opportunity to some people to waste time, to others to improve themselves.

What is the ideal form for a millionaire's gifts to take? The support of hospitals for the poor! The endowment of a hospital in centers of population is probably the best all-round method of distributing benefactions, without making such mere alms or charity.

Large free hospitals mean a benefit to the whole of mankind, more than is obtained by direct relief of suffering. At hospitals are great chances for the embryo medico gaining that rich clinical experience so essential to successful practice. Not only so, but cases which are more or less hopeless, can be kept under continuous, thorough and skilled observation, and the observations thus made may be of use in suggesting new and more successful methods of treatment. The hospital is an essential for the study of such diseases as cancer and other malignant maladies, and its scrupulously clean operating rooms can hardly be dispensed with if success in surgery is to be obtained. The person in need of food or health cannot think clearly or reason well, and the present form of donating libraries to cities and towns well able to afford to pay for them, is not, it seems to us, making the wisest and best use of one's riches.

Greenway as a Prophet.

Hon. Thos. Greenway, M. P., recently forecasted that in ten years Winnipeg would overtake Toronto, which has a population of some 225,000, and now he goes still further, after taking a look over Montreal, and predicts that in twenty-five years the Capital of Manitoba will be the largest city in Canada. Business is going to boom in Canada, because within the next five years the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. will spend \$150,000,000, the Canadian Pacific well on \$100,000,000, and Canadian Northern in the West alone about \$50,000,000. Mr. Greenway said he knew of no other country in the world with a population of 6,000,000, the latent resources of which would warrant the expenditure of the enormous sum of \$300,000,000 in so short a period.

Back from South Africa.

The "Farmer's Advocate" the other day received a call from Mr. H. Pannell, who has spent some time in the Orange River Colony Dairy Service, under Mr. W. J. Palmer, B. S. A., a well-known Canadian who is now Director of Agriculture there, assisted by a staff chiefly, if not altogether, composed of capable young Canadians. They are engaged in the tremendous task of agricultural reconstruction. The Boer War left South African affairs demoralized—farming, as it is called, almost hopelessly so. The farms were neglected, buildings destroyed, herds and flocks decimated. Bitterness was engendered that will need a generation to uproot. Drought and crop failure followed the war. Naturally fertile, the soil is capable of great productiveness, if it would rain, which it does not to the extent required. Irrigation would solve the problem if instituted and the necessary supplies of water were secured. The farms are large, 1,000 to 3,000 acres being not uncommon. The Boers are herdsmen, and before the war they led easy lives, tyrannizing over their native laborers. Farm work is mostly done with oxen, instead of horses. A man with a herd of 75 alleged dairy cows will turn on his milking hands at the time appointed, and they will run over the whole lot, taking about half of the milk from each udder, and an army of calves completes the operation, including in their portion the strippings. From the whole 75 head the creamery will receive about as much milk as a Canadian dairyman would from 25 fair cows. That is an example of how operations are conducted. The Government Experiment Farm is at Twee-Sbreyt. At present there is a sort of provisional military government, but by degrees representative British institutions will be established. The dairy branch of the service was seriously handicapped through the ludicrous blundering of military officers in furnishing the creamery building—itself a magnificent structure with fancy tile roof—before Mr. Palmer arrived on the scene. It was fearfully and wonderfully equipped, and hopelessly disheartening to the men who were to make the butter from milk or cream brought there about seventy-five miles distant, partly by oxen and partly by train. Patience and intelligent perseverance will in time overcome many of these obstacles. The natives are now faring much better and receiving higher wages than they did under the Boer regime. The British Government is doing everything possible to improve the general conditions of the country. Socially and intellectually, the state of the country is not to be mentioned in the same breath with Canada. Mr. Pannell reckons that when Canadians going there consider the deprivations they sustain, the actual disadvantage to which they are subjected, and the very greatly increased cost of living they are compelled to meet, a salary of \$2,000 per year there would be just about equal to \$1,000 on Canadian soil.

Moral.—Young men of intelligence and capacity who wish to get the best out of agricultural life should stay in Canada, a land of magnificent conditions, resources and capabilities, and do their share in building up what is destined in the near future to rank as one of the very first nations on the globe.

The wire milk-strainer alone is a delusion, in that it catches and shows up all substances that are not so bad, and passes through all that are very bad. It takes the cloth strainer to show up the material that should have been wiped off before milking.—[The Farmer.]

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:
W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,
London, W. C., England.

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 1.25.
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10. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
11. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
12. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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

Get Out Your Camera.

In view of the popularity attending those in previous years, we have decided to have another camera competition, or rather six competitions, as follows:

- A—Photographs of farm homes, showing house, grounds, trees, etc.
- B—Photographs of orchards or gardens.
- C—Photographs of buildings and live stock, or any farming operations in which people or animals are at work.
- D—Photographs of interior views of rooms in houses, showing arrangement of furniture, kitchen appliances, etc.
- E—Photographs of cheese factories or creameries, with surroundings.
- F—Rural school and grounds, with group of pupils. In this section we particularly desire photos of schools where grounds and surroundings are well kept.

The prizes will be, in each section:
First prize \$3.00
Second prize \$2.00

RULES FOR COMPETITORS.

All photographs must be mounted, and preference will be given to those not smaller than 4x5 inches in size.

They must be clear and distinct. In making the awards consideration will be given to the judgment displayed in the choice of subjects and to the suitability of the photographs for illustration purposes.

They must reach the office of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont., not later than July 15th, 1905.

The name of the competitor, with P. O. address, and the section or sections in which photographs compete, must be marked on the back of each photo, as well as the name and location of the view depicted.

Any competitor may send in more than one photo, and may enter in all six sections, but may not receive prizes in more than two sections, nor more than one prize in any one section.

All photographs entered for competition shall become the property of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."

No photograph from which any engraving has been made is eligible for competition.

The beautiful month of June is the season par excellence for obtaining beautiful views of the various kinds for which our prizes are offered.

Every Province in Canada and the adjoining States should be represented in this friendly competition.

HORSES.

Care of Horses.

The importance of being regular in feeding and managing horses, says a writer in an English exchange, cannot be overestimated. If an animal gets its food given regularly it will be much better able to do its work.

Not only is the time of feeding important, but the quantity is equally so; starving them one time and gorging them another, is the surest way to bring on disease, and to unfit a horse for rightly performing its daily work. It should be remembered that the horse has a small stomach, and should therefore be fed pretty often—at least three times a day.

All horses seem to have a natural disinclination to eat up what has lain before them for some time, so if as much food is placed before them as will be eaten up in a short time, it will be better relished and a saving effected.

Keep their mangers and feeding troughs clean, and allow no accumulations of filth. When horses are feeding see that they are disturbed as little as possible, for to be upset by any distracting noise induces in horses the bad habit of bolting their food.

See that horses have a sufficient supply of fresh water when in the stable. An animal fed on old hay or dry food may appear to be quite satisfied, but when a drink of water is given it will oftentimes begin to eat with renewed avidity.

Water should be given to horses before anything else in the morning, and one hour should elapse before they are brought out to work. This will ensure them having had sufficient time to get a good meal before starting the day's work.

When at work in summertime and when the horse is turned out in the evenings onto the pastures, the stable has then a good chance of becoming sweetened and aerated, but when the stalls are occupied most of the day and the night through, it is doubly important that the stables should be kept clean and sweet.

No man worth his salt will neglect to remove the droppings at least once a day, and twice will be better still. See that the stall is well supplied with litter. It is, however, a mistaken idea to think that the more straw there is piled about the horse the more comfortable he will be. A moderate quantity well spread is better. Do not allow rubbish to accumulate about the manger. Piling it at the head of the stall is very objectionable to a horse standing in the stable, as foul ammonia gases are given off, besides encouraging rats and mice to harbor in it.

In addition to making the surroundings of the animal as clean and wholesome as possible, it is necessary to give attention to the cleanliness of the animal itself. Grooming and cleaning should receive careful attention, and on no account should the work be scamped. Observation leads one to form the opinion that this part of stable management does not receive the attention it once did, nor as much as it deserves.

The feet also require attention. When a team has been out on a wet day, especially on heavy land, the feet will be filled up with earth, which ought to be cleaned out at night.

Do not forget that exercise is essential to all horses when they are standing in the stable the day long. To give the animal a short run will put new life into him, besides promoting his general health. No horse can be expected to pull a ton weight to market or bring home a similar quantity of stuff if he has been standing in the stable the most of a week without having been out of the stable door. Exercise should, therefore, be given some time during the day. Of course, there are generally a few odd jobs to do on the farm, which, if all the horses get their turn, will make exercise less necessary.

Long-distance Record.

A few days ago the world's record for three miles was broken at Oakland, Cal., by Elie. The distance was negotiated in 5.22, the former record, 5.24, having stood for twenty-one years. The fact that the record for three miles stood for twenty-one years through times unprecedented for race-track development, scientific breeding and record-smashing of all kinds, emphasizes the contention made in these columns some time ago, namely, that all our modern boasted advancement in horse breeding and training has done nothing more for the betterment of horse kind than to make them more than ever gambling machines. It has not only not improved the average appearance of light horses, but it has had a constant tendency to reduce the general utility of them, and to eliminate that pleasing contour and honest fearless step at first imparted by the early progenitors of the light-horse breeds—the horses of Arabia. Surely in the name of sanity breeders will make an effort to maintain something of the beauty and symmetry of the model carriage horse, and not sacrifice everything to ability to go.

Untoward Results of Castration.

The results of castration are either favorable or unfavorable, normal or abnormal. The normal or natural results are, a varying but not excessive degree of inflammation, some swelling, a discharge of serum and pus, and usually more or less stiffness. The swelling which succeeds the operation varies very much in different animals; in some it is limited to the sheath, while in others it extends along the abdominal walls, even as far forward as the breast. This, however, need cause no alarm, so long as the animal eats well, and usually a few punctures or scarifications with a sharp knife will, by allowing an escape of serum, cause its disappearance in a day or two; but when the cords become involved to any great extent, alarming consequences may be apprehended, and endeavors must be made to suppress the inflammation by long-continued bathing with hot water and the administration of febrifuges, as four-dram doses of nitrate of potash, three times daily.

Some operators are in the habit of applying irritant dressings, as a mercurial ointment, oil of turpentine, sulphuric acid, etc., to the ends of the divided cords immediately after the operation, in order to produce a discharge of matter. This is a very irrational practice, and calculated to inflict much pain. There is no necessity for establishing suppurative action, but on the other hand, observe all possible antiseptic precautions, as described in a former article on "Castration," which aids rather than prevents the healing process. It will occasionally be noticed that the lips of the wounds unite by a drying of the serum shortly after the operation, and that a considerable effusion takes place into the scrotal sac, which cannot escape. In such cases the rule of non-interference must be departed from, and the said union of the edges of the wound broken down with the finger, which has been thoroughly disinfected with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. This allows the serum that is present to escape, and prevents the confinement of any subsequent formation of either serum or pus.

The inauspicious or untoward results of castration are; Hemorrhage, paraphymosis, phymosis, hernia, scirrhous cord, peritonitis, gangrene, tetanus, amaurosis and fistula.

From reasons that are impossible to explain, any of these conditions are liable to occur, even after the most careful and skillful operation. Certainly they are more apt to follow a bungling operation, or one in which the necessary antiseptic precautions have not been observed, but they may occur in any case, and the operator cannot be held responsible or accountable for the untoward results.

HEMORRHAGE.—In many cases there is a slight hemorrhage for a short time, or, in rare cases, for considerable time after the operation, the blood escaping in drops or in a slight stream from some of the severed vessels of the scrotum. This need cause no alarm. The animal should be kept as quiet as possible and the bleeding will cease spontaneously, and non-interference is advisable in such cases. When the blood is escaping in a stream of considerable size it indicates bleeding from the artery of the cord, and means must be taken to check it. This, of course, will occur where the proper instruments have not been used to sever the cord; or, if clams are used, where they have not been properly applied, but it is also liable to occur where the operation has been skillfully performed. In some cases the coats of the vessels appear to be weak, and when the escape of blood cannot take place at the severed end of the artery, the vessel, of course, becomes engorged and ruptures above the occluded end. In such cases the colt should be cast and secured on his back, and the cord secured, if possible. If clams have been used this is an easy matter, and it should be drawn out and a fresh clam applied above the rupture. When the cord has been severed with an emasculator or castrator it is often difficult to find. If it can be secured, it must be drawn out and severed above the part from which the blood is escaping. When it cannot be secured the scrotum must be packed with batting soaked in a styptic, as tincture of iron. The side of the sac from which the blood is escaping must be firmly filled, and the lips of the wound stitched, in order to prevent its escape. The colt must then be allowed to rise, and be kept as quiet as possible for about 24 hours, when the stitches should be cut and the batting and all clotted blood carefully removed. In some cases of this kind the bleeding continues, even though it cannot escape through the wound. In such cases it passes into the abdominal cavity, the colt is noticed to be gradually getting weaker, the mucous membranes become blanched, and the pulse gradually becoming weaker and weaker until it becomes imperceptible at the jaw, and the patient dies from loss of blood. A post-mortem will reveal large quantities of clotted blood in the abdominal cavity. "WHIP."

(To be continued.)

Old Country Shire Men, Wake Up!

The F. & S., recently, under a heading, "The Shire Horse Abroad," points out reasons, which all who have attended horse shows in Canada and the United States know to be correct, why the Shire is not more commonly used on this side of the Atlantic, and refers to the Percheron fancy. One thing horse-breeders on this side of the Atlantic can make up their minds to is that, if pure-bred draft horses are wanted, the Shire pedigrees (either British or Canadian Books) are far more valuable than many of Percheron pedigrees, so called. It is remarkable that even yet the Shire horsemen of Great Britain seem to consider Canada a negligible factor as a horse-breeding country, whereas it is unexcelled in climate, etc., by any part of the world.

More attention is now being paid to the possibilities of developing a better trade for Shire horses abroad. Hitherto the extremely satisfactory home demand and the high prices which horses are realizing was enough in itself to warn off any foreign purchaser who had not a sufficiently long purse to stem the current of home competition. Nowadays, however, there seems a greater disposition to view the foreign demand in the light of a thing that might be cultivated, and as useful for more than an inferior horse. How often have we heard the phrase used, when doubts were entertained as to the advantage of maintaining a colt entire, "Oh, he will do for a Yankee." This seems to be a rather unjust aspersion upon the possibilities of our foreign trade, although no doubt it is a correct reflection of popular opinion with regard to the present state of the foreign trade for Shire horses. It is much to be regretted in more ways than one. The foreigner, for example, can only have a very moderate opinion of the character of the Shire horse. How different has been the policy which has animated breeders of the Clydesdale and the Percheron in the United States. The Percheron is the great overshadowing power there in the draught-horse world, and it is just because the fatal mistake has not been made of sending indifferent animals over that this power is wielded and the fashion in draught horses so largely set. Chicago, for instance, looks for draught horses with as little hair on their limbs as possible, just because the Percheron has set the fashion, and the quality of the French breed exported has been infinitely higher than that of the Shire.

Undoubtedly there is room for development in the foreign trade of the Shire horse. There is a growing disposition to look for even weightier stock than any possesses as the present moment in the United States, and, judging by a report, the activity which the native half-bred draught mare possesses is regarded as sufficient in itself to impart that quality, even where it is slightly wanting in the sire. But weight is a desideratum which experience proves to be absolutely necessary in a draught horse. Activity is not everything, although it is an extremely valuable feature, and the American-bred horse has not been lacking in that particular quality. If American breeders are looking more to weight than they have been in the past, it is a moral certainty that the Shire horse will be one of the first breeds to benefit, and a writer seriously considers the problem of the use of the Shire horse as a means of grading up the mares which produce the cart stock of the United States. It must always be remembered, however, that the Percheron interest is a powerful one to fight, and progress can only be made by sending out really representative animals, and not the class of stuff which, unfortunately, has left these shores so freely within the past ten years. The Shire Horse Society has been considering the question, but it is not one which can be dealt with satisfactorily by the society itself, and the slight encouragement which it affords to Shire admirers in America seems to be about as far as it is likely to go, at present, at all events. Private enterprise will require to effect an opening, as it has done in the case of other breeds. There are various difficulties in the way of the Shire Horse Society taking the matter up, but there is none beyond the question of expense and consideration of the probable results to bar the breeder privately undertaking to push a better class of Shire in the States. The question might very well be further considered, as its possibilities have been by no means exhausted, in view of the tendency of the times on the other side of the water.

A Necessity.

I am a subscriber to the "Farmer's Advocate," and cannot get along without it.
Oxford Co., Ont. JOHN A. McDONALD.

We Can Sell that Farm for You.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN WILL DO THE TRICK. ADDRESS: THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.

STOCK.

Co-operation for the Beef Industry.

There is something wrong in the beef cattle trade. Every breeder and every feeder complains of it, though few have suggested a remedy. In Great Britain beef prices are high and fairly steady. In the Canadian and U. S. markets dressed beef brings prices much higher than seems demanded by the prices paid to the farmers on either side of the line. The Beef Trust accounts for the pernicious conditions existing in the United States, but we have no beef trust in Canada—so far as we know. Why, then, is the business of feeding beef so speculative? Why do so many complain of having lost money in it? Why are farmers so slow to improve their beef stock by breeding, and so poorly repaid for doing so? Why are so many unfinished animals thrown on the market at times? The answer to all these questions is, the farmers' system—or lack of system—of selling is at fault. Let us analyze the situation. The following individuals are engaged in the beef trade: The farmers who breed, raise and finish beef; the farmers who raise stores only; the farmers who finish purchased stores; the buyers who buy and sell finished cattle at home and abroad; the men who slaughter them; and the retailers. The following are reasonable factors in the price of beef as retailed:

- (1) Cost of production—breeding, care and feeding till finished, but not beyond finishing.
 - (2) Cost of sale and transportation—reasonable expenses only.
 - (3) Cost of slaughter and cold or other storage.
 - (4) Cost of retailing.
- Add to this total a fair profit to each person engaged in the process, and you have the price of beef



Oro Wilkes 30347.

Winner of first prize for Standard-bred St III n, 4 years old and over. Also winner of championship for best Standard-bred Stallion, any age, at Canadian Horse Show, 1905. Owned by the Cruickston Stock Farm, Galt, Ont.

under ordinary circumstances. But the farmer complains sometimes that he sells at a loss instead of a profit, whereas the consumers' price is always high enough to have paid the fair profit allowed. Therefore, if expenses between producer and consumer have not increased, some person on the chain has absorbed the farmers' profits in such cases. Seeing that the farmer has done more than anyone else to give value to the retailed product, he is the one who should be sure of his returns, if at all possible. It is clear that two conditions exist that are against the interests of the farmer; one, a generally and permanently small payment to the farmers out of the consumers' price; the other, frequent fluctuations in the price, on every drop of which, it is safe to say, many farmers lose money. Both of these conditions are wrong. If any business should be absolutely safe and unspeculative, it is the business of producing such a staple food as beef.

A low price at the farm and a high price at the butchers' may be explained in two ways: First, an abnormally great expense of transportation, etc.; second, abnormally great profits absorbed by some of the middlemen between producer and consumer. In the home trade the second is the cause of the conditions complained of. In the export trade both are to blame. In both cases co-operative selling by the farmers would at once remedy both conditions, and pay the farmers the difference as profits.

A sudden depression in the market, and low prices paid to farmers is due simply to the fact that too many cattle have been sold at once. It must be remembered that the consumers' demand for beef is fairly steady from year to year and from month to month, and that the breeding and maturing of the beef supply is quite as

steady. If all farmers always sold their animals at about the same age and in the same finished condition, regardless of the market prices prevailing, there would be no fluctuations worth noticing, and no one would lose money. But when the price is high farmers usually rush their cattle on the market, finished and unfinished. That means a sudden and extraordinary supply to a regular demand, and the price goes down as suddenly. The last farmers selling lose money, and, unfortunately, those so losing are generally the farmers who have held their cattle till they are finished, and who cannot hold them beyond that point without loss. As such fluctuations are very common, particularly at certain seasons of the year, something is needed to prevent them if possible. Organizing and co-operative sale is the only preventive, by central regulation, in accordance with a knowledge of the market demand and rules as to maturing and finishing of animals.

So much for conditions as they now exist. But the problem of the beef trade has not yet been fully stated. We have heard much of the cattle embargo, and something of an export dead-meat trade. Only those who, like the writer, have followed every stage of the journey of export cattle can realize the wastefulness of values under the present system of marketing in Britain. Deterioration of quality, and, therefore, of value, is inevitable in a railroad and steamer journey of two weeks or longer, and there is no chance of recovery when the animals must be slaughtered so soon after landing. As the most perfectly-finished animals suffer the greatest deterioration, and as unfinished animals always bring an inferior price, our beef never brings a good price on the British market. Moreover, the necessity of killing and marketing at once, whatever be the going prices, makes the business speculative in the extreme, and the farmers are always the losers. From the prices received must be deducted large freight rates, insurance, costs of

feed, handling, etc. The farmer at best can receive but a small fraction of the value of his animals.

For this wasteful condition of affairs a dead-meat trade is the only possible relief. With abattoirs at the stock-yards at, say, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and St. John, and cold-storage warehouses at home and in Britain for distribution of products, the risks of the cattle trade would be eliminated, the money now wasted would be turned to profits, and the farmers could safely increase and improve their herds. The by-products, that we now freight expensively to England only to throw away, would be kept in the country, and their manufacture and sale would pay a handsome profit on the whole enterprise. Thus we would not only eliminate the present waste and get higher prices for what we produce, but would develop the beef industry immensely. It

has been hoped that capitalists would establish such abattoirs and other facilities of a dead-meat trade. If they should do so—and there are no indications that they are thinking of doing so—it would, undoubtedly, benefit the farmers enormously, so long as a Canadian Beef Trust were not born. But while private enterprise is waiting the farmers are losing money, and, in any case, if capital is needed, why should not the farmers put it into what is peculiarly and vitally their own business? If a dead-meat trade would be profitable to the farmers, why should they pay profits to private enterprise? Since the abattoirs and warehouses are to be built, it would seem advisable that the farmers, first organized as beef-selling co-operative associations and federated, should themselves build and operate them.

Let all farmers who want improved conditions and increased profits organize district associations, "for the sale of beef cattle and their products, on the hoof, or manufactured by the association, etc." Then let such district associations federate into provincial and national associations. The local associations could effect economies in sales for members from the moment of organization. When powerful enough by federation they could undertake the manufacture of dressed beef, etc. There is no reason why such an organization should fail, provided the following essentials are observed in organizing:

- (1) Payment of all profits on ledger accounts and not on shares.
 - (2) Compulsory sale of all members' animals (with certain reasonable exceptions) through the association, to prevent desertion of members and consequent failure.
 - (3) Rules providing for proper finishing of animals.
- Such an organization could not fail. It would pay

profits from the beginning, on the simplest operations. And the federated associations could undertake construction and operation of abattoirs, etc., without any alteration or addition to the charters of the associations whatever. It is earnestly to be hoped, in the interests of the beef-raisers, that they will do something in this direction.

AUSTIN L. McCREIDIE.

Gluten Meal as Stock Food.

I have noticed gluten meal recommended in your columns as being about as good feed as one could buy for the price. About what price per ton, f. o. b. at nearest firm to the Island? What is the feeding value as compared with that of corn meal? What is it composed of, and how made? East Prince, P. E. I. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We are not aware at what price gluten meal is held by Maritime firms, but would expect it to be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$30 to \$35 per ton, depending upon the brand and upon market fluctuations. If not kept in stock by Charlottetown and St. John wholesale feed dealers it could doubtless be ordered through them.

2.—In estimating values, it must be kept in mind that the gluten products vary widely in composition. Gluten meal and gluten feed are the residues or parts of the residues resulting from the manufacture of starch and glucose from corn. The processes of manufacture consist essentially of (1) the separation of the germ and hull from the starch and gluten, and (2) the final separation of the gluten from the starch. The residue may consist of three products, the gluten, germ and hulls, or a mixture of any two or three of these.

The entire residue mixed together is, in color, a brighter yellow than corn meal, and of a much more bulky character, owing to the presence of a larger proportion of bran. The trade name of this product is "gluten feed." The gluten, by itself, is distinguished by a deeper yellow color, and is called gluten meal. Gluten meal is thus much richer than gluten feed. Both are very rich in protein, and thus adapted to substitute for bran, cottonseed meal, oil meal, etc. They, therefore, differ entirely from whole or ground corn, which is rich in carbohydrates, by reason of containing the starch, which is abstracted in the manufacturing process.

An approximate idea of relative value of some of these nitrogenous feeds may be gained from the subjoined table of comparative analyses compiled in 1902 by Prof. Voorhees, of the New Jersey Experiment Station, and rating the feeds in order of protein content:

	Per cent. protein.
Cottonseed meal	44.40
Linseed meal	35.49
Gluten meal	35.07
Gluten feeds	25.88
Winter wheat bran	15.96
Corn meal	9.09

Dip the Lambs.

In a few days after the ewes of the flock are sheared, any ticks remaining upon them will transfer themselves to the lambs, where they will find more comfortable quarters. At this time the lambs should be dipped in a solution of one of the advertised proprietary dips to rid them of these pests. If the flock is small and only a few lambs are to be dipped, a barrel may answer the purpose, with a tub in which to stand them for dripping, but where a large number are to be handled a tank or vat made after the fashion of a plank stock-watering trough, or a steel tank for the purpose, should be a part of the outfit, with a dripping stand attached in either case. It will pay in the improved condition and growth of wool to dip the ewes at the same time, or at least to pour a quart or two of the solution on the back of each sheep, rubbing it well in with the hands. If there is any suspicion of scab in the flock, a thorough dipping with a strong solution should be given. When shearing the sheep it is well to trim their hoofs well with a knife, as they are apt to be overgrown from standing on the soft bedding of the winter quarters, and filth accumulating under the overgrown horn of the hoof is liable to provoke an outbreak of foot-rot, a scourge scarcely less dreadful than scab itself. It is wise at all times to keep on hand a small phial full of powdered bluestone to apply where anything like foot-rot or soreness between the hoofs causes lameness. The sooner such is checked the better, for if neglected it may become serious. With the flock well cleaned of ticks and lice, little attention is required until weaning time comes round, further than to see and count them once a day to make sure that they are all right. To guard against attacks by dogs, it is a good plan to have a small cow-bell hung to the necks of a couple of sheep in each flock. As a rule, this will frighten dogs away, and in case it fails, the bells sounding may wake some one of the household in time to prevent an attack.

Rearing Orphan Stock.

During the spring-time the farmer is kept busy looking after the welfare of new arrivals among his live stock. When all goes well with the dams, and they have plenty of milk, the youngsters thrive apace, and the labor of the attendant is somewhat lessened. But should the death of the mother occur, and natural nursing be impossible, then very frequently the process of bringing the orphans up by hand has to be resorted to. Lambs take more readily to hand feeding, as a rule, than any other stock. If strong and healthy they are almost sure to thrive; if weaklings, they might go to the wall in any case. It is very necessary to remember that "little and often" is the rule to observe, and that the little creatures are not killed by too much kindness, or rather, by too much food. The women-folk usually take the work in hand, and with no little success. The lamb's feeding tin or bottle should be kept clean, and be frequently scalded, and the piece of soft rag which is usually twisted round the spout of the vessel, be frequently renewed, as it will otherwise become foul and ill-smelling from getting soaked with milk. If used in a dirty state, it will be quite sufficient to set up scour in the lambs.

Select a cow the quality of whose milk can be depended upon as good, and do not change about, but keep to her milk for the lambs. This will be far better than feeding them indiscriminately with the milk from any cow. The better the milk, the better will the lambs thrive. Ewe's milk is richer in all solids than cow's milk. Add a little sugar and lime-water, and feed just nicely warm, as though it were newly drawn from the cow.

Young pigs are more troublesome to bring up by hand as a general thing, but this method is often practiced with success. The small farmer is anxious to lose no stock that can be reared, and so any trouble involved is not minded. It is not worth while bothering with weaklings, but in the case of valuable stock and strong, lively youngsters it is another thing.

Here, again, it is best to use milk from one cow all along, and to choose one who gives good milk. The milk of the sow is very rich; feed warm, adding just a small portion of sugar and a drop or two of cod liver oil. "Little and often" should be the motto.

In the case of a motherless foal, cow's milk, with a teaspoonful of sugar, and half a cup of warm water added to each pint of milk, may be successfully used.—[Agr. Gazette.]

They Must Have Our Cattle.

Things have been again moving in regard to the embargo. On Thursday, May 17th, in London, England, a deputation, consisting of Canadian, Scotch and English representatives, wended their way to Whitehall, and interviewed Mr. Fellowes, President of the Board of Agriculture, in regard to having the incubus removed. There existed no reason, so it was explained, why the embargo should remain, inasmuch as there is no contagious disease among Canadian herds; nor no sense, inasmuch as hides, which are infinitely more likely to carry in disease than live animals, are permitted to enter. It was pointed out by Mr. William Henderson, of Lawton, Coupar-Angus, that the only reason for maintaining the policy of 1896 is protection—"and protection of the most absurd kind, because it is an exclusion of the raw material, while there is an absolutely free importation of the finished article in tins, or chilled. The loss to farmers in Britain is, accordingly, a most serious matter." He estimated that from 1897 to 1902 they had failed to earn a sum exceeding £5,000,000—a sum which they would have earned if they had been permitted to purchase Canadian cattle and fatten them on their own farms.

[Note.—If the fattening of Canadian store cattle would have been such a good thing for the Old Countrymen, one would naturally think it might not be a bad thing for Canadians to do more of it.—Ed.]

Mr. J. B. Simpson, of Moose Jaw, N.-W. T., spoke strongly in favor of the removal of the embargo, a step which would, he contended, help most materially in establishing friendly relations between the West and Great Britain. He also stated that the Northwest farmers and ranchers had tried to feed and ship cattle direct to the British market, but found themselves crippled by the Eastern combines, who had secured the freight space at special rates, and, indeed, controlled the whole trade, so that the ranchers found themselves compelled to desist. The present policy filled the pockets of the combine, and robbed the poor ranchers.

After other speakers had expressed their views, the President gave his reply, which was by no means in favor of the petition. So long as he held his position, he stated, he could give no hope that the restrictions would be removed. He was aware that there is at present no proof of disease in Canada, but he was not convinced that in so large a territory there might not be risk of it.

Undismayed, however, the deputation after-

ward met at the Westminster Palace Hotel, in a conference at which many members of Parliament were present. On the motion of the Earl of Aberdeen, Baillie Watson was called to the chair, and announced that, since the reply of the President of the Board of Agriculture had been unsatisfactory, the present conference had been called for the purpose of making an appeal to Parliament. Subsequently the following resolutions were adopted:

1. "That this conference, having regard to the admitted fact that the herds of Canada are the healthiest in the world, and free of contagious disease, is of opinion that the Diseases of Animals Act of 1896 should be so amended as to give power to the Board of Agriculture to permit of the entry into Great Britain of cattle and sheep without their being required to be slaughtered at the port of landing, and resolves that all necessary steps be taken to promote and attain this object."

2. "That this conference is of opinion that the laws regulating the importation and exportation of live animals to and from Great Britain, tend to cause and perpetuate disease and degeneracy in our herds, in respect that they prevent the introduction of fresh blood to our herds, while, at the same time, they permit the exportation of sound breeding animals and the retention for breeding purposes in this country of the weaklings and of the unsound cattle rejected by foreign buyers."

3. "That this conference is of opinion that the operation of the law requiring the slaughter of cattle at the ports of disembarkation in Great Britain is a grave injustice to our colonial interests, highly injurious to consumers, and disastrous to all branches of the agricultural interests."

In order to carry into effect the objects of the conference, it was decided to form a United Kingdom Association.

The conference then ended.

Artificial and Natural Dehorning.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I have read several letters lately in regard to dehorning of beef cattle, and also the speech of Mr. Thos. Crawford, M. P. P., who is a cattle-buyer of large experience, in support of his bill providing for compulsory dehorning. There is no doubt that it would be a great advantage to every farmer and cattle-buyer to have cattle without horns. I have raised Shorthorn cattle and also grades for the last thirty years, and I had so much trouble with them that I had them all dehorned; that was about twelve years ago, and I have never had any trouble with them since. I kill the horns with caustic potash when the calves are about three days old; it is easily done. It is no detriment to the sale of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle to have no horns, and most farmers in our district would sooner have them without. Several buyers have come a long distance to buy my cattle for the reason that they had no horns. Last year I bought two Polled-Angus or Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and I have bred my grade Durham cows to the Angus bull. The calves are now coming, and they are very nice ones, not one having horns.

The Aberdeen-Angus are very fine cattle, equal to the Shorthorns, are easily fattened, and are very hardy. They have taken the first prize at the fat-stock shows at Chicago, London (Eng.), and several other places this year over all the other beef breeds, and their meat is of very superior quality. I am sure that by using these bulls the horns would be done away with, and it would be a great advantage to the farmers of Canada. The Angus cattle have not been very numerous in Canada in the past because it was not the fashion, and people did not know much about them till lately; but at the present time they are increasing rapidly, as you can see by the advertisements in the papers. Nearly all the beef cattle in the States are dehorned, and I am informed that the buyers at Chicago will not buy cattle with horns if they can get enough others, except at a reduced price. I think it would be well for the buyers of Canada to do the same, as I think it would have a tendency to reduce the number of horned cattle.

Bruce Co., Ont.

JOHN ELDRIDGE.

The Canadian Mutual Live-stock Insurance Company is the name of a new concern that has been granted a license in the Province of Ontario to carry on the business of insuring live stock on the premium-note plan. It is the only company of the kind in Canada, although a similar one was formed some time ago, and has since gone out of business. Mr. Frank Britton, of Toronto, is one of the chief promoters.

Tell Your Wants

TO OVER 30,000 OF CANADA'S BEST FARMERS BY ADVERTISING IN THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE," LONDON, ONT.

Cattle Show and Sale at Calgary.

The show and sale of pure-bred stock, held at Calgary, Alta., May 16th, 17th and 18th, under the auspices of the Territorial Cattle-breeders' Association, did not prove very remunerative for those who consigned bulls. The low price of cattle last fall, the unsettled condition of the cattle-raising industry, owing to the dividing up of the range, and the very inferior quality of many of the bulls offered, all tended to keep down prices. From the first it was evident that the three hundred and fifty odd bulls in the sale, and the fifty odd offered at the Alberta Stock-yards, would be more than enough to supply the demand, hence there was no mad rush to fill orders. Large numbers, however, while they kept down the average, were not responsible for the low prices of the best; this was due, almost wholly, to the depressed condition of the cattle trade. Really good bulls were not plentiful, and while the bidding upon them was at times animated, they did not bring prices commensurate with their intrinsic value. The buying public were not unusually discriminating. On the second last day of the sale, one of the newer class of ranchers asked if the sale would continue the next day, and on being assured that it would, assumed a bored expression and remarked, "That reminds me, I have to get a few bulls this year." This, of course, was an extreme case, but the indifference to the stuff on offer is much too common. On the whole, the character of the bulls was an improvement on other years, and the fact that many were sent out unsold may result in a very great improvement in the future.

On the first day judging was done in all classes by Mr. Duncan Anderson, Rugby, Ont., who had associated with him in the ring Hon. John Dryden, ex-Minister of Agriculture for Ontario. Herefords were judged first, the classes being fairly well filled. The championship for best Hereford bull bred in the Territories was won by the two-year-old, Bonny Brae Hesiod 16th, owned by Mr. Oswald Palmer, Lacombe. He afterwards sold for \$175. The first-prize bull in the aged class, King of the Cedar, also brought \$175. He belonged to P. F. Huntley, Lacombe. Mr. O. Palmer had eight bulls in the sale, which made an average of \$122. Another good average was made by Mr. Robert Sinton, of Regina, who had seventeen, which totalled \$1,720. Mr. J. Tough, of Edmonton, also had seventeen, most of them imported from the States last year, which averaged \$75. The Mossom Boyd Co., of Prince Albert, had entered some thirty-five bulls and thirteen females.

Only a few Angus and Galloway cattle were out, and brought only fair prices.

Most of the prizewinning Shorthorns came from the country north of Calgary, the open championship going to D. Sinclair, Innisfail, on Alberta Prince, a bull bred by W. G. Pettit, Freeman, Ont., and the championship for best bull bred in the Territories also went to Innisfail, on Monarch, owned by H. J. Scott. When the grand champion came into the sale ring bidding got quite lively until the \$150 mark was reached, after which H. McPherson, Calgary, and Shantz, from the north, advanced him to over \$200; then A. Sullivan, of Olds, took a hand in the bidding, finally landing the victor, at \$225. The Territorial champion afterwards went for \$160. Some very good averages were made with Shorthorns by breeders from the north, where mixed farming and close breeding is followed. John Ramsay, of Priddis, made \$112 on seven; J. & W. Sharp, Lacombe, \$123 on eleven; Henry Talbot, Lacombe, \$88 on nine; P. Talbot & Son, \$70 on eight; J. L. Walters, Lacombe, \$91 on nine, and C. W. Peterson, Calgary, \$60 on six.

Stockmen's Meeting.

On the evening of May 15th, the Territorial stockmen met at Calgary, to listen to addresses from the Hon. John Dryden, ex-Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, and Mr. F. W. Hodson, Live-stock Commissioner for the Dominion. Mr. Hodson first addressed the meeting, placing before the stockmen the details of the arrangements entered into by the different breed associations of Canada, with the object of consolidating the many different records into one central body, with one separate book for each breed of stock in the Dominion. Hon. John Dryden said that in studying

the conditions in the British ports, he found that three classes of beef were put upon the Old Country market — fresh beef from European ports, frozen beef from the southern countries, and chilled beef from the States. Over there there is no sentiment in the beef trade, but beef sells solely on its merit. If our beef does not bring the best prices in Britain, it is simply because it is not of the best quality; therefore, our aim should be to produce the best, and the fellow who would not try to produce this must be crowded out of the business.

In order to produce this best quality of beef only beef breeds should be used. He did not know where the dairy-bred yearlings from Ontario had gone, but he had been told they were going out West; if so, the people here probably had some experience with such stuff. Having decided to use beef breeds, Mr. Dryden begged his hearers not to use beef bulls simply because they were registered. Too many bulls are being used

meat is crowded into poorly-ventilated rooms, becomes tainted, loses in value, and eventually results in false reputation and loss to the producers of the West.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TERRITORIAL CATTLE-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

On May 16th, the Territorial Cattle-breeders' Association held its annual meeting in Alexander Hall, Calgary. The President, Mr. Peter Talbot, of Lacombe, not being present, Vice-President John A. Turner occupied the chair. The Secretary Mr. C. W. Peterson, read his annual report, and submitted his financial statement, which showed a balance on hand of \$590.48. This report and statement was adopted.

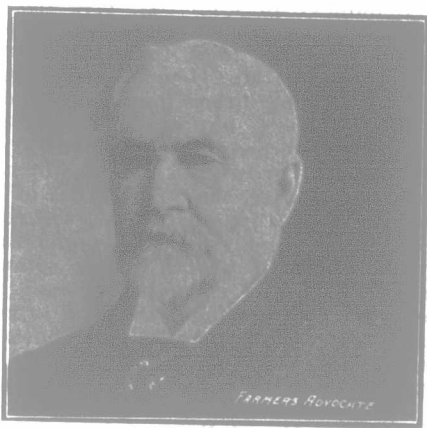
The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—Hon. President, Mr. Peter Talbot, Lacombe; President, John A. Turner, Calgary; First Vice-President, Hon. Wm. Beresford, Calgary; Second Vice-President, Mr. Jas. Sharp, Lacombe. Directors—Shorthorns, J. McKay Andrews, Davisburg; Herefords, J. Palmer, Lacombe; Aberdeen-Angus, J. Morton, Lacombe; Galloways, E. D. Adams, Calgary; General Director, R. K. Bennet, Pine Creek.

Our Scottish Letter.

The British Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has become a very vigorous and aggressive institution. It has embarked on an investigation of the causes of epizootic abortion in cows, and there is every prospect of a lengthened and exhaustive enquiry being the result. In connection with this, the Highland & Agricultural Society has come to the aid of the Government, and while the Government is prepared to spend £5,000 on the project, the Scottish National Society spends £1,000, if need be. The Government experts will, first of all, endeavor, by independent enquiry, to test the findings of Professor Bang, the eminent Danish expert, as to the identity of the bacillus causing abortion. For this purpose it will not be needful at the outset to kill any cows—only to deal with the ejected foetus. There after the work will be more exhaustive, and a farm will likely be secured, at which the investigations will be carried through to a successful issue. This is, perhaps, the most ambitious scheme yet put forth by the Government Department, which, under Dr. Stockman, its new veterinary head, is destined to become a real live institution, doing great good to the country.

The Government is also being pressed to take up seriously the question of glanders in horses. This disease is, unhappily, pretty prevalent in Glasgow, and this very day (12th of May) a deputation from the city has waited upon the Board of Agriculture, urging that steps be forthwith taken to stamp out the loathsome disease, which, like swine fever and sheep scab, should never be permitted to gain a footing in a clean country. The hotbeds of glanders in cities are old, worn-out stables in which sufficient light and heat are not found, and hence the abundance of disease germs lurking within them. The country outside of these town stables, has no record of this disease, and farmers are being warned not to encourage the introduction of horses from the towns into the country at the present juncture. Glanders may be long latent in an animal and do no injury. It is these latent cases, however, which provide centers of infection and do all the mischief. By means of the mallein test glanders in horses can be kept under control very much as tuberculosis has been kept under control in Denmark by means of tuberculin. The aim of reformers here is to have the mallein test made compulsory.

The agitation in favor of amendment of the Act, 1896, so as to admit store cattle for feeding purposes from Canada proceeds apace. Demonstrations have this week been held in London, urging the Board of Agriculture to take Parliamentary action along this line. So far as the commercial interests involved are concerned, the demonstration was imposing enough, but the



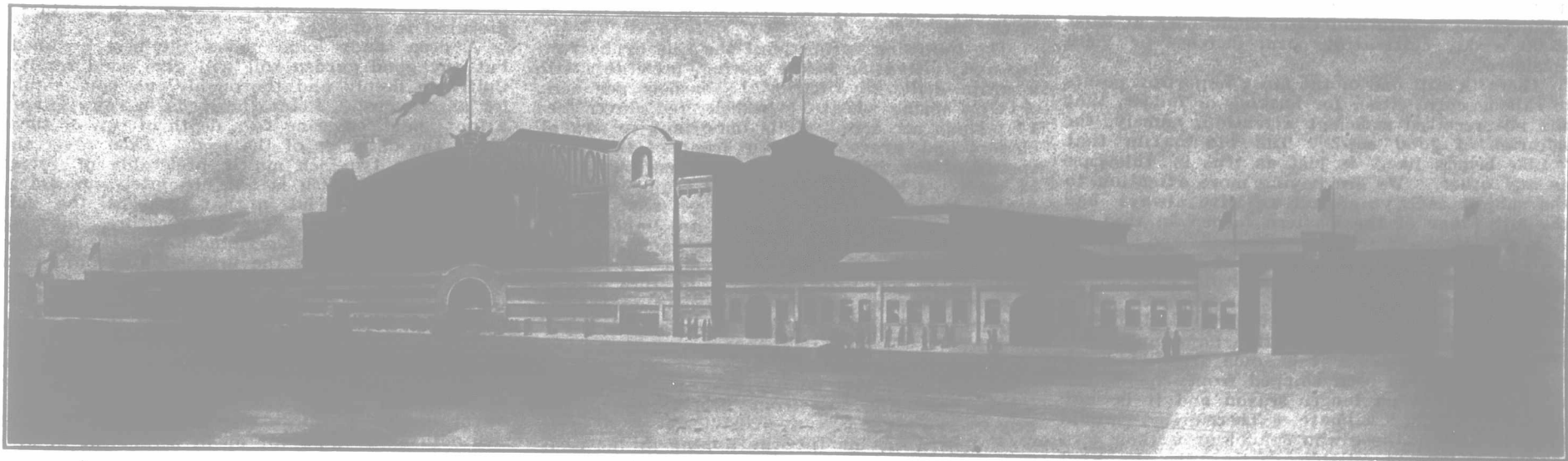
A. B. Macdonald, New Oxley, Alta.

Manager Glengarry Ranch, and ex-president of Western Stock-growers' Association.

both here and in Ontario that should have been castrated. Using bulls simply because they are pure-bred is like trying to build without a plan. It is all chance. Then in order to get the best out of cattle they must never lose flesh from calfhood to market. As an example of what might be done he cited a case of a two-year-old steer which sold for six cents per pound, and totalled \$102. Another animal, a bull that he had, tipped the scale at 22 hundred at 18 months. These were animals that had been kept going right along, and never allowed to stop gaining. Formerly, when tallow was worth more than meat, a big, coarse, fat animal was popular; now things are changed—it is meat we want, not fat. Applying this principle to range conditions, Mr. Dryden believed that the practice of putting cattle out to rough it would eventually develop a class of cattle coarse in frame, but not early maturing, and the meat would not be tender and juicy.

With regard to shipping alive or dead, it was the speaker's opinion that we should have facilities for both, but he believed it would be more profitable to kill here, as it would save the shrinkage which always results from shipping alive. As a comparative stranger, Mr. Dryden hesitated to tell the stock-growers of the West how they should do, but he believed they should finish their cattle better; they should endeavor to make 300 cattle into six-cent beef, rather than 600 cattle into three-cent beef.

The embargo, Mr. Dryden believed, should be removed, not that all cattle might be shipped, but simply that everyone might be at liberty to ship as he liked, and to buy where he liked, so that one could get what he wanted no matter where. Should the embargo not be removed, something ought to be done at the port of slaughter. Out of Liverpool, where Canadian cattle are killed, the appliances for killing and storing beef are thirty years behind the times. When large numbers are landed and must be slaughtered in a given time, the



The New Home of the International Live-Stock Exposition, Chicago.

Dimensions, 310x600 feet; seating capacity of amphitheatre, 10,000. To be finished Oct. 15, 1905. Total cost, \$300,000.

evidence of any agricultural backing was painfully evident. The amendment of the Act is desired by feeders in Aberdeen, Fortar, and East Lothian, in Scotland, and Norfolk and part of York, in England, but outside of these localities the attitude of farmers is either actively hostile or sapine. They do not care a pin-point whether the Act be modified or not—only they know what they have, but they do not know what they might expect if the policy of 1896 were reversed. Two Canadian gentlemen addressed the meeting in London—Mr. Simpson from Moose Jaw, N.-W. T., and Mr. Greenwood, who, we suspect, is interested in the Canadian cattle trade. Mr. Simpson told the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Fellowes, that the present policy was enriching the shipping combines and buyers, while it was robbing the poor ranchers. He drew a harrowing picture of the condition of certain ranchers who tried to get a share of the profits, but were effectually shut out by those gentlemen who imagine all they have is sufficient justification for the methods by which it has been secured. Mr. Simpson's words were useful, affording first-hand evidence of the state of feeling among the N.-W. T. breeders on this question. The other gentleman who spoke was Mr. Greenwood. He was vehement, and denounced all those who did not take his view in somewhat severe terms. He would be quite an exceptional speaker, if he only knew a little about his subject. The upshot of the matter is that no steps will be taken by this Government to bring about a modification of the existing law. The agitation is to be maintained, a method of fighting being resorted to which might do big damage if the public could be got to believe that beef was really dearer than before 1896. Everyone knows that it is not so, and hence the certainty of the continuity of the British policy.

"SCOTLAND YET."

FARM.

Importance of Good Seed Corn.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Corn in this locality is practically all grown for husking purposes, very little for fodder alone. Last year in Ontario there was raised for husking 329,882 acres of corn, and for the silo 193,115 acres, and I think I would be safe in saying that Essex County raised at least one-quarter or maybe more of the corn grown for husking. Our land is mostly loam, with some spots of both clay and sand. We have, until the last year or two, always planted in hills about three feet eight inches apart each way, but some are now planting in drills, where the land is free from weeds. It takes a little more seed, but you get a little larger yield. In hills it requires about 12 to 15 pounds per acre, but in drills it takes 16 to 18 pounds.

Crows are one source of trouble that of late years have bothered us very little.

We prefer a clover sod, plowed in the spring. We then roll, disk harrow, and drag until we get a good seed-bed; then plant as soon after the 10th of May as possible. After it is planted the land is seldom touched until the young plants are three or four inches high, when we start the two-horse cultivator, such as Massey-Harris or Cockshutt, with which we work the land from three to four inches deep until corn gets too high. We then go through it once, at least, with a one-horse cultivator to keep down the late crop of weeds, and also to make the vegetable matter in the soil available for the plant.

We never hand-hoe corn to amount to anything, because where one man works from 15 to 25 acres there is little time for hoeing; but where it is well cultivated it does not need it so badly. I should say a man and team could earn at least \$5.00 a day cultivating corn, increase in yield considered.

There is still one of the most important points in raising corn, either for husking or fodder, that has not received sufficient attention, namely, the selection of good seed. The old maxim that "Like begets like," is just as true in this case as any other. We are paying more attention to the subject each year, and we have always had the advantage of the Eastern farmer in that we select or buy our seed on the ear and so see what we are planting, whereas the Eastern farmer buys his seed already shelled from a seedsman, who has probably sent away for so much white or yellow corn, and it is usually picked by the scoop-shovel plan; he gives it a name and sends it out, and very often it is some other kind altogether, or has been shipped from the South, where they have a longer season and it is not suitable for our climate. Therefore, I would strongly advise those who cannot grow their own seed to get some reliable corn-grower to send him hand-picked seed, shipped in the ear, from some locality as near his own as possible.

Essex Co., Ont.

CHAS. URE.

Clipping Alsike Clover.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The writer is perfectly familiar with the methods adopted by the late Mr. Horace Henry, of Woodburn, who succeeded in producing large quantities of alsike seed for many years. In fact, Mr. J. Murray, seed merchant, of Cayuga, claimed to have secured from him the best sample of seed he ever handled.

His method was principally to pasture, which gave better satisfaction than clipping, providing the ground was sufficiently firm that the animals would not tramp the field to its injury. Cattle pasturing seemed to give better results than sheep, as they did not bite so closely. Clipping was resorted to when the timothy threatened to become a nuisance. In this manner the timothy was checked and made later, in consequence of which the seed was lighter, and much of it could be blown out in cleaning.

The pasturing should be done quickly (that is, by a large number of animals), else the knolls will be eaten off and the low ground, which requires treatment more than the former, will escape. Some seasons Mr. Henry pastured as late as June 10th, saving other pasturage and making abundance of beef, but one must watch the season, and be governed thereby. The object is to remove the first growth of leaves, which shade the ground and hinder the production of heads. These leaves injured, by any means, the result is more stooing out and more heads—the same as a slight frost or hail affects young plants of wheat or barley. The ground not being unduly shaded by superfluous foliage, the seed is plumper and of a better color—generally more bushels and less bulk to thresh.

If clipping is done, it should be before any signs of heading. It is the leaf which should be removed, and not the stalk.

The heads present not containing seed might be due to several causes. Lack of sun or moisture, or an overabundance of either, just when in blossom, has a damaging effect. Also, a good yield cannot be had when there is insufficient wind or bees, either of which distribute pollen, and without which the blossoms cannot become fertilized.

Mr. William McEvoy, of Woodburn, Inspector of Apiaries, is most emphatic in his belief that the honeybee is decidedly instrumental in increasing the yield of alsike. These two should go side by side, for each helps the other. I would be pleased if he would express his views on this subject through your valuable paper. It is a fact worthy of note that the fields nearest the apiaries are the most abundant alsike yielders.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

READER.

Growing Clover to Meet Requirements of New Seed Bill.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—To meet the requirements of the new seed bill coming into force in September, it is necessary that the farmers of Ontario make preparations to grow clover seed free from weed seeds. The export trade of red clover and alsike seed is now a very large item from the Province of Ontario alone, and there is no reason why this cannot be materially increased if our farmers would give special attention to cleaning the land of weeds and weed seeds before sowing with clover, intended for the growing of seed.

Hoe crops (roots and corn), kept thoroughly clean, make a good preparation for seeding with clover. The following rule should be observed after the roots and corn are harvested in the fall. Instead of plowing, rib the land with a double-mould plow, or a ribbing attachment fastened to the frame of a riding cultivator, which makes three ribs at a time about twenty inches wide each. Do not go any deeper than the land was cultivated during the summer, and so avoid turning up any weed seeds that may be in the soil.

The following spring level the ribs by harrowing and cultivating before sowing, preferably with a grain drill, say, barley 1½ bushels per acre, oats or spring wheat 1½ bushels, red clover seed 14 pounds per acre. It is important to sow all clovers and grass seeds in front of the grain spouts of the drill, so that the grass seeds will be scattered between the rows of grain. If sown behind the grain spouts the grass seeds fall in the creases with the grain, and are liable to be choked. After seeding give the land a stroke with a light harrow or breed weeder. If required to leave in sod two years, a mixture may be sown for hay or pasture the second year, say, 8 pounds red clover, 3 pounds alsike, 4 pounds timothy.

When sowing alsike which is to be grown for seed purposes, 12 pounds per acre is required. This should be free from other clovers and grasses.

If any weeds or timothy appear in the alsike crop, they should be weeded out without cutting the early heads off the alsike, as these have usually the best seed.

York Co., Ont.

WILLIAM RENNIE, Sr.

Protection Against Lightning.

Already stock casualties through the agency of lightning have been reported from different parts of Canada, and it behooves the provident farmer to take such steps as he may to avert calamities from this cause. It will be noticed that, during a thunderstorm cattle usually bunch themselves about trees or in a corner of the field close to the fence. In the latter case, if the fence be wire, the chances are that, if any part of the fence be struck, a number of the cattle are likely to be killed, i. e., unless the wire be properly grounded. The reason of this is that, while wire is a very good conductor of electricity, the wooden posts are very poor conductors. The current thus runs along the wires seeking some means of getting into the ground; the bodies of the cattle being better conductors than the fence posts, afford this outlet, and the damage is done. In order to avert this condition, take pieces of wire, connect each one closely with the wires in the fence, then push the free end down three to eight feet in the ground—far enough to be sure that it reaches moist earth. The connection may be made either by wrapping the wire round each strand, or by stapling it to the fence post in such a way that each strand of the fence will be brought in close connection with it. In inserting the wire in the ground, simply dig down, say a foot, fill this with water, then run a rod down as far as possible. Pull the rod up and fill this hole with water, and proceed in the same way until a depth sufficient for the wire has been reached. Wires need only be inserted say at every fifth or sixth post, and if carefully done, this simple precaution will transform a dangerous wire fence into an excellent lightning-rod system, which will prove an effectual safeguard to all animals in contact with the fence.—[Wallace Farmer.

Propagation of Trees from Seed.

By Judson F. Clark, Ph. D.

I.: SPRING SEEDERS.

The growing of trees from seed is a part of agriculture in which the average farmer has had but little experience. Yet, so far as the deciduous-leaved or hardwood trees are concerned, it certainly presents no difficulties which may not be readily overcome by any farmer who can grow a crop of turnips or carrots successfully. The growing of evergreen seedlings, such as spruce and pine, is somewhat more difficult, and may, in most cases, best be left to the professional nurserymen or the Government Provincial nurseries, though there is no reason why any farmer or farmer boy who has a taste for gardening, may not grow his own planting stock of these also.

The trees which mature their seeds in May and June include all willows, poplars, elms, soft maples, and the river birch. Of these, the willows and poplars may best be propagated by cuttings. The river birch is of no particular value to the farmer, and may also be dismissed without further remark.

The silver maple is also of minor importance as a wood-lot tree, but is extensively planted for ornamental and shade purposes. The red maple is a better tree, its wood being superior to the silver maple both as fuel and for general purposes, and it is equally beautiful and satisfactory for ornamental and shade-tree purposes. The elms, however, are by far the most valuable of the spring seeders, and the rock or cork elm is the most generally useful and valuable of all elms.

The elm and soft maple seeds mature in the latter part of May and the early part of June. This season being a backward one in some sections, they will be somewhat late in maturing. All spring-ripening seeds must be planted promptly on falling, before they have become dry, hence it is very desirable that the seed-bed should be prepared in advance.

A deep sandy loam makes the best seed-bed, but any good garden soil will give good results. Cultivate deeply and thoroughly, as you would for a root crop. Plant the seeds in rows about a foot apart, covering to a depth of two or three times the diameter of the seed. Then cover the bed with a two-inch mulch, preferably of forest leaves. This mulch is not absolutely necessary, but is very beneficial in that it keeps the soil evenly moist and of even temperature, insuring greater uniformity of germination. It must be removed as soon as the first seedlings are seen to be finding their way through the soil.

If the seedlings are too thick, they should be thinned to about three inches apart in the rows, the poorer plants being removed wherever possible. The bed should be kept free from weeds, and well cultivated on the surface soil, especially if the season be dry. If the season and soil be favorable, the seedlings will be large enough to be set out in the wood-lot or in permanent plantation at the end of the first season. It is usually better, however, to heel the plants in over winter in a well-drained spot, and set them out permanently the following spring.

Essex County Corn Growing.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Though a young farmer, little more than of age, I have had considerable experience with corn, as I raise about 45 acres annually, and I am pleased to give any suggestions that may be beneficial to others.

The soil in this locality is mostly loam, with a clay subsoil. We plant mostly with a two-horse planter, in hills 3 ft. 8 in. apart each way, using about ten pounds of seed per acre.

Crows and blackbirds do not trouble much unless corn is planted near a piece of woodland, and in such cases the gun, and grain treated with Paris green, and placed on stumps and fences, is the most successful preventive.

In this locality we do not usually cultivate before plants appear, but some harrow when a few inches high with favorable results. For one who has never tried this before it is best to look ahead and not behind the harrow, or you will quite likely leave the field in haste. Afterward it is cultivated about every week or ten days with a two-horse cultivator, until it comes into tassel, after which we usually cultivate once each way with a shovel-plow. Cultivation destroys weeds, keeps the ground moist and mellow, and greatly aids growth of plants. Hand-hoeing is very little practiced in recent years, owing partly to scarcity of help.

It is difficult to estimate the profit derived from cultivating, as that depends largely on condition of land and price of grain. However, two or three times cultivation often doubles the yield. The acreage of corn in this locality about equals all other grain combined. The kind mostly grown is White Cap, although a considerable amount of many yellow dent varieties is also grown.

Under favorable conditions, we would expect a yield of from 90 to 125 bushels of ears, or 55 to 80 bushels of shelled corn, besides from 2 to 3 tons of fodder, per acre; the latter sometimes exceeds 14 feet in height on new land. The average crop is considerably below this, on account of late planting, early frost and lack of cultivation. The corn crop requires considerable labor, but pays well if a success. GEO. G. GOULD.
Essex Co., Ont.

Frequent Cultivation a Necessity.

For a number of years we have grown small pieces of corn for fall feeding, and two years ago built a silo, but, owing partly to bad seed and rather unfavorable seasons, the corn crop with us has proven almost a failure the past two years. Our soil is a loam.

We have sown both in hills and drills; prefer the latter, about 38 to 40 inches apart. The amount of seed per acre depends to quite an extent upon the quality of the seed. We usually drill about 20 pounds; less will do in hills. For crows we have used coal tar and Paris green with, as we thought, good results, though we have known cases where it proved useless.

We have used the harrow some before the corn was up, with good results. Last year we thought it did a great deal of harm. As for the subsequent tillage, pressure of other work often prevents us from cultivating so often as we would like. Have aimed at fairly deep cultivation first; more shallow as the corn roots spread outward. Have used the one-horse scuffer, but the cultivator far excels it. We hoe once or twice, according to necessity.

Cultivate to exterminate weeds, to loosen and pulverize the soil and to retain moisture. We cannot say how much we can earn per day, but regard frequent cultivation as a necessity. It cleans the land, and must undoubtedly increase both quality and yield. A. & J. DRUMMOND.
Wellington Co., Ont.

Grows Mammoth White Flint Corn.

The nature of our soil is clay loam. We plant in hills three feet apart each way. Seed per acre from 15 to 18 pounds with hand planter. Cultivate after corn is up with horse-hoe once a week as long as corn will permit, from two to three inches deep. The objects we seek to gain by cultivation are to induce rapid growth and increase yield. We do not hand-hoe. We consider we can earn \$2 per day by cultivating the corn crop, increase in yield considered.

I am a grower of Mammoth White Flint corn, which I find is best for silo, as its cobs mature early, and also has a large stalk, of which both are needed for ensilage. I plow the ground in the fall, and in the spring manure with short, well-rotted manure, and plow again, thoroughly pulverize with floating harrow; roll; mark out each way with corn-marker. H. N. COVELL.
Leeds Co., Ont.

Effect of Soaking Turnip Seed in Paraffin and Turpentine.

In some experiments, conducted last year in Aberdeenshire and the North of Scotland, to discover a method of preventing attacks of the turnip fly, the following methods were tried: (1) The seed was steeped in paraffin and dried before sowing; (2) the seed was steeped in turpentine and then dried; (3) sand or sawdust dampened with paraffin was strewn along the surface of the drills before the turnips were quite through the ground; (4) the surface of the drill was sprayed with paraffin when the turnips were coming through the ground. It so happened that there was no fly in that section in 1904, but some incidental results of the steeping are interesting.

In several cases steeping the seed in paraffin or turpentine produced an earlier and more vigorous growth, which lasted several weeks. To settle the point as to how long the seed could be left in the paraffin or turpentine without injury to its vitality, seeds were germinated after being in the liquid varying periods. After submerging the seed in both liquids for three weeks, no change could be found in the vitality or rapidity of germination, as compared with unsteeped seed. On one farm seeds were steeped for periods varying from thirty minutes to three hours, and the longest period of steeping produced the earliest and most vigorous growth. Steeping in water for the same length of time did not produce the same effect. One one or two farms spreading on the drills sand or sawdust steeped in paraffin gave remarkable results the young turnips being bright green, strong and numerous, while the untreated drills alongside showed a few weak plants, paler in color and dotted with light brown spots. Observation showed that the spots were caused by a little beetle, which attacks the cotyledons before they are above ground and just as they emerge from the seed coats. The spots, it was claimed, were not due to a fly or frost, as is sometimes stated. The method of spreading sawdust is, of course, not practicable. It was adopted to ascertain the effect of a strong-smelling material. In only one of the fifteen trials did the farmer report that steeping spoiled the braird. Spraying the surface of the drill seemed to produce no effect.

Tasteful Farm Homes.

While fine houses and tasteful surroundings do not, in themselves, constitute ideal homes, they certainly have an elevating and refining influence, and in combination with the true nobility of character that is the outgrowth of unselfishness, such surroundings are helpful in the best sense to those whose lives are lived on that most healthful of places, the farm. It is, perhaps, safe to say that in no country in the world are found more substantial, comfortable and commodious farm dwellings and barns than in older Canada. It is a genuine pleasure at this season to drive through many sections of this country, noting the prosperous appearance of the well-built homesteads and well-kept farms, and one cannot but feel that, in this regard, our people have "a goodly heritage." But while most of the farmhouses seen are substantial and make a good outside appearance, it must be admitted that many have been indifferently planned from the standpoint of convenience and economy of time, labor and heating, and, owing to the scarcity of help and of fuel on the farm, many of them need to be improved in their internal arrangement to bring them up to the requirements of the times. The remodeling of an old or comparatively new house is not, to the average farmer, an inviting task, as it involves considerable temporary inconvenience and expense, but those who have made the venture will, as a rule, testify that the added comfort and convenience from well-considered improvements is well worth what it costs. Certainly no class of people are better entitled to comfortable homes than the toilers of the farm, and those who can afford it without embarrassment should not hesitate to consider the possibility of making needed improvements, and should set about their accomplishment at the earliest favorable opportunity. There is no valid reason why well-to-do farmers should not have the convenience of a water supply on tap in the kitchen and bath room. The windmill provides the necessary power at moderate expense, where water cannot be had by gravitation, and with an elevated tank in the barn or yard this improvement is easily available, and is a great convenience. The removal and replacing of partitions in the house, in order to make a more suitable arrangement of rooms, though it may create considerable disturbance for a few weeks, is quite practicable, not too expensive, and may add greatly to the comfort of the family and the saving of time and trouble to those having charge of the housework. The same is true of many of the basement stables seen in one's travels, lack of light and ventilation and of convenience in feeding being common defects, and such as might well be remedied at a moderate expense, by enlarging the windows, placing additional ones where needed, and hanging part of them on hinges so that they may be lowered at top to

admit air without exposing the animals to uncomfortable drafts. Special attention needs to be given to these considerations now that basement walls are being built of concrete, as while it is no great undertaking to make a hole through a stone wall, with a cement wall it is a much more serious proposition.

The placing of farm buildings with a view to convenience and appearance has, in many instances, been sadly overlooked, the barns being either too near or too far from the house—too often nearly in front of the house, instead of in the rear, and frequently obstructing a landscape view that would be a pleasure and an inspiration. Where the buildings are substantial and permanent this difficulty is not easily cured, and must be endured, but may be mitigated to a considerable extent by the planting of evergreens, which serve at once as a screen and a shelter from cold winds in the winter.

It is a pleasure to note the increasing attention given in many districts to the tasteful care and keeping of the lawns and front yards of farmhouses. This is a work that is inexpensive, adds greatly to the attractiveness of country life, and may be shared in by members of the family, with pleasure and profit to all. Tree-planting is little short of a duty devolving on farmers, especially now that wood-lots are growing smaller year by year. The planting of trees by the roadsides and line fences has added immensely to the beauty of the country in many sections, and may be improved upon by planting groups in out-of-the-way corners and on hilly places that are of little use for other purposes. The clearing of rubbish from the roadsides, and levelling the ground so that weeds may be cut by the mower, would be a useful improvement in many places, while the removal of useless old buildings and dead trees, and the trimming of living ones to better shapes would also improve the appearance of many farms, and add to the general beauty of the country. These are but a few suggestions that might be offered for consideration of those interested, and are such as are often neglected, more from want of thought than from lack of interest or taste.

Facts Without Padding.

Some of the replies to the letters we sent out asking for experience in corn cultivation were models of conciseness. Here is how a Kent County man responded to the catchism: Soil, loam; method of planting, hills, 42 inches apart each way; seed per acre, 1-5 bushel. Harrow once before plants appear; after corn is up, harrow until four inches high, then work two-horse cultivator as long as stalks will go under axle. Objects in cultivating are to kill weeds and retain moisture. Do not hand hoe. We would have no corn without cultivation.

Hydraulic Ram Satisfactory.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Noticing your enquiry as to water-power, I might say that I have used a hydraulic ram for one year, and find it very satisfactory; have seven gallons of water per minute running into a barrel partly underground, from which a 42½ ft. 1½ in. pipe extends, having 8 ft. drop, to No. 4 ram, which will give four-fifths of a barrel of water through a ½ inch pipe a distance of about 450 ft., and 60 ft. higher than ram. I also tap this pipe in my house, about 200 ft. from ram, and 40 ft. higher. I tap the discharge pipe in three places. J. H. M.
Simcoe Co., Ont.

How to Find Out if Land is Sour.

Get some strips of blue litmus paper at a drug store. If dry, wet the soil in places and put bits of the paper in, covering it up with the mud. Leave for an hour; then, if the soil is sour, the paper which was blue will have turned red or reddish; the more acid there is the redder the paper will be. To correct the acidity, a writer in Practical Farmer recommends the following: "Get about twenty bushels of lump lime per acre; put it in piles and let it air-flake. When it is fine, spread it very evenly on land you have plowed for corn and harrowed once. Then work it in as you finish preparing the land."

Binder Twine Prices.

The Dominion Government has fixed the price of binder twine made at Kingston penitentiary for 1905 at 12½c. per pound for pure manilla, 600 feet to the pound; 10½c. for mixed manilla, 550 feet to the pound; and 9c. for New Zealand, 450 feet to the pound. These prices are to farmers only, and the supply is limited. Farmers are advised to club together and buy car lots, thus securing a reduction of \$10 per ton.

IF YOU HAVE A FARM FOR SALE OR WANT A SITUATION, PUT AN ADVERTISEMENT UNDER THE HEADING OF "WANT AND FOR SALE" IN THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

POULTRY.

Price of Pure-bred Poultry.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The question comes before the breeders of pure-bred fowl, "Why should I ask a price that is above that of common stock?" Someone might say, because I paid high, therefore I should charge high. Another may say, because other breeders put on high prices, therefore I should do the same. These arguments are all right as far as they go, but the main question is, are pure-bred fowl really worth more than common stock?

I shall endeavor to give a few reasons in the affirmative.

Take, for instance, the Barred Plymouth Rock breed. How long has it taken to get that breed up to its present standard? It has taken years of careful and scientific breeding to get the B-P. Rock an established breed; nor does the work end there. The careful breeding has to be continued year after year to acquire and maintain the ideal type. Can this extra work be done for nothing? No; time is too precious to devote years of extra labor for nothing.

There is another strong reason. It is that a pure-bred fowl will, in nine cases out of ten, breed true to type, whereas you do not know what to expect from a mongrel. Is it, therefore, not worth something to know what kind of progeny you are going to get from your fowls? The breeder can have the kind of chicks he wants if he has sufficient breeding in the parents.

When speaking of pure-bred fowl, don't mistake between the pure-bred fowl in name only and the one that has breeding in reality, for there is a vast difference.

If the price on pure stock and the eggs of the same were to come down on a level with the common run, the interest in raising pure-bred stock would abate also, because the extra work and extra quality demands the extra price. It goes without saying, that, to keep the price of well-bred fowl up, it behooves the breeder to send out nothing but what is genuine.

Huron Co., Ont. COLIN CAMPBELL.

Best "Paying" Hens.

It is a well-known fact, or should be, that all hens do not "pay" alike. Some are among the most profitable assets a farm can have, so far as comparative difference between cost and production goes; others eat their heads off. With a view to discovering just what species is of most value as egg-producers, tests have been undertaken at various experiment stations. The results of those made at the Kansas Station are given below, and may be of value to those who wish to ascertain what species is likely to give best results. In view of the recent sharp discussion in the "Farmer's Advocate" of the relative merits of different breeds, this article must be of timely interest. We quote from the bulletin, which covers the first half of last year:

"The fowls in the contest made an excellent egg-laying record, and the results compare favorably with those of previous authentic egg-laying contests. Better performances could probably have been made had it not been for some of the unfavorable conditions which always accompany the carrying on of a contest; as, for instance, the transportation and frequent handling of the fowls, their adaptation to new and strange surroundings and confinement to smaller yards than they had probably been used to, all of which tend to diminish the egg yield. Beside this, the winter was the most severe ever known in the State. However, the houses in which the birds were wintered were built to meet these conditions, but it would have provided more comfortable quarters if a larger number of birds for each pen had been furnished.

The following is the list of competing birds, with notes on their performance:

"First pen, Rose-comb White Leghorns.—These were fairly well matured pullets. They seemed rather out of condition at the beginning of the contest, but recovered and gave excellent results through the winter. They were not affected by the low temperature as readily as the Single-comb White Leghorns. No. 3 of this pen became sick in the early part of February, the ailment being what is commonly called 'going light,' and the pullet died the last of March, and was replaced by No. 6 on April 5th.

"Second pen, Light Brahmas.—These birds have been in the best of condition up to the present time. The small egg production early in the season must be explained by the fact that they are slow-maturing fowls. In this pen, and, excepting the Leghorns, in all pens, the egg yield fell during April, owing to the broody condition of the hens. All broody hens were promptly removed to a strange pen to break up this condition, and in ten days were again ready for laying.

"Third pen, Barred Plymouth Rocks.—This pen consists of hens, while all others entered were pullets. This was due to an unfortunate misunderstanding, and is manifestly unfair to the breed, for hens are generally considered to be poorer winter layers than pullets. The hens were inclined to over-fatness, and were heavy eaters.

"Fourth pen, White Wyandottes.—These pullets have been in prime condition up to the present time.

"Fifth pen, American Reds.—These pullets were laying when shipped to the College, being the only ones laying at the time. They laid heavily until January 1st, 1905, when several of them molted and stopped laying. They are more inclined to broodiness than any other breed in the contest.

"Sixth pen, Buff Wyandottes.—These pullets have done well up to the present time.

"Seventh pen, Single-comb White Leghorns.—These pullets did well also, but suffered more from the severe cold than any other breed. No. 6 suddenly died April 17th, and was immediately replaced by No. 2.

The accompanying table gives the egg yield and the value and cost of feed, figured according to local markets. At the close of the year more complete results, including the brooding periods, fertility of eggs and other points of interest, will be published. A study of the table will reveal a surprising difference in the individuality of the hens. This contest should prove much more interesting and instructive than previous contests where no records of individual performance were kept.

Note.—Each hen is designated by a number.

ROSE-COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.

No.	Total.	Value.	Feed cost.	Loss.	Gain.
1.....	92	\$1.278	\$0.439		\$0.839
2.....	75	1.031	.439		.592
3.....	31	.512	.361		.151
4.....	44	.552	.439		.113
5.....	58	.718	.439		.279
6.....	96	1.386	.439		.897
7.....	8	.086	.065		.021
Total.	404	\$5.513	\$2.621		\$2.892

Monthly production of above: November, 6; December, 61; January, 80; February, 54; March, 110; April, 93. Total, 404.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

No.	Total.	Value.	Feed cost.	Loss.	Gain.
1.....	63	\$0.81	\$0.525		\$0.285
2.....	34	.383	.525	\$0.142	
3.....	49	.655	.525		.130
4.....	53	.674	.525		.149
5.....	30	.327	.525	.198	
6.....	38	.416	.525	.109	
Total.	267	\$3.265	\$3.150		\$0.115

Monthly production of above: November, 0; December, 4; January, 21; February, 43; March, 111; April, 88. Total, 267.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

No.	Total.	Value.	Feed cost.	Loss.	Gain.
1.....	52	\$0.676	\$0.527		\$0.149
2.....	38	.425	.527	\$0.102	
3.....	86	1.177	.527		.650
4.....	36	.395	.527	.132	
5.....	33	.362	.527	.165	
6.....	34	.372	.527	.155	
Total.	279	\$3.407	\$3.162		\$0.245

Monthly production: Nov., 2; Dec., 29; Jan., 20; Feb., 14; March, 126; April, 88. Total, 279.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

No.	Total.	Value.	Feed cost.	Loss.	Gain.
1.....	55	\$0.689	\$0.507		\$0.182
2.....	41	.452	.507	\$0.055	
3.....	64	.849	.507		.342
4.....	112	1.585	.507		1.078
5.....	41	.449	.507	.058	
6.....	39	.429	.507	.078	
Total.	352	\$4.453	\$3.042		\$1.411

Monthly production: Nov., 2; Dec., 36; Jan., 43; Feb., 31; March, 139; April, 101. Total, 352.

AMERICAN REDS.

No.	Total.	Value.	Feed cost.	Loss.	Gain.
1.....	93	\$1.369	\$0.499		\$0.870
2.....	83	1.222	.499		.723
3.....	64	.833	.499		.334
4.....	47	.564	.499		.065
5.....	97	1.399	.499		.900
6.....	78	1.069	.499		.570
Total.	462	\$6.456	\$2.994		\$3.462

Monthly production: Nov., 59; Dec., 101; Jan., 54; Feb., 21; March, 130; April, 94. Total, 462.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.

No.	Total.	Value.	Feed cost.	Loss.	Gain.
1.....	91	\$1.293	\$0.513		\$0.678
2.....	85	1.169	.513		.656
3.....	70	.930	.513		.417
4.....	76	1.016	.513		.503
5.....	65	.857	.513		.344
6.....	8	.124	.513	\$0.389	
Total.	395	\$5.389	\$3.078		\$2.311

Monthly production: Nov., 0; Dec., 44; Jan., 82; Feb., 75; March, 110; April, 84. Total, 395.

SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.

No.	Total.	Value.	Feed cost.	Loss.	Gain.
1.....	75	\$0.996	\$0.437		\$0.559
2.....	5	.054	.032		.022
3.....	51	.643	.437		.206
4.....	57	.688	.437		.251
5.....	51	.620	.437		.183
6.....	75	1.053	.437		.616
7.....	33	.364	.407	\$0.043	
Total.	347	\$4.418	\$2.624		\$1.794

Monthly production: Nov., 14; Dec., 49; Jan., 16; Feb., 34; March, 131; April, 103. Total, 347.

A Large Egg.

Mr. Ed. Brown, of Boissevain, writes us that one of his hens recently laid an egg which measured 7½ and 8½ inches in circumference, and weighed 5½ ounces. On blowing the contents out it was found that the egg contained three yolks. Mr. Brown also gives a striking instance of early maturity in a pullet. The bird was hatched on the 12th of June, commenced to lay on November 29th, became broody in March, and brought out her chicks on the 8th of April. This is a case where the inclination to work early should be maintained, by using all of this pullet's eggs for hatching, thus building up a flock of winter layers.

DAIRY.

The Loss from Bad Milkers.

A short time ago in this paper an article appeared, advising newcomers to learn how to milk, and the following pertinent advice from an Old Country source is appended, for the practical note it sounds:

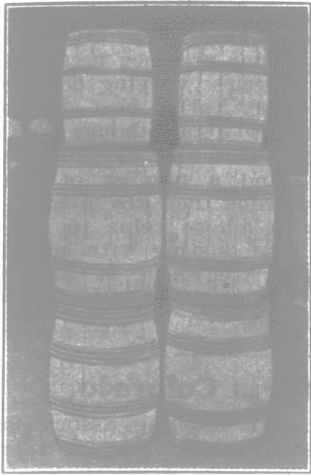
"There are two opinions about milkers adhering to or changing cows. Some hold it is best for one person to take to certain cows and milk them all through. Others prefer the hands changing daily, and as the question of milking is always a foremost one, it would be interesting to learn which is really the better way of the two. I do not call either bad, as I know success attends both; but it is possible the one style is a little superior to the other. With milkers thoroughly reliable there need be no hesitation in letting a man, boy or woman adhere to the same cows constantly. The cow and the milker get to know each other in a manner that adds to the amiability of both, and I have more faith in getting a greater quantity of milk from the constant milker than by changing. I am, therefore, in favor of no changing if circumstances warrant this. Milkers, however, are often scarce; all kinds have to be employed, and the object of changing cows is often to wedge a duffer in between expert milkers, and thereby keep the cow right. The objection to a bad milker is that the cow is not milked clean—a high and ruinous road to an early curtailment of supply; and it is thought if the cow is not milked quite dry in the morning by the green or careless hand, that by a careful one milking at night, the udder will be emptied and the derangement of the morning rectified. There is truth in this, and it is consoling to know that every cow is milked quite efficiently once a day; but the change from the expert to the duffer does not work very smoothly, the cow objecting generally—and they do know how to resent muddling. So sensitive are they on such matters that they will often refuse to give all their milk to certain milkers, and in changing this is very apt to occur.

"Those learning to milk must not only be put up with, but encouraged as of coming value, but they should not be expected to go at the speed of old hands. Milking is often done in such a hurry, especially in the morning, with the train-time in view, that all are pushed, and if this is accepted by learners as the correct way to milk, there will be indifferent hands in plenty. If learned thoroughly, not under pressure, but with the full instructions—milking slowly but surely, and, above all, in a cleanly manner—speed will soon be acquired, and it ought to be the last thing to learn. The downright careless milker is a nuisance. If he knows that the cow he is milking in the morning will be done thoroughly by another in the evening it will make him more regardless still. No farmer can be constantly testing his cows after milkers to see if all has been extracted; and milkers who are so indifferent as to make a change of cows constantly necessary should be shunted. They can never be trusted as milkers, and I question if they are much good for anything else on the farm, as a careless hand is no catch."

German and American experiments unite in condemning the cooking of foods already unpalatable, because this causes a marked depression in digestibility of the protein with no compensating advantage. Digestion trials with cooked or steamed hays, silage, lupine seed, corn meal, and wheat bran, and cotton seed, uniformly show their protein to be notably less digestible than that in the original materials, a fact which may explain the lessened productive value of cooked grains which has been observed in certain experiments. It must be conceded, of course, that when cooking feeding stuffs by steaming or otherwise renders them more palatable, and thereby makes possible the consumption and material otherwise wasted, the influence upon digestibility is a minor consideration.—[Jordan.

The Packing of Butter.

The important part that proper packing plays in the marketing of butter can hardly be exaggerated. This is a point to which the judges in the Department's Surprise Butter Competitions have frequently called attention; indeed, defective packing was one of the gravest faults they had to complain of in the parcels of butter submitted to them. Experience, too, has proved that in the present condition of English markets the packing of butter has a considerable influence on the price received. In this connection it may be noted that different markets require different methods of packing. Inquiry as to package desired should, therefore, be made before arranging for the despatch of butter.



The two kiel and the keg on the left have notched or locked hoops. Those on the right have twigged hoops.

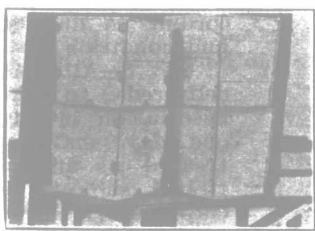
dry, well-ventilated and well-lighted store be available for the materials used in the various packages. Damp and dirty stores frequently cause mouldy growths on the timber and parchment, and much injury may thus be done to the butter packed in such materials.

The wood used for butter packages should be thoroughly seasoned and free from odor. For this reason it is recommended that all packages should be made up and well aired some time before their use.

If, after all precaution has been taken, the wood has a strong odor, the bad effects may be lessened by heating the package thoroughly, and painting the interior with a thin coating of melted paraffin wax, using a soft brush for the purpose.

Each package should contain as nearly as possible the quantity required to fill it, as considerable inconvenience and frequent loss are occasioned by the use of insufficiently filled packages. A filled package travels better than one with room to spare. Kiel should weigh not less than 14 lbs. each, and kegs not less than 7 lbs. The grooves for the lid and bottom should be well sunk, and the ends of the staves around the lid suitably bevelled off. The heads and bottoms should be made of strong, well-seasoned timber.

There are two methods of finishing the hoops: (1) twiggling; (2) notching or locking. The "notched" hoops are preferred because of their neater appearance.



On the left are two Canadian boxes, dovetailed at the corners. The lids are held by four bent nails, which turn into the grooves shown. They are thus easily taken off or put on. On the right are two New Zealand boxes, with the sides in one piece.

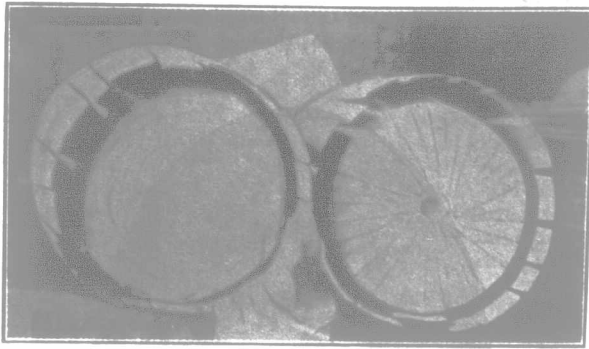
For "twiggling," straight half hoops can be conveniently used, but the rods of which they are made should be of three years' growth for kiel, and two years' growth for kegs. The binding should be finished off neatly.

The hoops used for the "notching" method must have been previously "colled" or "cupled"; straight materials for these hoops are unsuitable. For kiel the 6-ft. coiled half hoops or half hoops from rods of three years' growth, and for kegs 5-ft. coiled half hoops or half hoops from rods of two years' growth are recommended. The packages are quarter bound, and twelve hoops are recommended. Very strong "quarter" hoops are unsuitable, being, as a rule, badly "shaped," and they do not grip the staves securely.

The properly-made notched kiel or keg will stand a long journey and be suitable for re-coopering if necessary in the merchant's stores, and will preserve its neat and clean appearance. Short nails may be used to secure the top and bottom hoops in position. None are needed in the other hoops, provided they are properly

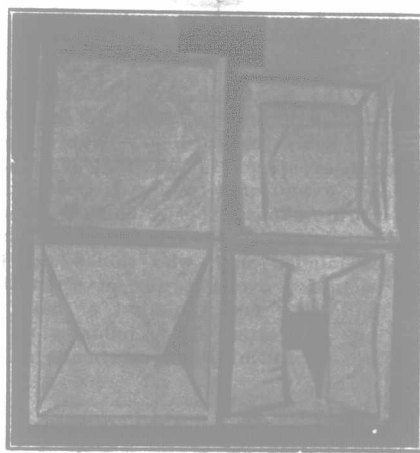
coopered on. Long nails tear the parchment and cause rust spots on the butter.

Timber for these should, as far as possible, be free from loose knots and resin; and the pieces tongued and grooved, planed both sides, five-eighths inch scantling for 56 lbs., and 3/4-inch for 28 lb. boxes. The boards



Two kiel turned so as to show the finish of the top. The one on the left is slovenly; that on the right is neatly done.

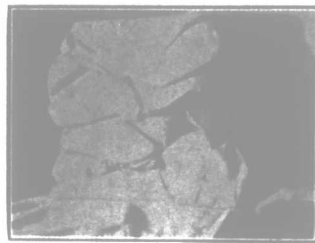
should be accurately cut, in order that the box when made shall be close in all joints, and without any portions of projecting wood at the angles, and as nearly water-tight as possible. Timber cut for making boxes at creameries should be supplied of specified scantling, and if the sides consist of more than one piece, it should be of such widths that when the box is made there shall be alternation in the sides of wide and narrow boards, thus preventing the weakening of the box by having the joints of the sides too near each other at the angles when the box is nailed. Inattention to this principle renders probable a liability of the upper portion of boxes being parted from the lower through the rough handling they receive in transit.



Four pyramids turned over to show finish of tops. Lower one on the left shows the proper finish.

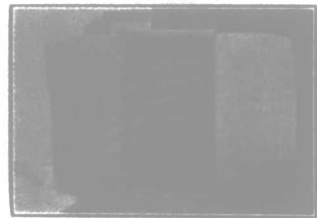
The most suitable nails for the sides of the 56-lb. pyramid box are cement-coated steel wire nails, 2 1/4-inch by 11 gauge. Eight nails at least should be used in each side, and of these at least two in the break.

For the bottom and top, 1 1/2 inch by 12 gauge nails are suitable, six in the ends, and in the case of the bottom two additional nails into each side. Boxes dovetailed at sides and without nails are recommended where suitable timber can be obtained at a reasonable cost.



A very badly packed pyramid box of butter turned out, showing gaps and holes.

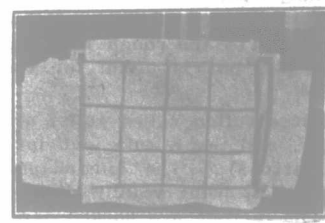
Clips and handles are not necessary for the present system of carrying butter when the boxes are made of sufficient strength and stability. The box should be wrapped in a canvas cover in order to protect it from dirt in transit. A few buyers, however, have expressed a preference for uncovered boxes, giving as reasons: (1) That the carriers use the covers as a sling to throw the boxes in place of lifting them; (2) that when no covers are used the damaged boxes in a consignment are more readily seen and claims can be made at once. Covers, if used, should accordingly be wrapped tightly and closely onto the box, and so secured that the carriers cannot use



Box of 24 half-pound rolls, without the neat lace edging.

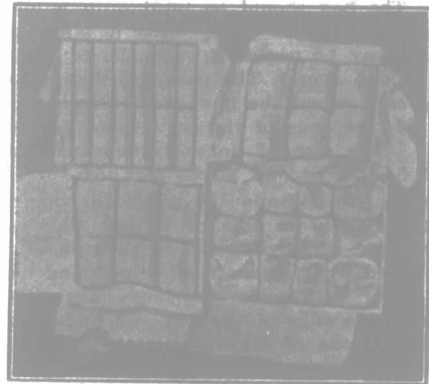
them as a sling. In order to reduce the liability of taint from the wood of packages, it is advisable to use a lining of strong, heavy parchment paper. This should be made from rags only, and should be pure white in color—all tints are objectionable; it should also be free from filling or weighting material. The texture should be even, and bright shining specks (due to holes in the paper) should not be visible when a sheet is held between the eyes and a moderate light. A suitable parchment paper should not show fiber on a torn edge. When wet it should be quite as tough as when dry, and should stretch on pulling. For kiel a parchment paper is required weighing not less than 35/40 lbs. per ream of 480 sheets, each measuring 80x20 inches; the same weight, but cut to 20x26 inches is necessary for 56 lb. pyramids.

The kiel, keg, or box, should be thoroughly scalded over a steam jet, and afterwards scrubbed on the inside with clean cold salt and water. The parchment cut to a suitable size should be steeped in scalding brine the night before it is to be used, and allowed to remain in the brine till next morning, when it will be cold and ready for use. The package should be carefully lined with the damp parchment paper, avoiding creases and bare spaces.



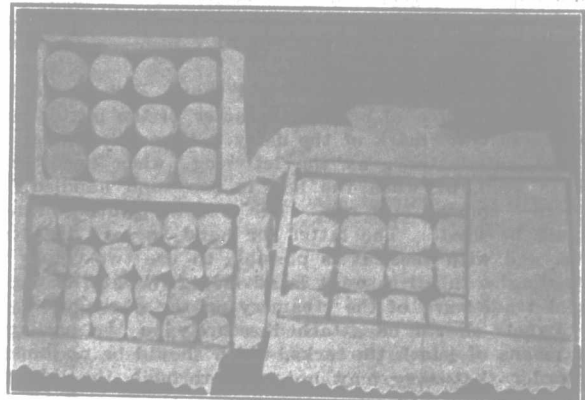
Box of 12 two-pound rolls. Butter is made up in brick shape, and owing to the box being too large the butter has shaken together.

The quantity of butter to be put into the packages should be weighed out accurately, allowing 1/2 lb. extra for a 56-lb. package, and 1 lb. for a 112-lb. package. Small quantities only should be put in at a time, and should be well pressed against the sides, and



Top box on left contains 24 one-pound rolls; bottom box contains 4 lb. lumps wrapped in muslin. On the right the upper basket contains 8 lb. lumps wrapped in muslin, and the lower box 8 lb. lumps wrapped in muslin.

into the corners by a heavy packer. Great care should be taken against creasing the parchment. The butter,



Upper box on left contains 12 two-pound rolls. Lower on left 1 lb. rolls on end—this box a little large. On right is a box of prints. Note the perforated paper edging which gives a neat appearance to these packages.

when turned out on the shop counter, should be perfectly solid and smooth, without holes or crease marks;

and showing clean angles. The top should be finished off smooth and flat, and carefully covered with a neatly-fitting piece of parchment paper.

A considerable demand exists for butter made up in prints, rolls, bricks, etc., weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1 lb., or 2 lbs., and high prices are obtained for butter thus made up. The retailer incurs no loss through cutting up, and saves the time and labor of having to do so. It is essential that the butter for these packages should have a firm texture and be free from loose moisture.

The weight of each piece should just turn the scale. Short weights may involve your customer in trouble, and be a source of vexatious claims; while, on the other hand, 4 to 6 lbs. per cwt. may be lost in making up through over weight. The best plan is to decide what allowance is to be made—say, 1 lb. per cwt. for 1 lb. bricks, and 2 lbs. per cwt. for $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bricks. Then weigh out sufficient butter to make a definite number of the prints, etc., and check the weighing occasionally. With weak-textured butters, losses of 6 to 8 lbs. per cwt. may easily occur through carelessness in cutting up. If large quantities have to be made up a moulding machine, such as Bradford's for bricks, and Lister's for rolls, is useful for shaping. A piece of wet muslin stretched over the bench gives the best surface to shape on. The packages for butter in smaller lots, such as rolls, bricks, prints, etc., are, as a rule, made of "smooth sawn timber," and are not planed.

Prints are usually packed in boxes containing 12 or 24 of 1 lb. or $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; each print should be neatly moulded and impressed with a distinctive sharply outlined device, and wrapped in parchment. The boxes should have a separate division, lined with grease-proof paper, for each print. This method of packing is not suitable for a cross-channel trade, owing to the rough handling the packages receive in transit, but is useful for the Irish trade.

One pound and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bricks (often called rolls) are wrapped in parchment paper, and, as a rule, put into folding cardboard boxes (cartons). The long-shaped brick is preferred by the retailer, being readily divided into halves or quarters. The cartons are packed carefully on end in the box, which should hold the exact number without leaving room for shaking in transit. The parchment paper should be of the same quality as that for Kiels, but of a lighter weight—25/30 lbs. to the ream of 480 sheets, 20 inches by 30 inches. It can be purchased cut in squares of exact size for packing, and with any suitable device printed on it. The cartons may be sealed by a gummed slip, stating whether the butter is "Fresh," "Mild," or "Salt," and with the registered trade-mark of the creamery on it.

When the bricks are wrapped in parchment paper only they are laid flat in the box, and with the printed side up. The box should be lined with a grease-proof paper, and a piece of paper with a fancy perforated lace edging may be pasted around the top edges of the box, and folded over. The packages may be sealed by passing a cord round the box and through holes in the side and lid, the ends of the cord being fastened by a lead seal. The size of boxes recommended are those that hold 54, 24 and 12 bricks per box.

Butter in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. "Rolls" is packed in long cylindrical rolls and put up in 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. or 12 1-lb. packages. Each roll is wrapped in parchment and then placed crosswise in a box lined with grease-proof paper, and having four pieces of paper with perforated fancy lace edging pasted on to the inside edge of the box and folded over.

The dimensions of the boxes are: 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. size, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 12 1-lb. size, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; scantling, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Two-pound "Rolls" are usually packed for the London market one dozen in a box. No wrapping material of any kind should be placed round a roll. The box is first lined with a good grease-proof paper, with lace edging to fold over, then a layer of good muslin. The rolls, which should be made narrow at each end, or torpedo shape, and $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch longer than the depth of the box, are packed on end, the muslin folded over and a board pressed on the ends of the rolls till it meets the sides of the box; the grease-proof paper is then folded over and the lid nailed on. By making the rolls slightly longer than the box it is found that they retain their shape and travel better. The dimensions of a box are: 12 11-16 x 9 11-16 x 7 inches, and scantling 5-16 inches.

Branding should be clear and sharp, and should indicate the source of origin, character of the butter and registered trade-mark of the dairy. Stencilling a brand is not satisfactory, as the lettering, when unsuitable ink is used, or when the box is too soon handled, is apt to "smudge" or run. Hot iron or printing brands should be used. The latter for hand use are inexpensive, and with these it is possible to use two colors in branding. In all cases it is advisable to put the registered trade-mark of the creamery on the package.

Labels should be attached securely to the package, by means of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch tin tacks, which should be no longer, in order that they may not pass through the lid and injure the contents.

The whole aim of the packer should be to produce a filled package which, by its neatness, will attract the attention of buyers to the contents, and assist in building up a reputation for the brand.—[A. Poole Wilson, in Report Dept. Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Ireland.]

The wheat crop all over the West is reported as progressing very favorably.

Professor of Dairying for the M. A. C.

We print herewith a halftone of Prof. W. J. Carson, B.S.A., appointed Professor of Dairying in the Manitoba Agricultural College. Prof. Carson is an Ontario, from Russell County, and graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College in 1902, having specialized on dairying. He subsequently did good work as an Instructor in the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, and later accepted the position of Assistant Professor

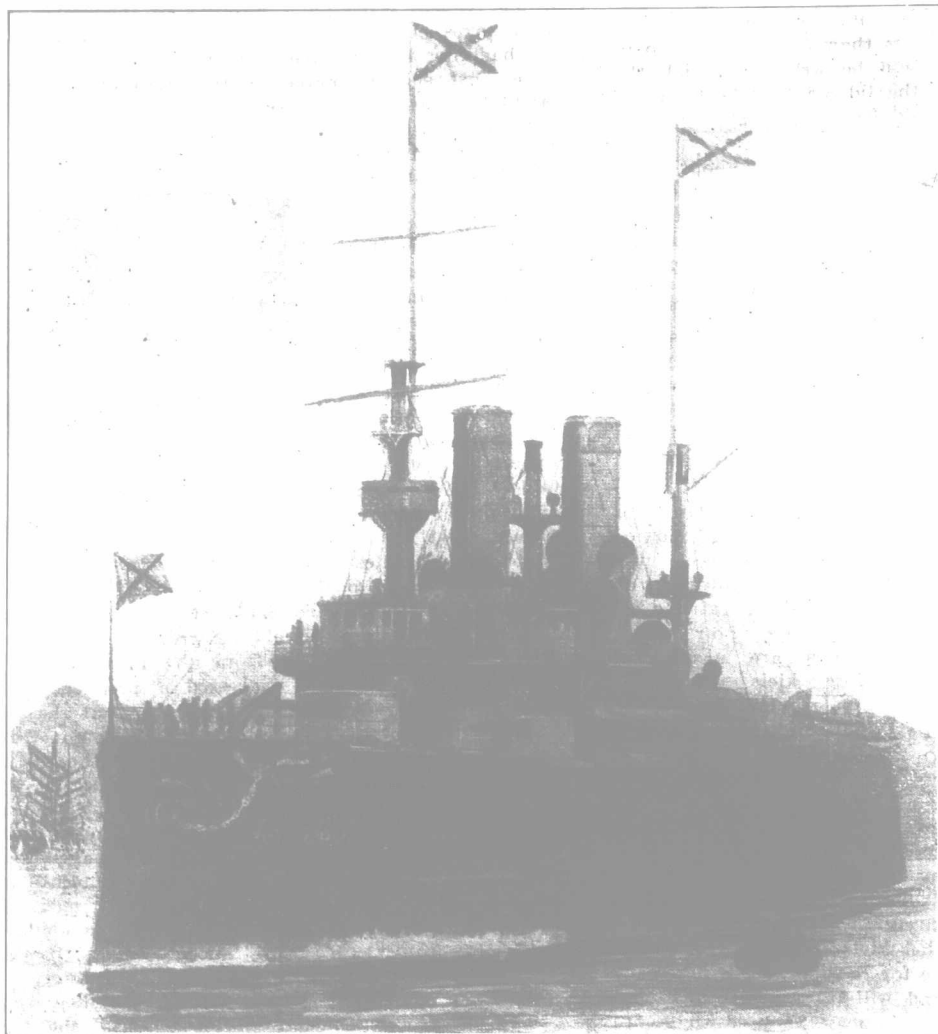


Prof. W. J. Carson, B. S. A.

of Dairying at the Wisconsin Experiment Station and Agricultural College, which he leaves to come to Winnipeg. A man of more than ordinary calibre, he has had a very thorough experience in practical dairy work, and has since had exceptional opportunities to develop, under such world-famous experts as Dr. Babcock and Professors Farrington and Woll. He is a sound, capable and earnest-minded man, who thinks well before he speaks, and should prove a tower of strength to the new institution, being just the kind of man that is needed to bring the Western dairy industry to the fore. In selecting him, President Black has made an excellent choice.

Do You Want to Sell Your Home?

THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE" IS THE PLACE FOR YOUR ADVERTISEMENT. SEE RATES UNDER THAT HEADING IN THIS PAPER. ADDRESS: FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.



Modern Battle-ship.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Red Spider.

The small pale insects contained in the bottle sent us last week by "Subscriber," in Wentworth County, belong to the genus *Tetranychus*, and are commonly called red spider. Strictly speaking, they are not spiders, nor are they necessarily red in color, different species varying considerably in this respect. They thrive best in hot, dry weather, and frequently attack house plants, being also found upon sweet and garden peas, beans, currant bushes, and a number of other plants. When very numerous they are difficult to combat. Drenching with a hose helps to rid a plant of them, as will also dusting with sulphur, but probably the best treatment is kerosene emulsion sprayed upon the plants, particularly on the under side of the leaves.

Fruit Shipping in Colorado.

In one of the local fruit-shipping associations in Colorado, the duties of the manager are defined as follows:

The general manager shall receive the fruit or vegetables from the grower and market them, according to his judgment, in the best and most expeditious manner possible.

He shall do all the buying and selling of the association under the direction of the directors.

He shall make payments on account from time to time to the growers for fruit delivered before the final settlement, and at the end of the fruit season turn over to the treasurer such profits as may have accumulated.

He shall keep accurate accounts of all business transacted, and all his books shall be open to inspection at any time by the directors, to whom he shall make reports, as requested by them. A suitable compensation, to be determined by the directors, shall be allowed him for his services. He shall give bond satisfactory to the directors for the faithful performance of his duties.

The rules governing the handling of fruit are as follows:

Section 1—Stockholders shall not be permitted to ship their fruit to points outside of the city named, without permission of the general manager. Growers who are not stockholders may sell their fruit through the association, subject to the same shipping rules as the stockholders, but shall not share in the dividends.

Sec. 2—Each grower, whether stockholder or not, when delivering fruit to the association, shall be required to have his or her name plainly stencilled or printed on each crate, box, basket, or other package, for the purpose of identification.

Sec. 3—All fruit delivered to the Association for sale shall be carefully prepared for market and delivered in as fresh and good condition as possible, and the general manager shall have the right to refuse any fruit offered to him not in a marketable condition.

Sec. 4—All fruit delivered to the association for sale shall be carefully examined by the general manager, and classified as to kind and grade of same, according to quality and condition.

Sec. 5—All fruit delivered to the association in any one day shall be treated as an entirety, subject to classification as to kind and grade, irrespective of who raised or delivered the same. Each grower who delivered a portion of said fruit shall be entitled to his or her share of the proceeds of the sale thereof, in proportion to the number of crates, boxes, baskets, etc., furnished by each grower, and according to the classification of the kind and grade of fruit.

Sec. 6—A certain proportion of each day's sales, not to exceed 10 per cent. of the total,

shall be withheld for distribution by the general manager, for the purpose of paying the expenses of the association, and dividends on the capital stock. The proportion to be so withheld shall be determined by the directors at the beginning of each year.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Canadian.

The Legislature of Ontario was prorogued on May 25th.

Great damage by frost has been done to tomatoes and strawberries in Southern Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson has approved location plans for the Grand Trunk Pacific terminus at Kaiwan Island, south-west of Port Simpson.

Mr. F. B. Wade, Chairman of the Transcontinental Railway Commission, died at Ottawa, of cerebro-spinal meningitis. He was 52 years of age.

Major Henry A. Gray, C.E., Engineer of Public Works of Canada, died at Toronto of pneumonia on May 23rd.

Alexander Cameron, a painter, of Lindsay, Ont., aged 27 years, has been awarded a medal by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, for life-saving in May of last year.

Rev. H. A. Kennedy, M.A., D. Sc., of Callander, Scotland, has been appointed to the Chair of New Testament Literature and Exegesis in Knox College, Toronto, rendered vacant by the death of Principal Cavan.

Two business blocks at White Horse, Yukon, were recently destroyed by fire, the loss being estimated at \$250,000. At London, Ont., on May 25th, the Dymont & Baker Lumber Co.'s property was burned; loss estimated at \$100,000.

The first report of the Board of Railway Commissioners was presented to Parliament on May 22nd. It was shown that the number of applications made to the Board during the portion of the year between February 1st and December 31st was 1,175. The total number of filings made during that time approximated 6,000.

The first contingent of Canadians to occupy the Citadel at Halifax was installed on May 25th. It consisted of upwards of 200 men, chiefly from Fredericton and St. John, B.C. Four hundred Canadians in all have been enlisted for the Halifax garrison.

The work of tunnelling under the Detroit river will begin on the Canadian side from the town of Sandwich. Two tunnels running parallel to each other will be constructed, with a space of 30 or 35 feet between them. These will be supplied with great steel tubes, the whole cost amounting to \$7,500,000. In order to obviate the danger of poisonous gases, electric locomotives will be used for hauling trains through.

Extensive tin and sheet-steel manufactories, financed by New York, Montreal and Toronto capitalists, are being installed at Morrisburg, Ont. Twenty-eight mills will be built, and 3,000 men employed, of whom 200 will be practical plate and sheet-iron workers from South Wales. The company will be known as the Canadian Tin Plate and Sheet Steel Co.

British and Foreign.

Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, head of the French branch of Rothschild, died May 26th.

Tornadoes have done much damage in the Southern States.

Diamonds to the value of \$90,000 have been stolen from Tiffany's, New York.

Pigeon shooting has been abolished in England, as lending itself to cruelties unworthy of sportsmen.

Prince Nakashidze, Governor of Baku, Russia, has been assassinated by a bomb thrown at his carriage.

Servia is almost in open revolt against King Peter, whose cruelty and incapacity are openly denounced.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis has broken out in Northamptonshire, England. From Germany over 2,000 cases and 1,926 deaths from the disease have been reported.

Forty-four Russian soldiers and sailors, insane since the siege of Port Arthur, have been transported from Chefoo to Odessa. All are physical wrecks, and little hope is given of their recovery.

By the explosion of a bomb intended for Governor Maximovitch, at Warsaw, the man who carried it and two detectives have been killed, and 23 people injured. A bomb-manufactory, containing 137 bombs, has been unearthed at Odessa, and many arrests made in consequence.

Victory has again crowned the Japanese arms, this time in the greatest sea-fight since Trafalgar. Many details are still lacking, but from such authenticated reports as are at hand it is evident that Rojestvensky's defeat has been crushing, his magnificent fleet being practically annihilated, and the remnant flying southward, with Togo's war dogs in hot pursuit. Twelve warships sunk or captured, two transports and two torpedo-boat destroyers sunk, is the list of Russian casualties as yet reported, with a corresponding Japanese loss of one cruiser and ten torpedo boats. The battle took place on May 27th, in the Straits of Corea, at the entrance to the Sea of Japan, and it is generally believed that the great victory has been due to a series of desperate attacks with torpedo boats, with which the Japanese were well supplied. It is also believed that mines strewn in the path of the advancing ships have at least been partially responsible for the terrible work of destruction. A report from St. Petersburg states that only a part of the Russian fleet encountered Togo in the Korean Straits, and that the other division had gone round Japan to meet the Gromoboi and Rossia, which had sailed from Vladivostok. Of this, however, there is as yet no confirmation, and further reports are awaited with tensest interest.

THE FARM BULLETIN

Stock Food Once More.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In your issue of April 20th, I find an article written by Mr. J. H. Grisdale, replying to my letter in your issue of March 23rd. As Mr. Grisdale had the first say, perhaps I am entitled to the last. In regard to my position I may state that I am a partner in and the active manager of the Canadian business of the International Stock Food Co. I did not intend to make any secret of this fact in my recent letter. I am proud of my position, and I wish to appear frankly and honestly before the farmers of Canada as a business man stating facts about his business.

Mr. Grisdale makes the following statement: "Scientific and practical men interested in animal nutrition are agreed that the continuous use of stimulants is degenerative in its general effects. The preparation or prescription that is a tonic in effect and likely to prove helpful in time of ill health is, if its use is continued after the restoration of health, likely to prove a detriment rather than a benefit."

I take it for granted that almost every civilized

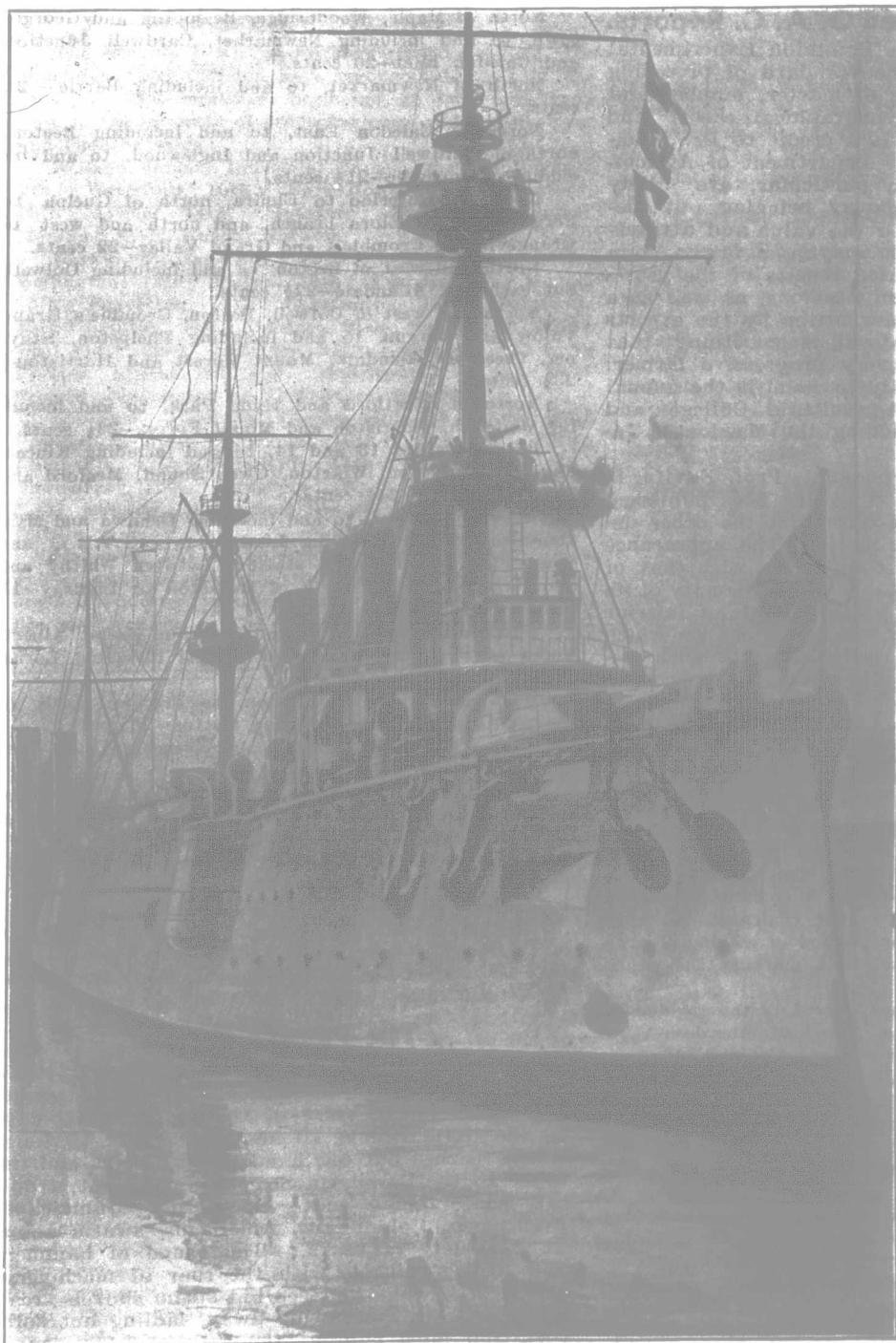
human being uses some such condiments and medicines with their food as salt, mustard, vinegar, pepper, etc., all of which are tonics and medicines, according to the best authorities, and are often-times given in the form of medicines by physicians, combined or uncombined with other medicines. If the continuous use of these is harmful to good health, and also useless and expensive, why does the human race continue to make use of them? Should any person try to do this we feel confident that he would not find his food appetizing, and the chances are good that he would be overtaken with an attack of sickness of some kind. Our claim is that there are pure vegetable tonics which can be given to stock suffering from ill health, or to stock in good condition, and that beneficial results can be obtained at all times.

Mr. Grisdale also says: "I have made a study of scientific agriculture for many years, and have devoted special attention to animal nutrition, and, sir, never, save in stock food advertisements, have I come across the above quoted foundationless remark. Further, I have not been able to meet anyone who held that opinion or had heard it or seen it advanced, save in the above-mentioned connection." The paragraph he

refers to stated that by increasing the digestibility of the grain fed to stock more of this grain would be assimilated or taken into the system, and for this reason less could be fed and equally satisfactory results obtained.

Now I cannot understand why Mr. Grisdale should make a remark of this nature. He has certainly walked along the streets and noticed whole oats in the droppings from horses. He has probably seen a manure pile and noticed the same thing. No doubt every reader of the "Farmer's Advocate" is familiar with the practice followed in some parts of the country of running hogs after steers, allowing them to feed on the droppings. Were all the grain digested in passing through the system of the steer, there certainly would be very poor picking for the hogs, and this operation could not be carried on successfully. The fact that it has been proved that there is a large amount of grain fed which is wasted.

I also take the liberty of referring him to any



Modern Armored Cruiser.

Battle-ships and Cruisers.

The accompanying engravings show the most modern type of battle-ships and cruisers, built to secure at once the swiftest rate of speed with the strongest armament, greatest range of action and most effective protection. They will afford our readers an idea of the craft engaged in the present terrific struggle between Russia and Japan. The cruiser, although less heavily armed than the battle-ship, is more rapid in movement, and so is likely to prove useful in an action in many places where a battle-ship might prove cumbersome. How rapidly improvements are being made in these vessels may be judged from the fact that thirty-one "obsolete" warships—built, be it noted, for the most part, in the eighties—have recently been discarded, sold as junk. In even less time the great sea-dogs of to-day may be judged equally worthless. The cost of a single battle-ship runs into millions of dollars, and it may be put out of business and entirely destroyed by a single torpedo.

tables showing the average composition of our feeding stuffs, and ask him to compare the composition with the tables, showing the average digestibility of our feeding stuffs. I believe that he will find there is, as a general thing, from 30% to 55% of the available protein fed which has gone to waste.

I also notice that Mr. Grisdale did not refer to the part of my letter where I stated that the International Stock Food Co. would ship any farmer in Canada 100 pounds of stock food, allowing a four months' trial, with the agreement, that if satisfactory results were not obtained he need not pay for the stock food.

We don't claim a miraculous preparation, but we don't want to be judged by one man or one set of men. We want every farmer and stockman to make a trial of "International Stock Food" on their own account, believing that in a very large per cent. of cases satisfactory results will be obtained.

I also want to go on record as stating that we do not object to the published results of any test Mr. Grisdale may care to make. We simply object to the idea of attacking the stock food industry, which is rapidly becoming a very prominent one in Canada, on the strength of one, two, or even three experiments, which show very little in the face of the thousands of testimonials we have received from practical stockmen the world over.

E. B. SAVAGE.

Experimental Farm and O. A. C. Reports.

The 1904 report of the Dominion Experimental Farms fully maintains the standard of preceding publications in character of matter, number and size of illustrations, typographical effect, and general appearance. It is a credit to Dr. Saunders, the Director, and the Department of Agriculture. The halftones, in particular, are nicely worked on the best of paper, bringing out details, and adding much to the value and attractiveness of the book. Embodying a fairly complete record, with tabulated results of the year's work of the five Dominion Stations, as well as a good deal of practical information by the experts of the Central Farm staff, it is something that will be appreciated by every progressive farmer.

Another volume recently to hand is the annual report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, including the Macdonald Institute.

The report of the Agronomist, Prof. Zavitz, is very brief, the details of it having been published before, seeding in bulletin form, but the other departments are up to the mark. The appearance of this report suffers by comparison with that of the Dominion Farms, notably in the paucity of its illustrations, several of which are of an inferior character, and the rather common stock on which they are printed. The readability of such reports depends largely upon the printing, and surely the value of the information contained warrants the expense of publication in first-class style.

Chicago International, 1905.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the International Live-stock Exposition in Chicago, it was decided to open the 1905 show on December 2nd, on which date the students' judging competitions for the Spoor trophies will take place. A committee was appointed, with Professor Curtiss as chairman, to devise some plan of simplifying the method of making awards, it being the general opinion that marking the papers must be eliminated.

In addition to the money offered in the regular position classifications, the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association appropriated \$5,500; American Shorthorn Association, \$5,000; Galloway Association, \$1,500; Red Polled, \$1,000, and Polled Durham, \$300. The only change of any consequence in the cattle classification was the decision to admit open heifers to competition in the carload lot division. Messrs. John Clay and A. H. Sanders were appointed a committee to secure the services of a British judge for the individual classes of grade and cross-bred steers, and for individual bullock championships.

In the horse department special prizes, practically the same as last year, have already been provided by the different associations. The erection of the immense new arena, with seating capacity of 10,000, is practically assured as the future home of the show.

The Chinaman in South Africa.

The "Chinese" experiment in the Transvaal, which has been the subject of so much discussion and some division in the British House of Commons, has now reached a stage at which its advantages and disadvantages begin to be patent. In some respects it is proving satisfactory to a degree somewhat surprising to the opponents of it. It was feared, for instance, that the utilizing of Chinese labor would lessen the number of whites and Kaffirs engaged in the mines, but in almost every case the number of both has been increased. In the Geduld mine alone there are now employed 260 whites where formerly there were only 60, while in all there are 9,000 more Kaffirs employed than before the arrival of the coolies. On the other hand, the Chinese are adopting the habits of the whites with an almost startling rapidity. They have taken kindly to such luxuries as bicycles—and strikes, the latter much to the discomfiture of the mine officials, who had not expected such advanced demonstrations from the "heathen." There are already 60,000 Chinamen in the Transvaal, but no more will be imported until the advantages of the scheme has been more fully ascertained.

Railway Cattle Rates.

In consequence of complaints against excessive and discriminating rates on cattle, the Canadian Railway Commission has ordered that rates not exceeding the following shall be levied on cattle in carloads from the C.P.R. and G.T.R. to Montreal for export.

From the undermentioned groups to Montreal, per 100 pounds:—Windsor, Sarnia and Point Edward, to, but not including, St. Thomas, London and St. Mary's—23½ cents.

St. Thomas, Port Rowan, London and St. Mary's, to, but not including, Simcoe, Brantford, Harrisburg, Galt and Berlin—22 cents.

Simcoe, Brantford, Harrisburg, Galt, Waterloo and Berlin, to Fort Erie, Niagara Falls, Port Dalhousie, Dundas, Guelph Junction and Guelph, inclusive—21 cents.

Hamilton, Campbellville and Rockwood, to Oakville, Streetsville and Brampton, inclusive—20 cents.

East of Oakville, Streetsville and Brampton, to and including Mimico, Lambton and Weston—18½ cents.

Toronto and Toronto points—17 cents.

North of Toronto, to and including Maple and Woodbridge—18½ cents.

North of Maple, Woodbridge, Brampton and Georgetown, to and including Newmarket, Cardwell Junction and Caledon East—20 cents.

North of Newmarket, to and including Barrie—21 cents.

North of Caledon East, to and including Beeton, north of Cardwell Junction and Inglewood, to and including Orangeville—21½ cents.

North of Waterloo to Elmira, north of Guelph to Fergus, C.P.R., Elora branch, and north and west of Orangeville to Crombie's and Grand Valley—22 cents.

North and west of Beeton, to and including Colwell, but excluding Allandale—22½ cents.

North and west of Colwell, Beeton, Crombie's, Grand Valley and Fergus, to and including Phepston, Stayner, Creemore, Dundalk, Mount Forest and Harriston—23½ cents.

North of Stratford and Hyde Park, to and including Goderich, Harriston and Mount Forest—23½ cents.

Beyond groups 13 and 14, to and including Kincardine, Southampton, Warton, Owen Sound, Meaford and Penetanguishene—24½ cents.

East of Toronto, to and including Oshawa and Myrtle, also to and including Lindsay (via G.T.R.), and Woodville (via Lindsay), stations between Whitby and Manilla, and C.P.R. north of Burketon to Lindsay—17 cents.

North of Stouffville, to and including Mount Albert, north of Blackwater Junction to and including Lorneville Junction—18½ cents.

West of Lorneville Junction, to Brechin, north of Mount Albert, to and including Sutton—20 cents.

West of Brechin to Orillia, and thence to Barrie—21 cents.

North of Orillia, to and including Midland—22 cents.

North to Lindsay, to and including Fenelon Falls and Bobcaygeon—19 cents.

North of Fenelon Falls, to and including Kinmount, north of Lorneville Junction to Cobocok—20 cents.

North of Kinmount to Haliburton—21 cents.

East of Oshawa, Myrtle and Lindsay, to and including Cobourg, Peterboro and Lakefield—16 cents.

East of Cobourg and Peterboro (present special live-stock tariff rates not to be exceeded)—15 cents.

The Panama Canal.

Away down on the Isthmus of Panama there may be seen one of the busiest and most interesting sights on the face of the old earth to-day. In the little valley, 10 miles wide and 47 long, which reaches out one hand to the Pacific and the other to the Caribbean Sea, under the hot, tropical sun, 6,000 men—Spaniards, Jamaicans, Frenchmen, Colombians, Americans—swarm about at a variety of tasks. The sound of hammers and sledges mingles with the roar of machinery, and all the while fourteen big steam shovels creak and groan as they swing away, lading out solid rock and hard pan at the rate of 1,000 cubic yards per shovel per day. In addition to these a number of old French "excavators" are scratching out the softer earth at an almost equal rate, while, to add to the liveliness of the scene, railway trucks run incessantly, new tracks are being laid, hospitals, repair shops, manufacturing and supply depots are being built, and the whole valley is becoming metamorphosed into a continuous town, whose every activity, however, is directed toward the big ditch that steadily but slowly grows below. That it should become so metamorphosed is imperative, since the work must by no means be checked, and it is necessary that both supplies and repairs may be rushed to the workmen at the shortest possible notice. A peep into the immense shops at Culebra, half way between the seas, and high in the mountains where the air is easy to breathe, would probably give some index to the requirements of the big contract below. These are, in fact, the biggest repair shops in the world, and cover several acres.

Only ten months ago the American engineers began to make the first surveys across the isthmus. It was found, as was expected, to be rickety with malaria and yellow fever, even its

towns—Colon and Panama—being in a dangerously unsanitary state of carelessness and filth. Ostensibly, the first task was to change these conditions, and so completely has this been done that to-day yellow fever is the exception rather than the rule in the valley. Swamps have been drained, mosquito marshes destroyed, old buildings fumigated, and hospitals erected all along the route. In addition, street-cleaning scavengers have wrought a revolution in the towns, and Panama is being equipped with a complete system of water supply and sewers. All these steps were necessary for the safety of the hordes of workmen who, for the next ten years, must work away at carrying out the big scheme which, once set afoot by the Americans, will not be lightly abandoned as was that of the French before them.

The recklessness and extravagance of the French have been a constant source of astonishment to the American engineers. In making the surveys the latter came upon numbers of workshops, half overgrown with vegetation, yet filled with machinery and supplies abandoned twenty years ago. In one place tons of rusted steel pens, even, were discovered, evidently sent thither by some mismanagement and permitted to remain. Of the old machinery much has become obsolete in the light of modern inventions, but the material is being utilized, and the old trucks, locomotives and excavators have been repaired and are doing good service in the lighter portions of the work.

The canal will not be completed for ten years, but even at that, the speed with which it will have been accomplished may be a matter of congratulation well worthy of the demonstration with which will be celebrated the crowning day—that day upon which the great steam shovels will groan for the last time, when sea will join hand with sea, and human skill will laugh at the barriers which sent Magellan and those who followed him painfully groping about the stern headlands of Cape Horn. At present it has not been fully decided whether the excavation will be carried to sea level, or whether the lock system will be adopted; but whichever plan is decided upon, the result is sure to be a triumph to American enterprise, and a boon to the commerce of the world.

Seed Growers' Convention.

In view of the widespread interest taken in the new seed control bill now before Parliament, the general war against weed seeds and weeds, and the policy of seed-grain improvement now under way, there should be a large rally at the annual meeting at Ottawa, June 27, 28 and 29, of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, formally organized last year. The provisional programme includes addresses or papers by Hon. S. A. Fisher; Dr. Webber, of the Washington Dept. of Agriculture; Dr. William Saunders, Director Experimental Farms; Mr. S. A. Bedford, Supt. Manitoba Experimental Farm, Brandon; Thos. A. Peters, Deputy-Commissioner of Agriculture, Fredericton, N. B.; Prof. C. C. James, Mr. G. A. Gigault, Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Mr. J. H. Grisdale, L. S. Klinck, B.S.A., recently-appointed Agronomist for the new agricultural college at Ste. Anne, Que.; S. B. Briggs, Toronto, and others. The following are invited to contribute papers, to be read at the meeting: Dr. J. Hall, Rothamstead, Garten Bros., England; Henry Vilmorin, Paris, France; L. Burbank, Sebastopol, Cal.; H. Snyder, Minnesota; and W. Bateson, Cambridge, Mass. A wide range of practical and important topics will be taken up.

Alcohol Condemned.

A recent issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" contained a brief reference to the opinion of Sir Frederick Treves, one of the most eminent British physicians in the world to-day, on the use of alcohol. We learn from the Daily Express, of London, Eng., that his statements before the Church of England Temperance Society were as follows: It is distinctly a poison, and the limitation of its use should be as strict as that of any other kind of poison. It is, moreover, an insidious poison, producing effects for which the only antidote is alcohol again. It is not an appetizer, and even in small quantities it hinders digestion. Its stimulating effect only lasts for a moment, and after it has passed the capacity for work falls enormously. It brings up the reserve forces of the body and throws them into action, with the result that when they are used up there is nothing to fall back upon. On the march to Ladysmith the soldiers who were drinkers fell out as though they were labelled. The use of alcohol is inconsistent with work which requires quick, keen and alert judgment. Sir Frederick said that the use of alcohol is emphatically diminishing in hospital practice and among professional men who work hard during the day. He favored extreme total abstinence. Being a surgeon, he has seen the effect of the use of alcoholic liquors on the system of those who have to be operated upon, and who recover from the knife with less success than do those who use little or no such beverages. The use of liquors in Great Britain is decreasing, and public sentiment is more and more against them. Even in Russia the Old Believers, a very rich community, are total abstainers.

Alfalfa Spreading.

It is only within recent years that alfalfa has become commonly known to the average man, but so many are the advantages resulting from its growth that it is being introduced into all parts where modern methods of farming are followed.

The Vermont Experiment Station has been giving the crop a test, and summarizes its characteristics and uses. Of particular interest to the grain-growers should be the fact that alfalfa is one of the most potent soil renovators in the plant kingdom, and adds humus to a depleted soil in a remarkably short time, even though the severe winter weather should prevent it living over from one season to another.

Alfalfa is a plant of the clover family—larger, longer-lived, and in many ways superior to the common clovers.

It is richer in digestible protein, and a better soil and manure-pile enricher than is any other plant of economic importance. It is well adapted for use as hay, silage or a soiling crop, and in some sections for pasture.

Failures to secure a crop may generally be ascribed to one or more of several unfavorable soil or weather conditions, to weeds, to disease, or to seed which is either inferior or comes from an unsuitable source.

Where alfalfa succeeds best, in California and other Western States, it serves all purposes as a forage plant—hay, silage, pasture and soiling crop. It is rarely mixed with any other clover or grass.

This is partly because it grows better alone, fully occupying the ground; but chiefly because it makes a quicker growth than any other forage plants, and must be cut early and often.

In chemical composition it resembles the clovers, pea and allied legumes, in having a high protein content, but it slightly outranks any of these which are now in culture in both total and digestible protein. Where used as a hay crop it must be cut in early blossom, else it gets woody and indigestible.

MARKETS.

Montreal.

Butter—After a succession of unusual fluctuations, butter has again touched a pretty high mark; salted townships creamery being worth about 19c. An explanation of this unseasonable figure is sought in the rapid growth of Montreal during the past year, as well as the growth of other important cities, which has resulted in a faster increase of consumption than of production.

Cheese—From a statistical standpoint, the situation would appear weak, there being apparently a fair supply on the other side and not a very active demand.

Cables quote market unsatisfactory. London cabling Canadians, 11 1/2c. to 12 1/2c. per lb., and best States, 12 1/2c. Liverpool quotes Canadians firmer at 11 1/2c. to

especially during the first three or four years after seeding, is apt to injure or kill it.

Alfalfa not only improves an animal ration, but it adds value to the manure pile and fertilizes the soil. Its value as a soil enricher, however, is not due solely to its ability to gather nitrogen from the air.

This is so important a matter that it deserves special emphasis. It may often happen that the man who sows alfalfa and loses the plants by winter-killing the first year, has, nevertheless, secured more than full return for seed and labor in the enrichment of his soil.

Seed-growing Institutes.

The Ontario Supt. of Farmers' Institutes and the Dominion Seed Division have co-operated, to hold the following field meetings, beginning at two p.m. each day, in the interests of producing more and better clover and timothy seeds:

Welland, County Industrial Home, June 8th; Cayuga, 9th; Waterford, 10th; Port Rowan, 12th; Burford, 13th; Aylmer, 14th. Speakers: Henry Glendinning, Manilla; A. E. Mason, Norwich.

Warkworth, June 8th; Wooler, 9th; Napanee, 10th; Wellington, 12th; Picton, 13th; Tweed, 14th; Madoc, 15th; Peaverton, 16th; Cannington, 17th; Oakwood, 19th; Lindsay, 20th; Omeme, 21st; Sunderland, 22nd; Port Perry, 23rd; Uxbridge, 24th. Speakers: Anthony Forster, Louisa Hill; W. McKillican, of the Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Millbrook, June 6th; Garden Hill, 7th; Orono, 8th; Fnn'skillen, 9th; Columbus, 10th; Pickering, 12th; Unionville, 13th; Stouffville, 14th; Mt. Albert, 15th; Newmarket, 17th. Speakers: W. S. Fraser, Bradford; L. H. Newman, of the Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Addresses will be followed by discussion. Seedsmen and representatives are invited to be present, and farmers are requested to bring weeds and seeds to meetings for identification. The meetings will, in most cases, be held in fields near the town or village.

Cattle for South Africa.

Mr. Thomas Bradshaw, Live-stock Purchase Agent for the Dominion Government, has secured fifty head of young cows, all under four years of age, and two bulls, for shipment to South Africa. The cattle were bought near Toronto, and are of the Shorthorn and Ayrshire breeds.

Brantford Horse Show.

The Brantford Horse Show, May 24th and 25th, proved a most gratifying success. The Governor-General honored the event with his presence. The chief prizewinners were: Messrs. Crow & Murray, Toronto; A. Yeager, Simcoe; G. Pepper, Toronto; Miss Wilks, Galt; Judge Barron, Stratford, and E. H. Weatherley, New York.

County Dairymen's Associations.

A deputation from Eastern Ontario waited on Hon. Mr. Montelth, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, last week, to request that provision be made for the formation of county associations, as branches of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association.

Western Ontario Dairy Instructors' Meetings.

A meeting of the butter instructors in the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association is called for Friday, June 2nd, at the St. Mary's creamery. A week later, June 9th, the cheese instructors will meet at the Strathallan factory, at Hickson.

Woodbine has been a deterrent factor since the last report, and with this outlook of the way dealers look for a revival of interest next week. There is no important fluctuation to note in values, except for drafters, which are inclined to weaken despite the big orders which are at present in the market to supply the needs of the railroad camps in various parts of the Province.

Burns & Sheppard's weekly list of current prices follows:

Table listing prices for various horse types: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$200; Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16 hands, 125 to 250; Matched pairs, carriage horses, 15 to 16 hands, 350 to 500; Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., 120 to 170; General-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., 125 to 190; Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., 150 to 210; Serviceable second-hand workers, 60 to 120; Serviceable second-hand drivers, 60 to 115.

The Canadian Horse Exchange, Jarvis Street, report that current prices range as follows:

Table listing prices for various horse types: Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16 hands, \$160 to \$250; Single drivers, 15 to 16 hands, 125 to 200; Matched pairs carriage horses, 15 to 16 hands, 350 to 700; Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., 125 to 175; General-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., 125 to 200; Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., 140 to 225; Serviceable second-hand workers, 60 to 110; Serviceable second-hand drivers, 60 to 110.

12c., and States at 11 1/2c. to 12 1/2c. Exporters dissatisfied, and freight to London offering at 25s. per head, some having been let at 22s. 6d., and exporters bidding only 20s. Liverpool and Manchester freight offered at 30s. per head; while Glasgow and Bristol are held for 40s., freight having been contracted for some time since for May and June.

Locally the market showed very little change, sheep being a fraction down for best, and hogs being a shade easier also. Hogs were offered more liberally, and prices ranged from 6 1/2c. to 7c. for mixed, and 7c. to 7 1/2c. for selects, off cars. Sheep were 3 1/2c. to 4c., according to quality, while choice cattle ranged from 5 1/2c. or 5 1/2c. to 6c., fine being 5c. or 5 1/2c. to 5 1/2c., good butchers' cattle bringing 4 1/2c. to 4 1/2c.; medium, 3 1/2c. to 4c., and common, 3 1/2c. Lambs sold at \$3 to \$6 each, according to quality; calves bringing \$4 for poor, and \$5 to \$7 for best.

Horses were unchanged last week, and the demand is keeping up well for this time of year. General-purpose animals, \$150 to \$200; good stout blocks, \$175 to \$240 each; heavy draft animals, 1,500 and 1,600 lbs., \$250 to \$275 each, and lighter ones, \$50 less; cheap driving animals, \$75 to \$125 each, and broken-down beasts, \$50 to \$75 each; carriage horses, \$200 to \$500, according to quality and action.

Seeds—Large-grained seed corn is selling at 80c. to \$1.25 per bushel; hayseed at \$11 to \$16 per hundred pounds, for alsike; \$13.50 to \$17 for red clover, and \$4 to \$6.25 for timothy.

Grain—The local market is very dull, but a very large proportion of the quantity of oats held here is American oats, and will be exported, so that the local market is firm. Prices are 45c. for No. 3 oats, in store, and 46c. for No. 2.

Toronto Horse Market.

The pronounced strength and activity which characterized the local horse market the week before last has again given way to a quieter feeling, and seasonable dullness now prevails in the trade, though the aggregate amount of business passing is still greatly in excess of a year ago. The race meeting at the

Toronto.
LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at the Western Cattle Market last week totalled 149 cars, and included 2,844 cattle, 725 sheep and lambs, 2,528 hogs, and 377 calves. At the Union Stock-yards, Toronto Junction, receipts totalled 105 cars, and included 1,823 cattle, 21 sheep, 1,881 hogs, and 32 calves.

Export Cattle—The market is quoted at a decline of about 10c. per cwt. There are many buyers who are keeping out of the market, except where they are compelled to take cattle to fill space contracts. They say the condition of the market in the Old Country is such that buying cattle at present prices here means a loss of at least \$8 per head. Choice are quoted at \$5.40 to \$5.65; good to medium, \$5.10 to \$5.40; others at \$5 to \$5.10, and bulls at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Butchers' Cattle—Heavy runs the past week or so have given the butchers fair supplies, especially in fair to medium cattle, and trade lacks that snap which the market has had lately. Good to choice are quoted at \$5.20 to \$5.50; fair to good, \$4.80 to \$5.10; mixed lots, medium, \$4 to \$4.75, and common, \$3 to \$3.50; cows sold at \$2.50 to \$4.50, and bulls, \$2.90 to \$3.50.

Stockers and Feeders—The demand fair, with prices slightly easier in tone. Feeders are quoted at \$4 to \$5.40; bulls, \$3.40 to \$3.80; stockers, \$2.50 to \$4.25, and stock bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Milch Cows—Trade fairly active. The market is quoted about steady at \$35 to \$50 each, with somewhat higher prices for really choice cattle.

Calves—Run light, and the market firm in tone. Quotations are higher at \$2 to \$19 each, and 3½c. to 5½c. per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Beyond an easier tone in grain-fed yearlings, the market may be reported steady. Dealers say the prospects for sheep are lower. Export sheep are quoted at \$3.50 to \$5.25 per cwt., grain-fed lambs at \$6 to \$6.50; barn-yards, \$3 to \$4, and springs, \$3 to \$6 each.

Hogs—Again lower at \$6.60 per cwt. for selects, and \$6.35 for heavies.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—Ontario, dull, with little business, buyers and sellers apart. No. 2 red and white is about 97c.; goose, nominal, at 85c. to 86c. Manitoba, higher; No. 1 northern, 99½c., lake ports. Flour—Little business; 90 per cent. patents are quoted at \$4.35 to \$4.45, buyers' sacks, east and west, 15c. to 20c. higher for choice. Manitoba, \$5.40 to \$5.50 for first patents, \$5.10 to \$5.20 for seconds, and \$5 to \$5.10 for bakers'. Millfeed—Bran, \$14.50 to \$15; shorts, \$17.50 to \$18. Manitoba, \$18 for bran, and \$20 for shorts.

Barley—Quiet; 45c. for No. 2, 43c. for No. 3, extra, and 41c. for No. 1, malting outside, Toronto freights. Rye—No demand; 69c. to 70c. for No. 2, f. o. b., outside.

Corn—Canadian, nominal, at 47c. for yellow, and 46c. for mixed, Chatham freights. American No. 3 yellow, kiln-dried, is quoted at 59c. to 59½c., Ontario points.

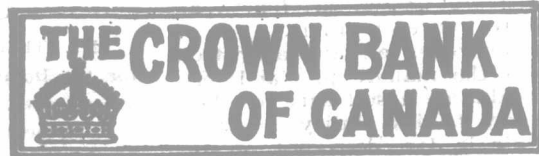
Oats—The market is firmer; No. 2 mixed sold at 41½c., north, and No. 2 white is quoted at 42c., outside. Holders believe they can control the market and that supplies are very limited. Manitoba oats, however, can be brought in at about 45c.

Rolled Oats—\$4.35 for cars of bags, and \$4.60 for barrels, on track, here; 25c. more for broken lots here, and 40c., outside.

Peas—68c. to 69c. for No. 2, west and east, and 70c. for milling. Buckwheat—59c. to 60c., east and west.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The market is quoted unchanged, but it still holds an easy tone. Receipts of all kinds continue large. Creamery, prints18c. to 20c. do, solids18c. to 19c. Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice.....16c. to 17c. do, large rolls15c. to 16c. do, medium14c. to 15c. do, tubs, good to choice.....14c. to 15c.



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Cheese—The market here holds steady at 10½c. to 10½c. The easier feeling noted in the Old Country has not yet had much effect here.

Eggs—The market holds steady, with the bulk of sales at 15½c. Small lots, however, are selling at 16c. Present prices are considered rather high for picklers, and in some quarters it is expected they will cease buying for a time. This would result in a large offering of eggs here, and, consequently, an easier market all round.

Potatoes—The market is steady, and quotations are unchanged. Ontario are quoted at 60c., on track, and 65c. to 75c., out of store; Eastern, 65c., on track, and 70c. to 75c., out of store.

Baled Hay—Quoted unchanged at \$8.50 per ton for car lots, No. 1 timothy, and \$7 for mixed or clover in car lots, on track, here.

Baled Straw—Steady at \$6 per ton for car lots, on track, here.
Beans—The demand is fair. Prices are steady. Hand-picked, \$1.75 to \$1.80; prime, \$1.65 to \$1.70, and under-grades, \$1.25 to \$1.50.
Evaporated Apples—Are in good demand at 7c. per lb.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Wheat, white	\$ 1 02
do, red	98 to \$ 1 02
do, goose	77
do, spring	95
Peas	78
Oats	47½
Buckwheat	54
Rye	75
Barley	50
Hay, No. 1 timothy	10 00 to 11 00
do, clover or mixed	7 00 to 8 00
Straw, sheaf	10 00
do, loose	8 00
Dressed hogs, light,	
cwt.	9 50
do, heavy	9 00
Butter	18 to 20
Eggs	17 to 18
Old chickens, live	10
Spring chickens	30
do, dressed	30
Fall chickens	12 to 13
Turkeys, live	14
do, dressed	14 to 15
Potatoes, per bag	70 to 85
Carrots, per bag	60 to 75
Parsley, dozen	20
Rhubarb, dozen	25
Beets, peck	20
Apples, Spies	2 00 to 3 00
do, others	1 25 to 2 00
Parsnips, bag	85
Cabbages, dozen	50 to 75
do, new, case	2 00
Turnips, bag	35
Lettuce, dozen	30
Radishes, dozen	40
Beef, hindquarters	9 to 10½
do, forequarters	6½ to 7½
Mutton	8 to 10
Lambs, per lb.	14 to 15
Spring lambs, each	6 00 to 8 00
Calves, per lb.	7½ to 9½

Cheese Board Prices.

Quotations from the cheese boards, the latter part of last week, ranged as follows: Brockville, 9½c., a few sales at 9 7-16c.; London, 9c.; Belleville, 9½c. to 9 5-16c.; Watertown, N. Y., 9c. for small singles and twins, 9½c. for dairy twins, 8½c. for large white; Alexandria, 9 7-16c.; Vankleek Hill, 9½c.; Cowansville, Que., 9½c. to 9 7-16c., butter sales at 19½c. to 20½c.; Cornwall, 9 7-16c.; Kingston, 9½c.; Madoc, 9½c. to 9 5-16c.; Tweed, 9½c.; Winchester, 9 5-16c.; Perth, 9½c. to 9 5-16c.; Ottawa, 9 5-16c., one factory, 9½c.; Iroquois, 9½c.; Napanee, 9½c.; Huntingdon, 9½c.

Chicago.

Cattle—Poor to prime steers, \$5.50 to \$6; poor to medium, \$4 to \$5.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.85 to \$5. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.15 to \$5.45; good to choice, heavy, \$5.30 to \$5.47½; rough, heavy, \$4.90 to \$5.25; light, \$5.15 to \$5.47½; bulk of sales at \$5.35 to \$5.45. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, shorn, \$4.50 to \$5; fair to choice, mixed, shorn, \$3.50 to \$4.40; native lambs, shorn, \$4.75 to \$6.25.

Buffalo.

Hogs—Active; heavy, \$5.65 to \$5.75; mixed, Yorkers and pigs, \$5.80; roughs, \$4.75 to \$5; stags, \$3.25 to \$3.75; dairies, \$5.50 to \$5.75. Sheep and lambs—Slow and steady; lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.85; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$5.75; wethers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; ewes, \$4.75 to \$5; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$5.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 11½c. to 12½c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8½c. to 9c. per lb.; sheep, 13c. to 14½c. per lb.

Mr. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., writes: "Will you kindly announce in your Gossip column that I am leaving for Britain, June 1st, for my yearly importation of Shorthorns and Yorkshires. My address will be Tarves, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, care of John Webster."

According to a story told by Henry Berlinger, Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Board, a candidate for appointment to the police force was recently asked to tell the distance from the moon to the earth. He wrote the following answer:

"I don't know the distance, but I am sure it will never get on my beat, even when it is full."

A little six-year-old boy was taken on a journey from England to India, and in India the brightness of the Moon seems specially to have struck the little fellow. He wrote home to his aunt: "Here we have a larger moon, and we keep it better polished."

Contents of this Issue.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Oro Wilkes 30347811
A. B. Macdonald, New Oxley, Alta....813
The New Home of the International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago813
Prof. W. J. Carson, B. S. A.818
Modern Battle-ship818
Modern Armored Cruiser819

EDITORIAL.

Co-operation and the Dressed-beef Trade809
The Carnegie System of Distributing Wealth809
Greenway as a Prophet809
Back from South Africa809
Get Out Your Camera810

HORSES.

Care of Horses810
Long-distance Record810
Untoward Results of Castration810
Old Country Shire Men, Wake Up!811
A Necessity811

STOCK.

Co-operation for the Beef Industry811
Gluten Meal as Stock Food811
Dip the Lambs811
Rearing Orphan Stock812
They Must Have Our Cattle812
Artificial and Natural Dehorning812
Cattle Show and Sale at Calgary813
Our Scottish Letter813

FARM.

Importance of Good Seed Corn814
Clipping Alsike Clover814
Growing Clover to Meet Requirements of New Seed Bill814
Protection Against Lightning814
Propagation of Trees from Seed814
Essex County Corn Growing815
Frequent Cultivation a Necessity815
Grows Mammoth White Flint Corn815
Effect of Soaking Turnip Seed in Paraffin and Turpentine815
Tasteful Farm Homes815
Facts Without Padding815
Hydraulic Ram Satisfactory815
How to Find Out if Land is Sour815
Binder Twine Prices815

POULTRY.

Price of Pure-bred Poultry816
Best "Paying" Hens816
A Large Egg816

DAIRY.

The Loss from Bad Milkers816
The Packing of Butter (illustrated)817
Professor of Dairying for the M. A. C.818

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Red Spider818
Fruit-shipment in Colorado818

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Battle-ships and Cruisers; Stock Food Once More819
Experimental Farm and O. A. C. Reports; Chicago International, 1905; The Chinaman in South Africa; Railway Cattle Rates; The Panama Canal; Seed Growers' Convention; Alcohol Condensed820
Seed-growing Institutes; Cattle for South Africa; Brantford Horse Show; County Dairymen's Associations; Western Ontario Dairy Instructors' Meetings; Alfalfa Spreading821

MARKETS821

HOME MAGAZINE823 to 828

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

Stones against line fence; compulsory line fencing; Carnegie and Rockefeller; a disappointed purchaser; turkey-egg setting; egg oddities; treatment of navel cord of foal; pigs coughing829
How to kill woodchuck with carbon bisulphide; weed for identification; enteritis in fowl830
Burdock and ox-eye daisy; treatment for plum curecilio; Millet for feed; milking Shorthorns—lame lamb832
Varnish for buggy; unsuccessful operation for lump in cow's teat; raising foal on cow's milk; sick sheep833

Veterinary.

Eczema; chorea; tuberculosis831



Life, Literature and Education.

An Exemplary Poet.



Rev. Frederick George Scott.

It is not strange that the people of other countries have been slow to appreciate Canada. Canadians have been wonderfully slow themselves to realize the great resources of their country. Our cousins of the motherland, even now, assume an attitude of superiority toward the "colonists," not realizing the favorable conditions under which those of their own blood are placed at this side of the Atlantic. But a more remarkable state of affairs exists at present regarding the writers of this country. English reviewers have, for some years, called attention to the high class of poetic work that has emanated from our poets, and yet the reading public of Canada has hardly awakened to realize that this country could possibly produce men of genius. The Canadian poet who has received, perhaps, the highest encomiums at the hands of these authorities, is Frederick George Scott, who was born in Montreal in 1861, the son of Dr. W. E. Scott, who was for nearly forty years Professor of Anatomy at McGill. The poet was educated at the McTavish St. School, McGill and Lennoxville; took his degree in arts, and afterwards attended King's College, London, England, for a course in theology. Appointed rector of Drummondville parish, Quebec, in 1887, he became curate of St. Matthew's, Quebec City, in 1896, and rector of that parish in 1899, where he still continues in a church work for which he seems particularly suited.

Mr. Scott has issued "A Soul's Quest, and Other Poems," "My Lattice, and Other Poems," "The Unnamed Lake, and Other Poems," and is at present collecting from his more recent writings for another volume. Everything he writes contains a strong human interest, arouses and elevates.

Just as a sample of this poet's

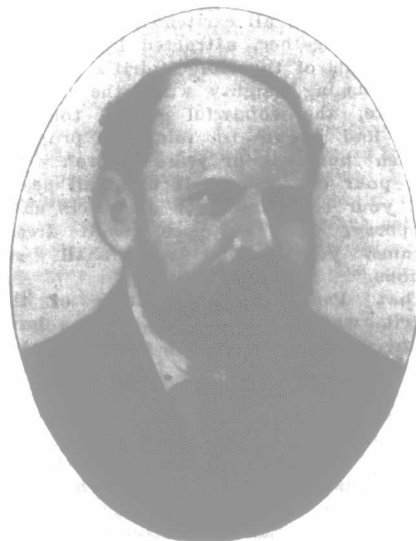
power, I should like to call attention to one of his beautiful sonnets. But first let me ask you to consider the qualities in a writer that entertain. Just as the painter throws the mountain into greater relief by the accompanying valley, so the playwright presents together a traitorous Iago and a confiding Othello; and the novelist the hypocrite Pecksniff and the simple, unsuspecting and noble Tom Pinch. But the delicate touch of the poet has in it the masterwork of all art. As you read the following lines, watch the natural flow of language, with never a straining effort at effect; watch the apparent artless and easy description of a most natural scene and simple incident, while we are enveloped in the grandest sublimity of the creation of God; watch, especially, the strength and happy arrangement of the contrasting pictures:

I rose at midnight and beheld the sky
Sown thick with stars like grains of
golden sand
That God had scattered loosely from
His hand
Upon the floorways of His House on
High:
And straight I pictured to my spirit's
eye
The giant worlds—their course by wis-
dom planned,
The weary wastes—the gulfs no sight
hath scanned
And endless time forever passing by.
Then filled with wonder, and a secret
dread,
I crept to where my child lay fast
asleep,
With chubby arm beneath his golden
head.
What cared I then for all the stars
above?
One little face shut out the boundless
deep—
One little heart revealed the Heaven of
Love.

One could wish that the genius who penned that picture would devote his whole time to literature; yet, the Reverend Frederick George Scott is apparently so wrapped up in the duties of his parish work (an exceptional parish in many respects, for which few, if any, would be as well qualified) that he could not be tempted to leave it for even what might appear to be a more congenial avocation. No visionary, long-haired "professor"; no unpractical, inconsistent, unbalanced cynic, drawing cheap notoriety to himself by eccentricities; no advocate of a wider latitude of immorality, which traits have weakened and disgraced too many in the profession of letters, this exemplary poet is liberal in his theological views, sincere in his family relations; and his work is a reflex of himself, his writings a revelation of his own soul. The happy influence of an amiable conjugal partner in the person of Amy, daughter of the late George Brooks, of Barnet, England, whom he married in 1887, and the domestic responsibility of half a dozen bright and healthy children, have pervaded many a line that will, no doubt, be read more and more widely by the people of this country as we get better acquainted with our own Canadian literature. F. L.

The History of the Rothschilds.

No matter how little of the mercenary spirit one may possess, one is invariably interested in the career of the financial kings of the world, and few there are who will not stop to read any incident told of Rocke-



Baron Rothschild.
(Of the London Branch.)

feller or Carnegie, J. Ogden Armour or the Rothschilds. In the Rothschilds, particularly, is one likely to be interested, since their history has so much of the history of stirring European times interwoven with it as to lend to it the glamor of a romance not wholly dependent upon overflowing coffers.

Away back in the seventeen hundreds there was in the Jewish Lane, in Frankfort-on-Main, a little, dingy curiosity shop, over whose counters an old Jew dealt out odds-and-ends to tourists and others from whom he might thus seduce a good big profit. The name of the Jew was Amschel, but because he had a red shield over his door as a sign, he was called Rothschild or Redshield. This old Jew had sons who were also known as Rothschilds, and to one of them, Mayer, is due the credit of having laid for the Rothschilds the foundation of the fortune which has in past times enabled them, almost, to shake Europe or to calm it at will. The father wished Mayer to be a rabbi, but he preferred to marry and enter upon a business career. In 1770 he married a pret'y Jewess, Gudula Schnappe, and began to speculate, and under his skillful administration the little shop soon became a considerable dry goods house, with agents in England and the chief cities of the continent. At the same time a banking and commission business, established as a side-line, before long began to draw the attention of many moneyed men to the shrewd Jew.

At last the big Napoleonic war broke out. "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and while men were throwing away their all, and bleeding and dying for the sake of the little Corsican, the big apple was blown right into the Rothschild lap. It came in the form of \$5,000,000, which the Landgrave of Hesse besought him to take charge of, lest it should fall in the path of the Napoleonic cyclone. Rothschild knew an apple when he saw it,

and he straightway had the \$5,000,000 transported by mule back to the coast, thence on to Manchester, England, where his son Nathan was established as agent. Thereafter cannons might boom and the battle smoke go up as black as it would; even the war afforded an opportunity of money, more money, and the Landgrave's fortune was made the basis on which the huge structure of gold and bank notes was built.

Nathan went to London. Like son of a like father, he, too, possessed the Midas touch, even to a stronger, keener degree. When the big guns roared about Waterloo there was some danger that the Rothschilds might lose, for were not their interests staked largely on the Allies? It is interesting to speculate what this London Rothschild would have done had Napoleon won at that battle. What he did, since Wellington won, is an old story. At no time in his life, perhaps, were the keen Rothschild brains more exercised. Crossing to Waterloo, Nathan took up his stand with the Allies, with dollars in his heart, instead of patriotic heart-beats. Upon the first day of the great fight by Ardennes, came only disaster. There were other financiers and reporters on the field, and these immediately hastened home with the news that once more the Imperial Eagle had spread his wings to the sun. But the Rothschild stayed on. Why, we do not know; it would almost seem that Napoleon's little red man had, on this eventful eve, forsaken him to flee to the anxious Jew. The cannons roared again; Blucher appeared; and the eagles lay drabbed in the mud.

Now was Rothschild's opportunity. No telegraph, no cable—what could travel faster than he? Driving like mad to the coast, he paid a fisherman 5,000 francs to take him across as rough a water as ever fisherman or financier faced. From there, like mad again to London, driving post-haste over the muddy roads. All was excitement on the Stock Exchange, for rumors of Wellington's defeat had come. The Rothschild, with his millions staked on the Allies, slouched in, mud-splashed, wearied, dejection personified, and stood there. What further confirmation was needed? Stockholders became crazed, and sold at anything to get rid of the stock they held, and all the while Rothschild's agents, acting under his orders, bought steadily, persistently. By the time the true news of the battle reached England a thousand men tore their hair, and the crafty Jew's coffers bulged out anew. This is only a sample of the Rothschild dealings.

When Mayer Amschel died he called his five sons about him and enjoined them to hold together, to intermarry, and to be good to their mother. All five were born financiers, and they carried out his instructions to the letter. As Jews, and so supposed to be of no nation, and thus partial to none, they were entrusted with the business of rich men, princes and sovereigns over all Europe, and soon obtained a power by virtue of which they were consulted in every great undertaking of war or peace on the continent. It is on record that Nathan Rothschild once stopped the outbreak of a war

by declaring that he would not furnish the funds. Had there been profit for him in it, doubtless, the funds would have been forthcoming. All five brothers were made barons by the Emperor of Austria, and upon the London branch was also conferred an English baronetcy, in recognition of various times upon which the Jewish financiers had been enabled to help the British treasury.

Of later years the Rothschilds have branched out somewhat. Several of the family have married into titled houses, and, choosing to give up the rigid counting-house life for ease and social pleasure, have been "paid off" with big fortunes. But to this day, every child born to a Rothschild undergoes a severe mercantile training, often at Vienna, where the strongest branch of the house is. If he shows financial talent he is promoted as rapidly as he deserves; if not, he also is paid off with a fortune. At present there is no Rothschild so brilliant—if brilliant it may be called—as was old Nathan Mayer; yet, as has been remarked by more than one student of present-day social conditions, it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that from this old Jewish stock there may yet arise a financier before whom the money magnates of the New World may tremble.

John Knox Preaching Before Mary Queen of Scots.

In our picture one can almost hear the bitter words of harsh denunciation from the lips of John Knox, the preacher, at whose grave the regent Morton testified that "he neither feared nor flattered any flesh," and who himself claimed for his vocation that it could "claim no honor from the condescension of princes." In answer to the petulant question of the Queen, "What have ye to do with my marriage; or what are ye within the realm?" Knox, both in the pulpit and outside it, replied: "A subject born within the same, albeit I neither be Earl, Lord, nor Baron. Yea, Madam, to me it appertains no less than it does to any member of the nobility, to forewarn of such things as may hurt it; for both my vocation and conscience crave plainness of me." From his "preaching place" he said: "Madam, in God's presence I speak; I never delighted in the weeping of any of God's creatures, but I must sustain your Majesty's tears, rather than I dare hurt my conscience, or betray my Commonwealth through my silence." Speaking of his pulpit utterances, Knox had said, "Let them call it imprecation or execration, as it pleases them. It has oftener than once stricken, and shall strike, in despite of man." Our illustration depicts one of the severe ordeals to which the misguided and unfortunate Queen of Scots had to submit at the unsparing hand of John Knox the preacher, three centuries ago.

H. A. B.

The Red Buds Start.

(By Miriam B. Jacobs.)

There's a red bud on the maple bough,
And a bird note in the air,
The grass shows green on the southern slopes,
And the skies are blue and fair.
For spring trips over the misty hills,
With a message of hope and cheer,
She waves her wand o'er the listening earth,
And the pale white flowers appear.
Rivulets run through the waking woods,
While an endless song they sing,
As they hasten to find in the laughing lake
An end to their wandering.
Daily the marvel of beauty grows,
The world is aflood with light,
And in the smile of the sun forgets
The cold of the winter's night.
There are red buds on the maple boughs,
And sweet bird notes in the air,
And the shine and shower together call
Forth the new life everywhere.



The Fruit of the Spirit is Love.

The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, meekness, temperance.—Gal. V. 22, 23, R. V.

"Gracious SPIRIT, HOLY GHOST,
Taught by Thee, we covet most
Of Thy gifts at Pentecost,
Holy, heavenly Love."

The Jewish Feast of the Passover had blossomed into the Christian Easter; then, after seven weeks had been fulfilled, the Feast of First fruits became a reality, for on that day the first fruits of the Christian harvest were gathered in: "The same day there were added unto them about three thousand souls."

That was indeed a great revival. Jerusalem was all excitement, multitudes crowded together, attracted by the outward signs of the Holy Spirit's Presence—the rushing, mighty wind, the tongues of fire, the wonderful gift of tongues. God had begun to fulfil the promise, spoken hundreds of years before: "I will pour out My Spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, your old men shall dream dreams, your young men shall see visions."

That Pentecostal outpouring of the Spirit was so long ago, and we have heard about it so often, that it makes little impression on us. "But," some one may say, "the miraculous signs of the Holy Spirit's Presence are not needed now and are, therefore, withdrawn." Are they? Can we always be sure what is miraculous and what is not? When God sends plain answers to prayer through natural means—as He is continually doing—is not His interference in one sense miraculous? Solomon's wisdom was given in answer to his request, but does anyone fancy he gained it without hard and persistent study? Although miraculous, it came to him through natural means. Surely no one will venture to say that there are no outward signs of a special outpouring of the Holy Spirit in the great Welsh revival. The Torrey-Alexander Mission, which has stirred up

so much religious enthusiasm in England for more than a year, was worked up like other modern revivals in a modern businesslike way. Although tremendous in its effects, as far as one can see, it does not stand out in the same startling way as the spontaneous Welsh movement, which has apparently taken possession of the whole nation without any of the ordinary "working up." Without special missionaries, advertising or money, often without a preacher at all, the entire population of village after village suddenly rushed to the churches and acted as though the ordinary business of life—even necessary food and rest—were of no consequence, as compared with prayer and praise. This, of course, cannot go on long, but the "burning zeal of well on to a hundred thousand converts" is not a thing to be lightly ignored. There must be a cause to produce such an effect. Evan Roberts never hesitates to declare that he is only an instrument—only one of many—and that he never says a word without being convinced that the Holy Spirit is speaking through him. We read in the Acts of the Apostles: "The Holy Ghost said, Separate Me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them." Does He never separate men for special work now?

But I have wandered far from my text: "the fruit of the Spirit is Love." Love is not only the "greatest" Christian grace, it includes all the rest. Bishop Hall says that the first triplet—"love, joy, peace"—represent the soul's attitude towards God, the second triplet—"longsuffering, kindness, goodness"—characterize our relations with our neighbor, while the third triplet—"faithfulness, meekness, temperance"—belong more particularly to our own character. But they are all summed up in the great word "Love," which is not only "the greatest thing in the world," but also the greatest thing in the infinite universe, for "GOD IS LOVE." The two great commandments—love to God and our neighbor—cannot be separated. Joined together by God, no man is able to put them asunder, one cannot be real and true without the other. Now, do you

understand why I began by describing exciting revivals? It was in order to point a contrast. Great revivals—even the one in Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost—are certainly not intended for everyday use. We need not long for such signs of the Spirit as a rushing, mighty wind or tongues of fire—wild, ecstatic emotion or burning words of eloquence. When the Lord passed by Elijah, a great and strong wind rent the mountains, followed by an earthquake and a fire, but he knew that the Lord was not in these. Then came the "still small voice," which was at once recognized by the prophet as the Voice of God. When a man is filled with the Spirit he shows a far greater sign of that glorious indwelling than the gift of tongues or prophecy. His very presence is a benediction, joy and peace shine in his face, he is a true gentleman, kind and considerate to everybody, trusted by all his neighbors because he is worthy of trust. Where Love dwells happiness also makes her home; if Love be absent, no man, woman or child can be really happy in the grandest palace. One who has travelled in many lands—"mid pleasures and palaces"—will declare unhesitatingly that "there's no place like home." From the rest of the world he may win fame and admiration, his name may be constantly in the newspapers, but at home—"be it ever so humble"—he knows that long-tried affection is his portion. There he is really known, and the old friends who grasp his hand so heartily really care for the man himself, instead of just admiring him for what he has done. How delighted he is to see a home face in a foreign country. As Keble says:

"No distance breaks the tie of blood;
Brothers are brothers evermore;
Nor wrong, nor wrath of deadliest mood,

That magic may o'erpower;
Oft, ere the common source be known,
The kindred drops will claim their own,
And throbbing pulses silently
Move heart towards heart by sympathy.
So is it with true Christian hearts;
Their mutual share in Jesus' blood
An everlasting bond imparts
Of holiest brotherhood."

Brotherly love, though too often it may be hidden beneath outside rudeness which would never be shown to a stranger, is a possession which any king might covet. Love is the greatest gift even God can bestow, and the only one valuable enough for us to offer Him. St. Paul leaves no doubt about His acceptance of that alone, when he declares that tongues of men and of angels, prophecy, knowledge,



John Knox Preaching Before Mary Queen of Scots.

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faith which can remove mountains, the sacrifice of everything, even of life itself, profit "nothing" without Love. Illingworth says that Love is "The intensest, mightiest, holiest thing we know," and surely he is right. Love drew God Himself down to suffer and to die, and the flame kindled by His great Love in the hearts of men draws them after Him still. Constrained by that mighty power, men in every age have deliberately turned their backs on earthly honor and happiness, feeling that they could not bear to pitch their tabernacles on the Mount of Transfiguration while their Master was leading them towards the Cross. When we pray for this great gift of Love, let us not shut our eyes to the cost. Are we prepared to drink His cup of suffering and to be baptized with His baptism of fire? Love and self-seeking are directly opposed: to choose one is to sacrifice the other. Let us count the cost of Love, and then bravely stretch out both hands for it. It may call for the sacrifice of life, but what is a loveless life worth?

Love includes all the Christian graces, so let us see to it that "joy, peace, longsuffering, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, meekness, and temperance" are not lacking in our daily home life. Because we "love our own the best" let us treat them at least as considerately, politely and kindly as if they were strangers. If we are rude and ungenerous in our own homes, keeping "company" manners and clothes only for strangers, then our brotherly love must be of a very poor quality indeed. If we are constantly worried and fearful, careful and troubled about many things, and unwilling to yield our will to God in small trials and in great, then our love to Him must be very weak too.

"Love is life's only sign."

Some love we all have—life would be simply unbearable without it—but this great fruit of the Spirit should be steadily improved by cultivation,—by prayer and service. If we walk with God day after day, our love to Him will grow more strong and beautiful: if we bear on our hearts the names of friends, neighbors and enemies, when we enter into the Holy Place, our love for them will deepen steadily. And, if Love glories in the high privilege of serving, so service in its turn feeds the flame of love. Home should be the dearest spot on earth, a temple so holy that even the old, shabby furniture is glorified. And a sacred spot it surely will be if Love reign there openly and triumphantly, revealing itself every day in the outward signs of bright looks, tender words and the "little kindnesses which most leave undone or despise."

HOPE.

Fresh-air Mission.

Since writing the above, I have received the following communication:

My dear "Hope,"—I am sure you know my request when you see my letter. We are busy planning for our fresh-air work again this year. We are hoping to send out more this year than ever, as each year our number has advanced. Last year we sent out three hundred and fifty. This year we are hoping to reach five hundred.

I had hoped to have our little annual report ready to send you, but they will not be out until next week, when I will send you one. We were wondering could you put a little reminder in the first of June issue, and then the other fuller report in the middle of June issue of the "Farmer's Advocate." You see, we are trusting through you to receive the aid we did last year. We are asking that those who wish to take children will send in their names by the 20th of June so that we can get the children all out the first week in July. Each year the names come straggling after the first or second week in July, and it lengthens the work so. I am afraid I should have written you sooner. I trust I am not too late. The days rush by so, and I have been each day expecting the report.

I am sorry that I cannot tell you how many homes (and how much money) were offered through the "Farmer's Advocate, but our secretary has not got it counted up yet. I will tell you next week.

Sincerely yours,

ESTHER HOW,
506 Church St., Toronto, Ont.



Essay Competition.

The prizewinners are: Class I.—Winifred Jackman, Box 26, Kilsyth, Ont. (aged 17). Class II.—Christina McGillivray ("Hildred"), Paisley, Ont. (aged 15). Class III.—Laura Westover, Frelighsburg, Que. (aged 13). Class IV.—Mamie Beattie, Birr, Ont. (aged 11).

The competitors deserving honorable mention are as follows: Flossie Seabrook, Willie Smillie, Florence Duncafe, Wilbur Potter, Myrtle Sinclair, Birdie Robb, Jessie McDonald, Bertha Barr, Ethel McConnell, Melvin Webb, Isabella Hannah, Luella Heise, Edna Groat, Grace Darling, Bertha Goodfellow, A. L., A. C. ("Memories of Billy" did not win a prize because we had no story competition going on when it was sent in), Annie McGowan, Blanche Thornton, Endeavor, Fred Kingston, Clover Flower, Lloyd Leask, Constance Hutchison, Gracie Pinder, Luella Cassel, Maggie McDonald, and Minnie Hughes. These names are not necessarily in order of merit. Some of our young essayists seem to think Canada abounds in lions, tigers, and other dangerous animals, and the girls evidently think that a shotgun is a suitable weapon with which to hunt them; the geography of one, at least, is rather mixed; and one, I am very sorry to say, sent in a poem by a well-known author, stating that she had composed it herself. She certainly could not expect honorable mention. Most of the Cornerers chose "A Narrow Escape" as their subject, although several gave many good reasons why the "Farmer's Advocate" should be classed as a first-rate farmer's paper.

A Narrow Escape.

It was a clear frosty night in January, and Medicine Hat and all the prairie lay flooded with moonlight. If you go to the extreme west of Medicine Hat you will find a road (or trail, as it is called) winding away toward the Rockies. Along this trail a young lad rode on horseback. It was Douglas Martin, son of the only merchant in Medicine Hat. Douglas was returning home from a visit to his cousin, Clarence Martin, who lived on a ranch with his father. The horse which Douglas rode was a beautiful dark-brown broncho, called Polly, and Douglas was very proud of her. As he rode homeward that night his thoughts were far away, and so he let Polly choose her own gait. Suddenly, however, a sharp yelp startled him, and turning, Douglas saw a large gray wolf not forty yards away; the brute was on his track, and coming swiftly toward him. As Douglas had no firearms the only way of escape was in flight, so with a sharp cry he shook the reins over Polly's back, who bounded away like the wind, but swift as she was the wolf was swifter, so that when they were within two miles of the town the wolf was not ten yards away. Douglas tore off his coat and threw it down, the wolf stopped to examine it, but was soon on their track again. Douglas now resolved upon a plan on which his life depended. He rode along one side of the trail till the wolf was close upon his heels, then he crossed the road and went on the other side, while the wolf not being able to check its speed in time to cross the road where Douglas did, would go on a piece further, and have to come back, hunt the scent, and then follow. After doing this several times, Douglas at last dashed into Medicine Hat, and was safe. When he got home he had quite a story to tell, in which he gave Polly her full share of praise for her heroic conduct. Though Douglas has gone over the trail many a time since, he has never done so without thinking of his narrow escape.

WINIFRED JACKMAN.

Box 26, Kilsyth, Ont.

The Best Book I Ever Read.

After careful consideration, I have decided that of all the books I have ever read I really enjoyed Tennyson's poems

most. Every one of them wholly enlists my sympathies, and I find a great deal of pleasure in perusing a volume of them.

Tennyson's poems have many attractive qualities. One of these is the simplicity of language of his shorter poems. To the ordinary intellect they are most commendable, because so easily understood. A remarkable feature of Tennyson's poetry is the simple yet graceful way in which he clothes a beautiful and solemn thought. So skillfully does he effect this that a reader of light literature becomes interested, and is led to a desire for greater things; whereas, if the same thought had been expressed in "words of learned length and thundering sound," such a reader would have thrown it aside, to return to the latest novel. Tennyson's poetry is characterized by a charming originality. Even in his poems founded on the myths of ancient Britain, of King Arthur and his Round Table, the old stories seem fresh, draped in delicate and lovely phrasing by his magic pen. "Morte D'Arthur" is a beautiful example of this.

Another thing I have noticed—how natural is his rhyme. Never, in reading his poems, have I been impressed by the unpleasant sensation that certain words have been inserted merely for the sake of the rhyme. His beautiful descriptions of scenery are all as natural as the winding of a rippling stream.

But Tennyson is capable, not only of describing exquisite bits of nature and fair ladies—such as airy, fairy Lillian—but also the din of battle, the overthrow of kings, the bitter pangs of disappointed love, and the fierce revenge of crushed hearts. These are all ably handled in his longer poems, some of which are already mentioned, those of the ancient, chivalric days. My favorite of these is "Lancelot and Elaine," but, ah! how pathetic the early close of the life of the lovely "Lily Maid of Astolat"?

Of all Tennyson's works, I think the "Lotus-eaters" clings to my memory most. The drowsy, blissfully restful air which pervades it enchants me. How sweet, when weary and oppressed, would it be to fly away to that bewitched isle, where "it seemed always afternoon," there to dream away our indolent existence, and return no more! Most delightful is the choric song:

"There is sweet music here that softer falls
Than petals of blown roses on the grass."

Some of Tennyson's shortest poems are also very beautiful. His "Ring Out, Wild Bells"; "Break, break, break," and "Crossing the Bar," never seem to grow old, though so often quoted.

Surely a poet who has bequeathed such a wealth of noble verse to the world merits the fulfilment of his wish:

"I hope to meet my Pilot face to face,
When I have crossed the bar."
Paisley, Ont. "HILDRED."

A Narrow Escape.

(Imaginary.)

On a secluded ranch lived a little girl who hardly ever saw a friend, and the appearance of a stranger was very rare. So it was quite an agreeable surprise to Alice (for that was the little girl's name) when her father told her that he thought of advertising for a governess. Alice was very glad, for she was fond of study, and as they lived so far from a school she had not been able to attend, and she was also very lonesome.

So when in a little while a lady by the name of Miss Merton answered the advertisement, which, by the way, appeared in the "Farmer's Advocate," Mr. Ross was pleased with her recommendations, and wrote her that he would expect her in three weeks, when he would be at the station to meet her.

But when the time came he was called away to a distant city, and as he had no one else to send, he told Alice that

she might go for her in her little pony-carriage.

The road was very long and rough, and part of it lay through a deep wood, but Alice was not afraid, for the Indians that used to inhabit the wood, and go around stealing sheep and other things from the farmers, had not been heard of for a long time, so she started off quite early in gay spirits.

The train was late, so it was about 3 o'clock when they started for home. They reached the woods about dusk, and while they were talking and laughing they suddenly saw dark shadows approaching, and four Indians rushed on them to steal the horse and carriage and to take them captives.

They were both very much frightened, but Alice happened to see the big, strong whip which they carried, and struck them several heavy blows; when just as they were about giving up the Indian Chief came up, and when he saw who it was (for he had been to the ranch, and they had been very gracious to him) he commanded his warriors to stop. And this was the way that Alice and the governess reached home safely, although they had had a narrow escape from the wild Indians.

LAURA WESTOVER (age 13),
Frelighsburg, Que.

"How I Spent My Christmas Holidays."

On the 23rd of December my friend Mary and I thought we would take a trip to Scotland to spend our Christmas vacation.

On the way we saw many beautiful sights and buildings, many large rivers and lakes, but were surprised when we arrived into a large city and saw engraved in big white letters, "Scotland's Western Station." This is where we were to get off, and here we were greeted by our uncle, who took us to his home. We arrived there as tired and sleepy as if we had walked all the way.

The next day we were going down to see the King. We reached there, entered the King's palace, and saw him in his magnificent white robes and crown of diamonds, seated in an easy chair worked with gold. After we had seen him, we turned around and walked out, pleased with our grand sight.

We walked up the street a piece, and on the corner was a poor little girl, clothed in rags, with no shoes on her feet. She was trying to sell matches, but no one seemed to notice her. We gave this poor child some money, and she went and got some bread to take home to her poor lame brother.

We stayed all night in England, and next day went to France, and saw all the grand sights there were to see at "Paris," the fashion city. On another corner in Paris was a blind man, with a little dog and a basket tied around his neck; we put some money in the basket and passed on. Tired out, we then went back to Scotland, and prepared for home next day.

We reached Birr tired out, but well pleased with our grand sight. We told all we had seen to grandma and grandpa, and they were glad we had such a grand time.

MAMIE BEATTIE (aged 11),
Birr, Ont.

Recipes.

Marble Cake.—White part: $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup white sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sweet milk, 2 eggs (whites beaten), 1 cup "Five Roses" flour in which has been sifted 1 teaspoonful baking powder.

Dark part: $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ brown sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk, 2 eggs (yolks beaten), $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups "Five Roses" flour in which has been sifted 1 small teaspoonful baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful ground cloves, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful cinnamon, a dash of nutmeg.

Drop the white and dark parts alternately in cake dish, and bake in a moderate oven.

"Ah, doctor, glad to meet you," said Mr. Forsythe. "I wish you'd drop around to the house at about nine this evening." "None of the children sick, I hope?" "No, but they will be when they get back from their grandmother's. They're there for supper."

THE MODERN METHOD

of buying tea is not to take chances on quality and value, but to insist on getting

"SALADA"

Ceylon tea, as it saves worry and ensures satisfaction. Black, Mixed or Natural Green, 40c., 50c. and 60c. per lb. By all Grocers. Sold only in sealed lead packets.

Highest Award St. Louis, 1904.

WHAT IS BETTER THAN


good bread and plenty of it? The best and most nutritious bread is that made from

FIVE ROSES FLOUR

which is made only from the highest-grade Manitoba Hard Wheat, and is not artificially bleached.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT!

Lake of The Woods Milling Company, Limited



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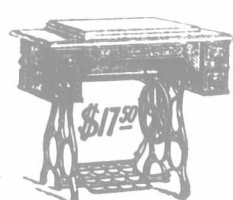
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No Waste**

.. IN ..

CLARK'S Corned Beef

Open the tin and serve. No cooking. No bother. Excellent. Yet the cost per pound is but little more than what your butcher charges for uncooked beef with bones and waste. TRY IT.

It is Canadian Beef, packed in Canada.



drop-head sewing machine, handsome oak woodwork, for \$17.50; a better machine, same pattern, guaranteed for 20 years, sells for \$21.50; machines with ball bearings and extra fine woodwork, cost a little more, but only about half what others charge. Our sewing machine catalogue, fully explaining our different styles, free. Write for it. Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.

Sewing Machines Free, for 20 days' trial. We send out all machines on 20 days' free trial before we ask you to accept or pay for them. If not satisfactory, send them back at our expense. We sell a 5 drawer,

SUMMER SCHOOL during July and August in our school,

Central Business College

of TORONTO, affords a splendid opportunity for teachers and others to spend a portion of the holiday season in a most profitable manner. Write at once for particulars. Address W. H. Shaw, Principal, Yonge and Gerrard Streets, Toronto, Ont.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

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

The Second Mrs. Jim.

(Continued.)

IV.

Under the heading, "Managin' Jim," we get some half-comical, half-philosophical utterances, which may or may not serve as helpful hints to puzzled wives elsewhere. The keynote of her management was her apparent falling into line with notions and propositions which did not commend themselves to her, but which Mrs. Jim was wise enough to know would crystallize into action if they met with direct opposition. "Tain't just the things that a man tells a woman, that she knows. If it was, we'd all be the biggest know-nothings' you ever see." In another place she remarks, "Henpeckin' him? Not much! An' besides, if a man is henpecked right, he don't know it, an' thinks it's fun . . . I tell you it pays to start right when you're gettin' married. That's one trouble with gettin' married young, 'specially for girls. They don't know what they want, nor how to get it if they do. But you take a middle-aged woman an' let her get married, an' she's a mighty poor stick if she don't know what she wants, an' gets it. . . . I'll admit there's one advantage in gettin' married young. If you're going to be happy, you'll be happy lots longer, but then, if you ain't going to be happy, you've got that much more time to be miserable in."

It may not be given to every woman to have as well balanced a brain and as clearly defined a purpose, combined with goodness of heart and high principle, as were the distinguishing characteristics of the second Mrs. Jim, but it is possible that the story of some of her doings and sayings may have a significance, if not a positive helpfulness, for some of our readers in the farm homes where our "Farmer's Advocate" is a welcome guest, and in which, let us hope, there may be found many such true helpmeets to one another as were Jim and his second wife. Reading between the lines, it is easy to understand that a fair share of the credit of the successful outcome of that "home rule" was due to Jim himself, who was sensible enough to appreciate the excellent qualifications of the woman for whose consent to marry him and to mother his children, he had waited so long. "Jim and I understood just how things was going to be run before I even set the day," remarked Mrs. Jim. "I told him that when I said what he should plant on the 'hill forty,' or the 'corner eighty,' he could tell me how to run things in the house, an' not before. And I made up my mind that I wasn't going to depend on the egg an' butter money. That was goin' into the common fund, and the household expenses was comin' out of that same fund. Oh, it was new to Jim, but you know there's two times to get a man to agree to things, an' of course, after he's agreed to 'em, it's a poor stick of a woman that can't make him hold to 'em. One of the two times is when he's just married. That does for young married men. The other time's when he's courtin'. That's the time to get things out of widowers. . . . There's another trouble with gettin' married young. The poor girls knew how hard up they be, an' that both of 'em have to skimp an' save all they can, an' so the fool wife does the housework, an' makes the butter, an' tends the garden, an' maybe feeds the pigs, an' always gathers the eggs, an' takes care of the chickens and turkeys, an' picks the fruit, an' cans it, an' maybe helps to milk, an' cut an' husks the corn—all so's to save money; and how much does her husband skimp himself. He has a hired man to help him, and for him, too, the wife has to do the cooking and washing. The husband has money to spend when he goes to town; but his wife—how much has she? Just what comes from the butter and eggs. And when the children come, there's her clo's and her own, an'

dozens of other things—all to come out of that egg and butter money, whilst her man just gets into the habit of thinkin' that that's all she needs."

Amongst her tactful efforts to promote the welfare of her boys, was that of gettin' into touch with the school teacher. "I wanted to know," she said, "what kind of a man he was. It makes a lot of difference how the boys has to be treated at home, if you know how they're treated at school, and it pays for folks to know the teachers they get for their youngsters. . . . I'd rather have a common ord'nary man that's real wide awake and up to all the young one's meanness, than any of your good, meek, half-asleep kind, that don't know how to handle the boys, an' thinks they're all as good as he is. Boys will get more real meanness from trying to get ahead of this kind than they'll catch from one of the other kind." Acting upon these opinions, Jim's wife made the teacher welcome from time to time, and without showing her hand, brought about a helpful relationship between master and pupils, which extended to several other lads who shared in the companionship. "Our Sunday field days was just fine," records the step-mother. "I learned a lot about weeds in winter, an' birds in winter, an' mice, an' all such things, an' of boys all the time; just trampin' round with our Club, etc."

We need not be surprised to learn in the closing chapters that Jim was brought to give way in the matter of letting the lad, Frankie, follow his bent and becoming what he longed to be—a doctor. The boy, according to the home verdict, "Never did seem to do anything right in the field, but you let him doctor a sick chicken or a calf, an' he's perfectly happy," whilst Jimmie, who was to have the farm, was, most skilfully and unknowingly to him elf, piloted out of a love affair which would have certainly ended disastrously, and landed safely and happily into the matrimonial harbor. "I tell you," says Mrs. Jim, "the best way to cure love-sick young folks is just to plant 'em side by side, an' let 'em see each other, in fair weather, an' foul weather, sun an' rain, an' if they can stand that for a few days, they can stand it for a lifetime." With which final quotation I will close my little series, only assuring you that my extracts have not half exhausted the record of the wit or wisdom of the second Mrs. Jim.

H. A. BOOMER.

Humorous.

THREE KINDS OF PIE.

"I was eating my supper the other evening in a little rural hotel, when a neatly-dressed country girl, who was waiting on the table, came up and asked if I would have dessert. I inquired what kind of dessert she had, and she replied:

"We have pie."
"You may bring me a piece of pie," I said, and she inquired:
"What kind do you want?"
"What kinds have you?"
"We have three kinds—open-top, cross-barred and kivered—but they are all apple," she said, apparently very proud of having so wide a variety for me to select from."

A fond mother and her babe were in a railway carriage, and baby was exercising its lungs (full orchestra).

Irate Passenger—Why don't you stop that kid howling? Give it a spanking. It's a nuisance, and you ought to stop it!

Fond Mother—I can't. It's hungry, and I don't believe in thrashing a child on an empty stomach.

Irate Passenger—Well, turn it over, then!

Zealous young housekeepers sometimes make the mistake of cleaning paint with sand soap. Don't! It only scratches the paint. The other soap will do the work.



From the Ovens to You

We bridge distance with our moisture-proof, dust-proof packages. Halifax and Vancouver are brought to the ovens' doors. Farms and small towns are put on the same plane with the big cities.

Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas

are packed in 1 & 3 lb. air-tight packages, fresh, crisp, delicious—and reach you in the same condition, no matter where you live.

AT ALL GROCERS

\$4.50 SPRING SUITS

We make ladies suits. Our leader is a cheviot suit in black, navy, grey, dark red, fawn, seal brown and myrtle green. The cloth is wool. It is a \$15 tailored suit. We the manufacturers offer it to you at the factory price \$11.50. We sell hundreds of these suits. The model is the latest spring style. The jacket has a tight fitting back with half tight fitting front, with belt at waist line. It is lined in mercerized saten. The skirt is seven gored with double tuck at each seam tailor stitched in silk, faced with canvas, and bound with velvet. It is elaborately trimmed with buttons. Skirt or coat alone \$2.50. Any suit may be returned if not entirely satisfactory and money refunded \$3 to \$4 but in stock.

Shirt waist suits, \$4.50 a tailored waist in spring style supplied instead of a coat if preferred.

Shirt waist suits from lustre or mohair, any shade, made in latest spring style waist and skirt \$4.50.

Skirts alone from any of the goods \$2.50 like model.

Waist, Spring styles, any shade China silk \$2.25, best taffeta all shades \$2.50, lustre all shades \$1.50, velvet \$2.00, white lawn \$1.00 insertion trimmed. All waists are new styles, large puff at shoulder tucked sleeve from cuff up to elbow, box pleat down front clusters of tucks on each side of box pleat, tucked back. Tucks may be fine or wide as desired, the waists are elaborately trimmed with buttons. Send to-day. Add 15c postage for waists.

Blouses, \$7.00 for \$12 kind. Crayonette all shades \$2.00, like model shown or box style in cloth like suit \$2.50. Black taffeta \$1.50, black china silk \$4.00, black velvet \$3.50. Beautifully made.



Southcott Suit Co., LONDON, CAN.
14 Market Lane.

Shirt-waist suits \$3.75 (of waist and skirt) any color, union linen, spring style waist, with wide tucks down each side of wide box pleat in centre, which is trimmed with a row of fine insertion, large puff at top of sleeve. Skirt is 7-gore, tucks down each seam to knee, where skirt flares; strip of fine insertion down front of skirt to match waist. An attractive summer suit worth \$7. Only \$3.75, factory price. Money returned if unsatisfactory.



Freckle Time

If you freckle, the best time to remove them is now, as soon as they appear. Get your complexion clear, and your spring hat and gown will look prettier.

Complexion Purifier

removes all discolorations, blotches, rashes, redness, etc. Cures red nose, eczema and other skin troubles. Price, \$1.50, express paid. Our **Goitre Sure Cure** cures Goitre surely. Internal and external treatment.

Superfluous Hair, Moles, etc., eradicated forever by Electrolysis. Satisfaction assured. Send 10c. for books and sample of cream.

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Dept. F., 502 Church St., Toronto.

If You Want Cash
and are ambitious to make money easy, then talk with us by letter, enclosing stamp for full particulars.

MOON'S CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Karr Hall, Montreal, W. T. Moon, Pres.



"Washing" in Summer.

Possibly the greatest bugbear of work to the farm woman during the summer is the weekly washing. Washing isn't easy work at the best of times, and the big clothes basket seems to fill up so quickly and so to midably during the hot weather, when it is simply impossible to wear dark woollen gowns, or to "save the washing" in any possible way. Realizing just what this means on a farm, I have made a business during the past fortnight of collecting hints on how the work may be lessened, and I hope that some of our Ingle folk may find the result of my search helpful.

For an easy way of washing we are indebted to a writer in Woman's Home Companion, who says that she simply piles her white clothes (while dry) into a big boiler of cold water, made very soapy, and with a tablespoonful of borax or ammonia added to it. She lets the whole come to a boil and boil 20 minutes; then she takes the clothes out, rubs them out lightly, rinses and blues. If the clothes were not very dirty—and, by the way, it never pays to let clothes get very dirty—we should think this might be a very good way, well worth trying. The writer emphasizes the point that the clothes must be put in while the water is cold—not hot.

For washing white silk, which makes such cool blouses for summer wear, and possesses the advantage over cotton of not crinkling readily, three methods have been discovered: (1) Dissolve some powdered borax in your hot washing water and let cool. Put the articles in and steep about half an hour, then wash in a lather of pure white soap and warm water. Wash between the hands, not on a board; rinse well, first in blue-water, then in clear water; press out (not wring); dry partially, and iron on the wrong side. (2) To "dry clean," rub the silk all over with a mixture made of three parts fine starch and one part fine salt; shake out, rub again with the starch alone, roll up and leave 24 hours, then shake and brush out. (3) Cream and colored silks may be cleaned beautifully by putting in a tightly-closed jar of gasoline; over night. In the morning rub out lightly and hang outside to dry. When perfectly dry press with a warm iron on the wrong side. As gasoline is both inflammable and explosive, it must on no account be used in a room where there is a fire or light of any description. Even the heat of the sun has been known to make it explode. Do the washing in a cool room with the windows open and there will be no danger. Ribbons and white kid gloves may be cleaned in the same way. If much soiled, rinse in clean gasoline a second time.

By the way, how many of you have tried fels-naphtha soap? If you haven't, just try it during the hot weather, when you don't feel like working over a hot boiler. It is used for washing white clothes, and no boiling is necessary—just cold or lukewarm water from beginning to end. The trouble usually experienced in washing colored prints, muslins, etc., would, as a rule, vanish like the Jungfrau giant if the following precautions were observed: Wash in clean, lukewarm water which has been made very soapy with white soap, and has had a tablespoonful of ox-gall added to it. Do not rub soap on the articles. Rinse through two waters and dry in the shade. When rinsing pink, green, mauve, etc., add a cupful of vinegar to the rinsing water. If there be

any white in the material a slight bluing should be given; for navy-blue and black materials the blue water should be made very dark. Soaking colored prints in strong salt water and drying without wringing will, it is said, prevent fading; this should be done before the articles are washed. For starching black and dark-colored wash-goods, the following methods are recommended: (1) Simply dip in milk which has been made blue with ordinary bluing. (2) Dissolve one ounce gum Arabic in cold water and pour over it one quart boiling water; double the quantities if necessary. Dip the articles in this, dry, sprinkle slightly, roll up, and when even's damp iron on the wrong side with an iron which is not too hot.

A good cold starch for collars, shirt fronts, etc., is made as follows: Dissolve one tablespoonful starch in half pint of water; add four drops turpentine and as much borax as will lie on a ten-cent piece, dissolved in a tablespoonful of boiling water.

I shall close by adding a hint, not for Mrs. or Miss Pernickety, but for the overworked farm women, whose weary bones surely need some consideration. After washing print gowns for morning wear, towels, sheets, pillow-cases, etc., rinse well and hang on the line dripping wet, without wringing even a little bit. When dry you will find them quite smooth. Simply fold neatly, and put away without ironing.

DAME DURDEN.

Hints on Housekeeping.

Try to get your work done in the forenoon so you will not have to drudge all day. Never go slovenly about your work; always try to appear tidy, and don't go about with your head like a haystack on a windy day. Never borrow from your neighbor. Do without things until you can get them from the store. Pay for what you get. Never run a bill. "Stint" yourself until you get a little ahead. Have a box for coppers and five-cent pieces, and you will never be without collection; also have a ten-cent bank and keep putting some into it once in a while, and sometime when you are short it will come in handy. Don't have to correct your children before strangers; teach them so that a look will suffice when they are doing wrong. There is no need of much whipping. Be firm with them; show them that you mean what you say. Don't put away their playthings or their clothes when they come in; teach them to do it themselves and it will save you a lot of trouble. A place for everything and everything in its place saves time and trouble. Don't waste anything; and, last of all, don't forget to thank your Heavenly Father, night and morning, for His care over you and yours. MRS. W. T. Maple, Ont.

A Lamp Closet.

Dear Dame Durden,—One of the greatest helps in having the home go smoothly is my lamp closet. In one corner of the kitchen, I have a little cupboard, where all the lamps are carried each morning. There I keep cloths, soap, a lamp basin, extra wicks; in fact, all things one needs for the care of the lamps. As soon as the breakfast dishes are done, the lamps are all cleaned, filled, and put in place. Nothing is so gloomy as a poorly-cared-for lamp, and many a man sits in a corner with his pipe, who would read by the table if he found a bright light and his paper or book ready after tea.

Our ten-year-old boy took all the care of six lamps all last winter, and in a friend's family, where they have copied my lamp closet, two little girls take turns week about in caring for the lamps, while the other week they darn certain parts of the family hosiery. C. D. Assa.

The LEAVENWORTH CASE.

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XXIX.—Continued.

I found myself in a large bed-room, evidently the one occupied by Mrs. Belden, and I passed on to the door leading into the room marked with a cross in the plan drawn for me by Q. It was a rough affair, made of pine boards and rudely painted, as though it had been put up in a hurry long after the rest of the house was finished. Pausing before it, I listened. All was still. Raising the latch, I endeavored to enter. The door was locked. Pausing again, I bent my ear to the key-hole. The grave itself could not have been stiller. Suddenly I remembered that in the plan Q had given me, I had seen another door leading into this same room from the one on the opposite side of the hall. Going hastily around to it, I tried it with my hand. But this was also fastened. Convinced at last that nothing was left but force, I said aloud, with an accent of severity:

"Hannah Chester, you are discovered; if you do not open the door, we shall be obliged to break it down."

Still no reply.

Going back a step, I threw my whole weight against the door. It creaked ominously, but still resisted. Stopping only long enough to be sure no movement had taken place within, I pressed against it once more, when it flew from its hinges, and I fell forward into a room so stifling, chill and dark, that I paused for a moment to collect my scattered senses. In another moment the pallor and fixity of the pretty Irish face staring upon me from amidst the tumbled clothes of a bed, struck me with so death-like a chill, that had it not been for that one instant of preparation, I should have been seriously dismayed. As it was, I could not prevent a feeling of sickly apprehension from seizing me, as I turned toward the silent figure stretched so near, and observed with what marble-like repose it lay beneath the patchwork quilt, asking myself if sleep could be indeed so like death in its appearance. For that it was a sleeping woman I beheld I did not seriously doubt.

And yet so white was the brow turned up to the bare beams of the unfinished wall above her, so glassy the look of the half-opened eyes, so motionless the arm lying half under, half over the edge of the coverlid, that it was impossible not to shrink from contact with a creature so dire in her unconsciousness. But contact seemed to be necessary. Nerving myself, therefore, I stooped and lifted the hand which lay with its tall-tale scar mockingly uppermost. But at the first touch of her hand on mine, an unspeakable horror thrilled me. It was not only icy cold, but stiff. Bending once more, I listened at the lips. Not a breath, not a stir. Shocked to the core, I made one final effort. Tearing down the clothes, I laid my hand upon her heart. It was pulseless as stone.

CHAPTER XXX.
Burned Paper.

The awful shock of this discovery, the sudden downfall which it brought of all the plans based upon this woman's expected testimony; and worst and most terrific of all, the dread coincidence of this sudden death with the exigency in which the guilty party, whoever it was, was supposed to be at that hour, were much too appalling for instant action.

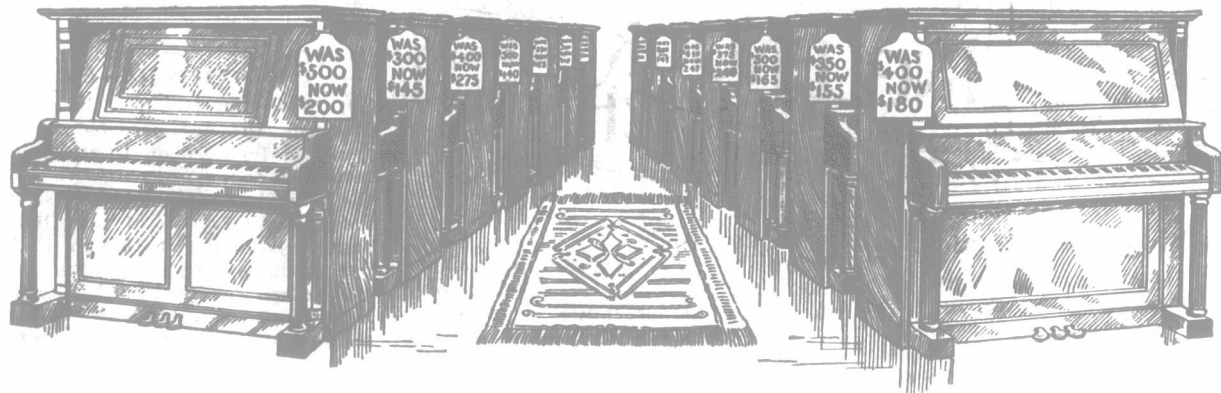
But gradually as I gazed, the look of expectation which I perceived hovering about the wistful mouth and half-open lids, attracted me, and I bent above her as a friend might do, asking myself if she were quite dead, and whether or not immediate medical assistance would be of any avail. But the more closely I looked, the more certain I became that she had been dead for some hours, and leaving her side, I went into the next room, threw up the window, and fastened to the blind the red handkerchief which I had taken the precaution to bring with me.

Instantly a young man whom I was fain to believe was Q emerged from the tinsmith's house, and approached that in which I was.

Observing him cast a hurried glance in my direction, I crossed the floor and

(Continued on next page.)

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SPECIAL MAY SALE OF PIANOS

An offering of well-known and regularly higher priced instruments that have been but slightly used, together with a few others taken in exchange for **GOURLAY** Pianos, "Canada's most nearly perfect instruments." All are in excellent order and are guaranteed for five years, the same as the most expensive new piano in our warerooms.

Anyone wishing to economize in their piano purchase should investigate these bargains—they are exceptional.

Marshall & Wendell	Handsome Square Piano, thoroughly reconstructed, repolished and new parts throughout, 7 octaves, carved legs and lyre, etc.; a good tone. Originally \$350. Sale Price.....	\$107
Heintzman & Co.	7 1/2 Octave Modern Square Piano, by Heintzman & Co., in the best of order; a fine serviceable instrument, and splendid value. Originally \$450. Sale price.....	\$117
Dunham & Sons	A very rare bargain. An elegant 7 1/2 Octave Square Piano, possessing a tone rarely equaled in an upright, except at a much higher price. Originally \$600. Sale price.....	\$138
Newcombe	7 1/2 Octave Upright Piano, rosewood finish case, in good order, three unisons, overstrung scale, etc. Originally \$325. Sale price.....	\$157
Karn	A Dainty Cottage Style Upright, in mahogany case, in English design, with handsome marquetry panels, bronze trimmings, etc. Manufacturer's price, \$250. Sale price.....	\$178
Dominion	Upright Piano, walnut case, three pedals, overstrung scale, full iron frame, mandolin attachment, very little used. Manufacturer's price, \$250. Sale Price.....	\$189
Newcombe	Very Handsome 7 1/2 Octave Upright Piano, cabinet grand size, fancy burl walnut polished panels, hand carved in relief, three pedals, etc. Manufacturer's price, \$375. Sale price.....	\$210
Karn	7 1/2 Octave Upright Piano, walnut case, with full length music desk. Boston fall board, Westell, Nickel and Gross action, an excellent bargain. Manufacturer's price, \$375. Sale price.....	\$225
Mendelssohn	7 1/2 Octave Upright Piano, mahogany case, full length music desk, third or practice pedal, ivory and ebony keys. Manufacturer's price, \$340. Sale Price.....	\$238
Gerhard Heintzman	7 1/2 Octave Upright Piano, in handsome walnut case, with full length plain panels and music desk, ivory and ebony keys, etc., height 4 feet 6 inches. Manufacturer's Price, \$375. Sale Price.....	\$254
Nordheimer	7 1/2 Octave Upright Piano, in dark mahogany, with full length music desk, three pedals, ivory and ebony keys, in fine order. Manufacturer's Price, \$375. Sale Price.....	\$259
Gerhard Heintzman	7 1/2 Octave Boudoir Grand Upright Piano, walnut case, full length music desk, three pedals, ivory and ebony keys, etc.; very little used. Manufacturer's Price, \$400. Sale Price.....	\$274
Mendelssohn	7 1/2 Octave Cabinet Grand Piano, in very handsome walnut case, a new piano, but a special instrument in different design of case from regular stock. Manufacturer's Price, \$375. Sale Price.....	\$285
Gerhard Heintzman	7 1/2 Octave Upright Piano, in walnut case, full length panels carved in relief, Boston fall board, three pedals, etc.; just like new. Manufacturer's Price, \$425. Sale Price.....	\$293
Gerhard Heintzman	7 1/2 Octave Upright Piano, large cabinet grand size, new design, contains every patent contained in any piano of this make, used less than six months. Manufacturer's Price, \$500. Sale Price.....	\$325
Knabe	A 7 1/2 Octave Cabinet Grand Piano by this celebrated maker, used by us for concert purposes and now offered at about half-price, after being polished and adjusted. "A Peerless Knabe." Manufacturer's Price, \$675. Sale Price.....	\$365

TERMS OF PAYMENT

Pianos under \$150—\$10 cash and \$4 per month.
Pianos under \$250—\$10 cash and \$6 per month.
Pianos over \$250—\$15 cash and \$7 per month.

A discount of ten per cent. allowed for cash settlement. We guarantee every instrument, ship subject to approval, and agree to pay return freight if not satisfactory.

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING
188 Yonge Street, Toronto. Hamilton—66 King Street West.

stood awaiting him at the head of the stairs.

"Well?" he whispered, "have you seen her?"

"Yes," I returned bitterly, "I have seen her."

He hurriedly mounted to my side. "And she has confessed?"

"Come," I said, "and see for yourself!" And leading him to the little room I had just left, I pointed to the silent form lying within. "You told me I should find Hannah here; but you did not tell me I should find her thus."

"Great heaven!" he cried with a start, "not dead?"

"Yes," I said, "dead."

The sight seemed to convince him. Calming down, he stood gazing at her with a very strange expression upon his face. Suddenly he moved and began quietly turning over the clothes that were lying on the floor.

"What are you doing?" I asked.

"What are you looking for?"

"I am looking for the bit of paper from which I saw her take what I supposed to be a dose of medicine last night. Oh, here it is," he cried, lifting a morsel of paper.

"Let me see!" I anxiously exclaimed.

He handed me the paper, on the inner surface of which I could dimly discern the traces of an impalpable white powder.

"This is important," I declared, carefully folding the paper together. "If there is enough of this powder remaining to show that the contents of this paper were poisonous, a case of deliberate suicide is made evident."

"I am not so sure of that," he retorted. "If I am any judge of countenances, this girl had no more idea she was taking poison than I had. She looked not only bright, but gay. If Mrs. Belden gave her that dose to take, telling her it was medicine—"

"That is something which yet remains to be learned, also whether the dose, as you call it, was poison or not. It may be she died of heart disease."

He simply shrugged his shoulders and pointed first at the plate of breakfast left on the chair, and secondly at the broken-down door.

"Yes," I said, "Mrs. Belden has been in here this morning, and Mrs. Belden locked the door when she went out, but that proves nothing beyond her belief in the girl's hearty condition."

"A belief which that white face on its tumbled pillow did not seem to shake?"

"Perhaps in her haste she may not have looked at the girl."

"I don't want to suspect anything wrong, but it is a coincidence!"

"Well," said I, "there is no use in our standing here busying ourselves with conjectures."

"What are you going to do?" asked he. "If this girl did come to her death by some foul play, it is our business to find it out."

"That must be left for the coroner to do. It has now passed out of our hands."

"I know; but we can at least take full note of the room before throwing the affair into the hands of strangers."

"I have looked at the room. I am only afraid I can never forget it."

"And the body? Have you noticed its position? the lay of the bedclothes around it? the lack there if of all signs of struggle or fear? the repose of the countenance? the easy fall of the hands? Then the clothes hanging on the wall? Do you see? a calico dress, a shawl—not the one in which she was believed to have run away, but an old black one, probably Mrs. Belden's. Then this chest, containing a few underclothes marked with the name of the lady of the house, but smaller than any she ever wore; made for Hannah, you observe, and marked with her own name. And then these other clothes lying on the floor, all new, all marked in the same way. Then this—Hallo! look here."

Going over to where he stood, a wash-bowl half full of burned paper met my eye.

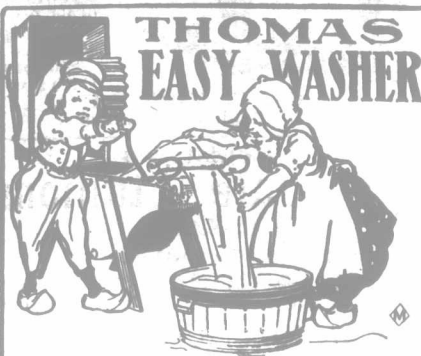
"Can it be that it was a suicide after all? She has evidently destroyed something here which she didn't wish anyone to see. Who knows but what that was a confession! Mr. Gryce will never forgive me for it—never. He will say I ought to have known that it was a suspicious circumstance, this taking of a dose of medicine at the very moment detection stood at her back."

(To be continued.)

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



THOMAS EASY WASHER

Turns mother's drudge into child's play

Its double-acting rub does the work in one-half the time required by other machines, and it absolutely takes all dirt out of collars, cuffs, wristbands and neckbands.

It makes washday a pleasure—not a drudge.

If your dealer doesn't sell it, write

Thomas Brothers, Limited.
 ST. THOMAS, ONT.

WILL MAKE YOUR WIFE WELL



Many a husband is held down and life robbed of much happiness because his wife is an invalid. I will send a free sample of this Wonderful Remedy, which has brought happiness into so many homes.

Address, enclosing stamp, **MRS. F. V. CURRAH,** Windsor, Ont.

I WOULD LIKE EVERY WOMAN to write for our New Styles and Samples of \$4.50 to \$12 Suits in cloth, silk, linen and lustrous; also raincoats, skirts and waists.

Manager SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO., London, Can. Dept. 2

Send for samples of Shirt-waist Suits in lawns, linen, etc., from \$2.50 up.

STAMMERERS

We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. Write for particulars. **THE DR. ARNOTT INSTITUTE, DERLIN, ONT.**

STONES AGAINST LINE FENCE.

If A and B have line fence divided between their lands: (1) Can A prevent B from throwing stone or any other obstructions along or against A's share of fence? (2) Is there any stated distance on either side of line fence to prevent such doings? If so, what is the distance? (3) What steps should be taken to prevent such work? **SUBSCRIBER, Ont.**

Ans.—1. Probably not in any direct way.
 2. No.
 3. We think that A should warn B against any repetition of what is complained of, and if he persists after such warning, A should have a solicitor's letter written him.

COMPULSORY LINE FENCING.

A, B and C have farms joining. A wishes to pasture his land, but B and C's is unoccupied. Can A make B and C build their share of line fence? If so, what steps should be taken? **Ont.**

Ans.—No.

GOSSIP

"Now is certainly the time for all who are raising cattle to stock up with good bulls. Prices for plain, pure-bred bulls of the beef breeds are not so high now but what even dairy farmers could afford to keep them, and then they would have heifers that would be worth more than they get from the nondescript males and the steers would be good enough to make useful beef animals."

Mr. John Lahmer, Vine P. O., Ont., breeder of Berkshire hogs, writes: "The removal of the registration of live stock to Ottawa is evidently going to give great despatch in issuing the certificates, as in my case they come as quickly, if not sooner than when forwarded to Toronto (and mind you there was always promptness from Toronto). Another thing, the "no postage" for our transmittals to Ottawa is a favor not to be overlooked. I trust the consolidation of these records will grow into a whole or round robin, as it were, and in after years the wonder will be why it was not thought of or brought about sooner."

Mr. W. H. Arkell, Teeswater, Bruce Co., Ont., breeder of Oxford Down sheep and Yorkshire swine, places a new advertisement in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate." This is one of the oldest and best flocks of Oxfords in Canada, having been established many years ago, and built up by the late Mr. Henry Arkell, father of the present proprietor, who was acknowledged as one of the very best judges in the Dominion, and a man of sterling character, while the son, a stockman to the manor born and trained, gives promise of maintaining the quality of the flock at the high standard it has attained, and dealing with his customers in the same upright and honorable way. Mr. Arkell reports the recent sale of 27 shearing rams and 11 shearing ewes to Messrs. Geo. McKerron & Sons, of Wisconsin. A fine stock of yearlings and lambs of the best type are coming along in thrifty condition preparatory for the season's demand. The young Yorkshires for sale are also of the right stamp and will be found true to description. Parties interested in either class of stock will do well to write for prices and particulars, or call and see for themselves. Teeswater is the terminus of the Orangeville and Teeswater branch of the C. P. R.

The Trout Creek herd of Shorthorns, property of Mr. W. D. Platt, Hamilton, Ont., was recently seen by a "Farmer's Advocate" representative, and found in healthy, breeding condition, with nothing being pampered or overfed. The demand for the surplus bulls has been so good that none old enough for service, except the two stock bulls, were on hand. The chief sire in service, the dark roan two-year-old Duthie-bred bull, Gold Cup—50038—, of the Cruickshank Brawith Bud tribe, by Nonpareil Courtier (79488), out of Golden Day, by Master of the Ceremonies, is a typical Scotch bull, smooth and level in his lines, with a capital head and crest, strong, well-fleshed back, full crops and level quarters, and from his choice breeding and quality can hardly fail to prove a prepotent sire. His lieutenant in service, the red, short two-year-old, Ardlethin Royal (imp.), of the Uppermill Princess Royal family, sired by Baron Beaufort (80899), and his dam by the Marr-bred, My Choice, a Missie, by William of Orange, is a bull of fine character, straight and level above and below, with neat head and horns, and ideal underpinning. The females represent a long list of leading Cruickshank and Marr families, many of them imported and choice individuals, a number of the cows carrying udders that would do credit to a dairy cow, uniform in type and full of breed character and quality, and the young things are growing into useful members of the herd under the judicious care of Manager Smith, a master of the art of feeding and developing young stock. With such material to breed from, Trout Creek promises to hold its pre-eminent position in producing the high class of cattle that has given the establishment more than a continental reputation by its show-yard and sales record.

TRADE TOPICS.

TEA IS BENEFICIAL.—The notion that tea is injurious to people of weak nerves is altogether a false idea, as has been proven by the eminent scientist, Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson. Tea is in reality a nerve nutriment, and is extremely beneficial to those of weak nerves, especially is this so when you use tea direct from the gardens, packed in sealed lead packets, such as "Salada" Ceylon and India tea, which received the highest award and gold medal at St. Louis Exposition.

ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD A BRIDGE?—The steel bridge is a feature of the modern highway, and is coming more and more generally into favor with the depletion of our timber supplies. But it is important to note that not all steel bridges are equally good. As with all other things, quality of material, excellence of workmanship and mechanical design are essential to strength, durability and general satisfaction. Bridge building requires expert engineering knowledge and experience. A firm that has taken the lead in its line is the Hamilton Bridge Works Co., Hamilton, Ont., a firm of engineers, manufacturers and contractors doing a general business in structural steel work. Employing the best of engineering talent and possessing the equipment to put up anything required in the way of highway bridges, they are in an exceptionally good position to cater to the needs of municipalities requiring bridges erected. Their standing advertisement is the numerous handsome and substantial bridges spanning streams in many parts of the country. They are glad, too, at any time to place their experience and skill at the disposal of any who ask for it. Now is the time to think about the bridges to be erected this coming summer and fall. Write, stating your requirements to the Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Hamilton, Ont., and you will receive information and pointers which will be of value to you, even though you should not give them a contract. Correspondence always solicited.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

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

Miscellaneous.

CARNEGIE AND ROCKEFELLER.

If you know, kindly send me the addresses of John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie, about whom most interesting sketches recently appeared in your "Home Magazine" department.

E. E. G.

Ans.—The latest addresses we have are for Mr. Rockefeller, 4 W. 54th Street, New York City, and for Mr. Carnegie, Skibo Castle, Sutherland, Scotland.

A DISAPPOINTED PURCHASER.

A buys a cow on January 5th. The breeder's list that was handed out the day of the sale showed that the cow's last service was July 10th; that would bring her in April 10th. One week after the sale she showed signs of not being in calf, and has been regular ever since and shows no signs. Is B responsible for anything if the cow does not have a calf?

N. B. No. 5.

Ans.—We do not see that the vendor has incurred any legal liability to A, such as is suggested.

TURKEY-EGG SETTING.

A subscriber asks how many turkey eggs are regarded as constituting a setting. He states that he got seven from a breeder, whereas he expected at least nine. Is there any rule or precedent obtaining in Canada upon this matter?

Ans.—There is no established number representing a setting of turkey eggs so far as I know, but I have never known any breeder to offer less than nine eggs and call it a setting. In giving quotations, I am always careful to mention the number of eggs I quote for, which in my case is per 11 eggs. I know breeders who send out 13 eggs as a setting.

W. J. BELL.

EGG ODDITIES.

1. I have a hen turkey which has not laid an egg, but would go on the nest every day but never lay. Now, she wants to sit. Please explain the cause of such peculiar actions.

2. I also had a duck which laid a double-yolk egg, and when I broke it, there was the white and yolk as of a single egg and another egg perfectly formed, shell and all. Did you ever hear of such an oddity. **A SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—I have had two or three hens in the past year which laid very well during the first year of their life, but this year they go to the nest systematically, four days in five, but never lay. This is rather a peculiar instance. We have had in years gone by pullets which never laid, but never that I know of have we had yearling hens which laid the previous season and did not lay the next year. If we were not using drop nests in this pen, there might be room for doubt, but as we are, it remains a fact. I am inclined to believe that the birds have got a little bit too fleshy during the winter, and the egg organs are abnormal in some way. Possibly when we kill one of these hens later on, I may be able to make sure.

1. I think that the subscriber's trouble with the turkey hen is probably due to overfeeding during the winter.

2. I have seen, perhaps, half a dozen eggs similar to that mentioned with reference to the duck. Why such things happen I cannot explain.

O. A. C., Guelph. W. R. GRAHAM.

TREATMENT OF NAVEL CORD OF FOAL.

Mare foaled at 10.30; foal strong; navel cord was very thick, and a strong pulse beating through it. I tied it firmly about eight inches from the body, and cut it off below. Next morning found blood oozing from the cord, tied it again three or four inches from the body and cut off the end. Again at five o'clock, or 19 hours after birth, found it bleeding again, when I tied it tightly again, since which it seems all right and is doing well, but right up to that time one could feel quite a strong pulse in the cord right down to the string.

1. Was this a natural condition?
 2. Could I have used better treatment?

READER.

Ans.—1. Yes.
 2. You should have tied a soft cord quite tightly around the umbilical cord about an inch below the body, and cut it off with a scraping motion of the knife about an inch below that, and have applied some disinfectant to the end of the cord to prevent the entrance of the germ that is liable to enter and cause joint ill. The pulsation was quite natural. The foal before birth is supplied with blood and life through the umbilical cord, and its blood in circulation would naturally flow into the cord and back into the body. Hence the shorter cord would be an advantage. This matter was fully treated by "Whip" in his article in March 9th issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," page 380.

PIGS COUGHING.

1. Seven-months-old pigs cough, as though they had a bit of chaff in wind-pipe. The beginning, I think, was when all were in pen, lying too warm, sweating, then getting chilled. They have been fed well and look thrifty, but don't gain fast enough for the feed they eat. A few of them cough on getting up.

2. Would also like to know a little about black teeth in pigs, and the best feed for little fellows where milk is scarce?
 W. J. M.

Ans.—1. Such coughing often results from constipation. Nothing is more likely to cure than a run out on grass, when weather is comfortably warm. If they cannot go out, cut and carry sods for them. Give them any kind of greasy food or linseed meal that will tend to relax the bow.

2. Black teeth do not come under the list of diseases. If the side tusks are overgrown, they are liable to irritate the dam when nursing; break them off with a small pair of pinchers. We do not know of anything that will take the place of milk for young pigs. The nearest is the best of kitchen scraps and swill, fed warm, mixed with a little fine shorts and sifted oatmeal—the meal sifted from ground or chopped oats. If enough good swill cannot be had, add warm water to such supply of milk and swill as you have.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each insertion.

BUFF ORPINGTON eggs—Exhibition stock \$2 per 15; utility stock, \$1 per 15; extra heavy layers; nine chicks guaranteed.

EGGS from Martin's famous White Wyandottes, half price a few June 1st.

FOR SALE—My entire breeding stock, as I want a room for young stock.

LARGE Snow-White Wyandottes, Baldwin strain, great winter layers, strongly fertilized eggs.

MY BREEDING pens for sale—Buff Orpingtons, Silver, Golden Wyandotte, White Leghorns, Hamburgs.

PURE BRED Barred Rocks—Eggs, \$1 setting; 50, \$2.50; per 100 \$1. Safe delivery guaranteed.

WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs. Pen headed by grand duston cockerel.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Eggs from pen No. 1 of E. B. Thompson's pullets, \$1.50.

Barred Rocks—We offer eggs for hatching from pens good in size, shape, color and laying qualities.



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

FARM—Three cents per word each insertion, each initial counts for one word and figures for two words.

FARM—115 acres, beautifully located, two miles from Berlin; modern equipments; first-class cultivation.

FARMER—Successful, including high-class butter-maker, 36, married, Christian, English, seeks responsible position.

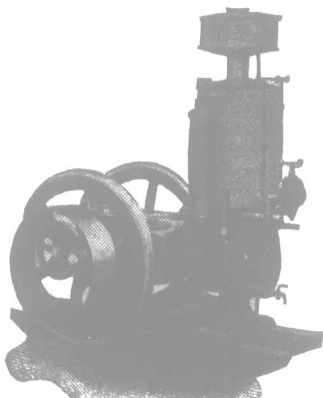
FOR SALE—140 acres, good house, barn, orchard; choice land, \$2.60; also two 500-acre farms and one 200.

FOR SALE—503 acres rich black loam in the celebrated Pincher Creek district.

KANAGAN, B. C.—960 acres of choice land, only \$7,000.

GINSENG—Canadian roots best. Write E. Beattie, High. A's.

GASOLINE ENGINES



If you prefer an ENGINE to a WINDMILL, write us. The "STICKNEY" will tickle you. Safe, economical and very simple.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Toronto, Ont. Limited

Hilda—When you saw that he was going to propose, I suppose you pressed both hands to your heart. Kate—That was impossible. My heart was in my mouth at the time.

Canadian Horse Exchange



AUCTION

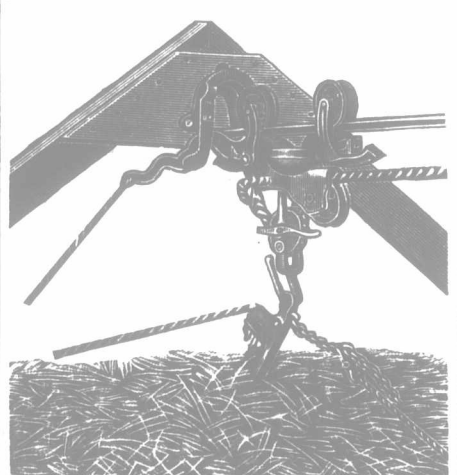
every MONDAY & THURSDAY at 11 a.m.

Phone: Main 2116.

60, 62, 64 Jarvis Street, - TORONTO.

Farmers who consign their horses to us direct receive prompt attention, this being our specialty.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. Thos. Ingram, H. E. R. Stock, Auctioneer. Manager.



THE OSHAWA ROD TRACK CARRIER FOR 1905

Manufactured by THE OSHAWA HAY CARRIER WORKS, OSHAWA, CANADA.

Agents wanted in unrepresented localities.



Have Restored Thousands of Canadian Women to Health and Strength.

There is no need for so many women to suffer pain and weakness, nervousness, sleeplessness, anemia, faint and dizzy spells and the numerous troubles which render the life of woman a round of sickness and suffering.

Young girls budding into womanhood, who suffer with pains and headaches, and whose face is pale and the blood watery, will find Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills help them greatly during this period.

Women at the change of life, who are nervous, subject to hot flushes, feeling of pins and needles, palpitation of the heart, etc., are aided over the trying time of their life by the use of this wonderful remedy.

It has a wonderful effect on a woman's system, makes pains and aches vanish, brings color to the pale cheek and sparkle to the eye.

They build up the system, renew lost vitality, improve the appetite, make rich, red blood and dispel that weak, tired, listless, no-ambition feeling.

50c. PER BOX, OR 3 FOR \$1.25 ALL DEALERS. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

HOW TO KILL WOODCHUCK WITH CARBON BISULPHIDE.

Kindly publish the method of killing woodchucks with bisulphide of carbon, which appeared in the "Farmer's Advocate" some time ago, also the quantity required.

Ans.—Pour the liquid on a piece of cotton rag and ram it into the hole as far as possible, after which the entrance is well-packed with earth.

WEED FOR IDENTIFICATION Please tell us the name and nature of the accompanying weed which I found in my new meadow, seeded down last year.

Ans.—This weed is false flax (Camelina sativa). Its stem is from one to two feet high, with branches each bearing numerous small yellow flowers with four petals each.

ENTERITIS IN FOWL.

I fear I have cholera among my flock of over two hundred hens. They droop around for about ten days before dying. Their droppings are a light yellow in the first stages of the disease, but at the last are a decided green.

Ans.—I would say that the trouble with the birds is not cholera, I think, but enteritis. The usual causes of enteritis are uncleanness, foul drinking water, putrid meat food, and filthy or rotten food of any kind.

CANADIAN HORSE EXCHANGE.—Those who follow our Toronto horse market reports will have noticed these quotations from the Canadian Horse Exchange, 60, 62 and 64 Jarvis St., Toronto.

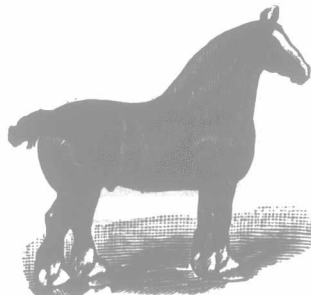
\$100 Reward



for a case of disease in horses that Tuttle's Elixir will not cure, if we recommend it to do so.

It prevents stiffness, cures sprains, locates and cures lameness, and as a body wash keeps the circulation in good condition under hard driving.

SMITH & RICHARDSON'S CLYDESDALES Columbus, Ontario.



We are now offering for sale the finest lot we ever imported, at reasonable prices.

and Brooklyn, G. T. R. Myrtle, C. P. R. Long distance Telephone at Residence.

2 Registered Clydesdale Stallions FOR SALE.

For price and particulars write to R. & C. PALING, Oshawa, Oshawa Stn. & Tel., - - North Simcoe.

FOR SALE: The imported

Clydesdale Stallion

Uam Var [2129] (9457).

Apply to DAVIS & GRAHAM, Schomberg, Ont.

At stud Abayan Kohelian, Arab Stallion High-caste, chestnut height, 14 2 Suitable for breeding high-class light horses, polo ponies, etc.

CAMERON & HARVEY, Cobourg, Ont.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Leicesters.—Present offering: One choice mare, 4 years old, from imp. sire and dam.

DEATH TO HEAVES Guaranteed NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Diarrhoea and Indigestion Cure.

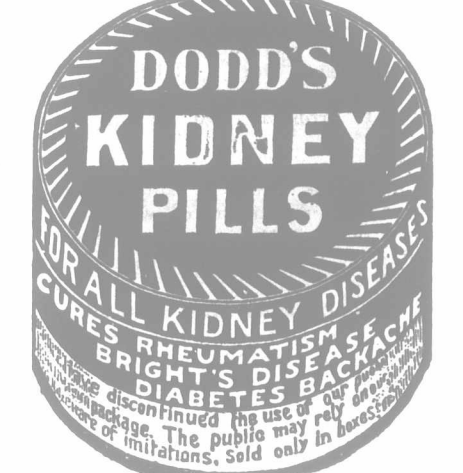
A story is told of a man in an Arkansas town who, in addition to his being President of the local Board of Aldermen, was also the proprietor of the best hotel in the place.

It appears that a visitor from the east one day remarked to this man that the town might be made a good deal healthier if a certain large swamp nearby were drained.

"W-all," drawled the politician and hotel man, "all my boarders says the same thing. In my persuasion as President of the Board of Aldermen I'd shorely advocate the improvement in a minute if it warn't for my son."

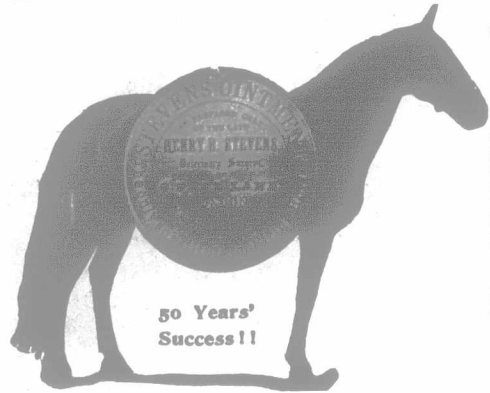
"Why," exclaimed the easterner in surprise, "why should your son object?"

"W-a-l-l, stranger," replied the Arkansas man, "he runs the drug store."



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

BRITAIN'S BEST BLISTER



It takes time, trouble, knowledge and special chemical apparatus to produce

STEVENS' OINTMENT

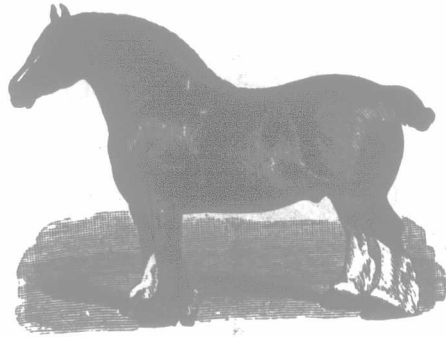
as used in the Royal Stables. It is the result of a lifetime's knowledge among lame horses saved up and given to you in concentrated form for use on your lame or disfigured horse. It will surely cure Splint, Spavin, Curb, Ringbone, and all enlargements in horses and cattle.

Price 75c. small, \$1.50 large box. A little goes a long way. Get a box now. If your local chemist cannot supply you, write direct to

Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, Que. Agents for Canada. o

JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS

Holdenby, Northampton, Eng.



Farm over 2,000 acres of land just in the centre of the Shires, and breed the very best and soundest of the

SHIRE HORSE

which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor overfeeding for showing purposes.

Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have to show them, and obtain their stallions and mares direct from the men that breed them.

No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool landing stage. Correspondence invited.

Station—Althorp Park, L. & N.-W. Ry.

LAFAYETTE STOCK FARM

J. Crouch & Son, the Great Importers, of Lafayette, Indiana.



and the largest importers in the world of

GERMAN COACH, PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS,

have just received at their new sale barns, Bernard House, London, another car of Percheron, Belgian and German Coach stallions. All are imported from France, Belgium and Germany, and are the largest prizewinners of 1904. We exhibited 100 head at the St. Louis World's Fair, and we have won more prizes in 1904 than all others combined. We guarantee every horse to be satisfactory, sure breeders, and back them up by a responsible guarantee. We sell nothing but good sound serviceable horses that will do our customers good.

MESSRS. U. V. O'DANIEL and R. P. WATERS, managers and salesmen, London, Ont.

ADDRESS: J. CROUCH & SON, LONDON, ONT.

Have just received a new importation of 131 head of high-class Percheron, Belgian and German Coach Stallions.

If You Have a Farm for Sale

Or Want a Situation, put an Advertisement in our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN. Our Want Ads. Always Bring the Best Results.

The William Weld Co., Limited, London, Ontario



LASTS A LIFE TIME

Applicable to Dwelling Houses, Stores, Factories, Warehouses—in fact, every kind of building. There is no limit to its use as an outside covering.

It very materially enhances the appearance of any structure at the minimum of cost.

Greater protection is afforded against the ravages of fire, hence less money need be squandered in fire risk premiums.

The Classic Kids will gladly furnish details.

GALT ART METAL CO., Limited, GALT, ONT.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

ECZEMA.

About a month ago, our calves, fed on skim milk and porridge made of ground wheat and oil cake, began losing the hair off the front of hind legs. At first the denuded skin was inflamed and then turned a bluish color.

L. R. F.

Ans.—This is eczema. Cease giving ground wheat, and dress the parts three times daily with carbolic acid, 1 part; sweet oil, 25 parts.

V.

CHOREA.

Six-months-old dog whines, froths at mouth, loses use of hind legs, bites at legs and paws, shakes, etc. I had an older dog last winter that had a discharge from nostrils, mouth and eyes, and lost the use of his legs. A. J. M.

Ans.—The old dog had distemper, and, no doubt, the young one also suffered, and the present trouble is a nervous condition called chorea, which frequently results as a sequel. It is very hard to treat, and often treatment is not successful. Give him 5 grains bromide of potassium three times daily, and feed on bread, milk and porridge.

V.

TUBERCULOSIS.

1. Give symptoms of tuberculosis in cattle.

2. Will an affected animal thrive?

3. Are the milk and butter healthful?

4. Is the beef healthful?

5. Have a pair of pregnant heifers which I wish to keep for breeding purposes and raise their own calves. Should I milk them by hand the first season?

W. T.

Ans.—1. Tuberculosis is a most insidious disease, and an animal may be extensively diseased without showing the least physical symptoms. The only diagnostic medium where clinical symptoms are not shown, is the tuberculin test. There are few cases in which the most expert diagnostician can be certain without the test. Any organ may be diseased, and, of course, the symptoms will not be shown until the disease has reached that stage in which the functions of the organ are interfered with, and then will depend upon the organ or organs involved. When the respiratory organs are involved there is often a dry short cough, gradually increasing in frequency. When the digestive organs or their accessories are involved there is usually irregular appetite and digestion. If the genital organs are involved in the female, there is usually irregular or perpetual oestrus and failure to breed, etc., etc. Hence, it is not possible for any person, much less a non-professional man, attempting to diagnose, except in far-advanced cases, without the tuberculin test.

2. He will thrive until the vital functions of the organ attacked are interfered with, which, in many cases, is a long time.

3. Opinions differ on this subject, but it is generally admitted that it is not safe, especially for young or delicate persons, to use them.

4. This is also a disputed point, but if only one organ was involved, and it not sufficiently to interfere with the general health of the animal and the meat be well cooked, it is considered safe.

5. Allow the calves to suck. It is good practice to train heifers to the habits you wish them to follow through life.

V.

A flashily-dressed negro walked into the West Sixty-eighth Street police station the other night and asked sergeant Thomson if he could have a detective.

"What do you want a detective for?" asked the sergeant.

"Well, boss, mah wife done run away with another man and Ah thinks she wants me."

"You'll have to go to a private detective for that, we can't help you."

"How much will one of them cost me?"

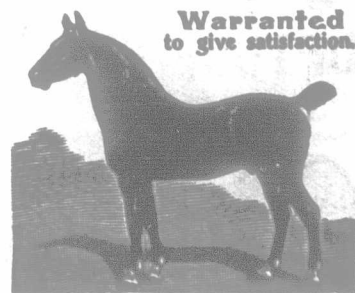
"About \$5 a day, and he'll take at least two days."

"H'm; two days at \$5 a day! Ah guess Ah'll let her go, boss."

Little Henry—"Is it true, pa, that sheep have four stomachs?"

Pa—"Yes, my son."

Little Henry—"What a terrible time they must have when they get the stomach ache."



Warranted to give satisfaction.

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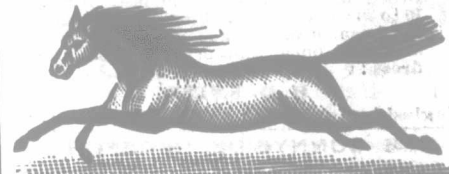
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Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address: THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

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

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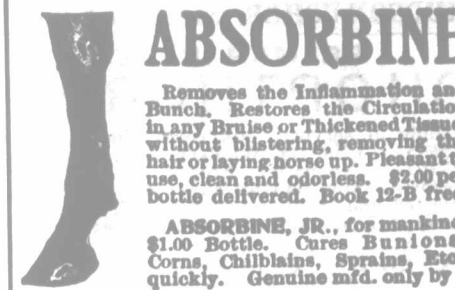
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In order to make room for our new importation for the next 30 days we will sell stallions at greatly reduced prices. Come and see us while this sale lasts.

We have some of our best ones yet. Among them is a black not three years old, weighing 1900 lbs., with the best of breeding. Located three miles out of town, or two miles from Ruthven, on the Pere Marquette. We pay livery if not on hand to meet you. Address: I. A. & E. J. WIGLE, Essex County, Kingsville, Ontario.



ABSORBINE

Removes the Inflammation and Bunch. Restores the Circulation in any Bruise or Thickened Tissue, without blistering, removing the hair or laying horse up. Pleasant to use, clean and odorless. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 12-B free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Bunions, Corns, Chilblains, Sprains, Etc., quickly. Genuine mfd. only by

W. F. Young, P.D.F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies.

Imported and Canadian-bred. For sale: Two Canadian-bred stallions, rising 3 years, from imp. sire and dams. Also SCOTSMOEN Cows and Heifers for sale. Reasonable prices. For particulars write to

JAS. W. INNES, Cityview Farm, Woodstock, Ont.

Clydesdales, Shortboms and Cotswolds.—Present offerings: 2 Clydesdale stallions, 1 and 2 years old, by MacQueen; one yearling bull by imp. sire; also some yearling rams. For price and particulars write to W. D. FUSH, Clarendon, Ont.

RUPTURE Sufferers will rejoice to learn that Medical Science has at last triumphed in producing a positive Cure for this agonizing and dangerous ailment. The results are astonishing the Medical Profession as well as all Ruptured. Cases that have defied human ingenuity have yielded in a short time. No operation, pain, danger, or time from work to be **CURED**. One of the many remarkable cures performed is that of J. R. Ketcheson, Esq., Justice of Peace, Madoc, Hastings Co., Ont., whose portrait here appears. He is cured at 90 years. To further introduce this wonderful cure **Dr. W. S. Rice, 2, East Queen Street (Block 27) Toronto, Ont., the Discoverer, will send a Trial, also his book "Can Rupture be Cured?" Write to-day - Sure - Now.** **FREE**

NOTICE
Mr. Henry Dudding will hold at Ribby Grove, Great Grimby, Lincolnshire, on **THURSDAY, JULY 6TH, NEXT** The week after the Royal Show in London, an **AUCTION SALE**. A grand lot of **SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORN CATTLE** and Lincoln Long-wool Yearling Rams and Swags, and many prizewinners. The choicest strains of blood will be represented in the animals included in the sale. Catalogues from the agent in due course, and JNO. THORNTON & CO., Princess St., London.

10 Hereford Bulls
Breeding and quality of the best. Ages, 10 to 20 months old. Show and breeding females of all ages for sale. They are good ones, and prices right. Address: **H. D. SMITH, Ingleside Farm, Compton, Que.**

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS
Imp. Onward in service. Eight choice bulls of serviceable age; this includes 4 2 year-olds, all of the blocky, heavy type, at prices that will move them. We can yet spare some cows and heifers. **O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont. Ilderton Sta., L. H. & B.; Lucan Sta., G.T.R.**

HURON CENTRAL STOCK FARM OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS
Our present offering is seven young bulls, 8 to 18 months old. All sired by the champion bull (Godolphin Chief 3743). All stock registered in the American Herdbook. Also offering the young coach stallion Godolphin, winner of 1st at London this year. **H. BUTT & SONS, Clinton, Ont.**

GLENGORE STOCK FARM, ABERDEEN-ANGUS
Present offerings: Choice young bulls, ready for service; also heifers, all ages. For particulars, write to **GEO. DAVIS, Alton F. O. Erin Sta., C. P. R.**

Queenston Heights Shorthorns
Two bull calves, 6 and 8 months, by Derby (Imp.) and from good milking dams. Bargains for quick sale. Also a few young cows and heifers. **HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.**

BELMAR PARO SHORTHORNS
Bulls in service: Merryman, imp. (77283) = 32075 =; Pride of Windsor, imp. (Vol. 50) = 50711 =; Nonpareil Archer, imp. (81778) = 45202 =. Our females have been carefully selected and are of the best Scotch breeding, many of them imported. Address correspondence to **PETER WHITE, JR., PEMBROKE, ONT.**

SHORTHORNS for sale IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED
Cows, Heifers and young bulls. Finest quality Scotch breeding. Prices low. **W. DOHERTY, Glen Park Farm, Clinton, Ont.**
Shorthorns—Choice young bulls for sale, ready for service. A few young cows safe in calf; also bull calves. **WM. E. HERMISTON, Brickley P.O., Ont.**

IF YOU WANT A MACHINE FOR Well DRILLING OR PROSPECTING
with either Rope or Pipe Tools, write to us describing your work, stating depth of wells and size of Bits or Drills you want. Our machines are the latest and most durable, and the greatest money earners ever made! Results guaranteed. **LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

BURDOCK AND OX-EYE DAISY.
1. How can I kill burdocks around the house, where they are too thick to spade?
2. What may be sprayed on ox-eye daisy to kill it in pasture field without injuring stock? **J. A. M. Oxford Co., Ont.**

Ans.—Spudding below the crown is the best remedy we know. If the area is too large for this, you may have to plow up the ground and cultivate thoroughly. Spraying with bluestone (3 per cent. solution) might be worth trying, though repeated applications would be necessary to exhaust the plants' vitality, as the strong root of the burdock prevents its being killed outright by spraying.
2. Spraying is not a remedy for ox-eye daisy. The only way to get rid of it is to break up the sod.

TREATMENT FOR PLUM CURCULIO
Would like you to publish in your next issue a formula with which to spray plum trees to prevent them being stung as mine have been other years.

SUBSCRIBER.
Ans.—The plums are "stung" by the female plum curculio. In laying her egg, she first makes a small hole in the plum, into this she places the egg, and then with her curved snout cuts a crescent marking around it, supposedly to check the growth of the cells near the egg and prevent it being injured. The larva, which hatches from the egg, burrows in the fruit, where it matures in three or four weeks. That affected soon falls to the ground, and the larvae leave the plums, pass into the ground and pupate. Spraying is no longer regarded as an effective means of combating this insect. Jarring the trees, as described in the article, *Spraying Plum Trees*, issue May 18th, is about the only sure protection.

MILLET FOR FEED.
1. What is millet seed worth per bushel for feed compared with other grain at a cent per pound?
2. When is the best time to sow it for seed?
3. Is it profitable as pasture?
4. Does it require very rich soil? **SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—1. According to chemical analysis, the feeding value of millet should be slightly greater than that of oats, though we are not aware of any experiments to demonstrate the fact practically. It is found when well ground to be a good rotation for work horses; being adapted to the production of muscular strength. For poultry it is good as part of the ration, being particularly useful to scatter in litter for hens in confinement, to induce exercise. For such purposes it might be worth 14c. per pound, compared with oats at 1c.
2. Latter part of May or first of June. Millet is a warm-weather crop.
3. It is not very well adapted to pasture purposes.
4. It will produce a crop on rather poor soil, if well prepared and moist, but will do proportionately better on richer land. It revels in rich muck soils of drained sloughs and swamps.

MILKING SHORTHORNS—LAME LAMP.
1. What do you call the milking qualities in a Shorthorn cow?
2. I have a lamb with a swollen knee, seems quite soft, like a puff. It cannot use it. What is the cause and treatment? **E. M.**

Ans.—1. A Shorthorn cow conforming to the dairy type rather than the beef type. That is, being broad in her hind quarters and thinner in her fore end than the strictly beef formation, which is rounder and heavier in the fore quarters, is more likely to be a good milker, especially if she have a large and well-balanced udder, running well forward and backward, with plenty of loose skin where the udder is hung up behind and the teats are of good size and well placed. But the only true indication of her capabilities as a milker is an actual test by the aid of weights and measures for quantity of milk and the use of the Babcock test for fat content, or the use of the churn for actual butter.
2. Lambs are liable to knee trouble in such weather as has lately prevailed—cold and wet, with east winds. Little can be done for such a case other than to apply some liniment, such as electric oil or ammonia liniment, which a druggist will prepare. Sometimes spirits of turpentine is helpful, as the ailment is probably of rheumatic nature.

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THE BEST LABOR-SAVING IMPLEMENTS FOR THE FARM.

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We Make a Full Line of Haying and Harvesting Machines.

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Where Maxwell Machines Are Built.

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Rotary, Coring or Rock Drilling,
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ONE IMPORTED RED YEARLING BULL



Sired by Spicy King, and of the Broadhocks family, bred by Aderson of Saphook, Old Meldrum. Also three first-class home-bred bulls of choice breeding.

foot; also Canadian-bred heifers for sale at moderate prices. H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

Present offering of SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE (Imp.) Scotland's Pride - 36008 - (70907), 5 years old, a Cruickshank Clipper, by the great sire, Star of Morning. One junior yearling show bull in show form, a good one. 4 bulls, from 14 to 16 months old, from imp. sires and imp. or pure Scotch dams.

3 SCOTCH-TOPPED Shorthorn Bulls

Must be sold immediately. For particulars write or come and see WM. D. DYER, Columbus, Ont.

1864 - HILLHURST FARM - 1905

SHORTHORN BULLS

ready for service; also bull calves, Scotch-topped, from good milking families, for sale at low prices. Write for catalogue and particulars. Inspection invited.

JAS. A. O'CONNOR, Hillhurst Station, Compton Co., P. Q.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

Spicy Count (Imp.), 5 thick, fleshy bulls, 15 months old; a few heifers and 6 splendid Clydesdales; 3 mares registered. All young.

JAS. McARTHUR, Fine Grove Stock Farm, GOBELS, ONT.

EVERGREEN SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS STOCK FARM. Young stock of either sex by imp. sire at reasonable prices. For particulars write to DONALD McQUEEN, Landerkin P. O., Mount Forest Sta. and Telegraph.

First-class Shorthorns—Young cows and heifers of fashionable breeding. Also Shropshires of different ages. Write for prices, etc., to T. J. T. COLE, Bowmanville Sta., G. T. R. o Tyrone P. O.

Wm. Grainger & Son, Hawthorn Herd of HORNS, Aberdeen Hero (Imp.) at head of herd. Two grand young bulls by Prince Misty - 37861 - . Also a few females.

ELMHEDGE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. Stamfords, Minas, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Marr Floras and Lavinsias. Our herd will stand comparison with any. We reserve nothing: 45 head of both sexes, all ages, for sale. o James Bowes, Strathairn P. O., Meaford, Ont.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM. Established 1855. Large and old-established herd of SHORTHORNS. Good milking qualities. Splendid offering of either sex. Scotch and Scotch-topped. o JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS. Good bulls at reasonable prices, out of good Scotch cows, and by such bulls as Bapton Chancellor (Imp.), Scottish Beau (Imp.), Nonpareil Archer (Imp.), Clipper Hero, etc. For further particulars, apply to KYLE BROS., Arr. Ont.

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS. Three choice young bulls, ready for service, for sale at low prices. For particulars write to W. H. WALLACE, Woodland Farm, o Mt. Forest, Ont.

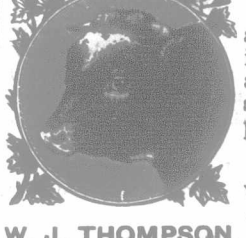
Advertisement for Barren Cows Cured, featuring an illustration of a cow and text: BARREN COWS CURED. PAMPHLET FREE. MOORE BROS., V.S., ALBANY, N.Y.

Bone Spavin

Know it by the lump and the limp—a hard, bony growth on the inner side of the hock joint, usually low down and a little forward of the center of the leg—a quick hitch with the sound leg, and a stiff movement of the lame leg, bearing the weight on the toe, most noticeable in starting. New cases, old and bad cases, the very worst cases, cases where firing has failed, are cured by Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste. Guaranteed to cure the lameness for good—may or may not take off the lump. Easily used by anybody, and a single 45-minute application usually does the work—occasionally two required. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It gives all the particulars, and tells you what to do for other kinds of blemishes. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

Scotch Shorthorns

AT HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM



Young bulls and heifers from imported sires and dams for sale at reasonable prices.

For particulars write to W. J. THOMPSON, o Mitchell, Ont.

Elm Grove Shorthorns

We have for sale one imported bull, Scottish Rex, No. (36107), sure and active. Also young bulls and heifers. For prices and particulars address W. G. SANDERS & SON, Box 1132, o St. Thomas, Ont.

CHAS. RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.

SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP. Head bought by Prince of Scotland (Imp.). FOR SALE—Females and bulls of all ages, from spotted Scotch families.

Shorthorns Lincolns

12 young bulls, 6 heifers, and some young cows of choice breeding. Prices very reasonable. W. H. TAYLOR & SON, Parkhill, Ont.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshire

FOR SALE: Bull and heifer calves, seven to fifteen months. Also yearling and two-year-old heifers and young cows. CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, Campbellford, Ont., P. O. and Station.

Scotch Shorthorns

YOUNG BULLS and HEIFERS sired by Marango's Heydon Duke, Imp., -36063-, for sale reasonable. Come and see them or write to W. J. SHEAN & CO., Rosevale Stock Farm, o Owen Sound, Ont.

R. & S. NICHOLSON SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Present offering: Seven young bulls of serviceable age; good ones. Prices right. For particulars write to above firm. Parkhill Sta. and Telegraph. SYLVAN, ONT.

THREE IMPORTED Shorthorn Bulls

Four imported cows in calf, home-bred cows, heifers and young bulls, all of straight Scotch families. Four imported Shropshire rams, eight imported ewes and any number of Shropshire and Cotswold ram and ewe lambs of the highest class, is what I can show you now, and all will be priced at moderate prices.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont. Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

CLEAR SPRING STOCK FARM HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

A specialty. Present offerings young bulls and heifers from first-class stock. Correspondence or inspection of herd invited. JAS. BROWN, Thorold Sta. & P. O.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Miscellaneous.

VARNISH FOR BUGGY.

Could you recommend a mixture of oil and varnish for a buggy, so as not to hide the original flowers and striping? Paint is fairly good. J. H. M. Simcoe Co., Ont.

Ans.—Polish the surface by rubbing with pulverized pumice stone, wash clean with water, and when dry, apply pure varnish, the kind known to the trade as wearing-body varnish. No oil is needed.

UNSUCCESSFUL OPERATION FOR LUMP IN COW'S TEAT.

Cow calved about May 1st; I could not get any milk out of one teat. I got one of my neighbors to lance a lump, which was up in the teat, with a lance for that purpose. She milks well, but cannot be milked without a milking tube. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Dry the affected quarter. There is danger in using the tube, unless it is carefully disinfected. Unless the cow is a very valuable one, feed her for the butcher. If she gives a good quality of milk from the three teats, she may be worth keeping as a dairy cow, but there will be risk of trouble at next calving, if bred again.

RAISING FOAL ON COW'S MILK.

Please explain how to raise a colt on cow's milk. Does the milk require to be diluted? If so, what portion requires to be water? How long does it require to be diluted? Is it safe to give it all it will take at a time? How often should it be fed? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The milk of a newly-calved cow should be given, diluted with an equal bulk of warm water. It had better be diluted for the first six weeks or two months. Feed little and often, say five times daily, for first three weeks, a pint at a time, increase to a quart three times a day after that time, increasing with age, but never giving all it will take. Teach it to eat chopped oats and bran after it is three weeks old by putting a little in its mouth after drinking, and keep a fresh supply in a high box in corner of stall. Keep it in a box stall all summer, cutting grass for it till well-cured hay is available.

SICK SHEEP.

I had a sheep die this spring. Would like to know what was the cause. It gradually got poor and weak, and lost its appetite. I thought, perhaps, it was grub in the head and treated it with turpentine, as advised in the "Farmer's Advocate." It seemed a little brighter; then she had her lambs, and failed rapidly; refused to eat at all; finally, in trying to give her something from a bottle, she strangled. When I opened her, I found two grubs in her head; her liver was in bad condition, very pale in color; the gall was twice the natural size, and seemed to have overflowed through the liver.

2. Lambs have a hard cough; take spells of coughing, almost think they would choke; when it is over, they appear to be all right. YOUNG FARMER.

Ans.—1. It is possible that the grubs in the head were the primary cause of the trouble, though we should have expected a larger number would have been present. An earlier application of the turpentine treatment might have saved her. You do not say whether the sneezing caused by the turpentine may have caused the ejection of some grubs. Some advise syringing the nostrils with tobacco juice for grub in the head, holding the head up till the nostrils are filled. A drench should be slowly given to a sheep to avoid strangling.

2. The lambs will probably get over the cough now that they are on grass. We have seen coal oil recommended for such—say a teaspoonful to each lamb affected—but cannot speak from experience.

"Do you remember, dear," he asked, as they sat down on one of the rustic seats at the summer resort, "that I cut our initials on this tree behind us three or four years ago?" "Why, no, George," she replied. "I don't remember that. Are you sure?" He rose, walked around the tree, and inspected the bark closely. "Yes," he said. "It's the tree, all right, but it was another girl."

Advertisement for Sharples Tubular Separators, featuring an illustration of a woman using a separator and text: EVERY TUBULAR STARTS A FORTUNE. Like a Crowbar. Tubular Separators are regular cowbars—get right under the trouble—pry the mortgage off the farm. How? Gets all the cream—raises the quantity and quality of butter—starts a fortune for the owner. It's a modern separator. The picture shows. Write for catalogue F-198. Canadian Transfer Points Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address THE SHARPLES CO., CHICAGO, ILL. F. H. SHARPLES WEST CHESTER, PA.

FLETCHER SHORTHORNS

Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families. An ong the really good sires which have been used are Spicy Robin 23550, winner of 3rd prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, and Joy of Morning (Imp.) 20070, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1904. Stock of either sires for sale. GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O., Ont. Erin shipping station, C. P. R.

Ridgewood Stock Farm SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Present offerings: Blythesome Ruler - 52296 - , sire (Imp.) Chief Ruler - 45165 - , dam (Imp.) Missie 159th - 34154 - ; young stock, either sex. H. C. ATRELL, GODERICH, ONTARIO.

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

of the Brawith Bud, Cecilia, Mayflower, Fashion and Daisy families. Herd headed by the grandly-bred Lavender bull, Wanderer's Star - 42655 - , by Wanderer's Last (Imp.). Special offering: A few choice yearling heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Telephone in house. WM. E. ELLIOTT & SONS, Box 426, o Shelph, Ont.

A. EDWARD MEYER

Box 378, Shelph, Ont. Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns High-class Princess Royal, Brawith Buds, Villages, Nonpareils, Minas, Beasins, Claretts, Urry and others. Head bulls, Imp. Chief of Stars (7215), 14541, -32076 -, Lovely Prince - 50757 -. Some choice yearling heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Telephone in house.

Belvoir Stock Farm

SHORTHORN BULLS, various ages; imported and home-bred, by imp. Gay Lochario, a Cruickshank Lavender. OLYDE STALLION, 3 years old; sire imp., dam a winner, grandam 1st Highland Show. YORKSHIRES—Sows and boars, various ages; not akin. Three imp. boars and 5 imp. sows to select from, and their progeny. Prices right. Also honorable dealing.

12 SHORTHORN BULLS

20 Cows and Heifers Good ones, Scotch-bred, at moderate prices. Catalogues on application. H. SMITH, Exeter, Huron Co., Ont. Station adjoins farm. Long-distance telephone in residence.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SHORTHORNS

Imported and home-bred, male and female, price and sweepstakes winners, various ages. Anything for sale. J. J. McKNIGHT, Epping P. O., Thornbury Station.

THOS. MERCER, 33, Markdale, Ont.

Breeder and importer of CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE FIGS. Car lots a specialty.

It Will Pay You

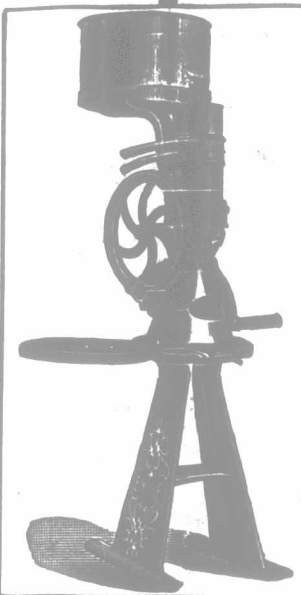
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EMPIRE Cream Separator.

There is no separator like it—none that will make so much extra profit for you. And all we ask of you is that you let us show you some of its many advantages before you buy a separator. You cannot look at its extreme simplicity of construction, its few parts, its little friction, and note how easily it is kept clean, how strong and durable it is, how little there is about it to get out of repair, and not make up your mind that it's the separator for you. Don't make a mistake in buying a separator. Get the one that will do the best work for you, cause you the least bother and last the longest. **That's the Empire.** We don't ask you to take our word for it, but we do urge upon you that you owe it to yourself and your own best interests to investigate its merits.

Our agent will be glad to show you—and the showing costs you nothing. Remember this: No separator made has increased in popularity and sales so rapidly as has the Empire. Wherever introduced it at once becomes the leader.

Send for Catalog. We will gladly send you our handsome catalog. Ask for book No. 11.
EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO. of Canada, Ltd.,
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TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS

Bulls in service: Gold Cup (imp.), bred by W. Duthie, and Ardlethen Royal (imp.), a Marr Princess Royal

James Smith, Manager. W. D. FLATT, Hamilton, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

85 head in our herd.

The choice breeding bull, Imp. Greenhill Victor, a Princess Royal, bred by W. S. Marr, heads herd. We have for sale a dozen young bulls of the strong-back, deep-body and short-leg kind; some from our best imp. cows. Also 30 imp. females and 30 home-bred females, all of well-known Scotch families, either in calf or with calf at foot.

R. MITCHELL & SONS,
Nelson P. O., Ont.; Burlington Junction Sta.

R. A. & J. A. WATT

Salem P. O. Elora Station, C.P.R. and G.T.R.
Telephone in house.

Our herd of seventy-five head of Scotch-bred

SHORTHORNS

compares favorably with the best. Inspection and correspondence invited.

YOUNG SHORTHORNS for sale, either sex, got by that grand Golden Drop show bull, Kinellar Stamp (imp.). Inquiries cheerfully answered.
SOLOMON SHANTZ, Haysville P. O., Plum Grove Stock Farm. Baden Sta.

BARREN COW CURE

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

Shorthorn Bull—Provost = 37865—, 4 years old, in prime condition, sure and active; a grand stock bull. Will sell or exchange for another. RICHARD WILKIN Springfield Stock Farm. Harriston, Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Both male and female, different ages. Prices very reasonable. For particulars write to
CHAS. R. PORTER,
Tottenham Sta., G.T.R. Lloydtown, Ont.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For price and description write to
W. J. MITTON
Mapleton Park Farm. THAMESVILLE, ONT.

7 Shorthorn Bulls

Choice Scotch-bred ones, for sale at moderate prices. For particulars, apply to

J. & W. RUSSELL, Richmond Hill, Ont., Yonge St. trolley car from Union Station, Toronto, passes the farm. om

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

Strathroy, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

Present offerings: 12 young bulls of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town. om

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM

ROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props.
JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager. om

Shorthorns, Lincolns and Berkshires

Young stock of either sex for sale. Reasonable. For particulars apply to

W. H. Ford, Maple Shade Farm, Dutton, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Choice young bulls for sale, ready for service. For particulars write to

JOHN ELDEK, Hensall Sta. & P. O., Ont.

SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES

Present offerings, a few young bulls, bred by Prince of Bant (imp.), also one registered Clydesdale stallion, rising 2 years. Prices low, considering quality.

DAVID HILL, Staffs, Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Either sex, at reasonable prices.

J. K. HUX, Rodney P. O. and Stn.

For Sale—Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires.

Also Buff Orpington cockerels. Write for wants, or come and see.

E. JEFFS & SON, Bond Head P. O., Bradford and Beeton Stas., G.T.R. om

LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS.

Spij King (imp.) at head of herd. Young bulls for sale reasonably. For prices, etc., apply to

THOS. ALLIN & BROS., OSHAWA, ONT.

J. A. Lattimer, Box 16, Woodstock, Ont.

Breeder of High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Choice females for sale at all times. Inspection of our herd is invited. om

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Nine young bulls ready for service; also several heifers by Scottish Baron #421 (imp.), for sale reasonable. Come soon and get first choice.

H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford P. O., Stations, Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.

GOSSIP.

Some years ago Phillips Brooks was recovering from an illness, and was denying himself to all visitors, when Robert G. Ingersoll called. The Bishop received him at once. "I appreciate this very much," said Mr. Ingersoll; "but why do you see me when you deny yourself to your friends?"

"It is this way," said the Bishop: "I feel confident of seeing my friends in the next world, but this may be my last chance of seeing you."

The stock farm of Mr. William E. Hermiton, Brickley, Ont., whose advertisement runs in this paper, is situated in East Northumberland Co., six miles from Hastings, and eight miles from Campbellford, G. T. R., where is found a choice herd of Shorthorns, among the females of which is Maud Williams =45446—, a very large, smooth cow, showing great constitution, having proven herself an excellent breeder, having two daughters on the farm of good size and rich quality, also a bull calf by her side that is a credit to herself and the breeder. Rose =50688—, a three-year-old, is of no mean type, a long, smooth-bodied cow, on short legs, and a rich handler. There are a number of other females about which a lot of good things could be said, did space permit. Among the males of this herd are three yearling bulls for sale that are fit to head good herds. They are of great size, low set, deep bodies, and very evenly covered with flesh. Parties wanting bulls this spring would do well to go and see them, or write to the owner. They are sired by the bull, Sirdar of Birdsall =31245—, by Mildred's Royal Gloster. There are also three bull calves of extra quality, sired by Magnate =50377—, also a few choice young heifers from the same sire, and two young cows, due to calve about August, served by the same bull, that can be purchased right, and would make a good foundation to start with.

Breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Lincoln sheep will, this year, have the opportunity of visiting that historic home of these breeds, Riby Hall, the home of Mr. Henry Dudding, near Gt. Grimsby, Lincoln, England, who has fixed this year's annual sale for Thursday, July 6th, the week after the Royal Show in London, as announced in his advertisement in this paper.

The selection of Shorthorns will be a notable one on account of the very superior merit of the animals offered. Particular attention is called to the very large proportion of heifers included in the sale, numbering about thirty. They will be preceded by twenty most superior bulls, viewed either by their individual merit or pedigree; combining the best old English strains of blood, topped by the now fashionable Scotch blood. The bull, Stratton Squire (80062), bred by Lord Baring, as well as Wanderer's Chief (80210), bred by the late Mr. W. S. Marr, have been recently in service.

It will also be remembered that Mr. Dudding, at the great Uppermill sale last autumn, secured that notable young bull, Royal Marksman, bred by Mr. Duthie. His sire, Royal Edward 82153, bred by Mr. Marr, had nine bull calves in Mr. Duthie's contingent, which averaged 239 guineas, two making 600 guineas and 410 guineas. The grand young bull has been in service during the present spring. The selection from the renowned Riby Flock of Lincolns will be composed of yearling rams and yearling ewes. The strains of blood that will be represented are the same that have been so uniformly successful for over one hundred years, and which have, in all parts of the world, gained so high and notable reputation. Mr. Henry Dudding, we are authorized to say, will esteem it an honor and a pleasure to welcome his foreign and colonial friends at the Yarrowborough Hotel, Grimsby, on Wednesday evening, 5th July, next, the night before the sale.

TRADE TOPIC.

THE OGILVIE MILLING CO. have issued a beautiful colored engraving, a copy of which has reached us with their compliments. It is almost as attractive from an artistic standpoint as the bread made from their famous "Royal Household" flour is from a satisfying domestic point of view.

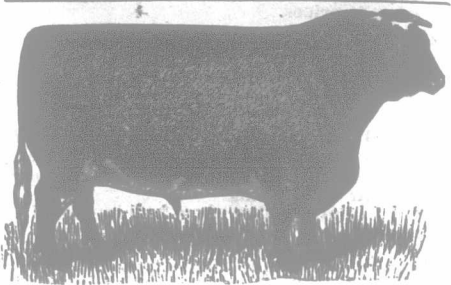
Lump Jaw

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

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

No trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

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



Arthur Johnston GREENWOOD, ONT.

Offers the following:

- 5 imp. bulls, all registered in E. H. B.
- 7 high-class home-bred bulls, all by imp. sires, and from imp. or pure Scotch cows.
- 7 imp. cows and heifers.
- 7 very fine heifers of our own breeding, by imp. sires, and mostly from imp. dams. om

MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS



Nine young bulls fit for service. Showing the finest Cruickshank breeding.

Good Size, Quality, Flesh and Bone.

Inspection invited. Catalogues on application. om

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin P. O., Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Still have a few good young bulls to offer. Also an exceptionally good lot of heifers, among which there are show animals. Prices easy.

CATALOGUE.

H. O'GILL & SON, O'GILL, ONT.
JOHN CLANON, Manager. om

Spring Grove Stock Farm SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.



First herd prize and sweepstakes, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Duthie-bred bull, Romy Morning, and White Hall Ramsden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st Toronto, 1905. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply om

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

1854.

Eight very choice young bulls, of the best breeding and from first-class milking cows. A few handsome heifers also for sale, and a few Leicesters. om

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Three bulls about 10 months old, two roans and one red; 5 one-year-old heifers; 6 heifer calves, all sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee. Also a few choice cows carrying calves or with calves at foot. For prices, apply to om

FITZGERALD BROS., Mt. St. Louis P. O., Glenvale Sta., Hilldale Telegraph Office.

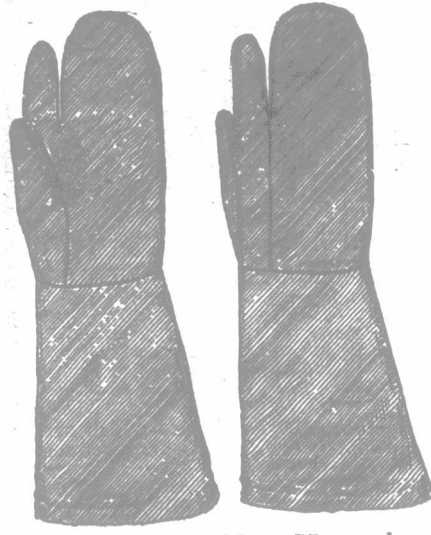
Brampton Jersey Herd

We have now for immediate sale ten Bute, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars, address

B. H. BULL & SON,
Brampton, Ont.
Phone 68. om

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

PRICES THAT BRING BUSINESS



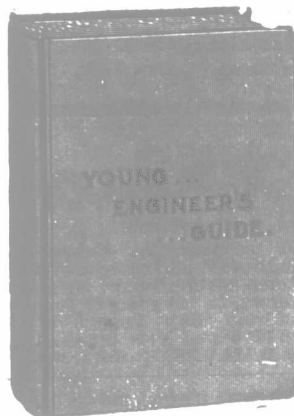
Muleskin Feeder Glove, 75c. a pair.

Every thrasher and farmer requires these. We will send a well-made, complete suit (overalls and coat) for \$1.50. This suit is made from White Bros. triple twist, double filled, heavy-weight blue denim. They are double-stitched with two-needle machine, are reinforced at points of greatest strain, and have patent riveted buttons. Sizes, 30 to 42 inch waist.



Complete Suit, \$1.50.

Cap, 30c., or Salt and Cap, complete, \$1.75.



Price, postpaid, \$1.00.

We also sell muleskin feeding gloves, one-finger pattern, well-sewed and durable, 75c. per pair. Buckskin, \$1 per pair. Tank Pump Outfit, consisting of Barnes or Meyers pump, 20 ft. 2-inch wire-lined hose (N. Y. Belting & Packing Co.'s make) and 10 ft. of 1-inch discharge hose, for \$15.75. We sent out nearly 500 lengths of this wire-lined hose last season, and did not receive a single complaint. Complete set of rasps for Monitor Jr. Clover Huller, \$15.00; three-inch four-tone chime whistle, \$6.50; round bottom steel wagon tank, supported by steel frame, 10-barrel size, \$27.50; 12-barrel size, \$32.50; flat-bottom steel tanks very much less. We also sell hundreds of books to thrashers and engineers. We sell more of the "Young Engineer's Guides" than any other book. Other books: "Power Catechism," price \$2; "Farm Engines and How to Run Them," postpaid, \$6; "Rough and Tumble Engineering," postpaid, \$1; "The Practical Gas Engineer," postpaid, \$1. We also sell books on Carpentry, Blacksmithing, etc.

We also offer particularly good values in our Veteran Drive Belts. The 6-inch Veteran has 27 rows of stitches, while other makes have but 23 rows. The 7-inch Veteran has 31 rows of stitches, other makes have but 27 rows. The 8-inch Veteran has 35 rows of stitches, other makes have but 31 rows. The Veteran belts are also considerably heavier and stronger, and have the further advantage that they remain soft and pliable in cold weather. The filler compound used in cold weather, thus making the Veteran canvas belt as pliable as a rubber belt in winter.

If you need a drive belt this season, write us at once, and we will make you a price on a Veteran, delivered at your town, which will surprise you. If you require any other goods, such as a suit of overalls, a canvas cover, etc., we can include them in the same shipment, and will prepay the freight. Our 1905 catalogue, containing 100 pages, will soon be out. Send for it.

THE WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., WINDSOR, ONT.



It's Easy To Wash



U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR. With the special stiff bristled brush which comes with each machine it takes about four minutes to wash the four simple parts that make up the bowl of the U. S. Cream Separator. That's a big saving in time and labor over washing crocks and pans or the complicated bowls of other separators. The cleaning of the separator bowl is an important item, as it affects very materially the quality of the cream. Cream that has been run through an imperfectly cleaned separator does not bring the highest price, and cannot be made into the best butter. All the highest scores on dairy butter at the St. Louis World's Fair were won by butter made from cream skimmed by a U. S. Separator. "Better butter" is only one of its many advantages. Our free booklet tells them all fully. Write for one to-day. VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt. To ensure prompt deliveries and to save freight charges for our Canadian customers, we ship from our warehouses at Montreal, Sherbrooke, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver. NO DELAY. ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO BELLOW FALLS, VT.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

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

GOSSIP.

As Dan was on his way from the depot he pulled the strap to stop the car. The bell rung at both ends. "What did you ring both ends for?" asked the infuriated conductor. "Cause I want both ends to stop while I get off."

The third series of sales of colonial wool held in London, England, progresses satisfactorily. The improvement in all classes of wool noted at the opening continues, and in some cases values have increased. The sensational feature of the market, say Messrs. Jacomb, Son & Co., has been the animated and excited biddings of American buyers for the medium and finer cross-bred wools, which, in many cases, are 25 to 30 per cent. over March prices, coarser growths being 10 per cent. dearer.—[Live-stock Journal.]

An Englishman was asking for information about the state of education in an Irish county. "Can they all read and write?" "Troth they can, every mother's son of them." "Have you no ignoramuses among you?" "Niver a one." "Do you know the meaning of the word ignoramus?" "I do." "What is it?" "A shtranger like yerself."

Mr. F. Miller shipped from Liverpool, May 6th, for the Argentine, no less than 350 fine Lincoln rams and young ewes, selected from the prizewinning flocks of Messrs. H. Dudding, R. & W. Wright, Casswell, Webb, Dickinson, Drakes, Carris, and Taylor Sharpe. With this shipment Mr. Miller also despatched five very good Shorthorn bulls and five heifers. It was his intention to have shipped another half score of Shorthorns, but space was not available owing to the extensive business between Great Britain and the Argentine at present prevailing.

The doctor's telephone rang. "Hello!" he said, applying the phone to his ear, relates the Chicago Tribune. "Hello! Is that Dr. Kewrum?" "Yes."

"This is Mrs. Ollerzill. Oh, doctor, I have such a tickling in my throat. I just can't endure it. I wish you'd come over as quick as you can and see what is the cause of it." "The old hypochondriac!" he muttered. "There is nothing on earth the matter with her, but I suppose I'll have to go, as usual. Madam," he continued, raising his voice, "what did you have for dinner?" "Chicken potpie." "All right. I'll be there in a few minutes." When he visited his patient a quarter of an hour later he found her coughing and wheezing and apparently in great pain. "No relief yet, madam?" he asked. "Not a (cough) bit, doctor! It's (cough) getting worse (cough) every (cough) minute!" "Well," he said, opening his case and taking out a small steel instrument with a long handle, "we'll soon remove the cause. People are often troubled in this way after eating chicken potpie. May I ask you to suspend your coughing for a moment and open your mouth?" "Will it hurt, doctor?" "Not a particle. Now close your eyes, please. She complied, and he inserted the instrument. "I see what it is, madam. Hold still. There—that's all." "Is it over, doctor?" "Yes; you may open your eyes." "Did you find anything?" "I should say I did. Do you see this?"

Hereupon he showed her a chicken feather, which appeared to be in a remarkable state of preservation, everything considered. "Is the tickling all gone, madam?" "Yes, it's all gone, doctor. I don't feel it a bit now. I just happened to think, though, that I've made a mistake. It was roast pork. Oh, dear! I can feel it coming on (cough, cough) again!" Then the doctor's patience gave way. "Confound it, madam!" he exclaimed. "Why didn't you say so earlier? If you'd told me that at first I would have extracted a bristle!"

We want you to remember that HOLSTEIN COWS

owned by me (formerly at Brookbank Stock Farm, Currie's) won all sorts of honors in milk tests at Toronto, Ottawa and Guelph (5 years), and among many other prizes in the show-ring, including sweepstakes at Toronto and Pan-American in competition with the best in the world. Our herd is always improving. We have now 5 cows whose official test average 22.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 cows whose official test average 20.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 15 (3 yrs. and up) whose official test average 19.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 (3 and 4 yrs.) whose official test average 17 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 heifers (average age 28 mos.) whose official test average 11 lbs. butter in 7 days. That is our idea of a dairy herd, and the kind of stock I handle. A few good young bulls, 1 to 13 mos., for sale.

GEO. RICH, Annapdale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont.

MERTON LODGE HOLSTEINS



Are prize-winners as well as producers.

Forty head to select from. Such great sire as Sir Hector De Kol at head of herd. Present offerings: Young bulls, cows and heifers, all ages. Am booking orders for our entire crop of spring calves with gilt-edge pedigrees. Top quote prices delivered at your station. Safe arrival guaranteed.

H. E. GEORGE, ORAMPTON, ONT.

Lyndale Holsteins

Over 50 head to choose from. A number of young cows and heifers for sale. Six young bulls from 8 to 11 months old.

BROWN BROS., Lyn, Ont.

Woodbine Holsteins

Head headed by Sir Mochthilde Poch, whose four nearest ancestors average 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days in official tests. Cows, heifers and young bulls, sired by Homestead Albino Paul DeKol, a grandson of DeKol 2nd Paul DeKol, sire of 41 A. R. O. daughters, the greatest sire of the breed. Write for extended pedigrees and prices.

A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont.

J. A. CASKEY

Madoc, Ontario.

BULL CALVES

FOR SALE, sired by Count Echo De Kol, a sire of Record of Merit cows, and out of excellent dams.

Maple Glen Holsteins—Special offering: Two bulls, fit for service, one from a 70-lb.-a-day dam. A choice pair of bulls, 9 months old, one from the test cow Juanita Sylvia, full sister of Carmina. The other from a first-prize Toronto winner. Also a few females.

D. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Beall, Ont.

High-class Registered Holsteins. Young stock of either sex for sale. Prices reasonable. Apply to: THOS. CARLAW & SON, Campbellford Sta., Warkworth, P. O.

Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins, Coburn and Tamworth. Present offering: One young bull. Also young heifers. One good one fit for service. At very reasonable prices if taken soon. For particulars write to R. O. Morrow, Hilton P. O., Brighton Tel. 3 Sta.

IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS. For Sale: Four bull calves, 5 months old, whose sire's three nearest dams average 21.70 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Also young bulls by the sire of first-prize herd at London.

W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ont.

Maple Grove Holsteins—In official tests they stand 1st for cow, 1st for 3-year-old, 1st 2-year-old and 1st under 3 years old. Special inducements are offered in high-class bulls to quick purchasers. For particulars address, H. BOLLIBET, Cassel, Ont.

Maple Park Farm HOLSTEINS of the choicest strains. Homestead Albino Paul De Kol and Schulling Sir Poch stock bulls.

S. MACKLIN, Prop., Streetsville, Ont.

DON'T WAIT BE UP-TO-DATE

And buy some choice young Jerseys. Two bulls and a number of A. No. 1 cows and heifers from great milkers. Also collic pups.

W. W. EVERITT, Dun-edin Park Farm Box 552, Chatham, Ont.

AYRSHIRE BULLS

Two 13-months-old bulls, choice individuals, from grand milking cows, at very much reduced prices. Also an extra lot of last fall bull calves, away down in price if taken soon.

W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont.

Springhill Farm Ayrshires

FOR SALE: One young bull fit for service; also a few bull calves and females, all ages.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont. Maxville, C. A. R., and Apple Hill, C. P. R.

Fredinook Ayrshires

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, 6 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. BODEN, Manager, St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q.

G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm. 22 miles west of Montreal.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE

For Sale: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 1 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prizewinners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes prizewinners at Chicago. DAVID HENNING & SON, "Glenhurst," Williamstown, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Are now offering Leader of Meadow Bank, the Pan-American winner, and three young bulls, from 1 year to 3 mos. old; also cows and heifers, all ages. Prices right. Address JOHN W. LOGAN, Allan's Corners, Que. o

Springburn Stock Farm, North Williamsburg, Ont. H. J. Whitaker & Sons, Frop. We are now offering 10 Ayrshire Bulls, from 6 to 22 months old. Also eggs for hatching from our Buff Orpington fowls at \$1 per 13.

HARVEY CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Breeders of Oxydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times. on R. BOND & CO., Stationburg, Ont. Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

MEADOWSIDE FARM

Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire Pigs, R. P. Rocks and B. Orpingtons. Eggs for hatching \$1 per doz. Young stock for sale. A. E. YUIEL, Carleton Place, Ont.

Notter Lea Ayrshires

Young stock of either sex, from deep-milking families, for sale. Two choice-bred imp. bulls at head of herd. Correspondence and inspection invited. on T. D. McCALLUM, Danville, Que.

"BROAD LEA OXFORDS"

Present offerings are: Ram and ewe lambs out of imported ram. One imported three-year-old ram, which has proved to be an excellent sire, and which I have used myself for the last two seasons. Also a few choice Yorkshire pigs of good bacon type.

W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont. R. R. Stns—Mildmay, G. T. R.; Teeswater, C. P. R.

WOOL

E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto.

DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Rammedon, Missie and Gloster families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale all ways on hand.

John A. McGillivray, North Toronto, Ont. Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.

Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For price, etc., write to JOHN COUSINS & SONS, Buena Vista Farm, o Harrison, Ont.

We are Importing Shropshires

If you want any sheep brought out, write us. LLOYD-JONES BROS., Burford, Ont.

COOPER SHEEP DIP Standard of the World for 60 years. Used on 250 millions annually. One dipping kills Ticks, Lice and Nits. No smell. Keeps flock clean a long time. Increases growth of wool. Dipping Tanks at cost. Send for Pamphlet to Chicago. If local druggist cannot supply send \$1.75 for 2 1/2 (100 gal.) pkt. to EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto W. W. COOPER & NEPHEWS, Chicago, Ill. o

HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP.

"RESERVE" for CHAMPION in the SHORT-WOOL CLASSES, SMITHFIELD, LONDON, 1904.

Splendid Mutton, Good Wool, Great Weight.

This highly valuable ENGLISH BREED OF SHEEP is unrivalled in its WONDERFULLY EARLY MATURITY.

Hardiness of constitution, adapted to all climates, whilst in the quality of mutton and large proportion of lean meat it is unsurpassed, and for crossing purposes with any other breed unequalled. Full information of

JAMES E. RAWLENCE, SECRETARY HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, SALISBURY, England.

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP

UNEQUALLED FOR FINE QUALITY OF BOTH MUTTON AND WOOL, HARDINESS OF CONSTITUTION, AND EARLINESS OF MATURITY.

STRIDE & SON

SELL BY AUCTION ANNUALLY, UPWARDS OF 80,000

PURE-BRED SOUTHDOWN SHEEP

About 400 rams and 6,000 ewes. Including consignments from nearly all the leading REGISTERED FLOCKS IN THE COUNTRY, will be sold by auction at

CHICHESTER, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9th, 1905.

The Duke of Richmond, from Goodwood, and Mr. E. Ellis, from Guildford, are sending rams and ewes to this sale.

COMMISSIONS CAREFULLY EXECUTED. Telegrams: "Stride," Chichester. Postal address: STRIDE & SON, Chichester, Sussex, England.

Hampshire Down Sheep

GREAT ENGLISH PEDIGREE SALES

July, August and September, 1905

WATERS & RAWLENCE, Salisbury, England, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION during the season upwards of

50,000 PURE-BRED EWES, LAMBS and RAMS

Including both rams and ewes from the best registered prizewinning flocks in the country. Commissions carefully executed. Address: WATERS & RAWLENCE, SALISBURY, ENGLAND.

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.

Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address: NOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND. Cables—Sheepste. London.

THE RIBY HERD and FLOCK

SHORTHORN OF LINCOLN CATTLE AND SHEEP

The largest of each in England. Established 150 years, with world-wide reputation both in the show ring and sale yard. Holders of the 100-guinea champion prize at Smithfield Show, London, 1902, against all breeds, and breeder of the two 1,000-guinea rams, and also the heaviest sheep at Chicago Show, 1903. Selections for sale.

Cables—Dudding, Keelby, England.

THE MARHAM COTSWOLDS

Largest flock of the breed in England, numbering 1,200. Over 300 rams disposed of annually. Fifty-second annual ram letting.

JULY 27th, 1905.

T. BROWN & SON, Marham Hall, Downham Market, Norfolk, Eng.

Telegrams: Marham. Railway station: Downham, G. E. Ry. o

GOSSIP.

Why are great writers, when they die, like little Bo-peep's sheep? Because they leave their tales behind them.

"I don't suppose you know what it is to be exposed to temptation every moment of your working day, as I am."

"I'm not so sure about that. What's your occupation?"

"I am a bank cashier."

"Shake! I'm a berry picker."

A well-known Judge fell down a flight of stairs, recording his passage by a bump on every step until he reached the bottom. A servant ran to his assistance, and, raising him up, said "I hope your Honor is not hurt?"

"No," said the Judge, sternly, "my honor is not hurt, but my head is."

At an auction sale of pure-bred dairy Shorthorns owned by Mr. C. A. Scott-Murray, Hambledon, Bucks, England, on May 4th, an average of £36 18s. (\$185) was realized for 59 head, the highest price, 80 guineas (\$420), being paid by Mr. R. W. Hudson, for Lady Fedora Fawlsky; the same buyer paying 70 guineas for another cow. On the following day, 44 head of Shorthorns of the same class, from the herd of Mr. J. T. Hobbs, Maiseyhampton, sold for an average of £44 9s. 8d.

Mr. Sol. Shantz, Haysville, Ont., writes: "My recent sales of Shorthorns are: One fine red bull to Mr. Henry Shantz, Agr. P. O., and another red to Mr. Joseph A. Lang, St. Mary's; also a roan to Egerde Bros., of New Dundee. I still have a very good one left, by Kinellar Stamp, dam Queen—22646—, by Oxford (imp.), grandam Vermont Lass, by Knight of Vermont (imp.). He is a good, strong calf, fourteen months old. My stock is doing well, and is gone out on the grass."

At a council meeting of the English Shorthorn Society, on May 2nd, the following resolution in the interest of dual-purpose cattle of that breed was adopted:

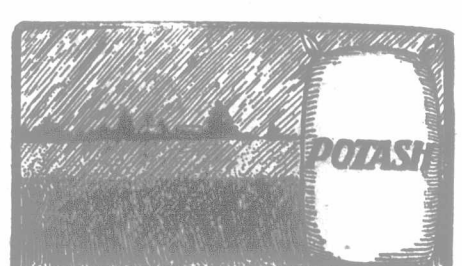
1. That in view of the magnitude of the dairy industry of the United Kingdom, and the increasing demand for all dairy produce, it is of paramount importance that the milking properties of pedigree Shorthorns should be systematically cultivated in order to maintain for the breed a position of pre-eminence for milk, as well as for beef-producing purposes, and that in order to further this object an effort should be made to induce the Agricultural Societies to offer greater inducements to demonstrate the capacity of the breed in this respect.

2. That the council appoint a committee of seven of its members to cooperate with a committee already formed to carry out this object.

At a Montana sheepmen's convention, James Rea, of St. Paul, Minn., gave the following advice: "Here is what I would advise the mutton-growers to do: Put a nice big advertisement in all the well-read magazines and newspapers in the country telling of the good qualities of mutton, and especially lamb. How good a nice lamb chop tastes when cooked properly. For example, see what the breakfast-food people have done—just with plain old wheat bran and oats. They have the people so worked up that we are eating door mats for breakfast. The prune-growers of California a few years ago had a very poor market for their prunes. To set people eating prunes, they issued a little book called 'Forty Ways to Cook Prunes.' That little book worked wonders and to-day the demand for prunes is enormous. Any article of real merit can be brought before the people in this same way. Now what we all want to do in the future is to advertise the good qualities of well-fed sheep and lambs, until every man, woman and child from one end of the country to another is eating mutton."

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. "I find Zenoleum is effective as a destroyer of lice and other vermin in the different classes of stock. As a disinfectant and antiseptic, it is effective, safe, reliable, and cheap."

"DR. J. H. REED, Professor of Veterinary Science."



Potash as Necessary as Rain

The quality and quantity of the crops depend on a sufficiency of

Potash

in the soil. Fertilizers which are low in Potash will never produce satisfactory results.

Every farmer should be familiar with the proper proportions of ingredients that go to make the best fertilizers for every kind of crop. We have published a series of books, containing the latest researches on this all-important subject, which we will send free if you ask. Write now while you think of it to the

GERMAN KALI WORKS 98 Nassau Street, New York.

Asthma

Cured to Stay Cured

Attacks stopped permanently. Cause removed. Breathing organs and nervous system restored. Symptoms never return. No medicines needed afterwards. 21 years of successful treatment Asthma and Hay Fever. 8,000 patients. Book 57¢ Free. Very interesting. Write F. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N.Y. o

NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

We have for quick sale some 80 head of Tamworth swine, including several boars ready for service. A grand lot of boars and sows, from 3 to 7 months old. A few sows bred and ready to breed. These are nearly all the direct got of Colwill's Choice, our sweepstakes boar at Toronto for several years. Also a beautiful Shorthorn bull calf, about ready for service; besides a few choice heifer calves, heifers well forward in calf, and cows in calf. All at moderate prices. All correspondence answered promptly. Write for what you want—we can generally supply you.

Coolwell Bros., Newcastle, Ont.

TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS

We have for quick sale a choice lot of spring pigs from prizewinning sows. A few boars fit for service and one yearling boar. Also a choice lot of bull calves, from 1 to 6 months old. Bertram Hoskin, The Gully P. O. o Grafton Station.

TAMWORTHS

2 fine boars fit for service; also a choice lot of both sexes from 2 to 4 months old, of good breeding stock. Prices reasonable. o Glenairn Farm. Jas. Dickson, Orono, Ont.

RIVER VIEW FARM

ROBERT CLARKE, Importer and Breeder of Chester White Swine

Pigs shipped not akin to each other. For price and particulars, write

41 COOPER STREET, OTTAWA, ONT.

GLENBURN HERD OF YORKSHIRES

winners of gold medal three years in succession, offers for sale until New Year's a number of fine young sows and boars, from 3 to 4 months old, at \$12 each.

DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew P. O.

Oakdale Berkshires

Of the largest strains. Imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin.

L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P. O.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: o E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

Owing to unforeseen circumstances, I have been unable to supply customers for Poland Chinas. Write me if you want any. For sale, cheap, pure-bred Berkshire boar, registered. F. S. Wetherall, Rushton Farm, Cookshire, Que.

YORKSHIRES

for sale, all ages, from imported prizewinning stock, of both sexes. Pairs not akin. o

GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville P. O., Ont.

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

I WILL CURE YOU FIRST THEN YOU PAY ME



Dr. S. GOLDBERG, The possessor of 14 Diplomas and certificates, who wants no money that he does not earn.

The physician who has not sufficient confidence in his ability to cure his patients first, and receive his pay afterwards, is not the man to inspire confidence in those who are in search of honest treatment.

My acceptance of a case for treatment is equivalent to a cure, because I never accept incurable cases. I am satisfied to receive the money for the value I have given the patient, but I expect to prove my worth and show positive and satisfactory results before I ask for the fee. So, should I fail to cure the case, the patient loses nothing, while when I cure him I have given what is worth much more than money—I have given him his health again. I am the very first specialist in the United States who has had sufficient confidence in his ability to say to the afflicted,

NOT ONE DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL CURED

There is no guess work, no experiment about my method. I am a known expert in my chosen specialties, and offer you the best and only the best treatment. When your life or your health is at stake, inferior treatment (which leaves after-effects worse than the disease itself), is dear at any price.

I Have 14 Diplomas and certificates from the various colleges and state boards of medical examiners which should be sufficient guarantee as to my standing and abilities. It makes no difference who has failed to cure you, it will be to your advantage to get my opinion of your case free of charge.

PHYSICAL DEBILITY

The Latest Method Treatment is a heaven-sent boon to nervous sufferers. There are scores and hundreds of persons suffering from severe nervous disorders resulting from overwork, hurry, worry, business and domestic cares, bereavements, dissipation, etc. To them life is one continual round of misery, while peace, comfort and happiness are impossible. They suffer from headache, loss of memory, mental depression, strange sensations, dullness, dizziness, restlessness, irritability, constant indescribable fear, forebodings, sleeplessness, weakness, trembling, heart palpitation, cold limbs, utter fatigue and exhaustion. In this class of cases almost immediate relief is afforded by my treatment. The use of narcotics and poisonous stupefying drugs is done away with, and permanent cures accomplished.

I Cure Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Stricture, Early Decay and Waste of Power, All Nervous, Chronic, Blood and Skin Diseases.

X RAY EXAMINATION, ADVICE AND CONSULTATION FREE

HOME TREATMENT

If you are in or near the city you should apply for treatment in person, but if you live too far away, write me a full and unreserved history of your case. You will receive as careful, conscientious and painstaking attention as if you were in my office daily. As men in different parts of Canada and Mexico, as well as all over the United States, are being cured by my system of home treatment, I feel fully justified in claiming that it is the most perfect and successful system ever devised. All physicians coming to me for consultation over obstinate cases which they are occasionally called upon to treat will receive the usual courtesies of the profession. Medicines for Canadian patients shipped from Windsor, Ont., all duty and transportation charges prepaid.

DR. S. GOLDBERG, 208 Woodward Ave., Suite 435 Detroit, Mich.

Sunshine in your Basement

Sunshine Furnace
McClary's

London. ~ Toronto. ~ Montreal.
Winnipeg - Vancouver - St. John. N.B.

HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
JOHN LAHMER, Vine P. O.

Now is the time to book your orders for young pigs for May and June delivery. A few good young boars on hand.

BERKSHIRES
Imported and Canadian-bred
H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville
on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville, Ont.

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

GOSSIP.

Results from well-directed advertising are so sure that it is advisable to prepare for taking care of them even before the advertising is written. "Follow-up" is the first word in publicity as well as the last.—[Printers' Ink.]

An Oregon breeder reports in an American exchange that from a flock of Lincoln ewes that were pasturing during the breeding season last fall in a field in which were a lot of Berkshire hogs that lay with the ewes in the shade, twelve black lambs were born. Only the ewes that were served while in this field with the hogs had black lambs. Ewes are said to be peculiarly impressionable in this regard at time of conception.

There are few breeders in Ontario that have been longer in possession of purebred stock than Messrs. John Cousins & Sons, of Harrison, Ont. This firm, whose advertisement runs in this paper, have three strings to their bow, viz., Shorthorn cattle, Oxford sheep and Yorkshire hogs. The Shorthorns are a heavy milk-producing strain, which is a very important feature in beef-rearing. Their herd is headed by the excellent Scotch-bred bull, King Cole =28459=, of the noted Nonpareil tribe, sired by Imp. King James. Two useful young bulls, by the above sire, are still for disposal. They are in good growing condition, ready for work, and can be had at very reasonable prices. The Yorkshire herd, although not very large, has been kept abreast of the times. Easy feeders, which does not necessarily mean a short pig, but one with a strong back, a well-sprung rib, and a good middle, have been given the preference in this herd. A new stock boar from the Oak Lodge herd, viz., Oak Lodge Ameas, has been added to the herd. He is by the same sire as Oak Lodge Frederick, the St. Louis champion barrow over all breeds, and should give a good account of himself in this herd. The Oxford sheep are in greater numbers than the hogs and cattle, quite a large flock being kept and of prime quality. Showmen frequently make drafts on this flock to strengthen their show flocks. The low-down, blocky ram, Imp. Hampton Hero 4th, is doing good service in the flock, as the fine bunch of good-quality lambs prove. A bunch of good shearlings, both rams and ewes, are for sale, as well as the lambs, and will, no doubt, be eagerly sought after, as sheep are likely to sell well the coming season, better than for several years past. When in want of any of the above lines of stock, write Messrs. Cousins, mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate."

WISCONSIN STALLION LAW.

Professor W. A. Henry, dean of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, has favored the "Farmer's Advocate" with a copy of the new bill regulating the registration and licensing of stallions passed lately by the Wisconsin Legislature. The bill was drafted by Dr. A. S. Alexander, Professor of Veterinary Science at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, and is intended to eliminate the scrub stallions from the breeding industry of the Badger State. All stallions in the State under the provisions of the bill are required to be recorded at the horse department of the College of Agriculture, with full description and pedigree, which description and breeding shall be forwarded for record with the register of deeds in the county where the stallion is owned. Owners of stallions to obtain license have to make affidavit that their horse is free from hereditary or contagious disease. The license certificate will show whether the stallion is a pure-bred or grade animal, and has to be posted at the stables where the stallion is kept during the breeding season. The act will not take effect until Jan. 1, 1906, and is expected to encourage the use of sound pure-bred sires.

The new law is an advanced step in State supervision of the breeding industry, and is a realization of the principles of Government control of live-stock husbandry as well as public sanitation and pure-food production.

The law is a wise provision in the best interests of the horse industry, and is expected to eliminate scrub breeding stock. The bill is framed on lines similar to a law in force in the Canadian Northwest.

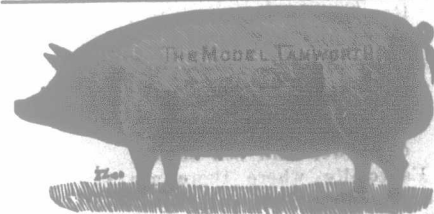
Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Turns Bad Blood into Rich Red Blood.

No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and purifying properties.

Externally, heals Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, and all Eruptions.

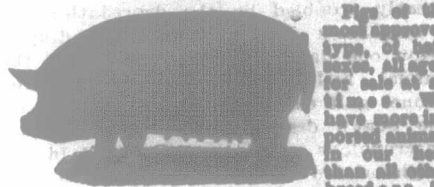
Internally, restores the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood to healthy action. If your appetite is poor, your energy gone, your ambition lost, B.B.B. will restore you to the full enjoyment of happy vigorous life.



Improved Chester Whites and Tamworths
From this herd have been winners at leading exhibitions of Ontario and Quebec for a number of years. New importations direct from England, will arrive in May. We have for sale choice lot of young sows, head; also boars, 3 to 4 months old. Am booking orders for spring pigs. Pairs furnished not skin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.

H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton, Ont.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES



Canada combined. We won more first prizes of the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all Silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize boars in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champions and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

See Grace the Duchess of Devonshire's English Berkshires. Winners of 103 awards in 1894, including champion against all breeds in carcass competition, London Fat Stock Show. The breeding sows are sired by the champion boar, Bacon Kitchener 846; Polegate Lucy, Polegate Dams, Polegate Dams—winners in England, Canada and United States—were exported from this herd. For prices and particulars apply to: O. O'Connell, Estate Office, Eastbourne, or to F. A. Walling, 7 Conventish Cottages, Eastbourne, Sussex, England.

ORCHARD HOME HERD (Registered)

Large English Yorkshires and Berkshires
Present offering: A number of good Berkshire sows, due to farrow in August; also choice young stock of both breeds, at reasonable prices. We ship, express paid. Take stock back if not satisfactory. We buy our breeders, therefore best not reserved. Our stock are of the large, smooth bacon type that respond to the feed.

S. D. CRAWFORD & SONS, Cherry Valley, Ont.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

A number of nice young sows, bred to my imported boar, which are due to farrow in April and May. Also a few boars ready for service. Have some nice things three, four and five months old, of both sexes. My herd won all the champion prizes at Dominion Exhibition in 1904.

WILLIAM WILSON, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.

BERKSHIRES

Now is the time to buy Berkshire boars. I have 8 registered Berkshires just ready to wean. All of good bacon type. I will sell them cheap if sold before July 1st.

GLENAVON STOCK FARM,
W. B. Roberts,

St. Thomas Station, o Sparta P. O.

Antiseptic and Healing.

THERE ARE SCORES OF WAYS IN WHICH EVERY FAMILY FINDS USE FOR

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Dr. Chase's Ointment is so pure and clean, so remarkably soothing and healing and leaves the skin so soft, smooth and clear that it becomes a pleasure to use it.

Though best known because of its extraordinary control of the most torturing itching skin diseases, such as eczema, salt rheum, psoriasis and tetter, it should not be forgotten that Dr. Chase's Ointment will not injure the most delicate skin, but is in reality a skin beautifier of great value.

- Dr. Chase's Ointment is used with splendid results as a cure for:
 - Chilblains and frostbites.
 - Chapped hands and face.
 - Sore and inflamed eyelids.
 - Poisoned skin.
 - Scald head and baby eczema.
 - Sore feet and toes.
 - Pimples and blackheads.
 - Rough, red skin.
 - Hives and insect bites.
 - Barber's itch.
 - Scalds and burns.
 - Itching peculiar to women.
 - Ringworm and pinworms.
 - Old sores and bed sores.

Especially where there are small children scarcely a week passes in which Dr. Chase's Ointment would not prove useful. By noting the cures reported from time to time in this paper, you will find that Dr. Chase's Ointment is one of the greatest healing preparations known to science, frequently curing eczema and psoriasis when all other means have failed.

Sixty cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

A well-known suburbanite who had been greatly troubled by the depredations of a neighbor's goat was driven to desperation one day when he learned that the animal had consumed a favorite red flannel golf coat of his. Determined on the goat's destruction, he employed an unscrupulous small boy who lived in the neighborhood to secure him to the railroad track just before the daily express was due. Some days afterward a friend inquired with interest if the goat had been effectually disposed of.

"Not on your life," was the disgusted answer; "that goat has a charmed life. He coughed up that red golf coat of mine and flagged the train."

RAINY RIVER MAN HAD TROUBLES

Till Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured His Kidneys.

Then His Rheumatism and Other Pains Vanished Once and for All—His Case Only One of Many.

BARWICK, Ont., May 29.—(Special).—That Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure Rheumatism, or any other disease resulting from disordered kidneys, is the experience of many of the settlers in this Rainy River country. The case of William John Dixon, of this place, is a fair sample of the work the great Canadian Kidney Remedy is doing.

"I had Rheumatism so bad I had to use a stick to walk. I had pains in my back and right hip, and I had no comfort in sleeping.

"I could no more than dress or undress myself for nearly two months, and I was for nearly three weeks I could not lace my right shoe.

"My brother advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills and I did so. After taking three boxes I could walk around and lace up my shoes and do my work. Six boxes cured me completely."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the one sure cure for sick kidneys. Sick kidneys are the cause of nine-tenths of the ills the human family suffers from.

GOSSIP.

ANNUAL MEETINGS OF ONTARIO FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Below is given a list of annual meetings of Farmers' Institutes so far as arranged. It is the intention of the Superintendent of Institutes to arrange for a number of two-day meetings for the coming season's work, say one in each riding. Special features will be introduced at these meetings, such as the holding of classes for the judging of stock and seed grain, and delivering addresses along special lines which are of particular interest in the localities visited.

Meetings for which Speakers Will Not be Furnished by the Department.

Addington—Centreville	June 17
Algoma C.—Sault Ste. Marie	" 10
Algoma, E.—Sowerby	" 6
Bruce, W.—Pt. Elgin	" 8
Carleton—Stittsville	" 20
Cornwall—Cornwall C.	" 12
Dundas—Winchester Spring	" 5
Durham, W.—Orono	" 10
Elgin, W.—Dutton	" 10
Essex, S.—Kingsville	" 18
Frontenac—Kingston	" 1
Glengarry—Alexandria	" 21
Grenville, S.—Augusta	" 1
Grey, N.—Owen Sound	" 8
Haldimand—Cayuga	" 8
Halton—Milton	" 1
Hastings, E.—Madoc	" 7
Hastings, N.	" 20
Huron, E.—Brussels	" 17
Kent, E.—Ridgetown	" 14
Kent, W.—Harrison	" 8
Lambton, W.—Brigden	" 17
Lanark, N.—McDonald Corner's	" 1
Larank, S.—Perth	" 20
Leeds, N. & G.—Merrickville	" 8
Lennox—Napane	" 8
Manitoulin, W.—Gore Bay	" 2
Middlesex, E.—London	" 10
Middlesex, N.—Alisa Craig	" 1
Middlesex, W.—Appin	" 6
Monck—Wellandport	" 19
Muskoka, C.—Utterson	" 10
Port Carling—Pt. Carling	" 8
Norfolk, N.—Delhi	" 17
Northumberland, W.—Cobourg	" 17
Oxford, N.—Woodstock	" 28
Oxford, S.—Norwich	" 13
Parry Sound, E.—Burk's Falls	" 7
Parry Sound, W.—Parry Sound	" 10
Perth, N.—Milverton	" 2
Peterboro, E.—Norwood	" 16
Peterboro, W.—Peterboro	" 17
Prescott—Vankleek Hill	" 16
Pr. Edward—Picton	" 10
Simcoe, C.—Penetang	" 6
Simcoe, E.—Orillia	" 8
Simcoe, W.—Duntroon	" 6
Stormont—Warina	" 18
Welland, N.—Falls, S.	" 19
Wellington, E.—Kenilworth	" 6
Union—Chfford	" 6
Wentworth, N.—Freeton	" 12
York, W.—Weston	" 2

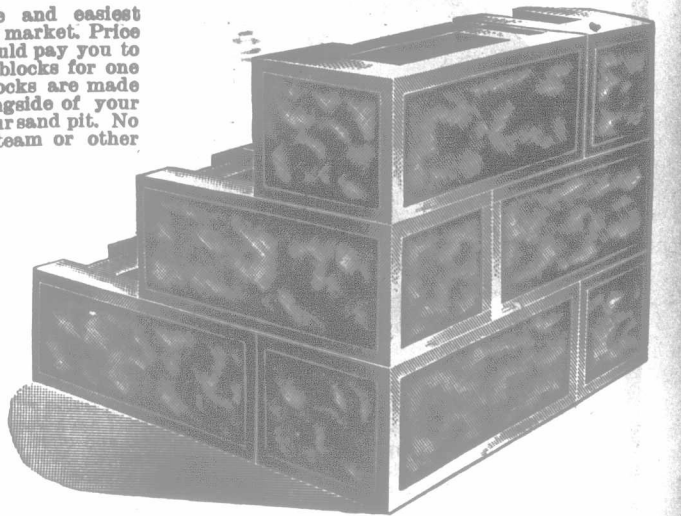
Meetings for which Speakers are Furnished by Department of Agriculture.

Institute.	Place.	Date.	Speaker.
Amherst Is.	Stella	*June 26	J. W. Mitchell.
Brant, S.	Burford	*June 6	Dr. Clark.
Bruce, C.	Palsley	*June 2	Prof. Day.
Bruce, N.	Warton	June 2	Prof. Reynolds.
Bruce, S.	Mildmay	*June 1	Prof. Day.
Dufferin	Shelburne	*June 26	Prof. Reynolds.
Durham, E.	Millbrook	June 6	C. W. Nash.
Elgin, E.	Aylmer	June 8	Dr. Clark.
Grey, C.	Vandeleur	*June 15	Prof. Reynolds.
Grey, S.	Durham	June 14	Prof. Reynolds.
Huron, S.	Hensall	June 10	Dr. Clark.
Lambton, E.	Watford	June 8	A. W. Smith.
Norfolk, S.	Vittoria	June 14	Dr. Clark.
Northumberland, E.	Warkworth	same time as Special Growers' meeting—date to be announced.	
Ontario, S.	Brooklin	*June 6	Prof. Day.
Peel	Brampton	June 3	Dr. Clark.
Simcoe, S.	Cookstown	*June 3	C. W. Nash.
Victoria, E.	Fenelon Falls	June 6	Hy. Glendenning.
Waterloo, N.	Elmira	June 8	Prof. H. H. Dean.
Waterloo, S.	Breslau	*June 5	Prof. Day & Mrs. A. E. Dunboack.
York, E.	Agincourt	*June 6	Prof. Reynolds.

*Annual meeting of Women's Institute same time and place.

Dunn's Hollow Concrete Block Machine

Most compact, portable and easiest operated machine in the market. Price so reasonable that it would pay you to buy one if only to make blocks for one fair-sized building. Blocks are made out in the open air, alongside of your building, or down by your sand pit. No firing or baking; no steam or other power required. Skilled labor not necessary. Full directions furnished with machine.

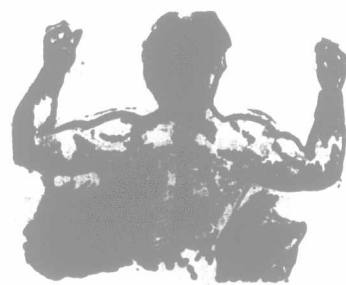


MAKES BLOCKS for houses, bank barns and buildings of every description. Cheaper than brick or stone and much handsomer. Warmer in winter; cooler in summer; and indestructible.

Write for particulars to Dept. O. om

The JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.

WEAKNESS CAN BE CURED.



You can be made the most perfect specimen of physical manhood by wearing Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. It is worn for six or eight hours daily, mostly during sleep. It pours a glowing stream of electric energy into the weakened nerves and organs, filling them with the vigor of youth. From the first day a new spirit of manhood is felt in the veins, and the joyous ambitions of youth spring forth, and you are another of "Dr. McLaughlin's men," a Man of Might.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

Has made thousands of homes happy. It is as good for women as for men. Man and wife can use the same Belt. The regulator makes it strong or mild to suit the wearer. It is the only Electric Belt in the world that can be regulated while on the body. It also cures to stay cured Nervous Debility, Weakness of any kind, whether in Nerves, Stomach, Heart, Liver or Kidneys, Rheumatism, Pains in the back and shoulders, Sciatica, Lumbago, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Constipation, Dyspepsia and all troubles where new life can restore health.

A GRAND CURE FOR WEAK MEN.

Dr. McLaughlin, Revelstoke, B.C.
Dear Sir: I have worn your Belt for a month and I am pleased to tell you that I am better and healthier than I have been for years. I am well pleased with my Belt, and can recommend it to all weak men. The pain in my back is all gone, I have no pain now of any kind. Wishing you much success in your book of healing, I remain, yours very truly, Richard Brill.
Dr. McLaughlin, Seaforth, Ont., Feb. 16, 1905.
Dear Sir:—I have meant to write you for some time, but I have neglected going so, but I feel 100 per cent. better since I started to use it. My complaint was dyspepsia of the worst kind. I could scarcely eat anything. There was scarcely anything that agreed with my stomach, but I can eat all right now, and I am feeling good. I have told a good many about your Belt, and how much better I have been since I started to wear it. Yours truly, JOHN KALE.

To those who still doubt there is any cure, because they have been misled by false representations, and want evidence of cure in their own cases before paying, I am willing to take all the chances of curing any case of RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, LAME BACK, SCIATICA, VARICOCELE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, LOST ENERGY, resulting from exposure and excesses in young or middle-aged men. Give me reasonable security and you can

PAY WHEN CURED.

FREE BOOK. I want you to read this book and learn the truth CALL TO-DAY, about my arguments. If you are not as vigorous as you would like to be, if you have rheumatic pains, weak kidneys, loss of vitality, nervous spells, varicocele, or any ailment of that kind that unnerves you, it would assure your future happiness if you would look into this method of mine. Don't delay it; your best days are slipping by. If you want this book, I will send it, closely sealed, free, if you send this coupon:

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

Dear Sir—Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised.

Name.....

Address.....

Office hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday until 8.30 p.m.

Special Notice to Our Readers.

When writing any advertiser in this issue kindly state plainly that you saw Ad. in the

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

GALVANIZED STEEL WOVEN WIRE FENCE

After all is said and done, more of Our Fences are in use than all other makes of Wire Fences combined. — Our Sales double every year.

HIGH CARBON.

58 INCH	9
49 IN.	8
41 "	7
34 "	6
26 "	5
23 "	4

American Field and Hog Fence.

Ellwood Field and Lawn Fence.

IF YOUR DEALERS DO NOT HANDLE OUR FENCES, WRITE TO US.

The Canadian Steel & Wire Co., Ltd.
WINNIPEG, Man. O HAMILTON, Ont.

We call your special attention to our Extra Heavy Fence, all Horizontal Wires No. 9 Gauge. Weighs more per rod, has greater tensile strength than any other Fence on the market

Free for a Post Card

It costs just one cent for you to get relief from Kidney and Bladder Troubles. A simple request on a post card brings a free sample box of Gin Pills. We don't ask you to buy. Simply try Gin Pills at our expense, and let them prove themselves all that we claim for them. And we know the samples will do you so much good that you will voluntarily buy Gin Pills until a complete cure is effected. We intend to give away

100,000 Boxes Free of Charge

in order to show our confidence in this remedy. We know what Gin Pills will do. We have implicit confidence in their power to relieve and cure all Kidney and Bladder Troubles. We know that you have only to try them to believe in them.

Gin Pills Never Fail to Cure.

All over Canada, Gin Pills are known as a certain and speedy cure for Inflammation of the Kidneys; Gout and Rheumatism, caused by uric acid in the blood; Catarrh of the Bladder; Painful and Suppressed Urination; "Burning" Urine; Gravel or Stone in the Bladder; Bed Wetting; Pains in the Back, and all other Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Each Gin Pill contains all the medicinal pro-

portions of one and a half ounces of best Holland gin, without the alcohol, and combined with other curative agents of recognized value.

Don't Delay—Write To-day.

Don't put this off. If you have any of these troubles, don't run the risk of Bright's Disease or Chronic Cystitis. Write for a free sample of Gin Pills, and start yourself along the road to a certain cure.

Use a post card, ask for a free sample of Gin Pills, say in what paper you saw this advertisement, and sign your name and address. Write to-day—now—to

BOLE DRUG CO., Dept. V, Winnipeg, Man.

NEED A NEW ROOF?

For old or new buildings of any kind use

PAROID ROOFING

The roof with quality and durability in it. You'll be surprised at its low cost and long life. Any one can apply it. Contains no tar. Don't take an imitation, get the genuine. Send for Free Sample and book on "Building Economy."
(Originators of the complete roofing kit—Returns in every roll.)
Established in U. S. 1817.

F. W. Bird & Son, Makers,
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

QUEENSTON CEMENT

Sold direct from the manufacturer to the consumer.

Don't be misled by statements of agents handling cement paying large commissions. Go yourself and see Queenston walls and floors built in your own locality. Our barrel contains as many cubic inches as any other cement, and as cement is gauged by measure, not by weight, your cement will go as far. Write us for all information. Freight rates and estimates cheerfully given. 700. per barrel, strictly cash, f.o.b. cars Queenston. Go in with your neighbor and get benefit of carload rates. o

ISAAC USHER, Queenston, Ont.

Every Farmer Should Have a

2,000-lb.

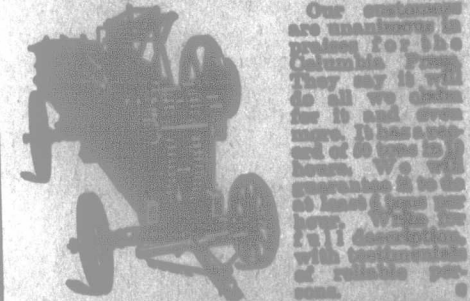
KING EDWARD SCALE

Manufactured by



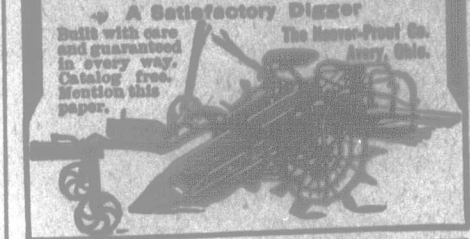
O. Wilson & Son, Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

Columbia Hay Press Co., Kingsville



HOOVER Potato Digger

A Satisfactory Digger
Built with care and guaranteed to every user. Catalog free. Mention this paper.



THE L. O. SMITH FEED & LITTER CARRIERS.

Patented June 10th, 1900.
Can be adapted to any barn or farm building.
Write us for particulars.
LYMAN C. SMITH,
OHAWA, ONT.

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TORONTO

CANCER

R. D. Evans, discoverer of the famous Cancer Cure, requests any one suffering with cancer to write him. Two days treatment will cure any cancer, external or internal. No charge until cured.
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\$3 a Day Sure

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once.
"PARIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 706, Windsor, Ont.

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

C. P. R. LANDS

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have 12,000,000 acres of choice farming lands for sale in Western Canada. Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia lands generally from \$4 to \$10 per acre, according to quality and location. South-western Assiniboia and Southern Alberta lands, \$3.50 to \$8 per acre. Ranching lands generally \$3.50 to \$4 per acre. Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan lands generally \$6 to \$8 per acre.



Hereford Cattle, Crane Lake, Assiniboia, Main Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

\$6 LANDS: 160 acres, or one-quarter section, of \$6 lands may be bought for settlement with a cash payment of \$143.50, a payment of \$48.98 interest at end of the first year, and nine equal installments of \$120 each, which include interest at 6 per cent., annually thereafter. Purchasers who do not undertake to go into residence on the land within one year from date of purchase are required to pay one-sixth of the purchase money down, and the balance in five equal annual installments, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

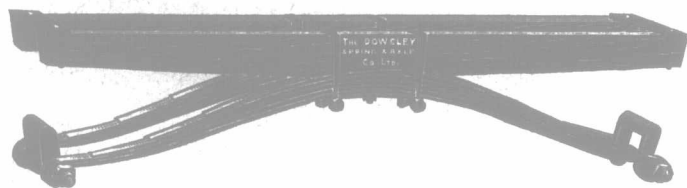
DISCOUNT FOR CASH: If land is paid for in full at time of purchase a reduction in price will be allowed equal to 10 per cent. on the amount paid in excess of the usual cash installment of one-sixth. Interest of 6 per cent. will be charged on overdue installments.

FOR MAPS AND FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO

F. T. GRIFFIN, Land Commissioner, WINNIPEG.

The NEW KENT FARM WAGON BOLSTER SPRING

Makes a Farm Wagon a Spring Wagon.



AS WE SHIP THEM.

The best Spring made.
Easy on the horses
Easy on the man.
Easy on the wagon
Neatly painted.
Ready for use.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

Write at once for prices.

Made Only by



AS THEY APPEAR WHEN MOUNTED.

The DOWSLEY SPRING & AXLE COMPANY, Limited
CHATHAM, ONTARIO.



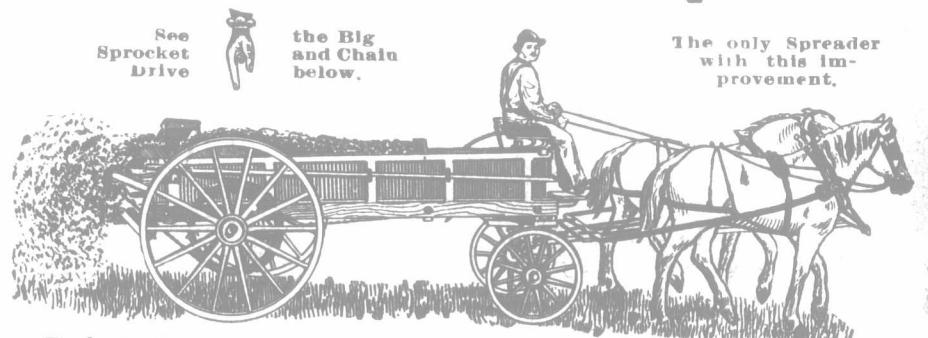
Consider Your Roofing

It should be weather-proof, durable, and moderate in price. These features are very prominent in our "Safe Lock" Roofing, and, in addition, they are ornamental and fire-proof, but of still greater importance, they protect a building from lightning. There is no other metal shingle on the market as good as the "Safe Lock." They are made of a single sheet of galvanized steel; have no parts to get out of repair, and are so constructed that they interlock each other on all four sides, and are absolutely weather-proof, and should easily last fifty years.

Do not be misled with any of the cheap roofing advertised, but investigate our claims and you will use the "Safe Lock," and have lasting satisfaction. Send size of roof for special estimate and free catalogue, and if you desire samples, will send them by express.

The Metal Shingle and Siding Co., Limited, Preston, Ontario. (Dept. 9)

"Success" Manure Spreader



The beater drive on the "SUCCESS" Manure Spreader dispenses with the complicated gears, pinions and sprockets found on all common spreaders—is more simple to operate, never gets out of order, decreases the friction, and therefore reduces the draft and saves your horses. Will last a lifetime.

No other spreader is equipped with this beater drive.

And no other spreader has the many other improvements found on the "SUCCESS."

We have hundreds of testimonials from leading farmers who have used it.

Write for free booklet—it tells all about the "SUCCESS."

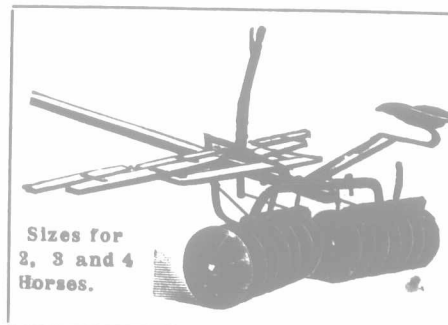
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THE FROST & WOOD COMPANY, LTD.,
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Sizes for
2, 3 and 4
Horses.

embodies SIMPLICITY, combined with great strength and efficiency. These are features followed through the entire construction of the BISSELL DISK HARROWS. The FRAME locks to the gangs, or sections, with a simple part turn, and can be put together or detached in an instant.

The team hitches well back near their work.

Two, Three or Four horses can be used.

Clod Cleaner Bars between the plates

keep out all rods or trash, while chisel-

shape Blades clean the cutting edges.

These are only some of the features of the

BISSELL DISK. Simple, strong, good.

Specially adapted for preparing root

ground and for summer-fallow work.

Send us your address on a postal card; we will cheerfully give you further information. Address

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