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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO APRIL 28, 1904. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 605

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Beautify and improve your property by using our  
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Last Mountain Valley Lands.  
\$8.10 PER ACRE.  
Easy Terms.  
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St. Johns, Nfld., Percie Johnson, Agent.

## 2 IN 1 SHOE POLISH HAS NO EQUAL

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

## SELECT FARMS IN LOWER FRASER VALLEY

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

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IT PAYS TO



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\$46 placed in 11 months.  
Do you know of any other business school getting such results?  
We pay your railway fare.  
Have you ever seen our catalogue? If not, write for it and enter now. Address: D. McLACHLAN & CO., Chatham, Ontario.  
SEPARATOR FOR SALE  
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Indestructible, Handsome, Perfect. Only 30 cents per running foot.  
Supplied by us or local dealer.

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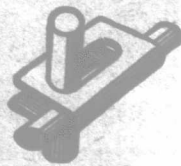
Our Standard  
"Perfection."



FROST LOCK

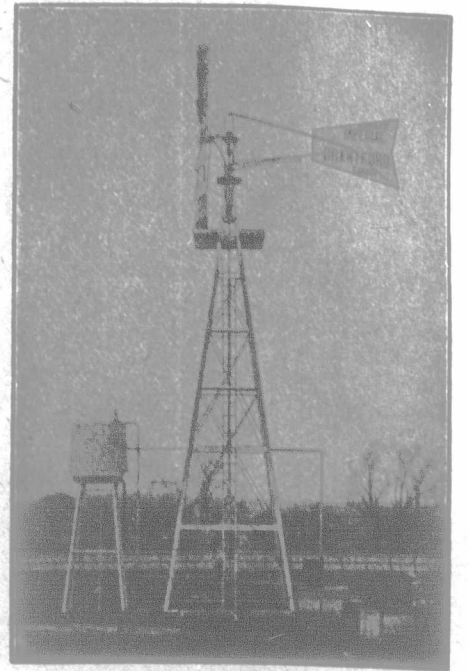
**Durability and Quality mean Economy**  
—especially in **Wire Fences**. Every pound of material used in the construction of **The FROST FENCE is Good Hard Stuff**. Hence, we have a combination which, as a whole, cannot be equalled.  
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"Superiority" the best  
Trade Mark.



FROST LOCK

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Outfit which won the CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD against 21 American, British and Canadian manufacturers, after a two months' thorough trial. Made by GOOLD, SHAPLEY & HUIR CO., Limited, Brantford, Canada.

## Keep in the Front.



To do it you must have the best, and the BEST WINDMILLS are the

## Woodstock Steel Mills

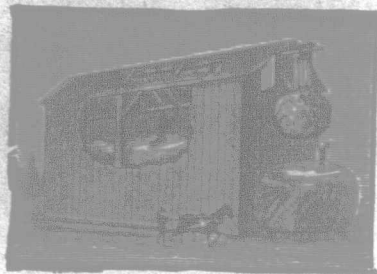
when fitted with GRAPHITE BEARINGS. They run without oil; no more CLIMBING TO WHEELS TO OIL BEARINGS.

Grinders, Pumps, Tanks and Saw Benches.

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WIND-MOTOR CO'Y,  
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WOODSTOCK, ONT.

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For unloading hay and all kinds of loose grain.



Unloads on either side of barn floor without changing car. No climbing necessary. Malleable Iron Cars. Steel Forks. Knot Passing Pulleys. Will work on stacks as well as in barns. Satisfaction guaranteed.



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Works in connection with Pitching Machine, and is the most complete apparatus ever offered to the public for pitching sheaves. Sheaves left in the mow just as they come from the load.

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BOOK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots.  
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No further use  
for Trusses.

### READ WHAT MR. KETCHESON SAYS:

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DEAR SIR,—Your Method has cured me of a very dangerous case of rupture. It is needless to say I am thankful to you for my cure, and I shall, as I have opportunity, recommend you to those suffering from rupture. My age is 78 years, and when you cured me you can cure anyone.

J. R. KETCHESON, Esq., Justice Peace, Madoc, Ont.

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

Here are honest words straight from the hearts of honest people; they were ruptured and now they are cured.

### AGED 76 AND CURED.

Dr. W. S. Rice, Toronto, Ont.:

DEAR DOCTOR,—Replying to your esteemed favor, I am happy to say I am perfectly cured. Before using your Method I was dubious about the result, for so many others had failed. You gave me every relief, and it was indeed a happy day for me when I commenced using your Method. My age is 76 years and I am yet hale and hearty. If this letter is of any use to you, you may publish it. Yours truly,  
JOHN WALKER, Duart, Elgin Co., Ont.

### AGED 81 AND CURED.

Dr. W. S. Rice, Toronto, Ont.:

DEAR SIR,—I am glad and thankful that I was persuaded to try your Method, for, after suffering for nearly 20 years, I am completely cured.  
Yours very truly,  
MILTON DAY, Plum Hollow, Ont.

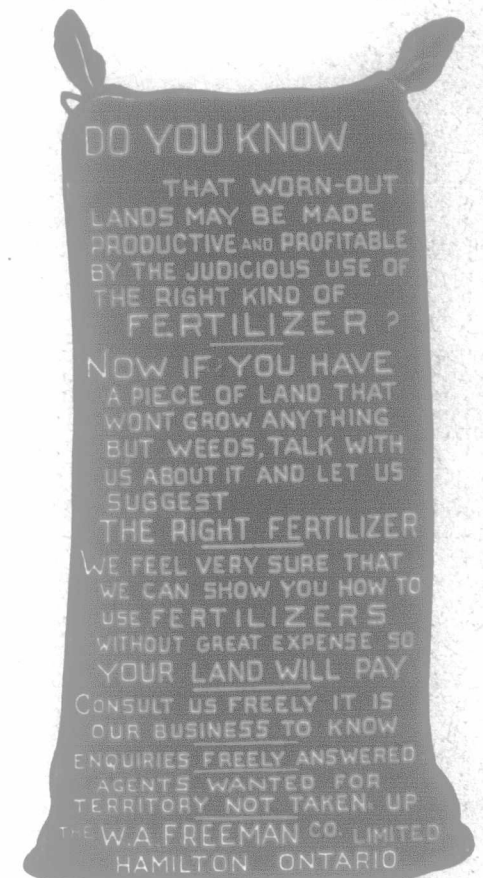
### RUPTURED 40 YEARS.

Dr. W. S. Rice, Toronto, Ont.:

DEAR DOCTOR,—I was ruptured for 40 years and have tried every remedy known, but nothing did me any good except your Method, and it has made a complete cure. Yours respectfully,  
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NOW IF YOU HAVE A PIECE OF LAND THAT WON'T GROW ANYTHING BUT WEEDS, TALK WITH US ABOUT IT AND LET US SUGGEST

THE RIGHT FERTILIZER WE FEEL VERY SURE THAT WE CAN SHOW YOU HOW TO USE FERTILIZERS WITHOUT GREAT EXPENSE SO YOUR LAND WILL PAY

CONSULT US FREELY IT IS OUR BUSINESS TO KNOW ENQUIRIES FREELY ANSWERED AGENTS WANTED FOR TERRITORY NOT TAKEN UP BY THE W.A. FREEMAN CO. LIMITED HAMILTON ONTARIO

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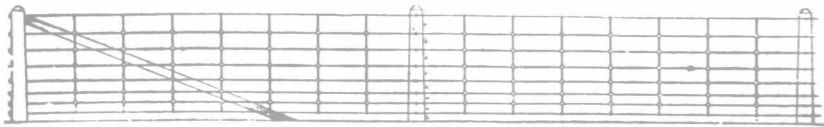


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is guaranteed to cure Constipation, Rheumatism, Sick Headaches, Nervous Troubles, Kidney Disorder, Loin Complaint, Stomach Troubles, Female Complaints, Neuralgia, and all skin diseases. Price, 50c. and \$1. Write for free booklet and samples. The National Herb Co., 173 Spadina Av., Toronto, Can.

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When you paint with Ramsay's Paints you get Paints that have proved their quality.

Before starting your spring painting, write for our Booklet. It tells about the right paint to paint right—and is free.

**A. RAMSAY & SON, Paint Makers since 1842, MONTREAL.**

**GOSSIP.**  
 Not merely the earth we live on, but our own especial life—our work, our study, our daily toil—may live in the light of God.

"Do you believe," she asked, "that a genius can possibly be a good husband?" "Well," he modestly replied, "I would prefer not to answer that question. But my wife ought to be able to tell you."

The office boy to a large firm of publishers was a smart lad, and when recently he was sent to one of the operative departments with a message he noticed at once that something was wrong with the machinery. He returned, gave the alarm, and thus prevented much damage. The circumstance was reported to the head of the firm before whom John was summoned.

"You have done me a great service, my lad," he said. "In future your wages will be increased \$1 weekly."

"Thank you, sir," said the bright little fellow. "I will do my best to be worth it, and to be a good servant to you."

The reply struck the chief almost as much as the lad's previous service had done.

"That's the right spirit, my lad," he said. "In all the years I have been in business no one has ever thanked me in that way. I will make the increase \$2. Now, what do you say to that?"

"Well, sir," said the boy, after a moment's hesitation, "would you mind if I said it again?"

At Cornell University all the mechanical engineering students have to learn seven trades. One of these trades, that of blacksmith, is very distasteful to some of the students, but it has to be learned all the same. One young fellow, who was unusually averse to soiling his hands, begged hard to be exempted from wearing the leather apron; but the professor took special care that there was nothing lacking in the thoroughness of his training at the forge.

Last fall the student went to the professor and thanked him for being compelled to learn blacksmithing. "You see," he said, "I am now superintendent of a mine away back in Colorado. Last summer our main-shaft broke and there was no one in the mine but myself who could weld it. I didn't like the job, but took off my coat and welded that shaft. It wasn't a pretty job, but she's running now."

"If I couldn't have done it, I'd have had to pack that shaft on mule-back and send it three hundred miles over the mountains to be fixed; and the mine would have had to shut down till it got back. My ability to mend that shaft raised me in the eyes of every man in the mine, and the loss raised my salary."

"Usually a cow does not stand much chance when she engages in a hand-to-hand conflict with a grizzly bear," said Michael Ayres, a Colorado stockman; "but several years ago one of my cows killed one of those animals and came out of the struggle without a scratch. The cow had recently given birth to a calf. It being her firstborn, the mother was exceedingly vicious, and it was unsafe for a stranger to approach her, as her horns were long and pointed. The cattle-shed had a thatched roof, and was scooped out of the hillside a short distance from the house.

"One night a bear, having smelt the presence of a cow and calf, mounted the roof of the shed and proceeded to force an entrance by scratching through the thatch. The cow at the same time detected the presence of the bear, and held herself in readiness to receive the intruder. The noise of a terrible struggle aroused me, and grabbing a lantern I rushed from the house, and opening the shed door found the cow in a frantic state, luttng and tossing to and fro some large object, which evidently had lost all power of resistance. It turned out to be a good-sized grizzly, which had been run through and through the body by the courageous mother. The little calf was nestled in a corner, sleeping peacefully, and seemed unmindful of the maternal struggle. I suppose that as soon as the bear gained entrance through the roof it was pinned to the ground by the cow's horns before it had time to do any damage."

## A Smiling Face

signifies robust health and good digestion. You can always carry a smiling face in spite of care and worry if you keep your liver right and your digestion good by using

## Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere

## MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATORS

are easier to clean than any other. The thickly-enamelled surface of the bowl casing in sizes 1 to 5 is specially provided as being the easiest of all surfaces to clean.



Two-piece Spiral Skimmer.

It should be noted also that the Melotte has neither a number of small tubes nor any long tubes, nor complicated device of any kind to be cleaned. The bowl itself is self-emptying, and every part of it is easily accessible to hand and cleaning cloth. In short, the Melotte is, by far the easiest separator to clean and for close skimming is unexcelled.

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 679 & 581 ST. PAUL STREET  
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a farm or business? Write for our catalogue.

Do you want to sell your farm or business? Write for our terms.

Our facilities for handling are unequalled, and our terms are fair and reasonable.

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HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.  
 ASSETS, ONE MILLION DOLLARS  
 Insurance in force over - \$6,000,000  
 A Company with an unparalleled low death rate, low expense rate, and earning over 6 per cent. on assets, is a desirable Company to insure in and a good Company to represent. Agents wanted. Liberal contracts offered good products.  
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## YOUR PLASTER CEILING is Tumbling Down

And lets the heat out and the cold in and looks unsightly. Why not cover with one of our handsome Metal Ceilings which goes right over the plaster! Their cost is small. Send careful size and diagram of room for free estimate and design catalogue.

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SPECIAL LABOR SAVING TOOLS

MAXWELL TEDDER SIDE DELIVERY RAKE & LOADER.

MAXWELL

St. Mary's, Ont. Canada

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direct from factory. Save agents', dealers' and travelers' expenses. Get you wheels at first cost. We have been established 15 years. Have a first-class line of bicycles, and you can have one or more

at factory cost.

Let us hear from you. We can save you money. Say what style of a wheel you want and we can fill your order.

**Union Jack Bicycle Works**  
TILLSONBURG, ONT.

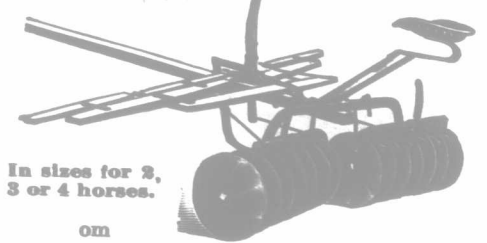
## LEAMINGTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

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to begin a Business or Shorthand Course. We cannot get enough graduates to fill the calls made upon us for office help. Can place 200 more young men at an average salary of \$50 per month to start. New course from February 1st, 1904. Write for catalogue F.

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In sizes for 2, 3 or 4 horses.

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The greatest cultivator for all the Provinces. No other with so good a record. Send your address. Particulars are free. Manufactured by T. E. BISSELL, Dept. "W," ELORA, ONT.

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"One Good Turn Deserves Another"

and the

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make full returns every time they are turned. The name is the guarantee.

Catalog Free.

THE DeLAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

WINNIPEG 77 York St., TORONTO MONTREAL



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**BOECKH'S** HOUSEHOLD BRUSHES AND BAMBOO-HANDLED BROOMS.  
**CANE'S** PAILS, TUBS, WASHBOARDS AND CLOTHESPINS.

Absolutely the most reliable goods money can buy. Ask your grocer for them. None genuine unless they bear the names "Boeckh" and "Cane."

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

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



has high-carbon lateral wires.

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The best and cheapest

FOR HOUSE, BARN AND SILO WALLS, STABLE FLOORS, ETC.

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5% AND 5 1/2% GILT-EDGE FIRST MORTGAGE.

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Roof it with our Galvanized Steel Shingles. They are lasting and ornamental; lightning and fire proof, and keep out the weather. Send careful dimensions of roof for free estimate and free catalogue.

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YOUR SAVINGS INVESTED NOW IN FARM LANDS IN WESTERN CANADA WILL ASSURE YOU QUICK RETURNS AND HANDSOME PROFITS.

WE OWN **TWO MILLION ACRES**

Of the RICHEST FARMING LAND IN THE WORLD, Which We Offer For Sale at from **\$5.50 TO \$8.00 PER ACRE**

YOU CAN MAKE YOUR OWN SELECTIONS IN THE FOLLOWING DISTRICTS:

The Famous Saskatchewan Valley—the best known district in Western Canada.

The Big Quill Lake Plains—equal in every respect to the great Portage Plains of Manitoba.

The Carrot River Valley—known as the "Park" region of the Canadian West.

The Dauphin Lake District—unsurpassed in fertility.

The Last Mountain Lake Valley.

The Great German Catholic Colony District in Saskatchewan—the largest in Canada.

The Big Mennonite Colony West of Big Quill Lake—which is destined to be the largest Mennonite Colony in Canada. And other districts well known.

## THE INVESTOR

will find in these lands an absolutely safe and profitable investment. This great "Sleeping Empire" has awakened. No land movement in the history of the world has equalled in magnitude the tremendous rush of immigration to Western Canada, and the immigration for 1904 will show an enormous increase. Do you know that the increase in value in farm lands in 8 Northwestern States in past 10 years was over THREE BILLION OF DOLLARS (\$3,150,191,413), giving the land-owners in these States \$2,260 increase per man. These men took advantage of their opportunity. Are YOU going to take advantage of yours? Lands in the above districts will double and treble in price, and the investor who will buy now will be sure of a large advance in the next few years.

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO BUY, and Now is the Time to Make Selections. Will You Take Advantage of It?

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**The Saskatchewan Valley & Manitoba Land Co., Ltd.,**

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, Canadian Northern Building, Main Street and Portage Avenue.

UNITED STATES OFFICE: 305 JACKSON ST., ST. PAUL, MINN.

GOOD LIVE AGENTS WANTED.

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The  
**Farmer's Advocate**  
and Home Magazine.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED."

ESTABLISHED 1866.

VOL. XXXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., APRIL 28, 1904.

No. 605

EDITORIAL.

**A New Soil Gospel.**

A mild sensation in the circle of students of soil chemistry has been created by the issuance from the United States Department of Agriculture of Bulletin No. 22, from the Bureau of Soils, by Dr. Milton Whitney, chief, entitled "The chemistry of the soil as related to crop production," the theory and teachings of which, if accepted as correct, are calculated to upset and discredit most of the beliefs and practices of agricultural scientists and practical farmers alike. We have in the past been taught, and have believed, that soils vary greatly in fertility, according to their nature and composition, some lands being naturally poor crop yielders, and others generous in their returns to the husbandman. That under methods of farming where no plant food is returned to the land, either in the form of stable manure, of decayed vegetable matter, or of a commercial compound, including the essentials to crop production—nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash—the amount of plant food in the soil is decreased by each crop grown, and that, as a consequence, sooner or later we fail to secure the yields of former years, until we furnish our crops available plant food in addition to that in the soil. The teaching of Bulletin No. 22, in brief, is that all soils contain practically the same amount of available plant food; that practically all soils contain sufficient plant food for good crop yields for all time; that the application of plant food in the form of farm manures, leguminous crops (as clover), or of commercial fertilizers, has little value in influencing the available plant food supply, but may possibly improve the physical condition of the soil; and that the problem of controlling the yield of crops is simply to control soil moisture, through control of soil texture, and this is to be realized by "a simple rotation and change of cultural methods."

If this new doctrine were accepted as sound, the growing of clover as a restorer of fertility may be abandoned, and the inventors who are racking their brains to produce a manure-loader as an additional labor-saving appliance for helpless farmers, will be disappointed in their hopes of a fortune from their patent, and may turn their attention to the construction of an endless chain tramway, driven by the herd bull on a tread-power as he takes his daily exercise, to convey the manure from the stables to the rivers, or to the filling of gullies, since the adoption of stone and concrete basements renders it impracticable to move the barns readily, as is said to have been formerly the practice in some Western States, when the manure in the yards became higher than the stable doors.

While the farmer knows from observation and experience that a system of continual cropping without returning something to the land, in the way of fertilizing material, is liable to lead practically to the same result as that of presenting cheques on the bank till there are "no funds," to his account, the importance of intelligent cultivation is also liable to be underestimated, and if the author of the bulletin in question will follow up his message with a clear definition of the changed "cultural methods" which are to ensure good crops, he may place the farming community under lasting obligations. His idea appears to be that by proper cultivation at the proper time, a sufficiency of moisture may be retained in the soil, no matter what the weather conditions may be, to grow and develop the crops to a maximum yield. The successful outcome of crops in sea-

sons of plentiful rains, even on what are regarded as comparatively poor farms, and the reduced yield in a dry season even on good land, certainly supports the theory that moisture is a principal requirement, and that given this, with sufficient drainage to readily remove an excess of water, good crops are reasonably certain, and that the crops of average farms, in average seasons, suffer not so much from lack of the chemical elements of fertility, as we have been wont to think, as from the lack of uniform moisture to render these elements available as food for plants. Water is the great conveyor of the fertility that is in the soil to the growing plant, and tillage facilities the movement. These truths deserve more attention than they have yet received, but to do this we must not forget others equally and fundamentally important.

The observant farmer has learned from experience that in the case of corn, roots, and other hoed crops, frequent cultivation after rains, both before and after planting, serves to maintain the moisture in the land and immensely benefit the crop, but the perplexing question is how to apply the same principle in the case of grain crops, the nature of which is to preclude the possibility of cultivation after seeding? A term of about three months is required for the growth and development of these crops, and if a protracted season of drouth ensues soon after seeding, which is always a possible contingency, the question arises, What is the "cultural method" that can be applied to meet such an emergency and ensure a sufficiency of moisture to give the best results? Possibly the author of Bulletin 22 has the sequel up his sleeve, and it may be the planting of grain crops in rows sufficiently wide apart to admit of cultivation during the growing period, the young plants being protected by shields from being covered in the operation. This would, of course, preclude seeding to clover with a grain crop, but would not trouble the author, since his contention is that clover is not necessary to the maintenance of fertility, and, at all events, if used in a rotation, clover can be quite as successfully grown without the so-called nurse crop as with it, if not more so. Indeed, the nurse in this case is often responsible for the choking and early death of its protege, especially in a dry season.

On the whole, the more one thinks of the new doctrine under discussion the less he is disposed to harshly criticise it, since it clearly embodies an element of truth and reason, and while we need not accept it in its entirety, we may learn helpful lessons from it, and may profitably adopt its principle in part, for it is certain that in many cases we may by judicious fall and spring cultivation conserve soil moisture to a large extent, to be utilized in growth and perfection of crops even in a dry summer. But let us not yield a jot or tittle of our faith in clover and manure as a means of imparting fertility and improving the physical condition of the soil by supplying humus, which increases the water-holding qualities of the soil and greatly helps to maintain uniform moisture. With the use of these, and an intelligent rotation, we may not only maintain fertility, but may on lands impoverished by injudicious cropping rebuild a fertility equal to or exceeding that which the pioneers of the country found.

"R. G." writes us, advocating the building of wooden silos in case of tenants and others who cannot afford the more expensive cement structure, or where in the event of barns being moved or altered the silo will only be temporary.

**Illustration Orchards.**

The New Brunswick Government this spring inaugurates a forward movement in fruit-growing by setting out eight illustration orchards. The principle is the same as in the case of the creameries, the cheese-curing and poultry-fattening stations, started by Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, the Dominion Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner. Last year the New Brunswick Government caused spraying outfits to be operated in several parts of the Province, and encouraged by the results, they take the still more advanced step to demonstrate in different localities the principles and practice of up-to-date orcharding. The intention is to continue until every county in the Province has at least one illustration orchard. As a preliminary condition, the owner of the land cultivates and manures the land liberally the previous season. The Government furnish the trees, and send a man to direct the proper planting and laying out of the orchard. Mostly winter varieties of trees will be planted, and the efforts confined almost wholly to apples and plums, which will be set out between the rows of apples, as they come into bearing early, and may be removed when the apple trees mature. The trees being properly set out, the owner of the land must sign an agreement that he will attend to the orchard for ten years, according to instructions issued him. He will be allowed the entire receipts of the enterprise. The orchards will be from one to two acres in extent, and be composed of 50 to 100 trees. These will be set in rows, 30 feet apart. On each side of the row a space 7½ feet in width will be kept absolutely free from growth and cultivated from time to time. In the fall a cover growth of clover will be planted on this strip. It can scarcely be doubted that good results will follow if such a plan is intelligently followed for a number of years. We will follow with great interest the results of these object lessons in fruit-growing.

**The Ontario Forestry Policy.**

This season will witness the inception of a more aggressive forestry policy for Ontario. The idea of the Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, Hon. John Dryden, is to immediately start a nursery on the Agricultural College farm at Guelph, from which in due course forest trees can be supplied to farmers. President Creelman, after consultation with the Minister, has selected Mr. E. J. Zavitz, graduate of McMaster University, and a student of Yale Forestry School, from which he is to receive his degree next autumn, for the summer at the O. A. C., to look after the nursery. The seedlings have already been ordered, consisting of white pine, Norway spruce, basswood, hard maple and white ash. Mr. Zavitz (who is no relation of Mr. C. A. Zavitz, the Experimentalist) will oversee the planting and care of the trees this summer. Other varieties will be added from time to time. These seedlings should be ready for distribution in the spring of 1905 and 1906. In addition to looking after the nursery, Mr. Zavitz will, during the coming summer, have charge of the existing wood lot, and gather seed from different varieties of forest trees in Ontario and plant them in the nursery. These will be transplanted as seedlings and ready for distribution in the following year. In this way it is expected to be able to supply farmers with suitable trees for re-planting a portion of their lands and improving their wood lots.

When the time comes for planting on the farms, the proposal of Hon. Mr. Dryden is that

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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Forestry Institutes be held on the ground where the planting is done, with a view to get together everyone interested to see and hear for themselves all that is necessary in the setting out and care of forest trees. It is hoped that next year a permanent department for forestry will be established at the college, so that students will secure information on the subject, both technical and practical.

We can see no good reason why men cannot also be trained at the above institution to serve as foresters upon the Crown Lands of the Province, without involving the greater outlay of subsidizing a college of forestry in the City of Toronto in connection with the University, as some have advocated.

### Where to Locate the Ontario Forestry School.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I read with much interest your article under the above heading in your April 7th issue, and I would like to make another suggestion. Some years ago a dairy school was erected in Strathroy. It is a fine building, and I believe would answer the purpose of this school or college of forestry; the dairy interest would be better served by having all the students attend at Guelph O. A. C., and have that department of the college fitted out with first-class apparatus. This would leave the Strathroy buildings for a forestry college. In connection with that, a primary school of agriculture might also be made a very useful adjunct to the more advanced work being carried on at the Guelph college.

Middlesex Co.

W. K. M.

### Grand.

I would not like to be without the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for twice the subscription price since it became a weekly. It is simply grand. We look for its arrival very anxiously each week.

Dundas Co.

CHESTER B. TIMMINS.

### The Relation of the Botanist to the Farmer in Plant-breeding.

The botanist at many of the experiment stations or colleges has been content to let the practical agriculturist or experimenter oust him from his rightful work, and by so doing has allowed himself to be pushed out further from the good graces of the farmer than he should be. One reason for this has been the narrow views held by the botanists themselves, who imagined that unless they were classifying a plant never before classified, or with a high-power microscope were investigating the amours of various fungi, they were not doing scientific work. Nothing brings more clearly to one's mind the immense field to be exploited by the practical agricultural botanist (by the way, a new variety of botanist, obtained by the blending of science with agricultural practice) than the catalogue of Gartons, the noted English seed specialists. Therein are to be found pedigrees of cereals, roots and grasses, all bred with a particular object in view, e.g., a new barley, the Invincible, bred to resist smut, is derived as follows:

Chevalier	Golden Melon	Standwell
	Invincible	

We submit that it is of far greater value to the student at any agricultural college to be taught practical plant-breeding, with a view to farm conditions and suitability of different grains, than to have the matter of the ordinary text-book of botany drilled into him, even granting the laboratory work prescribed by such books is carried out. From an educational point of view, the catalogue mentioned above has considerable value; a description of each breed is given, accompanying the pedigree, which shows the origin of the breed, the seed which is sold being of a specified guaranteed germination. Not only this, but the various breeds have been originated with a definite object, and crosses made with grains possessing the necessary qualities.

This catalogue states that when new breeds of plants are raised from cross-fertilized seed, the tendency is, after the lapse of a few years, to deteriorate, as strikingly shown in the different varieties of potatoes which succeed for a few years, then fall out of cultivation, to give place to others of more recent origin. This is exactly what occurs in all other new breeds of farm plants which are produced by means of artificial fertilization. In the case of new breeds of grain, this deterioration is caused by nature's system of continual in-and-inbreeding. To arrest this deterioration and bring these new breeds back to their original productiveness, our system of plant improvement is each year applied to a number of individual florets, and from the grains thus produced a stock is raised which we term "regenerated stock."

Our contention is for a more practical application of botany at agricultural colleges, which will result if the botanist remembers that he is the plant husbandman. Nothing less will make the science of botany attractive and profitable to the farmer.

### Dominion Educational Association.

The Dominion Educational Association is to hold its convention this year in Winnipeg. The dates finally announced for the meeting are July 26th to 28th, and those who think of attending will do well to make a note of the fact to guard against disappointment. The president of the Association for this term is Dr. D. J. Goggin, now of Toronto, and the secretary is Mr. W. A. McIntyre, of Winnipeg. As each of these gentlemen was engaged in educational work in Ontario before going west, the preparation of the programme and the arrangements for travel could not be in better hands.

It is a fortunate coincidence that the Dominion Exhibition will this year be held in Winnipeg, and the educational authorities have wisely made the two events coincident in time. This will give eastern educationists a chance to see for themselves a collection of the products of the great Western country, and for those who desire them excursions will be available to points beyond Winnipeg as far as the Pacific Coast. The railway rates and routes have not been definitely announced, but it is confidently expected that both will be exceptionally favorable.

## HORSES.

### Persistence of the Urachus in Foals.

In the unborn animal there is a tube extending from the anterior portion of the lower part of the body of the bladder to the umbilical or navel opening. This tube is called the urachus. After it passes out of the umbilical opening it expands and forms a sack that surrounds the foetus external to the inner membrane, hence forming part of the foetal membranes, usually called the afterbirth. The function of the urachus is purely a foetal one, viz., to convey from the bladder the urine that is secreted during foetal life. At or very shortly after birth, this function no longer being necessary, the canal, under ordinary circumstances, becomes obliterated. It, however, not infrequently occurs that from accidental causes not well understood, or as a consequence of malformations, it is only partially or not at all obliterated, and urine continues to escape by drops or in a small stream from the navel cord. This condition is more frequently noticed in male than female animals, and appears to be more dangerous in the former. While foals that suffer from the abnormality are usually weakly, the accident is often met with in smart, strong subjects, but if the discharge be not checked, the patient, in most cases, soon becomes weak and unthrifty. The condition also is in many cases accompanied by that serious disease called "joint ill," in which cases there are little or no hopes of successful treatment. At the same time, it is not uncommon to notice persistence of the canal without complications.

The symptoms are not difficult to detect. The subject may or may not be weak, but urine will be noticed escaping, either by drops or in a stream of greater or less volume from the navel opening. If the foal be weak and unthrifty it will usually lie most of the time, and instead of the navel drying up and the opening healing, there will be a constant wetness of the parts, and a refusal to heal. In some cases there is an almost constant escape of urine in small quantities; in others there is apparently no escape except when the subject is urinating, when, if the urethra (the normal channel for urinary discharge) be pervious, it will be noticed that liquid is escaping by both the normal channel and the umbilicus. The foal usually becomes listless, and gradually grows weaker and weaker, but there are exceptions.

TREATMENT.—Before treatment is resorted to, it is necessary to ascertain whether the urethra is patent. In some cases there is a false membrane occluding the entrance of the urine from the bladder into the urethra, and where this condition exists, if we prevent its escape by the urachus it cannot escape at all, and, of course, death will be the result, either from inflammation of the parts and exhaustion, or from rupture of the bladder. In cases where the foal has been seen passing urine by the normal channel, of course no further evidence is necessary, but where this has not been noticed, a small catheter should be passed, to break down the false membrane if one be present. If the umbilical cord protrude below the abdomen it should be disinfected with some good antiseptic, as a 5-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid or phenyle, or corrosive sublimate, 1 to 700, or even stronger; then, when the end of the urachus can be seen and taken up with a forceps, it should be tied with carbolized catgut or silk. Even where the cord is broken off close to the abdomen, we can sometimes secure the vessel by throwing the coil and holding him on his back. When the urachus cannot be individually secured, the whole cord may be enclosed with the ligature, but it is better, when possible, to secure the urachus alone. The parts should then be dressed three or four times daily with the antiseptic until healed. Clams may be used instead of a ligature. In cases where the canal cannot be secured in this way, some authorities recommend the operation of cutting down upon it through the floor of the abdomen and securing it, but this is a critical and, in most cases, an unnecessary operation, and one that requires an expert, hence it is seldom recommended or performed. In such cases the application of strong astringents or of caustics will be effective. Probably the most successful treatment has been the application twice daily with a feather of a few drops of equal parts butter of antimony and tincture of myrrh. In order to apply this properly, the foal must be held upon his back and the liquid carefully applied. Care must be taken to not apply the caustic too freely, or over a greater surface than that upon which we wish its action exerted. In cases where treatment for this trouble is adopted early, a recovery usually takes place, provided there are no complications, but when treatment is deferred or neglected until the patient has become too greatly weakened it is often unsuccessful. "WHIP."

**New Quarantine Regulations.**

Notice is given by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture that under and by virtue of an order-in-council dated March 30th, 1904, new regulations are issued and are in force since the date thereof, relating to the importation into Canada of horses, mules and asses which have originated in or passed through the Republic of Mexico, or that portion of the United States lying west of the Mississippi River and the eastern boundary of the State of Minnesota, which shall be inspected, and if gentle and thoroughly broken to harness or saddle may be admitted at any quarantine or inspection port as follows:

**Quarantine Ports**—Halifax, N. S.; St. John, N. B.; Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Sherbrooke and St. Johns, Que.; Niagara Falls, Windsor and Sarnia, Ont.; Emerson, Man.; North Portal, Wood Mountain, Pendant d'Oreille, Coultis and Cardston, N.-W. T.; Gateway, Rossland, Nelson, Grand Forks, Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.

**Inspection Ports**—Pictou, North Sydney, Yarmouth, N. S.; St. Stephens, Woodstock and McAdam Junction, N. B.; Comen's Mills, Lake Megantic, Coaticook, Stanstead Junction, Masonville, Abercorn, St. Armand, Rouse's Point, Athelstan and Dundee, Que.; Cornwall, Prescott, Brockville, Toronto, Bridgeburg, Sault Ste Marie and Port Arthur, Ont.; Gretna, Morden, Moberly, Crystal City, Killarney, Deloraine, Melita and Winnipeg, Man.; Rykerts, Naneta, Medway, Sedley, Sumas, New Westminster, Douglas and Nanaimo, B. C.

Inspectors have, however, in any case, power to detain, isolate, submit to the mallein test, dip or otherwise treat such horses, mules and asses as they may have reason to believe or suspect are affected with or have been exposed to infectious or contagious diseases.

Branded or range Western horses, other than those which are gentle and thoroughly broken to harness or saddle, may be admitted only at the following ports: Sarnia, Ont.; Emerson, Man.; North Portal, Wood Mountain, Pendant d'Oreille, Coultis and Cardston, N.-W. T.; Gateway, Rossland, Nelson, Grand Forks, Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., and subject to the following regulations:

(a) Such horses must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Husbandry or by a State veterinarian, stating that they are free from any infectious or contagious disease, and that no infectious or contagious disease of horses has existed in the district whence they have come for the period of six months immediately preceding the date of their removal therefrom.

(b) Owners or persons in charge shall afford inspectors every facility and assistance for inspecting and otherwise dealing with such horses, and shall secure and handle them as directed by inspectors.

(c) Such horses shall in all cases be subject to detention for such period as the inspectors may deem necessary to determine whether they are free from infectious and contagious disease, and shall be isolated, submitted to the mallein test, dipped or otherwise treated if the inspector so orders.

(Sgd.) SYDNEY FISHER,  
Ottawa, March 31st, 1904. Minister of Agriculture.

**Navel Disease in Colts.**

I noticed an article in your issue of April 7th, signed "Whip," concerning navel disease in colts. Now, I would say, as far as my experience has taught me, I think he is altogether wrong. I am not a V. S., only a practical farmer and horseman. I live in a neighborhood where every farmer raises one or more colts, and I raise from one to three myself every year. I have had many foals born appearing strong and in every way likely to live, but, in a few days, would stiffen and take on all the symptoms he describes, and I would send for a vet., who would follow some line of treatment, but no benefit would be derived from his visits.

As far as cause is concerned, I don't know anything about it, and I don't think anyone else does. As to symptoms, he has not noticed the very first and all-important one, that of a discharge of urine from the navel. I have had foals born in this condition, so that the cause he thinks is demonstrated beyond a doubt, I cannot accept.

As to treatment, I have found drugs to be utterly useless. When the colt makes water, take notice if it drops at the navel, too, and if it does you may expect navel disease to develop in the course of a few days. If in two or three days the navel string is not drying, you will notice moisture on his belly. I have found the use of a clam on the navel string to stop the leak, being very close up to the belly, and both ends of the clam up tight, same as castration, to be the only remedy necessary. If the navel is particularly long, a larger clam will be required. I have used this remedy for five years and have never lost a foal, and it has also been used in the neighborhood, and I have never known a failure when used before stiffness set in.

In answer to the above by "A Farmer," I would call your and his attention to the fact that we are discussing two distinct conditions or diseases. My article treated of "Joint ill or navel ill," a specific disease, due to a specific virus, while he refers to an abnormal anatomical condition, called "Persistence of the Urachus," upon which subject I have written an article. They are

entirely distinct conditions, and while frequently coexisting, are not by any means necessarily so. "Farmer" says, "I don't know anything about the cause, and don't think anybody else does," and "I have had foals born in this condition, so that the cause he thinks demonstrated beyond a doubt I cannot accept." Now, sir, I am no doubt justified in assuming that "Farmer" here refers to the theory I gave re cause of "joint ill." He candidly admits that he knows nothing about it, but that does not justify his opinion that "nobody else does." The theory I have advanced is not mine; I claim no credit for discovering the germ that causes the disease. This has been done by bacteriologists, who have made special studies and investigations on the subject, and it is substantiated by the experience of every observing veterinary practitioner. In regard to the statement that he has had foals born in this condition, he doubtless refers to the escape of urine from the navel "Persistent urachus," and, of course, he is correct, as this is very liable to be the case. If he refers to "joint ill," he is certainly incorrect, as congenital joint ill has never been seen. It is quite possible the foetus might contract the disease during birth, as the germs may be present on the external genital organs or surrounding tissues of the mare, gain the circulation of the newly-born animal, and produce symptoms in a few hours, but a foal presenting symptoms of the disease at birth has not yet been seen. "Farmer" says, "When water drops from the navel, you may expect navel disease to develop in a few days." Here he makes a distinction between the conditions, and at the same time takes me to task and says I am "altogether wrong" in my article. Colts with "persistent urachus" are certainly more liable to an attack of joint ill than those whose navel openings have closed and dried quickly, from the fact that the germs mentioned can gain entrance readily in the former cases. I have no quarrel with "Farmer" in his treatment for persistent urachus, but he will find the application of clams of no use in "joint ill." It is quite possible my experience in 22 years' active veterinary practice in a horse-breeding section, combined with knowledge acquired at college, and by careful study of the reports of investigations taking place from time to time, might be just as valuable as the experience of "Farmer," who has raised "from one to three colts every year."



Eva = 52848 =, Hopeful = 52870 =, and Robert = 34702 =.  
Sample Shorthorns in the herd of Frank W. Smith, Scotland, Ont. (See Gossip, page 619.)

**STOCK.**

**The Cattle Embargo.**

Mr. John B. Campbell, Canadian commercial agent at Leeds, Eng., writes: "As has been well said, 'The removal of the embargo is at least as important to Canada as any preferential duty on grain which Great Britain is likely to concede.' The result of the embargo is to confine the purchase of Canadian cattle to butchers in the vicinity of those few ports where cattle may be landed in the United Kingdom, and when large cargoes arrive about the same time from different sources, wasteful slumps take place in prices. It is said that this embargo was put on not so much on account of any danger from disease, but as a favor to the Irish export trade, but is to the great detriment and loss, not only of the farmers and consumers of the United Kingdom, but of the farmers and exporters of Canada. A very strenuous attempt is being made at present to have the embargo removed and the act amended. If this agitation should succeed, it will be quite a stimulus to the Canadian cattle trade."

**Instructive.**

I am very much pleased with the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" since it has been changed to a weekly, and feel sure its instructions will go a long way in instructing the agriculturists of our country.  
JOHN STEWART.  
Lambton Co., Ont.

**Simple Cure for Milk Fever.**

Mr. D. C. Dilworth, Spokane, Washington Territory, writes: "Dr. James Bullivant, of this city, cured a very bad case of milk fever a few days ago by pumping the cow's udder full of air with a common bicycle pump. The cow was given no medicine of any kind; was lying flat on her back unconscious, and after being inflated was on her feet eating in four hours, and is now giving a good flow of milk. It is an easy remedy to try if the oxygen treatment is not within reach."

Mr. W. H. Ladner, Delta, British Columbia, writes the "Farmer's Advocate" that his farm foreman has cured several very serious cases of milk fever by inflating the udder with air, by means of a bicycle pump, the cow in one case perfectly unconscious and badly swollen. The oxygen treatment is certainly the safest, as udder infection should by its use be guarded against, but where the equipment for administering it is not available the bicycle pump is all right if the apparatus used is first dipped in boiling water, or some disinfectant.

**Raising the Calf.**

The calf should be left quietly with its mother for a few hours after it is born. It should be allowed to take its first meal at least from its mother. The opinion is gaining ground, that as a preventive of milk fever, it is prudent to only partially milk the cow for the first four days. Many farmers consider it to be more economical to feed by hand the calves they raise, but it is certain that the way to raise the best beef cattle is to allow the calves to obtain their nourishment direct from their mothers. Calves intended for milking stock are better raised by hand, as it is not wise to make them fat, but to keep them growing and thrifty.

Teaching the calf to drink is a task which requires more than ordinary patience, and gentleness. A man is apt to lose his temper before he can persuade what he terms, "The stupid little animal," to drink the milk.

The feeder should gently insert his fingers into the calf's mouth, and holding it open at the same time, place its mouth in the pail of warm milk, when it will soon learn to drink.

Warm new milk should be given for four or five weeks, after which a little skim milk may be added, and very gradually the change made to skim milk alone. A little boiled flaxseed may be fed with advantage, it is believed, but we have raised fine calves fed on milk only till they learn to eat oats and bran, which they sometimes do at six weeks old. Kept in a field, shaded on one side by trees, or with a temporary shed to go into, and fed a little dry meal, they will grow and thrive, soon learning to eat grass and drink water.

Much of the sickness prevalent among calves is caused by carelessness, irregularity in over-feeding with cold milk causing indigestion and diarrhoea. Prevention is better than cure, but if the hired help should carelessly feed cold or sour milk, and diarrhoea ensue, from one to two ounces of castor oil and a dessertspoonful of laudanum, given to the calf immediately, will give relief. If you have not laudanum, give castor oil anyway, and a couple of raw eggs before the next feed of milk.

The calf should be given milk all summer, or until it is eight months old, for the longer it drinks milk the better it will thrive.

I believe that, as a general rule, women are better adapted for the management of milking stock than are men. Of course, some men are all right, but others are all wrong. Women have more patience, their manner is gentler, and their hands are softer than the average man's, consequently, I believe the cow would prefer being milked by a woman. I was acquainted with one man who never had any trouble with kicking cows, but he was a consistent Baptist. His stable was quite near our yard, and every morning I used to hear him singing hymns while milking. Didn't that cow enjoy the singing? Most assuredly she did. Farmers, and farmers' wives, imitate this man's example, sing while milking, and watch results. The recipe is easy, and pleasant; try it.

Name your calf. If it is worth raising it is surely worth a name. If it be a red one, you might call it Cherry; if white, Daisy; if brown, Brownie, etc.; or if it is a very handsome one, call it Beauty. Teach the children to love the playful calf, as well as the other animals. Success in stock-raising depends largely on the care

and attention the animals receive during the first year of their lives. It pays to give them a good start.

P. E. I.

MRS. A. RODD.

### For the Defence.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—From time to time a number of harsh criticisms of Mr. F. W. Hodson's conduct have appeared in connection with the proposal to make a national exhibit of Canadian live stock at the St. Louis Exposition. So strong have these been that Mr. Hodson recently entered a defence in the press. But to my mind this seems unfair to Mr. Hodson, as those who attended the meeting of Nov. 11th in the Rossin House, should assume a good deal, if not all, of the responsibility of the result of that meeting. Although I have not before me the very opportune letters of Mr. Linton and Mr. Robt. Miller to the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, still there can be no doubt they were the immediate cause of the calling together of a number of leading representatives of the Canadian live-stock interests at the Rossin House on Nov. 11th, and if I understand anything, Mr. Wade and Mr. Westervelt were alone responsible for the names of those who attended, and the Live-stock Commissioner in no way dictated to them.

The names of those who attended that meeting were published at the time, and the greater number of them have the reputation of being the shrewdest business men in their particular breeds, and it seems hard to understand how we could all be hoodwinked by Mr. Hodson in the way attributed by Mr. Gibson, Mr. Edwards and others.

The resolution unanimously adopted at the close of the meeting, declaring against the proposed national exhibit, unless the exposition regulations were greatly modified, was after a most frank and free discussion, and I can't recall the Live-stock Commissioner in any way trying to lead or dictate any particular course. It is true some of the exposition regulations have been modified, but only after the officials had treated the Canadian representatives somewhat coolly, and belittled the importance of our exhibits.

Complaints have been made that the Rossin House meeting was a packed one, but surely every opportunity was granted at the live-stock meetings held in January and February for interested parties to air their grievances, but it appears they prefer a paper controversy to an open fight, where all could have taken a hand in it.

The more the matter is discussed, the more strongly do I feel that the resolution of November 11th was a wise one, and that the Live-stock Commissioner has pursued a very fair and judicious course.

WM. SMITH.

Ontario Co., Ont.

### Canadian Stock at St. Louis.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Considerable discussion has been aroused by the decision of the live-stock associations of Canada declining to make a national exhibit at the World's Fair at St. Louis, and repudiating Government assistance towards exhibitors. They gave as their reason for such decision the vexatious customs arrangements. But did they attempt to have these corrected? As far as I can learn, they did not, for they endeavored to have their grievances righted at St. Louis, instead of going to the United States Government for redress, as if the St. Louis people had made all the customs laws of the United States. Surely, our Commissioner and associations were very short-sighted in these matters. For, as I understand the customs regulations, they appear to me to be even more favorable than those in force for the Columbian and Pan-American Expositions. Moreover, it seems to me that the persons who run these Associations are not intending exhibitors at St. Louis, and that they formulated these decisions without consulting exhibitors, and through the agency of some official who fails to appreciate the prestige of Canadian live stock.

Again, I see that the Government has hit upon the egregious and novel plan that, as our live stock will not be exhibited at the World's Fair in reality, large oil paintings of Canadian animals shall be shown there in their stead. Surely, this is a remarkable idea, and must greatly enhance the reputation of our stock. Our American competitors will surely be greatly appalled, when they hear of this formidable exhibit that is to be sent against them. All the world will be awed when they hear of the honor Canadian live stock is to gain at St. Louis, although I am not quite certain whether it will be the painter or the breeder who will gain the honor.

Even though our Commissioner and associations have proclaimed that there shall be no national exhibit at St. Louis, I am certain, even though the horse and cattle men may not show, the sheep men will turn out en masse, and try to carry off the majority of the laurels, as they have done at previous international fairs on this continent. And I hope our Minister of Agriculture, when understanding and knowing the real voice of the breeders, will come to our aid and help us make the Canadian exhibit of live stock at St. Louis one of the greatest known in the history of this continent.

HENRY ARKELL.

## FARM.

### Summer-fallow not Needed for Sugar Beets.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Regarding the point as to the advantage of preceding the sugar-beet crop by summer-fallow, I may say it is not economical, and would be regarded as an unprofitable rotation. The secret of a clean beet field lies in the practice of proper fall preparation, which, as has already been pointed out, consists in a very early surface cultivation to germinate all seeds, followed by late fall plowing. The spring preparation of the seed-bed, the planting and cultivation, are such under good management as to have beet plants grow in advance of any weeds and keep the surface thoroughly loosened to promote the growth of the beet. This method of cultivation, both fall and spring, gives the grower full control over weeds, preventing them from growing. It is perfectly apparent, therefore, that it is not necessary to lose a year's crop, as would be the case if preceded by a summer-fallow. Yours truly,

A. E. SHUTTLEWORTH,

Agricultural Superintendent Ont. Sugar Co. Waterloo Co., Ont.

### Sow Early and Keep Clean.

I find that a rich, sandy, black loam is preferable for beets; it is easier to get a fine surface, and you are more apt to get an even start on it. Beets do well after corn, if the land is rich enough, for the ground is nearly always clean.

Any good, well-rotted stable manure, I think, would be best, put on before the corn was planted, say about twelve or fifteen loads per acre. I would like the land plowed the fall before, about ten inches deep. Cultivate well in the spring, as soon as it is dry enough; then plow about the first of May, about four inches deep, and keep it clean with a harrow till time to plant.

We sowed ours with a grain drill, but it is not a good thing; it is apt to put them too deep. We put the rows about twenty-four inches apart. Sow as soon as the ground is warm and dry enough, so they will have all the summer to mature. There is very little sugar in green beets. We sowed fifteen pounds to the acre. I think that is enough. Thin when about three or four leaves are on the plants. Don't let them get too big. We thinned with a hoe, leaving the beets from six to eight inches apart. Cultivate as soon as you can see the rows, with a very fine-toothed cultivator. Spike-teeth are the best. Don't cultivate deep, and the more frequently the better, say, about four times. The amount of land put in beets will depend on the help you have. We are planting about four acres this year; we had one last year.

Kent Co.

ROBT. MCGREGOR.

### Fall Plowing Best for Sugar Beets.

In my judgment, clay loam is the best kind of soil for growing sugar beets. I find they do well after any grain crop where the ground is pretty free from weeds, and rich enough.

I would manure in the fall with barnyard manure, if the ground needs it. I believe fall plowing would be best, but where the ground has to be plowed in the spring, I would plow as early as possible and work it down with disk or cultivator; then let it lie for a short time; then work it again, so as to kill all the weeds possible, and keep on in this way until the 10th or 15th of May, or even later if the weather is not warm enough. By so doing you will have killed a lot of weeds, and your ground will be in good shape for sowing the beets.

I believe a beet drill is best for sowing, but they can be sowed with any grain drill, in rows from eighteen to twenty-one inches apart. About fifteen pounds to the acre of seed should be sowed, from 10th to 24th of May.

The thinning should be done when the plants are two to four inches high. First cut through with hoe about six inches long, then the thinning has to be done by hand. The plants should be left eight or nine inches apart. They can be cultivated with a small-tooth cultivator, and hoed with common hoes to keep clean from weeds until the beets cover the ground.

I would advise about two acres for the first year, and if they do fairly well you should have a good car-load.

WILLIAM LINTON.

Essex Co., Ont.

### Five Acres Beets on 100-acre Farm.

Clay loam is preferable for sugar beets, which do best if planted after clover. I advise pig and cow manure, plowed in in the fall. In the spring, I harrow first, and then cultivate; roll, then plow with the large plow, and finally harrow down and roll again. I sow with a grain or turnip drill, in rows from eighteen to twenty-two inches apart, about the 10th of May, and use from fifteen to eighteen pounds of seed to the acre. When in the fourth leaf, I block out with the hoe, and then with the hands, from ten to twelve inches apart, cultivating about four times with a horse cultivator. About five acres is enough to put in beets on a 100-acre farm. JOHN A. HAYWARD.

### Soil and Cultivation for Sugar Beets.

In writing on sugar-beet culture, I would like the reader to bear in mind that our land is the level land of Lambton County, as, in other districts, different methods might be better adopted.

A rich clay loam, more especially the low-land clay of blue clay, of a porous nature, through which roots can find their way downward easily, should produce a good crop. In mucky soil they prong out, instead of giving beets of the smooth, long, wedge-shape, so desirable in order to get a good tonnage to the acre. New land is not preferred on this account.

My favorite place for beets is after hay or pasture, that has not been seeded more than two years, mostly to clover. Haul the manure out in winter as it is made, spread evenly. Cut hay the following summer, and plow quite deep in the fall. Next best to this is a fall-wheat stubble, that has been manured previous to sowing wheat. Gang-plow as soon as wheat is off to start weeds, and plow well later. We have twelve acres of sod manured for next year's beets. Barnyard manure, applied as described above, I find best. I don't want any fresh applied manure on my beet land, as it interferes with working them.

As soon as the soil is in good order, harrow, so as to start spring weeds and warm the soil. After the weeds have started, cultivate with spring-tooth cultivator deep enough to make a good mellow surface, smooth down with a common harrow, and finish quite fine. I have no use for lumps on beet land, as they bother later on.

When sowing, use a drill made for that purpose, if available. If not, the shoe-drill is next best, the rows being made eighteen to twenty inches apart. We sowed some twenty-four inches apart last year, and some eighteen, and found out that we could work them at eighteen inches quite as well. Sow immediately after the grain is sowed, not less than fifteen pounds to the acre.

When the plants have four leaves on, and look quite healthy and strong, they may be thinned. We blocked some out with the common hoe last year, then hired some boys and girls to go along and pick out the rest. Later on we found out that a small hand-hoe was to be had, and let the weedeers clean up and block as they went, as our time was needed at other work.

Beets should be harrowed four days after sowing, then cultivated every week for five weeks. It seems necessary to do some hoeing to obtain best results. For cultivating, I use a regular beet cultivator. I like the one that the Wallaceburg firm advises to buy.

I should advise putting in from three to five acres the first year, then from ten to thirty, according to the help available.

Lambton Co.

EZRA NEWELL.

### Most Profitable Crop.

I find that there is more money in raising sugar beets than any other crop at present, and it leaves the land in good shape for oats and barley. I saw the best crop of oats last season grown on sugar-beet land that I ever saw. And the way we have of harvesting the beets is very quick. The first year we had beets it was very slow. I think that a good clay loam soil is the best, as it gives a better per cent. of sugar than any other I have seen. I think that the next best land is black sandy loam. I find that sugar beets grow best after alsike clover, and that wheat stubble, fall plowed, makes fine land for beets. I would advise plowing manure under in the fall of the year. The best manure, I think, is manure that has been piled up in the summer, and then drawn out in the fall and scattered and plowed under. Then, in the spring, start to work the land early, and get the weeds to start with a good spring-tooth cultivator, then work the land good. Give the land a lot of harrowing—the more work done before seeding, the less work after the beets are up. The best way to plant is to have a regular two-horse sugar-beet drill that plants four rows at a time, twenty inches apart, and to plant them about the 10th of May. I would advise sowing fifteen pounds of seed to the acre, and no less, as you can block much faster when they are thick, and get better beets. I would advise blocking as soon as the beets are up so as you can see to cultivate them. The sooner the beets are thinned the better, as they thin much easier when small. I use six-inch hoe for blocking, so as to try and have a beet every eight inches. I think that beets should be cultivated often. I find that a one-horse cultivator that cultivates two rows at once is the best. I have the Deere cultivator. I think that a farmer that has one hundred acres of land can put in every year ten acres.

Kent Co.

J. C. PULLIN.

### Profitable if Well Done.

Mr. W. H. Lee, of Norfolk County, in a letter on sugar-beet growing, recommends cultivating once a week after thinning, and says the area will depend just on what a man can put in and take care of properly, but not to go in too heavily until well acquainted with the business. The crop is profitable for a large acreage, providing you can get the labor.



**Deep vs. Shallow Spring Cultivation.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":  
 The article entitled "Preparing the Seed-bed," in the "Advocate" of the 7th inst., set me thinking about a piece of barley I had sown last year. The barley grew on soil of a clay loam nature, and the ground had not been plowed the fall previous, as roots and potatoes had been grown on it. This soil was naturally well drained. Before I sowed the barley the land was quite hard and somewhat baked. I worked a fine seed-bed on part of this land by cultivating twice with a spring-tooth cultivator, harrowing, sowing, and then rolling. The barley that grew on the land from this method of cultivation germinated all right, but never grew well. It was short in straw, short in head, and did not yield well. We had more land of the same nature, and I wanted to cultivate it all the same way, but my father treated it differently. He gave the land a light plowing, harrowed it well, sowed and rolled. The barley that grew on this land from his method of cultivation was an excellent crop, while mine was a sad failure. What was the matter with my method? D. says in his article on "Preparing the Seed-bed" that we should not cultivate any deeper than the depth to which we wish to plant the seed. Well, my method of cultivation was all right there, but he also says that "in the preparation of the seed-bed we should have in view the needs of the seed while germinating; 2nd, the needs of the young plant during the first period of its growth." He says seeds germinating need three things: 1st, moisture, to dissolve the plant food stored up in the seed, and carry it to those parts of the young plant where it is needed for growth; 2nd, air, that the young plant may breathe; 3rd, heat, to start and maintain the vital processes. Is it always true that cultivation to the depth we wish to plant the seed and no farther ensures the maximum amount of moisture to the germinating seed? If the land is sufficiently well drained, and contains enough humus to make it quite friable, I think that plan is all right, but in the case of my barley land I consider it was too compact; then the young plant needs air. Did my barley not suffer from want of air by not having deep enough cultivation? The barley land beside it seemed to say it did. I consider that land that is somewhat baked in the spring should have fairly deep cultivation, and that the baking tendency of clay land could be largely overcome by good underdrainage, an abundance of humus in the soil, and fall plowing; then when the soil is porous and friable, as it should be in the spring, cultivation to the depth we wish to plant the seed should give the best results.

Wellington Co., Ont.

**Forests and Floods.**

Taking up the current newspapers, we may find record of the doings of the recent floods chronicled. The sudden rise of waters; the hurry and scurry to get beyond its destroying powers; imprisonment in upper rooms; the drowning of live stock, and various exciting events, comic and tragic, with the final summing up of the financial loss in dollars and cents.

It is only natural that many should ask: "Why locate dwellings and other investments where the floods are so sure to come in their overwhelming power?" Let us consider whether really the floods were so sure to come when these unfortunate locations were first selected. Let us remember that the pioneers who did so much to make this fair province the blessed heritage it is to us of the present day, toiled persistently and many a year without the slightest premonitions or experience of the coming floods, or the extent of their sweep and depth, for in the country's primitive forest condition such things were not. The water's abnormal haste to get to the sea in our day, is the natural fruit of man's own doing.

While hill and dale were covered with a dense growth of forest, and the ground underneath with leaves and debris, limb and trunk of fallen tree, the snow more evenly distributed, did not melt by the heat of the sun, for the sun could not reach it. The air had to be warm before the snow underneath the dense canopy of the trees would melt, and then only slowly; and as the water trickled down into the spongy covering of the forest floor, it found an unfrozen bottom into which it settled. Thus the earth received the greater part of rain and snow, which it relinquished only quite gradually through plant growth or evaporation from its surface or in those ever-flowing perennial springs, which in their course, were the homes of the thousands of the finest trout, and, as tributaries of the larger streams, kept them in the even tenor of their way the seasons through.

But with what troubles fraught Are the results that man has wrought. Yet man, in his ignorance of the results, has prided himself in proportion to the measure of the destruction wrought.

We have cleared away too much of the forest growth, and then by means of fire and grazing animals we have done what we could to prevent beneficent nature from reclothing many an acre, which can never be of economic use for any other purpose.

Our cleared lands we have tilled and cropped with-

out regard to nature's laws, until the vegetable mould or humus has all disappeared, and our soils in many cases are run together and almost impervious to the entrance of water, either winter or summer, which very readily moves off in eroding streams over the surface, where we have assisted by furrow and ditch and every other means at our disposal to hurry it on to the river. The sequel is certain. A few days of mild, warm weather, with a clear sky, when the sun is getting high in the spring, and the snow rapidly turns to rippling streams. If then supplemented by warm rains, these streams are soon augmented and united into raging torrents, which, in their rush to the sea, prematurely break up the ice of the rivers and mill ponds before it is sufficiently softened to easily break or grind into small pieces. Thus, these large, hard sheets of ice readily form into jams and blockades, diverting the high waters into unexpected courses and damming them into very unwelcome places.

It can readily be seen that floods, either from melting snows, or from heavy rains at other seasons of the year, must be modified a great deal according to the extent of denudation of the forest growth. Our wells, spring creeks, soil moisture, and even climate, are adversely affected by the same causes. It is, therefore, gratifying to see evidence of an awakening to the importance of forest-tree growth.

Waterloo Co., Ont. ANSON GROH.

**Cheap Roots.**

The results given above are from poor, run-out upland, which in 1901 cut one-half ton hay to acre, and only since then has been brought into rotation. We are confident that on land well drained and in good heart the yield could easily be raised above the 1,000-bush. mark under this method of culture. The treatment of the run-out land up to the sowing of the turnip seed, may be briefly outlined as follows:

Plowed in August of 1901, and cultivated during that fall to rot sod and keep down weeds. The land was cultivated in spring of 1902 with disk and spring-tooth, and oats sown with the clover. The clover, however, didn't materialize, and the oat stubble was plowed under in October, after which a dressing of twenty tons per acre of barnyard manure was worked into surface with spring-tooth. In spring of 1903, this was disked twice and harrowed twice with spring-tooth, going once lengthwise, next time crosswise. Then the planter drag is put on, and the surface firmed and levelled. A very slight row is thrown up with the horse-hoe or scuffer, with all the hoes on and the hillers on the hind outside standards. We consider this a better tool than the double-mouldboard plow for such work, as the hoes help to fine and pulverize the soil, while the sole of the plow serves to harden rather than loosen the soil. The manure, put on the fall before, has become thoroughly worked into the soil near the surface, and is readily available for the plantlets. A light roller is run over the rows thus formed to firm them and to facilitate working and drilling.

The only commercial fertilizer used is a little complete manure (about 200 lbs. per acre) used in the drills before the seed is drilled in. We have for the last three years left a row in the middle of the piece without any of the commercial manure, and the difference in yield has always been very marked, especially the difference in growth in the first month. We believe that this little available food is seized by the little plant in the first period of growth, giving it a start of the weeds and the unfertilized plants, which it never loses throughout the season.

The plants generally come up in from five to seven days. Planting is done in May, from 15th to 25th. The plants when started this early are too tough to be injured by the turnip-fly, which comes in July; while the turnip aphid is evaded by moving the root fields year after year in the regular course of rotation.

Now, the real work of making a big crop comes, if the ground has been properly prepared and is in a good state of fertility. We are reminded right here, however, that somewhat of the success depends upon the seed. We have used several different kinds, and have finally settled down, at least for a while, to the Kangaroo Swede as being the best cropper, cleanest root, and best keeper of any tried.

About a fortnight after sowing, a Planet Junior wheel-hoe, with the scrapers on, is run astride of the small row of plants, scraping away the weeds which have sprung up, and loosening the surface soil. Then the scuffer is started, having for the first trip, as outside hoes, little steel knives, which will allow close cultivation without throwing dirt over the young plants.

The cultivation is continued weekly if a dry season, every ten days if a moist season. First cultivation shallow; the second is deep, about three and a half inches, gradually becoming shallower as the season advances to avoid destroying the feeding roots, as they spread to the spaces between the rows.

GATHERING THE CROP.—This part of root-culture is one which we would be glad to shorten as much as possible, and we have done the work differently every year, as experiments in saving time and labor.

The manner of gathering in 1903 is more satisfactory than any other we have tried. The leaves are cut off with hoes as the roots stand in the ground, two rows being topped so the tops from both will fall in the space between them. This leaves the space between the next two rows vacant, so that every alternate space is full of leaves and the next space

free. Into this space the roots are turned by a plow, of which the mouldboard has been removed, and the wing of the share lengthened to form a knife to cut off the tap roots. In this way two rows of roots are thrown together. If the tops are to be taken off the field, the wagon may be driven along so the horses and wheels may go in the spaces, and the tops may be easily loaded with manure forks. This may be done before the roots are plowed out. The roots, after being turned out, may be left a couple of days to dry off. When the wagon, with a low body, is driven into the field, and loaded by throwing the roots directly into it from each side from the double row of roots. Time is lost by putting them in baskets first, as turnips raised in this way are generally so large that two may be taken up at a time, knocked together to clean roots of dirt, and thrown into the cart, and loaded in a very short time. They are rolled into the cellar over a slatted chute, which pretty effectually cleans off the dirt. They are put into the cellar through three trapdoors, so no large heap collects in any part of the cellar.

The cost per bushel of the roots in cellar in 1903 is found as follows, the number per acre being 725:

Seed, 1 1/2 lbs. ....	\$0.30
Manure, one-fifth 20 tons .....	5.00
Rent of land .....	3.00
Com. fertilizer, 200 lbs. ....	3.10
Plowing, harrowing, disking, levelling .....	3.50
Sowing seed and making furrows .....	1.00
Hoeing by hand (twice) .....	4.00
Wheel-hoe scraping .....	30
Cultivating nine times .....	3.60
Harvesting .....	
Horse, plowing out, two hours .....	25
Men (2), topping, four hours .....	80
Two men hauling with team 1 1/2 days.....	4.50
	29.35

Cost per bushel, 4.05c.  
 Annapolis Co., N. S.

R. J. MESSENGER.

**How to Plow.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I have read with interest the article in recent issue of your valuable paper in regard to plowing, and will say that I plow in just the same way as Mr. A. Stevenson has described in issue of March 17th, 1904, using the rope lines and striking the land just as he has described. I might add that I first learned to plow in this way in Ontario Co., Ontario, Canada, and this is only one of the many useful things that I learned during my four or five years in that country. I will give a few of my reasons why I consider this the proper way to plow. In the first place, it is not very difficult to teach a pair of colts the use of the plow lines, if they have been properly mouthed beforehand, and good judgment and a little patience is used, and after they once find out what you want they are pretty sure to do what you want them, providing they have good breeding and you handle them carefully. I have in mind a pair that I broke here last summer to the use of rope lines. One would take naturally to the bit, and did not mind the lines drawing a little tight when she got in advance of the mate; while the other was a little freer and quite sensitive, and when she got in advance of the other far enough for the lines to draw tight would come back in a hurry, but by being patient and kind to her she soon took kindly to it, and finally seemed to enjoy working on a tight line, and they now work well together at the plow or anywhere else, and when one is ready to start the other is also, no matter to what they are hitched, and I therefore think that a team broken to the use of the plow lines are, consequently, a great deal better workers at anything. And as to plowing in lands such as Mr. Stevenson has described, it is certainly the proper way. Some men have the mistaken idea that they can plow round and round a field and make better time. This is a mistake, as turning at each corner on the plowed land not only unnecessarily wears the horses, but if the soil is heavy and damp, injures it as well.

Washington, Pa.

**Driven Wells.**

In the year 1899 I had a drive well put down, going to a depth of 93 feet before striking water; struck a strong flow, but it was a quicksand bottom. After sand pumping for half a day we succeeded in getting a stream that ran five barrels per hour two feet above the ground, but it did not last long, as the quicksand in the bottom shut off the flow, so we concluded it was a failure. We then moved, and commenced another well, but stopped before we got to the quicksand, and succeeded in getting a fairly good flow of water, not so strong as the first, rising to a height of 18 inches, which would flow a barrel an hour, and has continued to do so ever since. My advice would be to stop before you come to the quicksand, or go through and shut it out, otherwise your well will be a failure, as quicksand will come in where water will.

Essex Co.

JOHN WALLACE.

**Best Published.**

Enclosed find the sum of \$1.50, to renew my subscription to the best farmers' paper published. Nipissing, Ont. F. J. STOFFER.

### Sanfoin Clover for Beekeepers and Farmers.

This clover has attracted much attention on the Central Experimental Farm, both as a fodder plant and also as a honey producer. In its cultivation and manner of growth it resembles alfalfa, but it is slightly finer and grows thicker in the bottom, having a more decided stooling habit, which makes it better for pasture. It is especially liked by sheep. The soil best suited to the growth of this plant seems to be a deep, rather dry loam, containing a fair proportion of lime, with good natural drainage. It will do well upon almost any soil that is drained well, provided it gets a good start. Heavy clay and light sandy soils both produce excellent crops of sanfoin, but on the latter it naturally requires generous manuring. It should never be sown on land likely to be covered with water at any season of the year. The amount of seed sown under ordinary conditions is about twenty pounds per acre. Great care should be taken to secure new and plump seed; the hulled seed is preferable when it can be obtained, as it is easier to sow and germinates more quickly. A good seed-bed is of great importance, and one of the best methods for preparing this, and also at the same time clearing the land of weeds, such as quack grass and thistles, is to cultivate it with a firm-footed cultivator. If the field has been in meadow or grain, do not plow, but simply cultivate and harrow. First cultivate as shallow as possible; then pass the heavy iron harrows at a good sharp walk across the first cultivating. This operation will break up the sod or stubble very fine, and leave it on the surface to dry out. The second cultivating should be in the opposite direction to the first, and likewise the harrowing. By this operation two-thirds of the sod will be loosened from its roots. It usually requires about four cultivations and four harrowings to make a perfect job. All this work must be done on fine sunny days, and the sooner after harvest the better. The cultivating and harrowing must be gauged by the growth. If possible, every leaf must be cut off and kept out of sight, and all vegetation brought to the surface to be dried by the sun. This dead but valuable material may, during the autumn, be plowed under to decay and add to the fertility of the soil. By the next spring the land should be in perfect condition for sowing. The best time to sow is as soon as the ground can be got ready in spring; the seed will then germinate quickly. As sanfoin is a quick and deep-rooting plant, the roots will keep going down into the moist earth, so that dry weather will not have much effect upon this plant. If sown with a nurse crop, oats, wheat or barley may be used, but the latter is preferable, as it can be harvested earliest. Not more than half the ordinary amount of grain should be sown per acre with this clover, and better results are usually obtained by sowing it alone. It may be sown broadcast, then harrowed in and rolled, so as to render the surface smooth; or it may be sown with the ordinary grain drill, with grass-seed attachment. The seed should be dropped in front of the drill, and the land should afterwards be rolled. The small seeds will thus be covered, and, the surface being smooth, the young plants will come up quickly and regularly. For this crop land may be prepared by late summer-fallowing, or, what is even better, the seeding may follow a hoed crop; but whatever the preparation of the land, it must be clean, and, as the seeds are small, it is essential to have it in a good state of tilth. This plant has been grown on the experimental plots at the Central Experimental Farm for several years. The oldest plot now living has been standing for seven years; a second plot for two years, and a third plot was sown in the spring of 1903. The plot which has been growing for seven years is now thin, and will soon be plowed down. It would probably be the most economical plan to plow down this clover after three years and resow. As is well known, clovers of all kinds are the most valuable plants which can be grown and plowed down as fertilizers, and the benefit of plowing under this clover would more than pay for the resowing. The botanist's records of the experimental plots show that sanfoin sown May 14th came in bloom on August 12th of the same year, was cut for hay on August 25th, and gave a yield per acre of one ton seventeen hundred pounds of cured hay. The second growth of the first year should be allowed to stand over for the winter as a protection to the roots. In the second year the plants came into bloom on June 1st, and lasted up to the 24th of that month, when the plot was cut for hay. These dates might have been extended had the plants been grown merely for honey; but as they were at that time in the best condition for hay, they were cut for that purpose. If the crop had been left to stand longer, the hay would have been too woody. The yield of this first cutting was two tons two hundred pounds of cured hay per acre—a very small crop, owing to the excessive drouth, which lasted up to June 12th. The second bloom was on July 27th, and lasted till August 17th,

when it was again cut for hay, giving 2 tons 1,400 lbs. of cured hay, or a total yield for the year of 4 tons 1,600 lbs. A third crop, which will provide some pasture, is allowed to remain on the ground for the winter, or in very favorable seasons might be cut again before winter, although this is not advisable. From what we have seen of this clover, it is believed that farmers and beekeepers would find it profitable to grow it.

JOHN FIXTER.  
Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

## DAIRY.

### "Dairyman" Interviewed.

In conversation with a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" a few days ago, our old friend, "Dairyman," stated that as a result of the fall in cheese prices some who bought at the high figures prevailing last autumn and held the goods would be "hit very hard." He did not look for as high prices this year as last, but the unexpected often happens. A great many Western Ontario cheese factories began making on April 1st.

The four Dominion Government cool-curing stations for cheese had accomplished their purpose in demonstrating the advantage of curing cheese at a uniform low temperature. About 65, he thought, was the proper degree. With regard to paraffining or dipping the cheese in melted paraffine wax, which had also been the subject of experiment at the illustration stations, "Dairyman" thought life was too short to convince the Englishman that it was a good thing. The dealers in England objected to it. What weight was saved at the outset was lost by the more rapid shrinkage after the cheese was cut. It cost about six cents a box to paraffine cheese, and the game was not worth the candle. Well-made cheese put into cold storage would only lose about a pound in six months. Properly done, paraffining would keep off mould, but a little dry mould did not hurt, and was easily brushed away; besides, the British dealer would not believe that cheese were fine "September goods" if they did not show a little mould.

The cheese-boxes were being improved in quality. There had been more complaint about the Eastern than the Western Ontario boxes. The prices were up, however, to 11½ and 12 cents, compared with 8½ cents once the prevailing figure.

The two great needs of the cheese business were improved curing and make rooms, and more uniformly first-class methods in the factory. About butter, "Dairyman" said if Canada proposed to secure a decent position on the British market, the country would have to go into the creamery business in dead earnest, and on a larger scale. English dealers in dairy products tell us that Canada is sending over some very fine butter, but the supply is intermittent and cannot be counted on. A customer is supplied with it. He likes it, and returns for more, but cannot be supplied. Then he gets Danish, Siberian or Australian, and perhaps it suits him, and if so Canada loses him. A satisfactory trade will never be built up in that way. What is necessary is to put the butter trade in the same condition as that occupied by Canadian cheese.

### Milk Fever at St. Louis Fair.

Four of the Jersey cows entered for the dairy test at the St. Louis World's Fair, and now on the ground in preparation for the demonstration, have had parturient paresis, or milk fever, and all recovered under the oxygen treatment, which at last our American cousins have confessed to be the real thing for the cure of this dread malady. The superintendent in his report states that one of these four cows had a relapse 36 hours after the first treatment, was brought up again promptly by a second treatment, and "is milking more than many ever do at their best." It is also stated that the udder of the first cow treated became infected, although it was intended to use every precaution. This experience compares unfavorably with that of Drs. Tennant & Barnes, of London, Ontario, who with forty-nine cases treated with oxygen in the last ten months have had forty-eight complete recoveries, only one relapse, and not one instance of affected udder.

A later report from St. Louis, published in the Jersey Bulletin, states of 31 cows in the Jersey barns at the St. Louis fair that have calved since their arrival there, nine have developed cases of milk fever, have been successfully treated with oxygen, and are milking splendidly.

### Best in Canada.

Mr. John A. Livingston, Leeds and Grenville, Ont.: I think the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" is the best paper for the subscription price (\$1.50) that there is in the Dominion, and would advise all farmers to take it.

### Cold Storage at Creameries.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture calls the attention of creamery owners to the following facts:

1. A large proportion of butter for export is not cooled to a sufficiently low temperature before leaving the creamery. Investigations by this department during the last two years have shown that the temperature of butter on its arrival at the railway stations varied between 40 and 60 degrees F.

2. It is very important that butter be cooled to the center of the box at a temperature below 38 degrees F. as soon as possible after being manufactured. Every moment that butter is left at a high temperature lessens its keeping qualities. Butter left at a high temperature for some time is subject to a rapid deterioration on its arrival in Great Britain. The refrigerating compartments of steamers are not intended to cool warm butter, and such butter does not get sufficiently chilled before arriving in England.

3. In order to lower the temperature of the butter below 38 degrees, it is not sufficient to lower the temperature of the refrigerator one or two days before the shipping of butter. Butter boxes should be exposed to a temperature below 38 degrees for at least five or six days.

4. The way to find out the temperature of the butter is by putting a reliable thermometer into a box of butter. The buttermaker should not be guided entirely by the temperature maintained in the cold-storage room.

5. Two hours of exposure to the heat of the sun will lessen considerably the keeping qualities of butter. Butter should be protected from the heat of the sun during transport from the creamery to the railway station. The buttermaker should find out the hour at which the refrigerator car is to pass, so that the butter may not have to stand a long time on the station platform or in a warm shed.

6. A well-built cold-storage room may be kept at a temperature below 38 degrees F. with a mixture of salt and ice. Creamery owners who wish to improve their refrigerators may obtain necessary specifications by applying to this department.

This department will extend the offer of the bonus of \$100 for the building and maintenance of creamery refrigerators for the season of 1904. Creamery owners who build a cold-storage room according to satisfactory plans this spring will be entitled to the first instalment of the bonus at the end of the season of 1904, provided that they observe the following conditions meanwhile:

(1) Manufacture of at least 2,000 pounds of butter per month.

(2) Maintenance of temperature of cold-storage room at a sufficiently low degree.

(3) Forwarding of monthly reports to this department, showing temperature maintained and quantity of butter manufactured.

Plans and specifications for the construction of cold-storage rooms and blank forms of reports of temperature will be mailed to any address on application to this department.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

### The Cheese Trade, 1903.

In his report regarding the cheese trade of 1903, Mr. A. W. Grindley, agent of the Department of Agriculture in Great Britain, says: "The cheese season was a most successful one; there was a large increase in the quantity, and the steady improvement in the quality was so great that in spite of very heavy supplies the prices realized on the whole were satisfactory. The mild, sweet, palatable flavor, as distinguished from the heated and biting character so noticeable in former years, has created a large consumptive demand, which will have a tendency to do away with the disproportion in value between Canadian and English cheddar.

The practice of shipping too new or "green" cannot be too emphatically condemned, as it not only spoils the sale, but hurts the reputation of Canadian cheese. The salesman, as well as the exporter, are to blame for sending these immature cheese, and the patrons of factories should insist that their cheese should be held in the curing-room until it is in such a condition as will give satisfaction to the British consumer.

COOL CURING OF CHEESE.—The difference in the quality of cheese held in the Government cool-curing rooms was very noticeable, not only in quality, but in general appearance. This improvement is due to cool curing and "waxing" the cheese, which also has the advantage of preventing a considerable percentage of shrinkage. During the season of 1902, when "waxed" cheese first appeared on the British market, some of the grocers' associations objected, and even went so far as to demand an allowance in weights, but it was soon proved that there was less shrinkage, which added to the improved quality and appearance of the cheese, quickly created a brisk demand

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Spring Orchard Notes.

Spray apple and plum trees with pure blue-stone water, one or two pounds to the barrel of water, any time before the buds open.

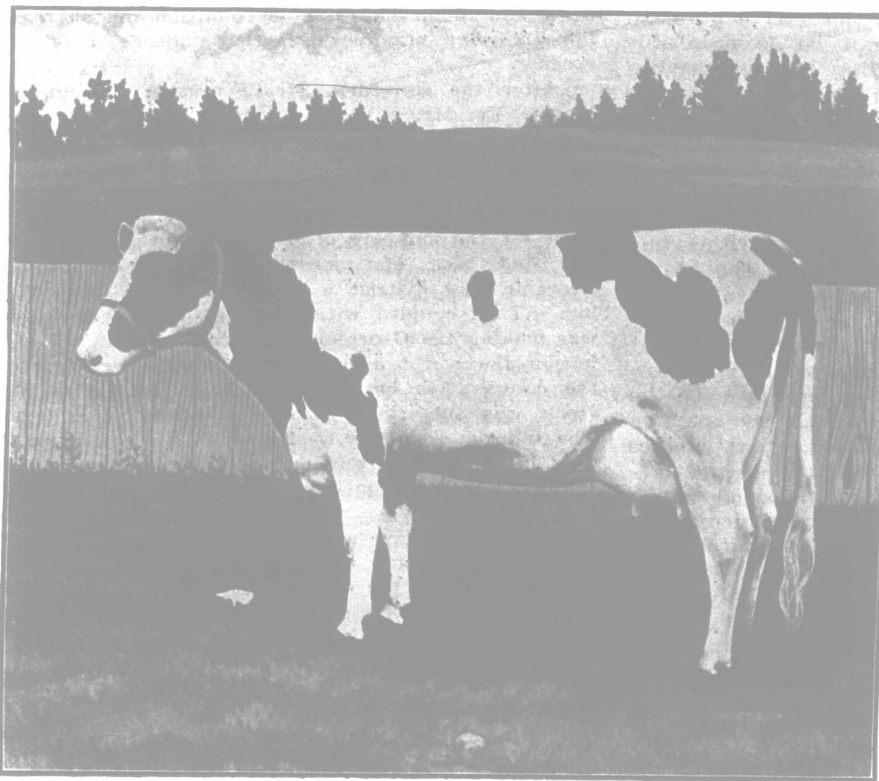
Do not stir the soil deeply about currants, raspberries or gooseberries. Mulch with any old litter.

Set strawberries as soon as the soil is fit.

For a plentiful supply of the very best fruit, set out 100 Columbia raspberries. Nothing in the berry line will give the same results from the same amount of labor. Plant and mulch is the whole duty of man towards this fruit. Pick the fruit may be added.

The Red Jacket or Josselyn gooseberry combines all the good qualities of the foreign with the native. It is exceedingly vigorous. Neither wood, foliage nor fruit will mildew; yield, thirty quarts fruit from four well-pruned bushes; quality, tart, the very best; pinkish transparent; large as medium English; skin very thin. I regard it as the best gooseberry grown to-day in America.

The Williams strawberry still heads the list here. Clyde was a good second with me last year. Glen Mary is a nice berry; Wm. Burt, no good; Green's Big Berry, no good; Haverland, nice for table; Tennessee Prolific, too small, set a



Toitilla Echo De Kol, A. R. of M., No. 28.

Official record, 4 years 8 months old: 611 lbs. 4 ozs. milk, 20.21 lbs. butter in 7 days; best day's milk, 77 lbs. 4 ozs. Second official record at 5 years 7 months: 522 lbs. 8 ozs. milk, 21.52 lbs. butter in 7 days; best day's milk, 80 lbs 9 ozs. Owned by M. Richardson & Son, Riverside Farm, Caledonia, Ont.

great crop—would be all right in hills; Michael's Early, no good.

Fruit trees have come through the winter apparently without the loss of a bud; but where the trees died some years ago after a dry fall and a hard winter, they came out in leaf and showed no signs of injury till on in the summer.

Mice have been unusually busy this winter. Some young orchards are half girdled. I have lost 15 trees out of 100. Dr. Little, of Churchill, who has a large young orchard, has not a tree marked. He took the precaution of binding building paper about the trunks last fall. This is an object lesson to the rest of us.

I have been contending for years that the Pewaukee is the tree to top graft Spy and Ontario upon. Reasons given: Tree hardy, as its parent the Duchess; has the same upright habit of growth as the Spy; is one of the most vigorous growers we have; it is the most beautiful tree grown here; stem and branches are as straight as a rule. If we forget to graft, we have still a first-class market apple.

I am pleased to report that at the meeting held at Churchill on the 6th inst., this was the unanimous opinion. The Talman Sweet is no longer in it for this purpose. W. C. W. McCull

lough, one of our leading fruit-growers here, has 120 Pewaukees just coming into bearing. Dr. Little has several hundred; I have 60 out of my 100 trees—shall graft to Ontario and Spy. STANLEY SPILLETT, Fruit Experiment Station, S. Simcoe Co.

Selling Canadian Apples.

Canadian apples are now exceedingly scarce, but those who placed their apples in cold storage have reaped exceedingly large profits. Northern Spies are selling, of only a fair quality, at 5 pence, or 10 cents a pound. I understand that a great number of Canadian apple shippers have been very much dissatisfied with the prices realized for their products at the principal ports here. It is well known here that when large quantities of apples are delivered at the ports, such as Liverpool, Glasgow and London, and larger shipments are also expected, that most shameful slumps are engineered by those interested, and the apples being sent on consignment and auctioned at the different ports, the prices are slaughtered, and the Canadian exporter is naturally disgusted. This happens more especially with the smaller exporters and those who are new to the business. The goods belonging to the larger and more influential shippers are quietly held, because it would not be in the interests of the commission men at the ports to have the large shippers treated in exactly the same manner.

This difficulty can be entirely obviated by dealing with the inland cities and districts. This could be quite easily arranged by establishing an agency on the ground, with some responsible English broker or provision firm to take orders on commission for Canadian apples, and have them sent through in regular weekly shipments during the season to the different cities in the district. By trading in this way, the Canadian apple exporter would be able to fix his price at home before the apples were shipped, and would get payment as against the documents attached. In this way there would be no risk, the element of speculation would not arise. Perhaps the Canadian exporter might occasionally, when there was any decided rise in price, make more on a shipment or two in the old way than in this way, but by trading as I have outlined above he could do a fair business and always be certain of his money and profits.

In my district (Leeds and Hull) the apples could either be shipped to Hull or to Newcastle, via New York or via Liverpool, on through bills of lading to the buyers, and shippers would be able to trade with the best houses in my district, who at present to a large extent only buy American apples, as the facilities given by the American shippers, especially to the port of Hull, are very much superior to those given by the Canadian shippers.

I have very strong views on this question, and feel that in many ways the Canadian shippers have been ill-used at the ports, and would suggest this as a clean and practical way of trading in my district, and attended with better results and less risk. Nothing but the best apples, well packed and branded, should be sent, the balance had better be made into cider and shipped here in the fluid form. JNO. B. JACKSON, Canadian Commercial Agent, Leeds, Eng.

Canned Goods and Pulp.

There is an increasing demand for Canadian canned goods, and I have received many requests with regard to the same, such as canned tomatoes, canned tongue, canned fruits; also fruits in pulp, but without any coloring matter; also a ready market for any quantity of raspberry jam. The Canadian manufacturers of these goods would do well to place themselves in communication with firms and brokers in North England.—[John B. Campbell, Canadian Commercial Agent, Leeds, Eng.]

Up-to-date.

I think the weekly edition of the "Farmer's Advocate" is a great improvement, as all information and reports of the markets are up-to-date. Middlesex Co., Ont. JAS. M. HILL.

for cheese coming from the Government curing stations, at an advance in price compared to cheese coming from the ordinary factories.

Care should be taken not to use green, unseasoned boxes, as the cheese, particularly the top and bottom, may be damaged in quality from this cause alone. It is false economy to buy cheap boxes.

SKIN BRAND ON CHEESE.—Leading British importers of Canadian cheese are in favor of branding cheese indelibly with the month in which they are made. Some years ago "September" cheese became the favorites, but owing to the improvement in the quality of cheese made during July and August, brought about by the system of "cool curing" introduced by the Department of Agriculture, the makes of other months have proved to be nearly as good in quality as Septembers.

It is claimed that unscrupulous dealers in Canada, as well as in Great Britain, quote "Septembers" at such low prices that the supposition is that they are the make of other months, and any inferiority in quality is not discovered until after delivery is taken. If the month of make was branded on the cheese they would be sold on their merits, and speculators who bought cheap lines of July, August, October, or November makes, would be debarred from quoting them by cable or otherwise as "Septembers."

W. A. CLEMONS.

Around the Milk Pail.

The time for churning should be from 25 to 35 minutes.

Dirty hands while milking do not go with clean milk.

Hang a new motto up in the dairy, and call it "Cleanliness First." It will pay.

Cows should be milked at the same time every day. If not, some of the profits will be lost.

Most of the filth and bacteria that find the way into the milk pail come from the surface of the udder.

The temperature at which cream should churn is 56 to 58 degrees in summer, and two to four degrees more in winter.

Milking should always be done with dry hands, and each cow should be milked, if possible, by the same person each day.

Remember, there is no profit in keeping dairy cows unless they are paying their way. Look into your herd carefully, and weed out the inferior ones.

Dry, light milk pails and dry pastures usually go together. It is not too late to sow a patch of corn or peas and oats near the farm buildings, to be used as morning and evening feed.

Can You Milk.

Experiments at the Storrs Agr. Exp. Station, Conn., have gone to show conclusively that the amount of milk given by the cows, and the purity of the product, both depend greatly upon the method adopted by the milker. One young man who said he could milk was given charge of the milking of six cows. At the end of a week the quantity given showed a shrinkage of 12 per cent. In another experiment, in which five boys, previously taught as to proper methods, were tested as milkers, four increased the flow 7, 10, 10 and 5 per cent. respectively. The following instructions in regard to milking are in use at the station: The milker should milk regularly, thoroughly, and quietly. He should wear clean clothes, wash his hands before beginning to milk, and never wet them while milking. The cow should be brushed before being milked, and her flank and udder wiped with a damp cloth in order to minimize as far as possible the number of bacteria floating about in the vicinity of the pail and likely to get into the milk. To the same end, the foremilk should be rejected, and the milking done into covered pails with strainers arranged for the milk to pass through. Rejecting the first few draws of milk from the teat removes the milk containing objectionable germs. The cleaner the milking is done the fewer the germs. Mr. Vallancey Fuller, during a recent call on the "Farmer's Advocate," told us that a fancy milk trade is being built up in New York on the basis of the number of germs per cubic centimeter of milk. The milk from herds showing more germs than the standard calls for is rejected. We notice by the Storrs bulletin that samples of milk from that drawn by some regular milkers showed 2,846 germs per cubic centimeter, while that of special contestants showed only 914. Keep the germs out. Milk clean.

**Prunus Americana.**

By Mrs. Anna L. Jack.

The first white feature of a spring landscape in rural localities is often seen in the blossoming of the native plum trees. They stand alone, or along the fences in groups on many a farm, unheeded and uncared for, but often more faithful in adversity than the more tender imported varieties. How beautiful they are! The snowy petals tinged with faint pink form a charming feature in the landscape; and the hum of bees, the old-time fragrance, and promise of fruition, all blend to make them part of the glory of the season. Their blooming is the signal for corn planting, the herald of a milder season near, and if rare the blossoms would be much sought after.

In this country plum culture has its drawbacks, and only these hardy children of the soil can be depended upon. The old-fashioned domestica, and its numerous progeny, were brought from Europe by our ancestors, but no one can guarantee of them an annual crop in the north. There will be a year of over-bearing when they are a drug on the market, and two years of dearth, until growers have begun to realize that it is an uncertain crop indeed; for in some winter conditions, or with late frosts, the buds that have set with fruit are all destroyed. The Japanese plums have come to the front, and their straggling wavy branches are often loaded down with large fruit, that has a sweet and pulpy rather than a plummy taste. Many of the varieties are to be commended where the winters are mild and conditions suitable, but the settler in northern latitudes wants to grow something that will resist frost. When the temperature goes lower than 25° below zero, the tender plum trees will succumb, and the value of *Prunus Americana* be seen.

As the crab-apple tree is among the more sought for of the apples, so is the native plum to the tenderer sorts. It may not be so palatable as a table fruit, but for canning and preserving there are many excellent varieties; among them De Sota, Wolf and Hawkeye can be grown with profit. Some of the finer kinds are good for dessert, while the skin of the Cheney and Aitken is so delicate that it dissolves in cooking.

We are so accustomed to European varieties that the Americana hardly has a fair chance with us, but it is an acquisition in latitudes where the planting of plum trees is yet in the experimental stage. Then, too, Americana plums are often undervalued, because of improper cooking, on account of tough skin, for if cooked in a syrup they are likely to wrinkle and toughen, and require to be steamed awhile before putting into the syrup. The best for this purpose is Van Buren, that makes a preserve of the best quality without any astringent taste. Most of the varieties named make a fine jelly, and also a pleasant-tasting syrup. An easy method of saving the fruit for winter use, is to peel off the skin, take out the stones, lay them on earthen plates, sprinkle lightly with sugar, and dry (partly in the oven, finishing in the sun), after which they can be stored away in paper bags.

The soil that suits the plum is a heavy clay loam, and the trees must be kept in good shape by rubbing or cutting off superfluous branches while small. They should be at least twenty feet apart each way, and kept clear of insects. After being brought into thorough cultivation, the quality of the fruit improves, the size increases, and the skin loses much of its toughness. The trees of our native plum are not usually long lived, but bear abundantly, and repay well for the care bestowed. While it is a good plan in growing plums to have some of each type, it is as well to understand the chances of failure, so as to prevent disappointment. The newer sorts of Americana seem to gain in quality, as Sunrise, a seedling of De Sota, and Consula, seedling of Wolf, are said to be superior to the earlier varieties.

**The "Seedless Apple."**

Referring to the reported production of a seedless apple recently mentioned in these columns, Prof. John Craig, of Cornell University, says:

"This is a typical newspaper dispatch regarding an unfamiliar subject. If it were analyzed literally, its absurdity would soon appear. The tree in which the seedless fruit grows is unusual, in that it has no blossoms. It would certainly be a remarkable performance on the part of any tree to make fruit without the essential parts. But perhaps the correspondent referred to the petals. These are not essential organs, but merely envelopes of the parts within. It is not at all unlikely that an apple has appeared which produces practically seedless fruit, but I question very gravely the statement that this is the result of any mysterious art of grafting or budding. A seedless apple was described over forty years ago. In my own experience in hybridizing, seedless seedlings have appeared from time to time, but the seedlessness has always been present. My opinion is that a seedless apple is not at all impossible. It may appear as a sport or as the

result of careful plant breeding; but when we get rid of the seed we shall still have the core lines to reckon with."

**To Repair the Ravages of Mice.**

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, says that if the tree girdled by mice is only one or two years old, it will be better to replant. If older, "bridging" the wound by means of scions of last year's growth may be resorted to. These should be about three inches longer than the width of the girdled section, and the ends should be cut to a wedge shape. Then with a sharp, narrow chisel, or other similar tool, slanting incisions should be made into the new wood above and below the wound, beginning near the edge of the bark, extending about an inch in length, and penetrating but little into the wood. The scions should fit nicely into these incisions, and be held in place by their own elasticity. Each end should then be covered with a small piece of grafting wax. Three or four scions will be sufficient for a tree less than six inches in diameter. If the rough outer bark has been removed all around the tree, but some of the new wood or cambium layer still remains fresh, the tree may often be saved by keeping the new wood moist till growth begins. This can be done by covering the wound with grafting wax or a mixture of clay and cow manure, equal parts. If the wound is low, a heap of earth will often be sufficient.

**Georgian Bay Fruit-growers' Association.**

Mr. G. F. Marsh, Secretary of the Georgian Bay District Association, sends us the following report:

Mr. G. C. Caston has held a series of very interesting and profitable fruit institute meetings in the district. This was especially true of the one held by the Thornbury local association, where, in spite of melting snow and almost impassable condition of the roads, a fair-sized but very enthusiastic audience greeted the speaker.

After the secretary, Mr. Ferguson, had given his report, Mr. Mitchell, the president, referred to what had been done during the short time the association has been in existence. We had obtained a reduction of twenty per cent. on the express rates to the north. We had induced the railway company to build a platform for the shipping of plums and other small fruits, and had been instrumental in obtaining for the Georgian Bay district a vast amount of free advertising. This, coupled with the high quality of the fruit, was making the Georgian Bay brand a standard of perfection the world over. Arrangements were made for the co-operative buying of packages, and considerable stock was subscribed for the co-operative fruit-house. The old officers were re-elected on the condition that they induce the railway company to build a roof over the platform previously erected, which they promised to do.

Mr. Caston gave a very timely address on the needs of the market, and especially advised catering to our own markets to the east and west of us. He sounded a word of warning that Ontario fruit-growers would do well to heed, which was that we must put up the best, and that if we continue shipping our choice fruit to England and a lower grade to the north and Manitoba, we will surely lose that market, as the people are willing to pay the money, but must have the fruit good.

The pruning, cultivation and spraying of orchards were all ably dealt with. As the best means of counteracting the ravages of field mice, he recommended the use of grafting wax, and, where possible, the banking up with earth to keep out the air and keep the bark moist, and if the injury was not too severe nature would effect a complete recovery. Where more damage had been done, he advised the use of scions.

He struck a true note when he denounced the shipping of tankage and ashes to the United States as a shortsighted policy for Ontario fruit-growers, whose orchards need every pound. He claimed that many orchards all over the Province, but especially in the older districts, were practically starving for want of plant food, and that in many cases, where it is claimed certain varieties, such as the Baldwin, for instance, do not bear as they once did, it is really a case of starvation, and in most cases fruit would be plentifully produced if they were properly fed. He advised the growing of clover as a cover crop to supply the nitrogen, and the application of potash and phosphoric acid to supply the mineral matter, which gives the flavor, color and long-keeping qualities of the fruit. He very properly claimed that Canada should use all her own fertilizer material, without shipping to other countries.

In the course of the discussion on fertilizers, reference was made to the good work done by the Department at Ottawa in publishing a bulletin giving the composition and relative value of all fertilizers sold in Canada, and a motion was passed instructing the secretary to write, asking the Department to send a copy of the bulletin to each of the members.

"Every farmer in Canada should read the 'Farmer's Advocate.' Unsuccessful farmers will find therein the secret of success, while the successful ones will continue to reap the benefit of its sterling advice and original ideas."—[Canadian Trade Review.

**APIARY.****How Bees Have Wintered.**

LATER REPORTS.

Few reports have come from the central and northern counties where deep snow made it difficult to get bees out of cellar, or to examine those wintered outside. We give below the reports of leading men in the various counties.

Essex.—Most bees are wintered outdoors and unprotected. These are nearly all dead.

Kent.—Probably fifty per cent. dead in western counties. Considerable loss through floods. Nineteenths of bees wintered outside without protection.

Elgin.—About twenty per cent. loss.

Norfolk.—Heavy loss. Drifted-in badly. No doubt a proper cellar is the best place to winter bees.

Haldimand.—Correspondent lost one out of sixty outside.

Lambton.—Seventy-five per cent. dead.

Middlesex.—London correspondent reports good wintering, but heavy consumption of stores.

Oxford.—Bees wintered outside almost completely gone.

Brant.—Outside losses heavy; cellar better. Considerable loss by starving.

Wentworth.—Correspondent lost two per cent. in cellar. "Bottom boards nice and clean, with very few exceptions."

Huron.—Loss twenty per cent.; correspondent's bees under six to ten feet of snow.

Halton.—One half outdoor bees dead. Chief cause of loss lack of stores, as there was no fall honey of any account.

Bruce.—Bees wintered outside about two-thirds gone; those in cellar did best.

Grey.—Most all bees wintered outside are dead, and those inside have lost heavily.

Simcoe.—About fifty per cent. loss.

In York, Ontario and Durham heavy losses are reported.

Prince Edward correspondent reports twelve per cent. loss.

Stormont.—Fifty per cent. loss.

**Beekeeping at Victoria, B. C.**

E. F. Robinson writes that winters in and about Victoria, B.C., are very favorable for bees, but the springs are very trying, high, cold winds being very frequent until well on into July; then the dry season sets in and pasture fails. Victoria district is very poor indeed for honey, but of course you would get very different reports from the interior of the mainland. A friend at Enderby reports good yields, but very bad wintering; the great changes from heat to cold gives much trouble from dampness, and consequent losses.

**Queries About Hives.**

A. G., Peel Co.: 1. What size of box would I put on top of the Jones hive so I would not extract from the bottom hive?

2. I want to get about twelve made, where could I buy them that size?

Ans.—1. To have your hives as nearly uniform as possible throughout, have the super (top box) of the same dimensions inside as the brood chamber; then the same size of frame can be used in both.

2. The Langstroth hive is the only style kept in stock by supply dealers, but they will make up hives of any size ordered. MORLEY PETTTT.

**Little Boy Blue.**

The little toy dog is covered with dust,

But steady and staunch he stands;

And the little toy soldier is red with rust,

And his musket moulds in his hands.

Time was when the little toy dog was new

And the soldier was passing fair,

And that was the time when our Little Boy Blue

Kissed them and put them there.

"Now, don't you go till I come," he said,

"And don't you make any noise."

So toddling off to his cosy bed

He dreamt of the pretty toys

And as he was dreaming an angel's song

Awakened our Little Boy Blue;

Oh, the years are many, the years are long.

But the little toy friends are true.

Ah, faithful to Little Boy Blue they stand,

Each in the same old place,

Awaiting the touch of a little hand,

The smile of a little face;

And they wonder, as waiting these long years through,

In the dust of that little chair,

What has become of our Little Boy Blue

Since he kissed them and put them there.

—Eugene Field.

POULTRY.

Turkey-growing on the Farm.

Ida E. Tilson, Wisconsin's poultry expert, says, in F. S. and H.:

"Poults do not care half so much for cold as for dampness. It is possible to raise them as soon as danger of chilled eggs is passed. They can also be raised quite late, for our own eating or late winter sales, especially if reared by a turkey hen, she attends them so long. Although when her broodiness is broken up early in the season, she resumes laying, yet later in the season, or even the second time, she rarely will, and might as well have a brood. She is an admirable stepmother, and will lead all the older poults hatched by domestic hens, along to the fields with her own little ones.

"It is only at the holidays that the very large turkeys are cared for, when there is company in many households. Ordinarily, in small families, a big carcass stays around too long, and is done over too often. A friend of mine, who seldom buys turkey, says, as an excuse, 'I don't want to eat cold turkey a week.' But gauntiness, bones and skin are not wanted, unless cushioned by tender, juicy, fat flesh. A small frame well finished, is the model.

"Unless the season and location are wet, turkeys do better on sod than on a floor. Move their coops often, as filth is fatal. Keep the grass around and under mowed short. Boards laid around coop, close up to it, require burrowing marauders to dig in so far before they reach turks that they give up. I do like a coop tall enough for the turkey mother to be comfortable. If she is tame, dust her well and often with insect powder, which saves going over so many little folks.

"The food is much as for chicks, never sloppy, but given oftener and less at a time, also containing more animal matter. Sweet, not tainted, green bone, blood meal and crumbly curd are immense as growers of poults. Bread crumbs, bread and milk (moist, not wet), johnnycake, and, finally, scalded meals, and about the order in starchy foods. Eggs boiled twenty minutes are good occasionally. Poults four weeks old can have most of their diet grain and clover. Feed every two hours first week, then five times a day, then four, but feed at least twice a day till killing time, if you wish lunkers.

"The seat of black head is in the liver, according to U. S. bulletin. The fowls attacked are most often those inbred, or raised from immature parents, and without a good wholesome range and varied food.

"After six months old, poults and adults are healthier to roost out in trees. For about six weeks at first of life, poults must be hunted up and driven in from showers, no matter how tired or busy their owner.

"A White Holland turkey breeder reports birds so tame she can pick them up at any time of day. Another woman, to whom she bargained some, came, and was disappointed they had not been shut up the night before, thinking chasing would make them wild, till she walked in their midst, selected and picked up her trio. The owner's children, all summer, daily drive turkeys to field for grasshoppers, and get them up again at night."

Making Hens Lay.

In reading Mrs. W. W. B.'s article of March 3rd, and Mr. R. Seare's reply of March 24th, I have come to the conclusion that there must be some misstatement in Mrs. W. W. B.'s article. Anyone who is in the habit of feeding poultry will wonder how twelve hens were made to eat ten quarts of food daily. The writer of this has fed seventy hens all winter on twelve quarts of grain per day—mixed wheat, oats and barley; about one-half wheat, one-quarter each of oats and barley—which, figured out in Mr. Seare's way, would give the following result:

6 quarts wheat, at 90c. per bush.....	17c.
3 quarts oats, at 32c. per bush.....	3c.
3 quarts barley, at 48c. per bush.....	4½c.

Total cost per day ..... 24½c.  
 And, allowing fifty per cent. of the hens to lay daily, the same as he did for Mrs. W. W. B., would give:

35 eggs per day, at 25c. per doz.....	73c.
Cost of feed per day.....	24½c.

Value of eggs ..... 48½c.  
 Wentworth Co., Ont. A READER.

To Prevent Hens Eating Eggs.

Hens learn to eat eggs by coming in contact with frozen or broken ones in the nest. As a means of prevention, nothing is better than using nail kegs for nest boxes. When these are filled one-third with chaff, the hens cannot reach the eggs from the top, and when on the nest they cannot see them. A. C. WELLS:  
 Sardis, B.C.

All Should Have It.

I am pleased with the "Farmer's Advocate" as a weekly, and think it should be in the hands of every farmer. HUGH P. ROBERTSON.  
 Renfrew Co.

EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

Serious fighting has taken place between Turks and Bulgarians at Lipa, 62 miles from Salonica.

The cruiser Variag, which was sunk in the harbor at Port Arthur, has been raised.

Dr. Samuel Smiles, author of "Self-Help" and other works, died in London at the age of 91 years.

The Mad Mullah, against whom the British have



Prunus Americana.

(See article on preceding page.)

been operating in Somaliland, has escaped into Italian territory.

The Russians are operating a military telephone from Port Arthur to St. Petersburg. Messages are relayed six times.

The Japanese are building strong fortifications at Fusan and Masampo. These ports are on the strait which forms the connecting link between Port Arthur and Vladivostok.

The Imperial Palace at Seoul, Corea, has been destroyed by fire, supposed to have been caused by the rebellious element among the population. The loss amounts to \$2,500,000.

A despatch to London from Tokio says the effectiveness of the Japanese mines in the blowing up of the Petropavlovsk was due to a new explosive invented by Prof. Shimose, a Japanese.

A terrible accident occurred at Pensacola, Fla., on April 13th. Two thousand pounds of powder on the battleship Missouri became ignited from gases and



The Pride of the "Jap."

Dr. and Mrs. Mouye and family of eight boys and two girls, of Tokio, Japan.

exploded, killing twenty-nine men and injuring five, two fatally.

At the performance in the Sala Regia, at the Vatican, of Able Perosi's new oratorio, "The Last Judgment," women sang in the choir. This is the first time such a thing has occurred in the Vatican in four centuries.

Andrew Carnegie has created a fund of \$5,000,000, to be called "The Hero Fund," for the benefit of the

dependents of those losing their lives in heroic effort to save their fellow men, or for the heroes themselves if injured only."

A despatch from Gyantse, Thibet, reports that further fighting occurred on the 8th of April at Red Idol Gorge, a pass in the mountains, where the Thibetans opposed the advance of the British, but were repulsed with a loss of 200 killed.

A despatch from Col. Luetwin, Governor of German Southwest Africa, reports that, on April 13th, a superior force of Hereros attacked his column, which was advancing on Ovumbo. The Hereros were repulsed with loss, but the advance of the Germans was checked.

The Russian Government has given notice that newspaper correspondents using wireless telegraphy will be treated as spies, and punished accordingly. It is probable that correspondents of British and American papers who are now making use of the system will appeal to their governments to have their privileges in this respect defined.

For the second time in its history the Mormon Church has renounced the practice of polygamy. The leaders in this movement, which has caused great surprise throughout Mormondom, are Joseph Smith, President of the Church; F. Lyman, President of the Twelve Apostles, and Brigham H. Roberts, who was ejected from Congress for practicing polygamy.

In 1860, by the Zedon-Wyke Treaty, Britain agreed to recognize the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the country claimed by the Mosquito Indians, a section over which Britain had previously exercised a protectorate. In return, Nicaragua agreed to assign the Mosquito Reservation to the Indians, and give them certain rights of self-government. These rights have not been respected, and the London authorities will protest against the violation of the treaty.

Not long ago, it was announced by Professor Baskerville, of North Carolina University, that he had succeeded in resolving thorium, hitherto regarded as an element, into two or more constituents. Now, Prof. Sir William Ramsay has declared that radium, instead of being a substance which has always been in existence, is merely a temporary phase of matter, and may disintegrate and vanish in the course of 1,150 years. If this be true, we may be having the privilege of living in what future scientists may designate the "radium era."

Very little important war news has been transmitted during the past week. As usual during this campaign, the war papers are filled with rumors and speculation, from the mass of which it may be deduced that the concentration of forces in the vicinity of the boundary between Corea and Manchuria still goes on, the Japanese gathering at Wiju, and the Russians at Feng-Wang-Cheng. A Seoul correspondent has reiterated the story which was recently circulated from St.

Petersburg that heavy fighting has taken place on the Yalu, and that 1,500 Japanese have been defeated, but no official confirmation has so far been received. Of the force of 5,000 Cossacks which has entered North-eastern Corea, no word has been heard, except that it has burned the consulate, post office and other Japanese buildings at Song Cheng. General Kouropatkin has, however, telegraphed to the Czar that he has decided to take the offensive, as he considers that he has now a sufficient force at his disposal, hence it is conjectured that an important land movement may be inaugurated at any moment. It is now stated that, as Russia is reluctant to leave so large a stretch of coast unprotected, the Baltic fleet will not

go to the Far East, but there is a repeated rumor from different sources that nine vessels purchased from Germany by the Russian Government at the beginning of the war, will shortly proceed, under pretence of carrying coal, to Russian ports on the Baltic, where they will be unloaded, fitted with quick-firing guns, then sent to eastern waters. A despatch from Vienna also says: "In connection with the Russian claims on the Sultan for the Russo-Turkish war indemnity, the Russian Government has decided to ask the Porte's permission for the passage through the Dardanelles of the

Black Sea squadron on its way to the Far East." The Japanese look on Germany with some distrust. At a recent meeting of the councillors of the Progressive Party at Tokio, Count Okuna warned the people of Japan to be prepared for intervention during the war by some European power, and Oiski, the leader of the party, declared it to be his belief that Germany may take the initiative in such intervention. Japan, however, seems to need little spurring to induce her to do her utmost. Thousands of applications for service, even from old men and young boys, are being received at the war office at Tokio, and the officials there estimate that there is in Japan to-day a reserve of 500,000 which may be called upon if necessary.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

The world's fourth Sunday School Convention has opened at Jerusalem.

"He has a right to grumble who is perfect in all things."—E. J. Chandon.

It is said that balmy spring weather prevailed in the Yukon district during our last cold snap.

"When evil is said of thee, if it be true, correct thyself; if it be false, laugh at it."—Epictetus.

Admiral Skrydorf has been appointed to take the place of Admiral Kakaroff as naval commander at Port Arthur.

The West has been having its innings of spring floods. Bridges have been carried away at many points, and other damage wrought by water and ice.

Mr. A. Elsom writes that a paragraph in a recent issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," re sows eating their offspring, saved him ten valuable pigs.

More than 1,800 head of cattle were killed by hailstones in a storm which swept through the Las Cruces district, in the State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico. The corn crop was destroyed.

"There is hardly an orchard of any kind which would not be the better for a hedge of evergreens along the windy side, but not too close to the bearing trees."—Practical Farmer.

It is expected that the process of smelting iron and making steel by electricity, now in use in nearly all the countries in Europe, will be introduced into Canada at an early date.

It has been stated that the turbine recently launched on the Tyne, and destined for Canada, will be the last built in the Old Country for the Dominion. In future, Canada will build her own turbines.

The Saturday Review (Eng.), referring to the recent heavy shipments of butter from Australia, says that the drought is broken, and that there are indications that Australia will rival Canada as the dairy of the Empire.

Carrie Nation arrived at St. John, N. B., from Boston on April 12th. She states that she has "buried the hatchet," as its work is done. She will visit the saloons, not to "smash," but to talk.

There is a strong competition between the Atlantic and Pacific coast towns of Canada as to which shall be the terminus of the new steamship line to Mexico. The Mexican Government, it is said, favors the Pacific trade route.

Premier Seddon, of New Zealand, has declared that he is in favor of a single legislative chamber in the colony, with a Revision Committee consisting of retired judges of the Supreme Court and the ablest lawyers of the colony.

The British Columbia Ministry takes the view that the disallowance by the Federal Government of the Provincial anti-Mongolian legislation indicates an alliance between Great Britain and China, as only the Chinese were mentioned in the vetoed bills.

"Are your planning for your summer's supply of succulent crops for your cows? Do not forget the early field corn; then some medium. Vetches, and oats, too, are first-class pabulum for milch cows, and all experiment stations recommend them."—Jersey Bulletin.

Two hundred town sites along the Canadian Northern Railway, between Port Arthur and Edmonton, have been bought by Davidson & McRae, of Duluth, for \$1,000,000. The road will be extended two hundred miles this year toward Edmonton, and the development of the Territories will begin immediately.

The recently announced discovery by the French savant, M. Quinton, that the salts of the human blood are a reproduction in quantity and character of those in sea water, was really discovered over a year ago by Dr. A. B. Macallum, of Toronto University, who at that time published his discovery in scientific journals on this side of the Atlantic.

Twelve years ago, the Russian Admiral Makaroff, who, with 790 others, went down with the Petropavlovsk, was for a short time in Canada, at Sault Ste Marie, where there are yet many who remember having seen him on that occasion. He inspected the locks, and remained some time at St. Ignace examining the working of the ice-crusher, Ste Marie, upon whose model the enormous ice-breaker now in use on Lake Baikal was afterwards built.

The torpedoes discharged from modern torpedo-boats are described as being from fourteen to fifteen feet long and about eighteen inches in diameter, looking not unlike sturgeons in their passage through the water. The explosive charge is carried in a section at the nose of the torpedo, and the charge may range

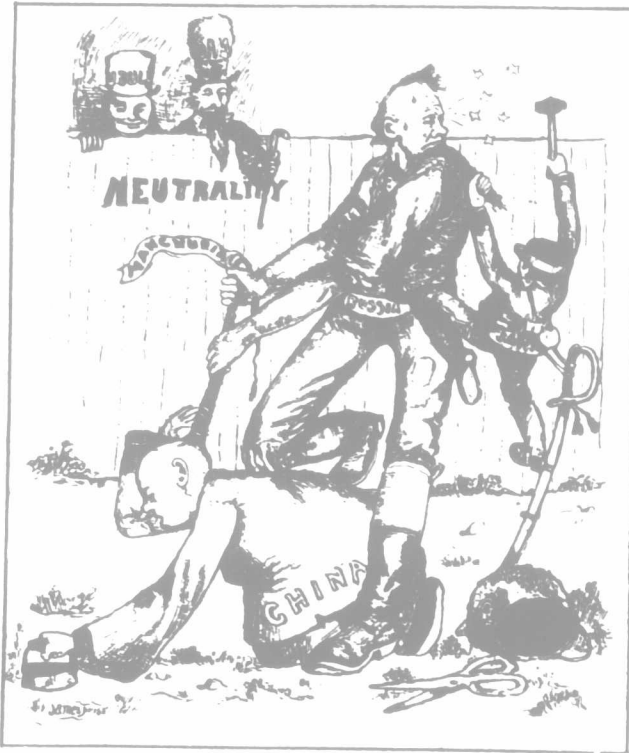
in weight anywhere between 150 and 200 pounds. The best Whitehead torpedoes, the kind used by Japan, have a range of about 1,000 yards.

Teachers and others interested in educations and the problems of the schools in P. E. I. are to be congratulated upon "The Prince Edward Island Magazine and Educational Outlook." It is illustrated and replete with good things, just like nearly everything about the Island. It deserves loyal support. A recent issue contained a wholesome plea to teachers to impress upon their scholars the priceless advantages of rural life.

At the recent meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, a telegram was read from Sir Alfred Jones, urging the section to press the Government for the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle. In the ensuing discussion, an expert stated that were it only for hygienic reasons, this ought to be done, as it had been estimated that twenty-five per cent. of the cattle in Great Britain are infected with tuberculosis. A resolution asking for the repeal was adopted.

In his first budget speech as Chancellor of the Exchequer, on April 19th, Mr. Austin Chamberlain presented a most pessimistic summarization of the present condition of affairs in Great Britain. He stated that a marked period of depression has succeeded the wave of prosperity which the country has enjoyed for so long, and that the deficit for the year equals \$27,075,000, that for the next year being estimated at \$19,100,000. To meet this, he proposes a penny in the pound on the income tax, an increase of twopence in the duty on tea, and a readjustment of the tobacco duties.

One of the most interesting operations carried on in advanced agriculture to-day is the inoculating of soil with bacteria for the growing of leguminous crops. The process is simply this: If a leguminous crop, clover, for example, does not seem to thrive on a certain piece of ground, a quantity of soil is taken from the surface of some luxuriant clover field and sown, as one would sow



Will Russia Get John Chinaman's Queue?

Drawn by James Frisse, for Farmer's Advocate.

seed, on the unsatisfactory area. The bacteria in this soil soon multiply, and gather to the tubercles on the roots from the air the nitrogen required for the luxuriant growth of the clover plants themselves and the enriching of the soil in which they grow.

The St. Paul Farmer raises the question as to whether farmers who "retire" do wisely in moving to the city. "The farmer living in town is, we believe, usually disappointed," says the Farmer. This is certainly a question upon which all the pros and cons should be thoroughly weighed by the man who contemplates giving up active management of a farm. There are those who fit in easily with town life; there are others, again, by whom the habits and associations of many years may not be torn up and cast aside with impunity, and who would do indefinitely better to "retire" in some spot close to the old home.

Prof. John Macoun, Dominion Field Naturalist and Botanist, emphatically stated to the Committee of Agriculture recently that there are large areas fitted for wheat production in the Peace River district. He would not, however, advise settlers to go there with the intention of grain-raising until there are better railway facilities for getting the yield out. He accounted for the discrepancy between his statement and a much criticised report recently issued by Mr. Jas. Macoun, by saying that the latter spoke of conditions existing in that portion of the country in which the altitude is from 2,000 to 2,500 feet above the level of the sea.

P. C. Parks, a colored student, a member of this year's graduating class in agriculture at Ames, Iowa, has been appointed head of the agricultural and animal husbandry work of the agricultural and mechanical college for colored people at Normal, Ala. The posi-

tion has just been created with the view of teaching southern negroes the underlying principles of scientific agriculture and live-stock work. Mr. Parks expects to devote most of his time to the development of the live-stock industry among the colored people. He sees a great opening for profitable work along these lines. The Southern States have been impoverished by continuous growing of cotton and use of commercial fertilizers. Live-stock husbandry seems to be the only possible means of restoring soil fertility.

The most disastrous fire ever known in the history of Toronto occurred on the night of April 19th. Breaking out at 8.30 p. m., upon Wellington St., the flames spread in all directions, and, notwithstanding the fact that the Toronto fire companies were ably assisted by brigades from Hamilton, Buffalo, London and Peterborough, succeeded in licking up an area of over thirty acres, in which thirty wholesale houses, besides numerous other establishments, were completely demolished. Had it not been that the wind blew toward the lake, the conflagration must surely have equalled those of Baltimore and Chicago. The loss, as nearly as can be at present estimated, aggregates something over \$10,000,000, and it is calculated that the drain on the insurance companies may approximate \$8,000,000. Five thousand people, who had been employed in the devastated section, are out of work.

### Arena at Union Stock-yards.

We have received a copy of the preliminary prospectus of "The Arena Company, Limited," of which Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Toronto, is provisional secretary, and Mr. Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont., treasurer. The project appears to be planned after the idea of the amphitheatre at Dexter Park, Chicago, adjoining the stock-yards where the International Live-stock Show and other gatherings of stockmen are held. The new Union Stock-yards Company, at Toronto Junction, have generously interested themselves in the proposition, and propose to donate free of charge the necessary land, and subscribe stock to the extent of \$15,000, the total capital of the proposed company being \$60,000, in shares of \$100 each. It is proposed to have an arena with a seating capacity of 4,000 for the convenience of shows, meetings, and sales. It is designed to be the headquarters of the various live-stock societies, and to be fitted up with all modern conveniences. Full particulars can be secured from Mr. Westervelt.

### Toronto Exhibition Arena.

The "Farmer's Advocate" is pleased to learn that the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Board has decided upon the erection of an arena upon a large and comprehensive scale, where live-stock can be judged and shows and entertainments held. This has been long needed, and frequently urged in these columns.

The Exhibition Board has also approved the prize-list, which calls for riding competition and trotting and pacing races, but no running. The board decided that 30,000 coupon tickets—six for \$1.00, admitting to the gate and to the grandstand in the afternoon—should be placed on sale, and that the recommendation of the Agricultural Products Committee, that only one judge should be appointed for each of the agricultural classes, should be adopted. The prize-list showed an increase in premiums in the live-stock department of \$2,118. The executive reported that plans of the proposed new administration building had been submitted to the city architect and has been approved by him, the parks and exhibition committee and the board of control.

### Oxford County.

In the fields we have for some years put manure on the portions where the soil was light or poor, every crop, with the gratifying result that the crop has got to be pretty equal all over.

Many losses in litters of young pigs are reported this season.

The fall wheat seems to have wintered pretty well, but the severe frosts that we are now having in the middle of April are very hard on it.

Most of the cheese factories in this district commenced making in the end of March or beginning of April. Quite a number of farmers are raising calves or vealing them, so that there will not be so very much fodder cheese as there would have been if all the milk had been sent to the factory, but there is no doubt that the cheese market for the summer months would be in a much healthier state if no fodder were made. A large number of cows have come in early. The industry of converting calves into canned chicken does not seem to be so flourishing this spring. The prices offered have not been high enough to induce farmers to feed the calves the necessary time. There are not so many calves killed when dropped as there formerly was. Many farmers raise a few of the best and veal the greater part of the balance until the grass comes. Our April cheese sold for nine cents.

The Ingersoll Packing Co. have only been paying \$1.75 lately for live hogs. Some claim that now that several of the smaller packing establishments have closed down the larger affairs will run things their own way. For my own part, I can say the Ingersoll Packing Co. have been a great help to all those who have supplied them with hogs.

Bred help seems to be as scarce and high as formerly. Several farmers have been getting boys and girls from

the different homes, and some are doing remarkably well. Besides providing help for the farmer, this plan has the christian side to it, viz.: that of providing good homes for the homeless boys and girls. D. L.

**Wheat Situation in England.**

After a duration in the more favored parts of the country of exactly three weeks, the fine weather of March, which proved of inestimable benefit to the farmers of arable land, came to an end in the early half of last week. As it is, however, we can look back upon March with grateful feelings, and it is no exaggeration to say that, taken all together, it was the best month the farmers have experienced for quite a year. Backward as much as the field work is to-day, the position now compares not unfavorably with that of a year ago, whilst the outlook is decidedly better. April has brought with it a genuine breath of spring, and there is greater stir in vegetation than at any previous periods of the season. Oats that were sown early in March, directly the weather began to mend, are now showing above ground, and hopes are entertained that the barley sown later will now germinate more evenly than at one time seemed possible. At the present moment, there is, outside the grass lands, very little promise of green feed upon the ground, and had it not been for the big crops of hay of the last two years farmers would find great difficulty in providing for their stock.

The extent of last year's disaster to our potato crop is abundantly revealed in the enormous expansion of our imports. Over the first quarter of 1904, the U. K. imported 3,046,424 cwts., as against 635,578 in the same period of 1903, or nearly five times as many.

Lack of adaptability has always been the failing of the British manufacturer, and Mr. H. B. Ames, of the Montreal Board of Trade, who gave an address before the London Chamber of Commerce on Thursday afternoon (7th), on "British Manufactures for Colonial Markets," pointed to reformation in this respect as the only way of saving the colonies for the home manufacturer. Mr. Ames, as a Canadian, is in favor of a mutual preferential arrangement between Canada and the mother country, but even that, he declared, would not in itself be enough. "You will have to undertake to make goods as we want them. If you cannot do that, and so replace the American goods, we shall simply have to pay the tax ourselves on products from the United States and bring in what we want from there." Mr. Ames told his audience that Britain's position in the Canadian market was undoubtedly in a state of decline when considered relatively to that of other nations. Yet, all things being equal, British goods were preferred to those of other manufacture. The address was very well received, and I hope the lesson will be as well learned.

There has been a decided improvement in the temper of the wheat trade during last week, and without much extraneous aid, so to speak, values gradually improved six cents to twelve cents per quarter, with a better consultive enquiry. La Plata wheats have, indeed, recovered more than this from the recent depressed point, partly owing to the slackening of offers, and partly, no doubt, to the fact that the quality of this year's Argentine wheat, from a miller's point of view, improves upon acquaintance. It cannot be said that there is any change in the general position. Perhaps the belief is growing stronger that Canadian and American wheat will be really very scarce during the remainder of the season, and there is probably an undercurrent of distrust in regard to the political outlook, but chiefly, no doubt, is the enormous consumption of wheat in Europe this season responsible for the growing confidence in the market. The trade, in fact, is beginning to realize that, with a weekly requirement of 1,050,000 qrs. in Europe, and with, perhaps, only 150,000 qrs. per week available from Canada and the States, it may not be such an easy task for other exporting countries to provide the remaining 900,000 qrs. as might appear at first sight. The demand, meantime, is very limited.

On the Baltic grain market yesterday, holders maintained their position, but with very little enquiry emanating from buyers the close was quiet. Californian wheat, afloat, is obtainable at \$7.80, and Walla Walla, prompt, at \$7.62.

At Mark Lane there was hardly any demand for wheat, and English and foreign descriptions were unaltered in prices. Flour is dull, and the turn easier for American. Other sorts are neglected. Arrivals of wheat so far this week, 80,070 qrs.

At the London Deptford foreign animals wharf trade lately, in sympathy with the Central Market, has been very depressed. The cattle and sheep on offer have all been from the United States. At Wednesday's market cattle made only 10½c. to 11c., and sheep, for which the trade is somewhat better than the cattle, 14c. to 14½c.

Bacon.—The market has ruled firm throughout the week, and, with a better demand for all selections, prices have recovered from their recent depression. Canadian bacon has participated in this improvement, the demand having grown stronger as the week advanced, and sales have been effected at a rally in prices which at first, was only partial, but is now of a more pronounced character at 8½c. to 9c. for all high-class brands.

Hams.—There is a good steady demand for Canadian hams in London at present, especially in long-cut (green), which are selling freely at 10c. to 12c. per lb.

Butter.—Owing to milder weather and the lower quotations in Copenhagen, prices have suffered a general decline, but a fair business is passing. At the reduction, Canadian may be quoted at 19½c. to 19¼c.

Cheese.—Canadian continues to drag, and to promote trade slight concessions here and there have been submitted to, so that, with finest September make at 10½c. to 10¼c. on the spot, 10½c. is now rather an exceptional quotation. Several indirect arrivals, via. New York, have found their way here this week, and stocks of Canadian cheese at the Commercial Road Station on the 7th inst. totalled up 69,000 boxes, against only 25,000 at the same time last year. London, Eng., April 9th.

**College of Agriculture at Truro.**

The new Government College of Agriculture, at Truro, N.S., is nearly ready for occupation, and will be handed over about the first of May. It is a two-story building, in the classic style of architecture, and was designed by Herbert E. Gates, architect, of Halifax. The walls of the basement above the ground line are of Amherst red sandstone, with alternate narrow and wide courses. The two stories above are of brick, with olive color freestone trimmings. The central portion about the front entrance has four massive columns, and the whole of this central portion is of the same olive freestone as used for the window sills and keystones. The corners of the building are emphasized by freestone pilasters, with moulded caps and base. Over the entrance door, which is set in a deep panelled recess, is a panel bearing the name of the institution. The roof is of dark green slate, surmounted by an octagonal turret.

The building has a frontage of 98 feet, and a depth of 55 feet. The basement contains a blacksmith shop, 23x33, which will have a forge. A student's laboratory, horticulture, and other store-rooms and carpenter shop, 26x53, and furnace rooms, are also arranged in the basement.

From this floor there are three stairways leading to the first floor, where is found a spacious hall, handsomely finished with Myscenjan marble. Opening out of this hall is a large laboratory, 24x33; a horticultural work-room, 24x33; a class-room, 23x25; the principal's room, 17x18;



College, Main Building, Truro, N. S.

a student's cloak-room, and professor's toilet room. From the horticultural room is a stairway leading to the plant house, which will be in the rear of the building, where they will have the sun's rays both morning and afternoon. From the main hall a wide, imposing staircase leads to the second story, in which there is located the assembly room, 52x60; class-room, 27x34, and rooms for students and professors.

The floor of the carpenter shop in the basement is of asphalt, while the other floors in the basement are constructed of concrete. The whole of the inside finish is of North Carolina pine, finished in its natural color with hard oil. The ceilings throughout are of ornamental sheet metal and floors of red birch. The hardware for all the doors is bronze, of classic design. The building is well lighted throughout with electricity, and heated by hot water. There will be a separate heating apparatus for the hothouses.

**The Daughter's Portion Again.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I was very much interested in the first letter on this subject. My sympathy goes out to these girls. Many of them belong to the best families in our land. They have spent the flower of their life to build up a home, many of them doing even more hard and slavish work than their brothers, not getting a fair chance to acquire such learning as a farmer's daughter in this age should have, and she only finds out when it is too late the great mistake she has made. The father and mother have unexpectedly passed away, and the much-prized home and nearly everything else pass into the hands of her brothers and their wives. "This is a great evil I see under the sun," and it has often made my heart sad.

Where does the trouble lie? It may be partly with the girl herself. She should have her eyes open to what is required of her at the present age. But the great mistake lies with her parents, as their past experience should teach them to see that their daughters are making no mistake. But how often the girls are looked upon as something placed in the family to help the boys to build up a home and do the bulk of the slavish work; of course, expecting that they will get

married when the right time comes. But that time does not always come, and many of our very best girls never get married, and so are left homeless. I am glad to see the "Hired Man" trying to solve the question, but I would not consider the hired man the best judge in this matter.

In trying to solve the question, I would say, "farmer girls," keep your eyes open to what this age demands of you. When you go into company, even to a neighbor's house, if only for a few moments, make yourself look tidy and clean. Don't throw on some kind of a wrapper to cover up the dirt, but be tidy every inch of you. Take time to put your hat on straight, and never show yourself in a slipshod style. There is always someone behind your back looking you through and through. Also, be tidy in and around home. Fathers and mothers, see that your daughter is receiving the education that this age demands of her. Give her a course at the O. A. C.; also, let her take a short course in some of the dairy schools. Teach her to make home attractive, so that young men of high rank, be they farmers' sons, doctors, lawyers, etc., will be drawn to her father's house. I have always hope for a girl who does her courting in her father's house. When she marries do well with her, but if she passes that age when she is likely to get married, then remember her in the will with equal shares with her brothers, for by that time she will have done as much to build up the home as any of the boys. The last writer says a great deal about the "superfluous girls," but I tell you there are just as many superfluous young men in Canada as young women. The young man who is spending all he earns on that which is not bread is worse than useless. Canada's young women are just as hopeful to-day as her young men. A MAN.

**Sherbrooke Seed Fair.**

The second annual Sherbrooke Seed Show, under the auspices of the Eastern Townships' Agricultural Association, was held at the Landsdowne Market, Sherbrooke, on Wednesday, April 13th. This year's exhibit was a decided improvement over that of last year, and was pronounced a success. The exhibits were both more numerous and of better quality. The Department of agriculture at Ottawa has done a good deal towards establishing spring seed fairs throughout the country, and the Sherbrooke Show owes its success this year largely to aid received from Ottawa, in the way of expert judges and speakers. The seed exhibited realized good prices, and should be the means of improving the crops on many farms in the district. The prizes were awarded by Messrs. Clark and Cote, of Ottawa.

In the evening, a public meeting was held at Lennoxville. Mr. William Morris, President of the Sherbrooke County Agricultural Society, presided.

Mr. C. Cote, who acted as judge in the afternoon, said the object of the fair was to encourage the growing of good seed. It seems that for very many years complaints have been made that the sowing seeds were an inferior quality, and this led to the establishment of a laboratory for the testing of seeds. Samples of seeds collected throughout the country and tested have proved that our farmers have been very indifferent in buying their seeds and that the sellers are far from being scrupulous about the kinds of seeds they sell. Samples of seeds from foreign countries show that such are of a much higher grade than Canadian samples. The seeds as sold in Canada at present are not classified, but each firm has its trade mark, and the buyer has no means of determining if a seed bearing one trade mark is better than another. A bill (still pending) came up at the last session of the Federal Parliament to have the dealer guarantee that such seed was either No. 1 (90 p. c. pure), No. 2 (80 p. c.), or No. 3 (70 p. c.), etc. By this means, the buyer would know what he is buying. It is important to consider the size and shape of the grain, its appearance, etc. Always demand a first-class quality of seed, and rest assured that, even if it costs a little more, the return is sure to be larger.

Mr. Clark expressed himself as being much gratified with the exhibits of seed he had judged in the afternoon at the Sherbrooke Market. The large exhibits of seed grain and potatoes were a great surprise. This is the eighth seed fair he had attended this year throughout the various Provinces, and in no other one did he see a greater improvement over last year than at Sherbrooke. The quality of the grain and potatoes was excellent. Some of the farmers, however, are still of the opinion that the large-size potatoes are most acceptable for seed purposes, whereas what are most desirable are potatoes of ordinary size, and of both uniform size and shape.

Mr. Clark advised that the Sherbrooke Seed Fair be extended so as to last two days, and to hold it two weeks earlier, and to arrange for demonstrations in connection with exhibits of beef and dairy cattle, horses and bacon hogs. The Department had provided expert judges to lecture on live stock at other places, and would no doubt be willing to do the same for Sherbrooke if asked to do so.

Mr. Grisdale, of the Ottawa Experimental Farm, followed, describing methods of destroying weeds. "COMPTON."

A very handy pair of clippers for cutting the tusks out of young pigs can be made by taking an old pair of scissors and cutting the blades off to about one and a half inches or two inches long, according to the size of the scissors. G. R.

### The Peace River Region.

[A summary of the report of J. M. Macoun, of the Geological Survey, Ottawa.]

Those who have any intention of taking up land in the Northwest will find a report issued by the Geological Survey on the Peace River district interesting reading. That part of the West has been considered to be one of the most promising now opened for settlement, and, considering the many glowing reports that have been issued regarding its capabilities, there is little wonder that it has come to be highly regarded. There have been a few unfavorable opinions expressed, but Mr. Macoun goes much farther than any other authority in stating that the country is but little suited for settlement, and that in all probability any one going there would be greatly disappointed.

The country dealt with is that lying along the Peace River, and north of Edmonton. For the last twenty-five years there have been good reports from the district, but they have largely been based upon the rank vegetation that abounds and the consequent apparent fertility of the soil. They have also judged the productive capacity of the whole region by observations made in the valley, but the climate there differs greatly to that on the plateau, which is at an elevation of 700 to 1,000 feet above the valley. The valley is very limited in extent, and not uncommonly very satisfactory crops of grain, vegetables and potatoes, etc., have been produced, but even this favored locality does not escape summer frosts.

The vegetation was frequently very rank, legumes predominating where the soil was suitable. In many localities, however, the vegetation denoted a cold, wet soil, which was unusually shallow and resting upon a comparatively infertile, silty subsoil. Throughout the summer the temperature was not higher than 80°, and at night it frequently fell below 40°, and occasionally below freezing, and, according to the oldest settlers, there was no time during the summer when frost might not be expected. There were many extensive tracts from which hay could be cut, and it seems to be an ideal cattle country. In the neighborhood of Vermilion, which is about 150 miles farther north than the country just mentioned, there was considerable land under cultivation, and wheat was a fairly safe crop. The altitude here, however, was about 1,000 feet lower, which would easily account for the difference in temperature. In this district there is little need for expanded farm operations, as the market, which is purely a northern one, is limited and the area of good land is small. Very little has been said in previous reports about the forests of the Peace River country. There is enough spruce to furnish lumber for house-building purposes, but it is scattered, and difficulty would be encountered in floating it to a mill. The whole country has at one time been covered with forest, but has so repeatedly been swept with fires that there is very little timber left. There is no white pine.

In spite of all the favorable reports, and after carefully going over the ground, Mr. Macoun is convinced that the Peace River region will never be a wheat country. The altitude is too great, it being the same as that at Edmonton, two degrees (140 miles) further south, and even there wheat is not always a success. The weather is also very uncertain, June frequently being wet and August cold and rainy, so that no chance is afforded a crop to ripen. While settlement may bring a slight change, more is to be hoped for from harder kinds of grain that will adopt itself to severe conditions and that will ripen earlier. For grazing conditions are more hopeful, as vegetation is abundant, and it is composed largely of legumes. The great trouble would be the winter feeding, as stock would require to be fed for at least four months, and frequently longer, and it would be an impossibility in some seasons to make sufficient hay to winter a large herd. Hog-raising is spoken of favorably, as there seems to be a good demand for pork, and at present it has to be brought in from the outside. There is no doubt, Mr. Macoun says, that there is very little of the land that will not afford homes for hardy northern people, those who have never had much, and would be satisfied with little, but that it is emphatically a poor man's country.

#### REPORT DISPUTED AND DISCUSSED.

Prof. John Macoun, Dominion Field Naturalist, father of Prof. Jas. M. Macoun, of the Geological Survey, who reported adversely on the Peace River country, was examined before the Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, and his evidence confirmed his former reports that it would be a good grain-growing country. The discrepancy between the reports of father and son was explained on the ground that the latter was referring to a portion of the country where the altitude was from 2,000 to 2,500 feet above the sea level, where there was danger of frost affecting the wheat, but in such areas as much or more money could be made out of other crops and live stock. What is called the Peace River Valley is a big country, covering over 100,000 square miles of land. The letters which the "Farmer's Advocate" has published from our correspondent, Mr. E. J. Lawrence, have been most favorable. Mr. Lawrence has spent some twenty or more years in the country, at Vermilion, seven hundred miles north of Edmonton, and he knows what he is talking about. He has grown beautiful crops of wheat, oats and other grains and vegetables, and published in one of his letters stated that he had only had one failed crop, viz.: 1884. He regards the Valley as one of the most highly favored, climatically,

in the whole Northwest, and the Peace River itself is one of the best steamboat rivers in the world. Other actual settlers have reported similarly, and there are many going in. The Hudson's Bay Company have built a large mill in the country, and long ago a pioneer miller had to take up a portable mill for grinding the grain grown. Mr. Frank Oliver, the member for Alberta, took exception to Prof. James Macoun's report, and there was a hot time at several meetings of the Committee.

### Seedsmen and the Seed Bill.

On Tuesday, the 12th inst., a deputation of the leading Canadian seedsmen waited upon Hon. Mr. Fisher to present their views on the seed question and to protest against the passage of the bill which the Minister of Agriculture introduced into Parliament last session. Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick and Sir Wm. Mulock, as members of the Government, were also present. All the phases of the question were freely discussed, and the conclusion was reached that all were aiming at the one object—the improvement of the quality of the seed sold to Canadian farmers, and that there was a possibility of methods being adopted that would be satisfactory and advantageous to all concerned.

As the bill was introduced a year ago, the seedsmen consider it an insurmountable hardship, and that they would be so required to revolutionize their business that they could not carry it on, and that as a result the agriculture of the country would be greatly injured instead of benefited. The large wholesale houses could not hold their entire supply of seed on hand sufficiently long to test its purity and vitality, and they would be compelled to incur heavy penalties for what it was beyond their power to prevent. Objection was also raised to farmers being practically exempt from the provisions of the Act when they carried on a business for which seedsmen were liable to incur penalties. More particularly was this considered unjust because it is a fact that a great deal of the poorest, uncleaned seeds thus become distributed and with them many noxious weeds. This sort of trade would be encouraged by the passage of the act, as seedsmen would have to be more careful regarding the seeds they purchased, and much of the lower-grade seed would be left in the hands of the producer to be traded around among his neighbors without having been cleaned, and at a price with which the firms selling only the higher-grade seeds could not compete.

Attention was also very properly drawn to the lack of care exercised by very many growers of seed and to the opening there was for educational work in improving the conditions under which much of our seed is at present grown. The seedsmen were unanimous in recommending that a minimum standard be set to which all seed offered for sale should conform, and this standard be set by a committee of seedsmen, farmers and officials of the Department of Agriculture. They also suggested that the customs duty be made specific, instead of ad valorem, as it is at present, which would discourage the importation of lower-grade seed.

In replying to the delegation, Mr. Fisher stated that he had had a great many representations made him by farmers' associations and individual farmers in all parts of the country asking that the bill be made law as speedily as possible, and there seemed to be a general sentiment in favor of some such measure. What was wanted, however, was a workable act, else its usefulness would be lost, so that if any suggested amendments could be incorporated into the measure he would be only too glad to accept them, as he strongly objected to coercive measures, and did not want in any way to hamper legitimate trade. The suggestion to fix a minimum standard was, he believed, a good one, but was not complete, as there was too many grades of seeds undefined, all seed that was sold going as one grade as far as Government standard was concerned. The trade in seeds had improved wonderfully in the last few years, and if the objects sought in the bill could be attained without legislative measures he would be very glad. At present, however, a person getting a poor grade of seed by mistake had no recourse, but must simply accept his misfortune; he believed, therefore, that some measure was necessary.

As the seedsmen represented were entirely in favor of the principle of the bill, they accepted the invitation of the Minister to discuss in detail its clauses with some of the officers of the Department. It is expected that the bill as it will be amended will embrace some of the suggestions of the seedsmen to enable them to carry on and improve their trade under its provisions.

### New Secretary of the W. O. D. A.

Mr. Geo. Hatley, for some years secretary-treasurer of the Western Ontario Dairyman's Association, having tendered his resignation, the executive committee of the association have appointed Mr. Geo. H. Barr to the position. Mr. Barr also has charge of the work of syndicate instructions in Western Ontario and has his territories organized into seven districts for this season's work. Communications intended for the superintendent of inspectors or the secretary of the W. O. D. A., should be addressed to Geo. H. Barr, Bank of Toronto Chambers, London, Ont.

### The Farmer's Wood Lot.

This section of the Province offers a very fair market for almost all kinds of lumber, the Maxwell Implement Co., of St. Mary's, getting the bulk of the local output, as they have a sawmill of their own, and use large quantities in the manufacture of implements, churns, etc. Then we have a cheese-box manufactory at Thorndale, and a cooperage in St. Mary's turning out thousands of apple barrels, besides other factories at London and Stratford, not over twenty miles distant by rail. The presence of these has constantly tended to enhance the price of timber, and soft elm particularly has taken a jump from eight to thirteen dollars per thousand. But even this rise has failed to bring out a very large supply, as farmers prefer to hold in a rising market. This subject of the farmer's wood lot is fast reaching the acute stage. How high is the price of timber and wood likely to go, and what interest is a wood-lot on good soil paying us, and how much will that soil when cleared of the timber pay us? Personally, we believe in spending all spare time and energy in removing the trees from good fertile soil and trusting for our future small needs to the reforestation of uncultivated lands in the Province. In Germany, where for two centuries reforestation has been carried on in a systematic manner, the crop of timber on rough land is calculated as returning about four per cent. interest on the investment. Should farmers be satisfied with that from good soil?

In last week's issue, we note that a correspondent desires information re the freezing of ensilage in a wooden silo. In reply, we may say that we believe that it is common for the ensilage to freeze around the edges for nearly a foot, but if used immediately after thawing we have never found that it was in any way injurious for feeding. We have always been rather skeptical as to the wisdom of giving any kind of condiment to stock for fear of injury to the digestive organs, but this spring we saw one tried on a bunch of fattening steers during the finishing period. Previously, their appetites had flagged, and one especially had almost gone "off feed." The use of the patent food, however, revived his interest in the necessities of life, and while the tonic was being fed his appetite increased considerably, whether his weight did accordingly or not.

J. H. B.  
South Perth.

### The Dominion Fair Prize List.

The prize list for the Winnipeg Fair of 1904 shows a big increase in the money hung up for competition, some classes in particular comparing very favorably with last year's Dominion Show at Toronto. The livestock, dairy and grain classes are of greatest interest to our readers, so that we indicate briefly here the changes and additions made, and as soon as the prize list is issued in printed form may discuss the changes at length. We are glad to note, however, that the Cattle Breeders' Association have arranged the classes as to competition for home-bred stuff in line with our editorial of April 13th.

The Clydesdale classes this year have about \$1,000 hung up, as compared with \$411 a year ago. Three hundred dollars of the money mentioned above is contributed by the Canadian Clydesdale Association. While a large number of Clydesdale stallions are registered in the American Clydesdale Book, yet we do not hear of any contributions from the American Clydesdale Association as yet. In a previous issue was mentioned the donations of States cattle-breeders' associations. The Clydesdale prizes at Winnipeg last year were worth \$490. In Shires, the increase over the 1903 list brings the money up to \$446; while in the draft class (no registered horses or stallions eligible) an increase of \$100 has been made over 1903. The Shire Horse Society of Great Britain will contribute two splendid gold medals this year. The Standard-breds, Hackneys, Thoroughbreds and Carriage classes have all received substantial increases, approximately \$135 to each class.

In the cattle sections, Shorthorns loom up with big money offered—nearly \$3,000, as against \$1,472 last year. In Herefords, a similar increase is noticed, bringing the list up to about \$1,100, as against \$450 last year. The prizes in the Aberdeen-Angus and Galloway classes have been about doubled, and in all the cattle classes more chance at the money is afforded, as each section offers from four to seven placings. Never before were more than four prizes offered in a section. There is a chance for every man to get a piece of the icing off the cake.

In dairy cattle, there is an increase to the Jersey prizes by the Industrial Board, nothing being contributed by the Jersey Breeders' Association. In marked contrast is the action of the Holstein and Ayrshire men, the prize list for whose favorites have each been increased fifty per cent., whereas the Jerseys get only thirty per cent. increase. A class for Red Polls and other pure-breds has been made on the basis of the classification for the Jerseys. The grade cattle prizes have been increased, and also those for fat cattle—in the latter case, a mistake. The fat cattle class should be cut out altogether, since fat stock shows are being started in the West.

In the swine classes, radical changes have been made by the Breeders' Association and Exhibition Board, who have kept in view our market requirements in the arrangements. As far as Duroc-Jerseys are concerned, they cease to exist as a breed in the Winnipeg list, being cut out entirely. Chester Whites and Poland-Chinas will be shown together, being looked upon as



fulfilling the requirements of a lard-hog market, as opposite to the bacon-hog market, such as we have in Canada. The combined class is increased over last year's Chester White list, and gets \$60 of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association grant. Berkshires, Yorkshires and Tamworths are increased, each getting \$80 of the Dominion Association grant, the Industrial increasing each class also by \$23. The prizes in the three great bacon breeds are as big at Winnipeg as offered at Toronto last year, and should invite Eastern competition, but on account of the risk of bringing in hog cholera southern swine should not be allowed to come. The classes for bacon hogs are materially increased for pure-breeds, and also largely augmented for grades of the bacon type.

The sheep moneys have also been added to materially, bringing these about to the Toronto level. The changes in the poultry classes are: the adding of all standard breeds, single birds being called for in place of pairs in all ages over chicks, and the money has been increased.

The judging competition for farmers and farmers' sons will be the same as one year ago. The sweepstakes prize is a gold medal, given by the "Farmer's Advocate."

The increases in the prizes for dairy products are liberal, and should bring out a large number of entries. The buttermaking competition is a strong card; prizes are offered in two sections, namely, one for women and one for men. All previous first-prize winners are barred, except in the free-for-all class, in which amateur and professional, male or female, previous winner or not, will be allowed to try their hand and show their dexterity. All the dairy products shown will be taken charge of by the exhibition authorities, and sold by auction at the end of the show, the owners of the products having the proceeds of such sales forwarded to them by the Exhibition Association. Material increases have been made in prizes for grain, notably in red Fife wheat, and a novelty is the scheme of collection to be handled by the Grain-growers' Associations.

MARKETS.

The price of hogs is creeping up both in Toronto and Montreal. Local markets are equally as good, but they had not sunk as low as Toronto's. Trade in grain is dull, largely owing to favorable reports from Australia, Argentina, and other points. Horses continue to sell well, and potatoes are quite scarce.

Quotations on the Toronto market are:

LIVE STOCK.

Exporters—Best loads of exporters, \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt.; choice quality bulls, \$3.50 to \$3.75. Butchers' Cattle—Picked lots of butchers', equal in quality to best exporters, \$4.25 to \$4.40; good, \$3.90 to \$4.20; fair to good, \$3.50 to \$3.75; common, \$3.25 to \$3.50; rough to inferior, \$3; canners, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Feeders—Steers of good quality, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs. each, \$4 to \$4.25.

Stockers—One-year to two-year old steers, 400 to 700 lbs. each, \$3 to \$3.25; off-colors and of poor breeding quality, of same weights, are worth \$2.50 to \$3.00.

Milch cows and springers, \$30 to \$55. Calves, \$2 to \$8 each, or from \$3 to \$5.25 per cwt.

Sheep—Prices, \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt. for ewes, bucks \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Yearling Lambs—Grain-fed, choice ewes and wethers for export, \$5.60 to \$6.25; barnyard lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Spring Lambs—Good spring lambs are worth \$3 to \$5 each.

Hogs—Straight loads of hogs, 150 to 200 lbs. in weight, \$5.50 per cwt., fed and watered; lights and fats, \$5.25.

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GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Wholesale Prices.

Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 red, white and mixed, 92c. to 93c. for milling; spring, 87c. to 88c., for No. 1, east. Goose is dull at 79c. to 80c. for No. 2, east.

Wheat—Manitoba—No. 1 hard, 99½c.; No. 1 northern, 98c.; No. 2, 94c., on track, lake ports. Milling-in-transit price for each grade is six cents more.

Corn—Canadian, 42c. for yellow, and 41½c. for mixed, cars west. American—No. 2 yellow is quoted at 57½c.; No. 3 yellow, at 57c., and No. 3 mixed, at 56c., in car lots, on the track, Toronto.

Oats—No. 1 white are quoted at 32c., low freights, 31½c. middle freights, and 30½c. high freights; No. 2 white, ½c. less.

Barley—Steady; No. 2, 43c., middle freights; No. 3 extra, 41c., middle freights; No. 3, 40c., east or middle.

Rye—No. 2 is scarce and firm at 60c., low, middle or high freights.

Peas—No. 2, 65c. to 66c., any freights. Buckwheat—No. 2, 50c. to 51c. low freights, 49c. to 50c. middle, and 48c. to 49c. high freights.

Flour—Manitoba flour—First patents, \$5.30; second patents, at \$5, and strong bakers', at \$4.90, bags included, on track, Toronto.

Mill Feed—Ontario shorts, \$17 to \$17.50; bran, \$16.50, in bulk, cars west. Manitoba Mill Feed—Shorts, \$21; bran, \$20, in car lots, bags included, on the track, Toronto.

Beans—Detroit, cash, \$1.75; futures, \$1.80. Potatoes—Cars are quoted 82c. to 90c., and out-of-store stock at \$1 to \$1.05 per bag.

Seeds—There is a good demand. Quotations: \$4.25 to \$7.60 for alsike, \$3.40 to \$7.75 for red clover, and \$1.50 to \$2.75 for timothy, the latter for flail-thrashed, all per bushel, in job lots.

Maple Syrup—Very little real maple syrup is coming forward. It is quoted steady, at \$1 per imperial gallon.

Beans—Trade is now a little quiet. The supplies are large. Quotations are unchanged at \$1.60 to \$1.65 for hand-picked, \$1.45 to \$1.50 for prime, and from \$1 up for undergrades.

Baled Hay—The market continues about steady at \$9 to \$9.50 per ton for car lots, on track here.

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

Butter—Receipts heavy in all lines, and the easy tone which for some time has characterized the market is as noticeable as ever. Quotations are: creamery, 20c. to 22c.; creamery, solids, 19c. to 20c.; dairy, pound rolls, choice, 14c. to 15c.

Cheese—Supplies are heavy; 10½c. per lb. for large, and 10¼c. to 10¼c. for twins. Eggs, 13½c. to 14c. per dozen.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

There is nothing new to be said of the local grain markets. Oats are selling very slowly. No. 2 oats are offered at 37c., carloads, in store; Montreal inspection, at 36c., and No. 3 Peterboro, at 35c. Peas are quoted at 72c. to 72½c., afloat, May; No. 2 barley, 52c., and No. 3 extra, 51c.

Flour—Millers of Manitoba flour reduced their prices 30c. per barrel last week. The decline is said to be the result of the constantly declining wheat market and the near approach of the opening of navigation, when flour can be brought from Fort William 10c. per barrel cheaper. Manitoba patents, \$5.10; strong bakers', \$4.80; winter wheat patents, \$5 to \$5.25; straight rollers, \$4.75 to \$5; straight rollers, in bags, \$2.25 to \$2.35.

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

Hay—The market is steady; No. 1, \$10 to \$11; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9.50; clover, mixed, \$7.50 to \$8.

Beans—Choice prime, \$1.45 per bushel; \$1.40 in car lots.

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Provisions—Fresh-killed abattoir hogs, \$7.25 to \$7.50; country-dressed hogs, \$7; live hogs, \$5.12 to \$5.50.

Eggs—New-laid, 14c. to 14½c. Butter—Winter creamery, 18c.; new-made, 17c. to 18c.; full grass, fall makes, 19c., according to quality; Western dairy, 14c.; rolls, 11c.; creamery, 17½c. to 18c. Butter—Winter creamery, 18c.; new-made, 17c. to 18c.; 10c.

Retail Prices, Toronto Street Market.

Wheat, white	95½	
Wheat, red	95	to \$0.97
Wheat, goose	82	
Wheat, spring	89	
Oats	37	to 39
Barley	47	
Peas	65	
Hay, No. 1 timothy	10.00	to 11.00
Straw, sheaf	11.00	
Dressed hogs	6.60	to 7.10
Butter	20	to 22
Eggs, new-laid	18	
Fowls, per lb.	10	to 11
Young chickens, per pair	75	to 1.50
Geese, per lb.	10	to 14
Turkeys, per lb.	15	to 18
Apples, per barrel	1.50	to 2.50
Potatoes, per bag	1.00	to 1.10

Horse Market.

The number of sales during the past week has been equal to previous weeks, although prices have been slightly lower, owing to many people waiting for the Horse Show before purchasing. Prospects are that business will be better and steadier after the Horse Show is over. Several surveyors, outfitting for the West, purchased horses and other supplies. Sales were well attended.

The following is Walter Harland Smith's weekly report of prevailing prices:

Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands	\$125 to \$200
Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands	150 to 250
Matched pairs carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands	350 to 525
Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	140 to 175
General purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs.	145 to 190
Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs.	160 to 225
Serviceable second-hand workers	55 to 100
Serviceable second-hand drivers	50 to 110

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5 to \$5.50; poor to medium, \$3.80 to \$5; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$4.35. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5 to \$5.25; light, \$4.80 to \$5.05; bulk of sales, \$5 to \$5.10. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4.95 to \$5.05; fair to choice mixed, \$4.75 to \$5.50; native lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal.—Best cattle, 5c. per pound; good, 4½c.; good mediums, 4¼c. to 4¼c.; ordinary mediums, 3¼c. to 4c., and the common stock at 3c. to 3¼c. per pound. Calves, \$1.50 to \$9 each. Spring lambs, \$3 to \$5 each. Good lots of fat hogs, 5¼c. to 5¼c. per pound.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Live cattle slow at 11c. to 12½c. per lb. for steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef firm at 9¼c. Sheep slow, 12½c. to 13¼c. per lb.

A two-year-old Guernsey bull, bred from imported sire and dam, is offered for sale by Jas. B. Davidson, Deseronto, Ont., Supt. Rathbun Company farm.

The Peace River Region; Seedsmen and the Seed Bill; New Secretary of the W. O. D. A.; The Farmer's Wood Lot; The Dominion Fair Prize List

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The world will never adjust itself  
To suit your whim to the letter;  
Some things must go wrong your whole  
life long.

And the sooner you know it the better,  
It is folly to fight with the infinite,  
And to go under at last in the wrestle,  
The wiser man shapes into God's plan,  
As the water shapes into the vessel.

### A FAIR BARBARIAN.

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT

#### CHAPTER XXII.—Continued.

In fact, he was very savage indeed. He felt that he had condescended a good deal lately. He seldom bestowed his time on women; and when he did so, at rare intervals, he chose who would do the most honor to his taste at the least cost of trouble. And he was obliged to confess to himself that he had broken his rule in this case. Upon analyzing his motives and necessities, he found, that, after all, he must have extended his visit simply because he chose to see more of this young woman from Nevada, and that really, upon the whole, he had borne a good deal from her. Sometimes he had been much pleased with her, and very well entertained; but often enough—in fact, rather too often—she had made him exceedingly uncomfortable. Her manners were not what he was accustomed to: she did not consider that all men were not to be regarded from the same point of view. Perhaps he did not put into definite words the noble and patriotic sentiment that an Englishman was not to be regarded from the same point of view as the American, and that, though all this sort of thing might do with fellows in New York, it was scarcely what an Englishman would stand. Perhaps, as I say, he had not put this sentiment into words; but it is quite certain that it had been uppermost in his mind upon more occasions than one. As he thought their acquaintance over, this evening, he was rather severe upon Octavia. He even was roused so far as to condescend to talk her over with Burmiston.

"If she had been well brought up," he said, "she would have been a different creature."

"Very different, I have no doubt," said Burmiston thoughtfully. "When you say well brought up, by the way, do you mean brought up like your cousin, Miss Gaston?"

"There is a medium," said Barold loftily. "I regret to say Lady Theobald has not hit upon it."

"Well, as you say," commented Mr. Burmiston, "I suppose there is a medium."

"A charming wife she would make, for a man with a position to maintain," remarked Barold, with a short and somewhat savage laugh.

"Octavia Bassett?" queried Burmiston. "That's true. But I am afraid she wouldn't enjoy it—if you are supposing the man to be an Englishman, brought up in the regulation groove."

"Ah!" exclaimed Barold impatiently: "I was not looking at it from her point of view, but from his."

Mr. Burmiston slipped his hands in his pockets, and jingled his keys slightly, as he did once before in an earlier part of this narrative.

"Ah! from his," he repeated. "Not from hers. His point of view would differ from hers—naturally."

Barold flushed a little, and took his chair from her mouth to knock off the ashes.

"A man is not necessarily a snob," he said, "because he is cool enough not to lose his head where a woman is concerned. You can't marry a woman who will make mistakes, and attract universal attention by her conduct."

"Has it struck you that Octavia Bassett would?" inquired Burmiston.

"She would do as she chose," said Barold petulantly. "She would do things which were unusual; but I was not referring to her in particular. Why should I?"

"Ah!" said Burmiston. "I only thought of her because it did not strike me that one would ever feel she had exactly blundered. She is not easily embarrassed. There is a sang-froid about her which carries things off."

"Ah!" deigned Barold: "she has sang-froid enough to spare."

He was silent for some time afterward, and sat smoking later than usual. When he was about to leave the room for the night, he made an announcement for which his host was not altogether prepared.

"When the fete is over, my dear fellow," he said, "I must go back to London, and I shall be deucedly sorry to do it."

"Look here!" said Burmiston, "that's a new idea, isn't it?"

"No, an old one; but I have been putting the thing off from day to day. By Jove! I did not think it likely that I should put it off, the day I landed here."

And he laughed rather uneasily.

#### CHAPTER XXIII.

"May I go?"

The very day after this, Octavia opened the fourth trunk. She had had it brought down from the garret, when there came a summons on the door, and Lucia Gaston appeared.

Lucia was very pale; and her large, soft eyes wore a decidedly frightened look. She seemed to have walked fast, and was out of breath. Evidently something had happened.

"Octavia," she said, "Mr. Dugald Binnie is at Oldclough."

"Who is he?"

"He is my grand-uncle," explained Lucia tremulously. "He has a great deal of money. Grandmamma"—

She stopped short, and colored, and drew her slight figure up. "I do not quite understand grandmamma, Octavia," she said. "Last night she came to my room to talk to me; and this morning she came again, and—Oh!" she broke out indignantly, "how could she speak to me in such a manner!"

"What did she say?" inquired Octavia.

"She said a great many things," with great spirit. "It took her a long time to say them, and I do not wonder at it. It would have taken me a hundred years, if I had been in her place. I—I was wrong to say I did not understand her: I did—before she had finished."

"What did you understand?"

"She was afraid to tell me in plain words—I never saw her afraid before, but she was afraid. She has been arranging my future for me, and it does not occur to her that I dare object. That is because she knows I am a coward, and despises me for it—and it is what I deserve. If I make the marriage she chooses, she thinks Mr. Binnie will leave me his money. I am to run after a man who does not care for me, and make myself attractive, in the hope that he will condescend to marry me because Mr. Binnie may leave me his money. Do you wonder that it took even Lady Theobald a long time to say that?"

"Well," remarked Octavia, "you won't do it, I suppose. I wouldn't worry. She wants you to marry Mr. Barold, I suppose."

Lucia started.

"How did you guess?" she exclaimed.

"Oh! I always knew it. I didn't guess." And she smiled ever so faintly. "That is one of the reasons why she loathes me so," she added.

Lucia thought deeply for a moment: she recognized, all at once, several things she had been mystified by before.

"Oh, it is! It is!" she said. "And she has thought of it all the time, when I never suspected her."

Octavia smiled a little again. Lucia sat thinking, her hands clasped tightly.

"I am glad I came here," she said, at length. "I am angry now, and I see things more clearly. If she had only thought of it because Mr. Binnie came, I could have forgiven her more easily; but she has been making coarse plans all the time, and treating me with contempt. Octavia," she added, turning upon her, with flushing cheeks and sparkling eyes, "I think that, for the first time in my life, I am in a passion,—a real passion. I think I shall never be afraid of her any more."

Her delicate nostrils were dilated, she held her head up, her breath came fast. There was a hint of exultation in her tone. "Yes," she said, "I am in a passion. And I am not afraid of her at all. I will go home and tell her what I think."

And it is quite probable that she would have done so, but for a trifling incident which occurred before she reached her ladyship.

She walked very fast, after she left the house. She wanted to reach Oldclough before one whit of her anger cooled down; though, somehow, she felt quite sure, that, even when her anger died out, her courage would not take flight with it.

Mr. Dugald Binnie had not proved to be a very fascinating person. He was an acrid, dictatorial old man; he contradicted Lady Theobald flatly every five minutes, and bullied his man-servant.

But it was not against him that Lucia's indignation was aroused. She felt that Lady Theobald was quite capable of suggesting to him that Francis Barold would be a good match for her; and, if she had done so, it was scarcely his fault if he had accepted the idea. She understood now why she had been allowed to visit Octavia, and why divers other things had happened. She had been sent to walk with Francis Barold; he had been almost reproached when he had not called; perhaps her ladyship had been good enough to suggest to him that it was his duty to further her plans. She was as capable of that as of anything else which would assist her to gain her point. The girl's cheeks grew hotter and hotter, her eyes brighter, at every step, because every step brought some new thought: her hands trembled, and her heart beat.

"I shall never be afraid of her again," she said, as she turned the corner into the road. "Never! never!"

And at that very moment a gentleman stepped out of the wood at her right, and stopped before her.

She started back, with a cry.

"Mr. Burmiston!" she said; "Mr. Burmiston!"

She wondered if he had heard her last words: she fancied he had. He took hold of her shaking little hand, and looked at her excited face.

"I am glad I waited for you," he said, in the quietest possible tone. "Something is the matter."

She knew there would be no use in

trying to conceal the truth, and she was not in the mood to make the effort. She scarcely knew herself.

She gave quite a fierce little laugh.

"I am angry!" she said. "You have never seen me angry before. I am on my way to my—to Lady Theobald."

He held her hand as calmly as before. He understood a great deal more than she could have imagined.

"What are you going to say to her?" he asked. She laughed again.

"I am going to ask her what she means. I am going to tell her she has made a mistake. I am going to prove to her that I am not such a coward, after all. I am going to tell her that I dare disobey her,—that is what I am going to say to her," she concluded decisively.

He held her hand rather closer.

"Let us take a stroll in the copse, and talk it over," he said. "It is deliciously cool there."

"I don't want to be cool," she said. But he drew her gently with him; and a few steps took them into the shade of the young oaks and pines, and there he paused.

"She has made you very angry?" he said.

And then, almost before she knew what she was doing, she was pouring forth the whole of her story, even more of it than she had told Octavia. She had not at all intended to do it; but she did it, nevertheless.

"I am to marry Mr. Francis Barold, if he will take me," she said, with a bitter little smile. "Mr. Francis Barold, who is so much in love with me, as you know. His mother approves of the match, and sent him here to make love to me, which he has done, as you have seen. I have no money of my own; but, if I make a marriage which pleases him, Dugald Binnie will probably leave me his—which it is thought will be an inducement to my cousin, who needs one. If I marry him, or rather he marries me, Lady Theobald thinks Mr. Binnie will be pleased. It does not even matter whether Francis is pleased or not, and of course I am out of the question; but it is hoped that it will please Mr. Binnie. The two ladies have talked it over, and decided the matter. I dare say they have offered me to Francis, who has very likely refused me, though perhaps he may be persuaded to relent in time,—if I am very humble, and he is shown the advantage of having Mr. Binnie's money added to his own,—but I have no doubt I shall have to be very humble indeed. That is what I learned from Lady Theobald last night, and it is what I am going to talk to her about. Is it enough to make one angry, do you think? is it enough?"

He did not tell her whether he thought it enough, or not. He looked at her with steady eyes.

"Lucia," he said, "I wish you would let me go and talk with Lady Theobald."

"Yes?" she said with a little start.

"Yes," he answered. "Let me go to her. Let me tell her, that, instead of marrying Francis Barold, you will marry me. If you will say yes to that, I think I can promise that you need never be afraid of her any more."

The fierce color died out of her cheeks, and the tears rushed to her eyes. She raised her face with a pathetic look.

"Oh!" she whispered, "you must be very sorry for me. I think you have been very sorry for me from the first."

"I am desperately in love with you," he answered, in his quietest way. "I have been desperately in love with you from the first. May I go?"

(To be continued.)

Joan of Arc.

The Maid of Orleans stands out the strangest and most romantic figure in history; the most sober records, when they deal with her, read like the pages of a modern novel. A village maid of humble birth, of enthusiastic and imaginative temperament, she was eminently pious and modest; her imaginativeness was combined with much good sense and intelligence. She was very early subject to visions and unearthly voices, and as her feelings became wrought upon by the miseries of war around her native place, occasioned by the raids of the English, her excitable mind gave new form to the revelations she supposed herself, in all sincerity, to have received. Joan of Arc was only fifteen when she felt herself called to go and fight for the Dauphin. She persisted in spite of all opposition from her relations, and finally succeeded in obtaining access to the Dauphin, and impressing him with faith in her heavenly mission. She assumed male attire, a suit of white armor, and with a sword and white banner put herself at the head of the French troops. The inspiration of her enthusiasm was contagious. Victory after victory was obtained under her banner, till finally she conducted the Dauphin to Rheims, where he was crowned. Joan now thought her mission was accomplished, and was earnestly bent on returning to her home. The insistence of her king overbore her design, and she remained with the army, and was present in many subsequent conflicts, but her old inspiration seemed to have deserted her, and she became subject to fearful forebodings. She was at last captured by a Burgundian force, and sold to the English for some three thousand dollars. Being conveyed to Rouen, the headquarters of the English, she was brought before the spiritual tribunal of the Bishop of Beauvais as a sorceress and heretic, and after a long trial, accompanied by many shameful circumstances, she was condemned to be burnt to death.

Our picture represents a supposed visit of the Bishop to Joan while in prison, accompanied by his secretary, during which he used all his ingenuity and exercised all the terrors of his spiritual authority to wring some confession from her, but in vain. Joan's truthfulness, sincerity and purity of character foiled all efforts to obtain just grounds of her condemnation, which was at last based on most disgraceful trickery. The intricate circumstances connected with her trial and condemnation reflect home upon the nation she defended, and are a blot upon the records of the enemies she repulsed.

Large Thoughts in Small Packages.

If you are enjoying life's sunshine, do not spoil it by crying for the moon.

Strive to do sensible rather than startling things.

The man who cannot be beaten is he who holds his head up when he seems to be beaten.

When a man has not a good reason for doing a good thing, he has one good reason for letting it alone.

We first make our habits and then our habits make us.

The man with too many ideals is no better than the man with too few.

Anger is the thunder that sours the milk of human kindness.—[Little Chronicle.



Not Easily Provoked.

A tone of pride or petulance repressed—  
 A selfish inclination firmly fought—  
 A shadow of annoyance set at naught—  
 A murmur of disquietude suppressed—  
 A peace in importunity possessed—  
 A reconciliation generously sought—  
 A purpose put aside—a banished thought—  
 A word of self-explaining unexpressed,  
 Trifles they seem, these petty soul restraints;  
 Yet he who proves them such must needs possess  
 A constancy and courage grand and bold.  
 They are the trifles that have made the saints;  
 Give me to practice them in humbleness,  
 And nobler power than mine doth no man hold."

When St. Paul strings together the magnificent cluster of jewels which he calls by the comprehensive name of Charity or Love, he does not forget the stone which is bright and sparkling as a diamond, and, like a diamond, hard enough to stand the friction of everyday wear and tear. Charity is "not easily provoked," or, in the stronger words of the revised version, "is not provoked." Now, I am afraid charity is a very rare article, for most of us are very easily provoked. One whose manners are very polite and charming to

strangers, sometimes uses his own family as a safety-valve, letting loose on the unfortunate heads of his relations his whole supply of irritability and rudeness. Samuel Johnson has put into words what we all feel to be true: "The most authentic witnesses of any man's character are those who know him in his own family, and see him without any restraint or rule of conduct but such as he voluntarily prescribes to himself." What witness would our nearest relations bear to us if they told the exact truth? Would they say that we were never known to get cross or snappish, even when everything was in a muddle, when the children were tiresome or mischievous, when the oven refuses to get hot or the sewing-machine wouldn't work, when the bicycle was punctured or mud was tracked over a clean floor. If one's own family is unappreciative there must be something wrong. Nearly all these trifling annoyances I have mentioned are women's worries, but, really, it does seem as though women had more of these little things to fret and try them than men. Then women, especially on a farm, often work too hard. Their nerves are all on edge, and the least jar irritates them. If they only tried to get a rest in the afternoon every day it would add largely to the comfort of the whole family. Women who make

an idol of work, and worship it from five in the morning until eleven at night, must indeed be angelic if they can always be pleasant and cheerful. They may keep up that sort of treadmill existence for a time, but it is pretty sure to end in a nervous condition of mind and body and a pitiable irritability of temper, which might be avoided if they would take our Lord's advice to His disciples, and "rest awhile." But an uncertain temper is not always a sign of physical overstrain. To be "easily provoked" is a habit we are apt to drift into unless we are on the watch against it. Good temper has been declared to be "nine-tenths of Christianity," and certainly it is not a virtue to be despised. How many men do you suppose have taken to loafing round the hotels and become drunkards, partly, at least, because the home atmosphere is so stormy and unpleasant and someone is always nagging or looking cross and gloomy. Perhaps we hardly realize that being cross and disagreeable is a sin at all, much less that it may do such terrible harm. Moses, who was usually so patient and long-suffering when the Israelites were mutinous and unruly, was forbidden to enter the Promised Land because his sorely-trying temper at last gave way and "they provoked his spirit, so that he spake unadvisedly with his lips." Surely God must have considered his impatient anger a sin, or He would never have punished it so severely. Do you think, then, that He never notices when we are provoked and speak unadvisedly? It may happen many times in a day, when we are out of sorts or everything seems to go wrong, but that does not make it any less sinful. We may not entirely agree with the cynic who said: "Relations I detest, connections I hate, friends I dislike, acquaintances I tolerate, but the only people I really like are the people I don't know." We disagree with him, perhaps, but still we can hardly help owning that the poor man may have had some excuse for such a statement. Perhaps his relations used the privilege they too often assume of showing their worst side in the privacy of home.

"We have careful thoughts for the stranger,  
 And smiles for the sometime guest;  
 But off for 'our own' the bitter tone,  
 Though we love 'our own' the best."

One who "shines everywhere but at home" has not really good manners, for it is most certainly true that "a really good manner is like our skin, put on from within, and never taken off while we are alive." People who would be shocked at the idea of using strong language, sometimes indulge in what has been called "wooden swearing," as children often show their anger by slamming doors, kicking or stamping or banging things about. Without speaking a word, the fact that they have lost their temper is plain to the whole family, showing itself in every gesture and every action. Don't let us rest satisfied with controlling our tongues or trying to hide our angry feelings. Every temptation to angry impatience or crossness of temper is an opportunity for a victory. Victory or defeat—which shall it be? Let us who profess to be disciples of Christ fight earnestly and prayerfully against this sin of being easily provoked, for it is no use trying by



Joan of Arc.

our words to draw others nearer to God if all the time we are making them think Christians are disagreeable people.

Don't you think if we saw our Lord watching us—as He surely is—if we remembered that He had prepared the little things which we allow to fret and vex us, as He is said to have "prepared" the worm which annoyed the prophet Jonah, we could meet them with a smile oftener than we do? Every time we conquer the temptation to be provoked, we have gained in strength and beauty of character; and let us remember that character grows slowly and imperceptibly, but surely, even as the fruit grows and ripens in our orchards. Would you rather have such a smooth and easy life that you could never have an opportunity of being a victor?

"Call no man weak who can a grievance brook  
And hold his peace against a red-hot word,  
Nor him a coward who averts his look  
For fear some sleeping passion may be stirred."

The Captain is watching the battle and is always ready to give help when it is really needed. If He has placed you in a trying position, surely that is a great honor, for the most dangerous post is given to the bravest and strongest soldier. The Captain trusts you, and expects you to conquer. But though we may fail over and over again, especially at first, He never loses patience, but is ready to forgive again. And I think our relations will be generally ready to forgive too when they see we are sorry that we lost our temper, especially if we are not too proud to own up that we were wrong.

"A good-bye kiss is a little thing,  
With your hand on the door to go,  
But it takes the venom out of the string  
Of a thoughtless word or a cruel fling  
That you made an hour ago."

HOPE.

I wish to thank the writer of the following letter for his very kind expression of appreciation of the "Quiet Hour."

HOPE.

Beaver Hills, March 10th, 1904.  
Dear "Advocate"—I was sorry that you had to crowd Hope out in your last issue, for, notwithstanding the many very good things you get in your paper, and I highly esteem any matter that I have seen in it yet, there is none I think more of than what comes from Hope's pen. I hope it won't be crowded out again, for though many may not be anxious about such matter, yet we all need Hope's gentle and helpful words to battle successfully with rush and worry of our Western life.

Yours truly,

JOHN FLUKER.

Beaver Hills, Alta.

### A Helpful Bit of Knowledge.

My mother's sight has failed so that threading a needle is a task almost beyond her. After an absence from home I learned that a young friend having seen her difficulty had helped her over this little obstacle by threading her needles. She simply took the spool of thread and a paper of needles, and without breaking the thread threaded the whole paper of needles as one would string beads. When a needleful of thread was desired, all that was necessary was to take the first needle, draw off as long a thread as desired, fasten the outside needle to the spool and leave ready for next time. This is one of the most helpful little bits of knowledge I have seen. The dear grandmother doesn't like to have to follow someone around the house with her needle and thread whenever the thread runs out. A cushion full of threaded needles, which is next best, is always in danger of tangling, and this offers a solution of what seems a little point, but is really a great one. Inspire the little daughter of the household to do this or some other bit of helpfulness for the rest of the household—[Good House-keeping.]



### Between Ourselves.

I dare say many of you have been eagerly looking out for the "Advocate" lately, hoping to see in print the letters you have written to me. But if all the letters I receive from children all over the Dominion were published, our Corner would have to be enlarged. In that case, too, there would be no room for anything but letters, and you know the people who don't write them would soon get tired of reading about how many brothers and sisters you have, or how many horses and cows your father keeps. Letters may be well written and well expressed, and yet go into the waste-paper basket, while other letters which would win very poor marks for composition, may describe something of real interest to all. Of course, I am very glad to hear from you all, even though I may not be able to publish your letters. Now, your letter, Joseph, which you scribbled with lead pencil in a great hurry, is not very easy to read—though probably the printer can make it out—but it makes one shiver to read your description of a blizzard.

Dalesboro, Assa., Jan. 27, 1904.

"Farmer's Advocate":  
Dear Cousin,—As you never saw a real Northwest blizzard, I will try to describe one to you. The wind had blown a gale all night, and had sifted snow in every crack and nook in our house. When we rose in the morning, a real blizzard was blowing from the northwest, and as there were about eight inches of loose snow from the previous night, it made a good show. When we went out to feed up, it was some 40 below zero. With some difficulties, we got to the stable. When we had fed all the stock, we then put back to the house, with frozen ears and noses. Breakfast being ready, we set in, but none had an appetite to eat, because everything looked dreary and desolate.

The forenoon dragged wearily on, but the weather moderated considerably; but it is still 34 below, and the wind still blows from the north-west. But we venture again to feed the cattle and horses for noon.

After dinner the thermometer registers 28, and the wind keeps up still. But everything must cease some time; and at about three o'clock the weather is fit to water the animals. At five, the sun streams out in full splendor on the sad world; but, as I said, it must come to an end some time, so does the sorrow. As the evening closes, everybody relishes their supper, for they are in good spirits. Now everybody is at rest, dreaming of better days to come.

JOSEPH CAFFEY.

Age, 14 years.

Annie's description of a prairie fire will also be rather puzzling to the printer, I am afraid, but it makes a good foil to the blizzard. I mean that one letter makes the reader feel hot, and the other makes him feel cold.

Beulah Farm, Feb. 5th, 1904.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I will now tell you of an exciting time we had here one day last spring. We moved from town to our homestead, twenty miles out; we had only been here a few weeks when we saw a great cloud of smoke to the southeast, and, shortly after, we could see the flames darting up; the prairie was on fire, and we had no fire-guard. What could we do? My brother and uncle were away to town and would not be home until night. Just as we were getting pretty frightened, our neighbor, Mr. S—, the only man within two miles, came with his horses and plow; he plowed a furrow around the house and stable, and was commencing another, when his wife came running and waving her apron, calling, "Come quickly, the fire is behind our place." He made his horses trot up the hill with the plow, a quarter of a mile, and plowed some there. In the meantime the fire was

coming on steadily toward our place. Mother sent sister Belle, who is ten, and I, who am twelve, to stay with Mrs. S— for fear our house would be burned. After awhile, as we looked toward home, we saw the fire sweep around the cliff and go with a rush and roar across the road between us and mother, who was fighting the fire with a broom. As soon as the worst of the blaze was past, Mrs. S—, Belle and I hopped across the burned place, and took brooms, and helped mother to keep the fire from jumping over the furrow, which it did several times. After a while Mr. S— came back and plowed some more; and, as the fire passed on, our home was safe. We could see the light of the fires for several nights afterwards, but we did not fear, as all the district around our place was swept by the fire, and the brooms, the day our house so nearly went.

ANNIE MACPHERSON.

Age, 12 years.

Here is a request from one of our readers which perhaps someone can grant:

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Will you please see if you can get a piece of poetry, entitled, "Minnie's Visit to Her Grandmother," from a reader of the "Farmer's Advocate," and print it, and oblige a reader who enjoys your paper very much.

Yours truly,  
S. C. MCGREGOR.

Grace Darling's letter is too long to publish entire, but I give part of it, and also the poetry she encloses, entitled "When Father Shaves."

Harwich, Ont., March 9th, 1904.

Cousin Dorothy, Newcastle:  
Dear Friend,—Although I have never belonged to the "Children's Corner" of the "Farmer's Advocate," I have always taken an interest in it. It would be the first article I would notice in looking over the paper. I consider the "Farmer's Advocate" an excellent paper, and I cannot remember the time when we did not take it.

Sincerely, your friend,  
GRACE DARLING.

Age, 13 years.

P. S.—Enclosed your will find one of my favorite pieces of poetry.

### When Father Shaves.

When father shaves his stubby face,  
At nine on Sunday morn,  
There always steals upon the place  
A feeling most forlorn.

An awful silence settles down  
On all the human race:

It's like a funeral in the town  
When father shaves his face.

He gets his razor from the shelf,  
And strops it up and down,  
And mutters wildly to himself,  
And throws us all a frown.

We dare not look to right or left,  
Or breathe in any case;

E'en mother has to tip-toe quite,  
When father shaves his face.

He plasters lather everywhere,  
And spots the window pane;

But mother says she doesn't care,  
She'll clean it off again.

She tries to please him all she can,  
To save us from disgrace;

For he's an awful nervous man,  
When father shaves his face.

We try to sit like mummies there,  
And live the ordeal through;

And hear that razor rip and tear,  
And likewise father, too.

And if it slips and cuts his chin,  
We jump and quit the place;

No power on earth can keep us in,  
If father cuts his face.

My work in writing the Children's Corner is getting easier all the time, for you children do it nearly all yourselves. "The Conversation of Sweet Grass," sent in by "An Albertan," is rather too long, and I am afraid "Mamie's Visit to the Farm" would not be interesting to our older Cornerites, as it is more suitable for very little children.

Cousin Dorothy.

### Notes From Some Old-time Chronicles.

A VOYAGE TO HUDSON'S BAY IN 1851.

The journal mentions, in very unscientific language, an ineffectual attempt made to ascertain the depth of the sea just at the entrance to Davis' Straits. The experiment was that of sinking an empty bottle, tightly sealed and duly weighted with lead, the pressure of water at sixty fathoms being supposed to detach the wax and push inwards the cork, allowing the bottle to be filled with water. It seems that the cord descended one hundred fathoms, but the bottle had no secret to tell us after its long descent. So much for the primitive methods of fifty years ago.

Of course, every trifle was an event in that long voyage through Arctic seas. The sight of families of seals and porpoises, of an occasional walrus or polar bear, the spouting of a whale, flocks of sea-birds, the gulls, which appeared larger, grayer, and with apparently somewhat differently-shaped feet to those we had noted hitherto, all formed topics of conversation. "Captain Hill full of his nonsense as usual," is a record towards the end of July; his frequent "here's something for your journal, Mrs. M.," being evidently systematically rejected until his statements were confirmed. He had declared that he had taken no less than three journeys back to Edinburgh, where he had left his wife with her mother, trying to induce her to relent at the last moment and come with him into exile. "She was afraid her nose would be frozen off entirely," he declared, "and so I had to leave her behind after all."

"Now we are going to have some fun, young ladies," was the greeting of the gallant Captain one morning. "We are nearing the land of the Esquimaux. There will be a regular overhauling of the firearms, a polishing of the two cannons, the guns and the pistols. I have three swords, no less, and I am keeping the biggest of the three for you, Mrs. M., and my dress sword for Miss Mary, that she may cut off the head of the first little Usky who dares to come within a yard of her." It seems that this overhauling of the weapons at this spot was a part of the ship's routine, just as much as that of the daily scouring of the decks and the coiling of the ropes, and it was no fiction that we were soon to see the "little people" on board the Prince of Wales. Perhaps this is as good a time as any to introduce

### THE ARRIVAL OF THE ESQUIMAUX.

It was at one o'clock on the 27th July that the two small cannon were fired by the skipper's orders, to announce to the Esquimaux that "King Jargy" had arrived; King Jargy (or King George) and "Pea-soup" being the only English words that they had assimilated, without in the least knowing their meaning. We were amongst flocks and drifts of ice, the navigation being pretty intricate, when our good ship was brought to a standstill and preparations made to receive our visitors for their yearly bartering of skins, whalebone, ivory tusks, curios, weapons, etc., in exchange for files, saws, needles, pieces of iron, etc. A kind of hanging platform, with standing room for two of the officers only, was lowered almost to the water's edge, and from this the business part of the performance was to be transacted. It was fully an hour and a half after the reverberations of the signal guns had died away that the officer on watch upon the ice stage spied twelve canoes bringing the first instalment of our visitors. These were soon joined by others from all parts of the compass, their coming being announced by song, shout, and monotonous chant until their goal was



nearly reached, when their combined voices produced sounds suggestive of pandemonium itself. Never before had such a jabbering and clamor, such a conglomeration of gutturals, a language composed of g's and r's and ch's, been heard by civilized ears. Each canoe, made of skins, held but one man, who sat in a round hole in the center, dexterously wielding his double-ended paddle. Which should get first to "King Jargy," and thus obtain first choice, was the tug-of-war. Amongst their antics would be that first one, then another, would leap dexterously out of his canoe upon a floating cake of ice, bounding into the air, flourishing his paddle, and then slipping back into his place again, yelling more loudly than ever, and trying to get ahead of those who had been decoyed from their course to watch his little performance. It was every man for himself, blows being distributed freely, canoes upset and righted in a twinkling, as if by a miracle, while robbery was rampant, each one helping himself from the canoe next to him, whilst its owner was playing the same game upon the man in front of him, the final adjustment of claims being evidently reserved for the battle royal which awaited the delinquents on shore. None of us who witnessed the incongruous scene, that burst of wild, greedy, hilarious savagery, amidst a wealth of the most beautiful natural surroundings, could ever forget it. It began when the sun was setting in every shade of golden coloring, throwing its half shadows and its more than half illuminations upon the perfectly clear water, in which the crystal ice-islands leapt and danced, and it did not end until long after midnight, no interval of darkness having intervened between the going down of that glorious sun and the clear, calm, unbroken light of the still more beautiful moon. The journal relates several amusing incidents, and makes some rather uncomplimentary remarks as to the physiognomy and habits of the Esquimaux. "They are taller on the whole than we had expected to see them, but they are ugly beyond description, with large platter-like faces, shining with grease and beplastered with dirt. The men and women, the latter of whom came out with their children, who were literally swimming in whale-blubber at the bottom of the big 'oomiak,' or family canoe, dress very much alike, with loose leggings, or trousers made of the skins of bear or seal, and coats of the same, with hoods which can be thrown at will over their heads, a costume sensible enough for the requirements of the climate and the lives they lead. Their hair is very coarse and black, their black luster eyes, though not wholly without intelligence, from time to time light up with a cunning which spells 'beware' to everyone who has dealings with them. Surely when the light of the glorious gospel shall shine upon these poor creatures, our fellow heirs of salvation, there is no reason for us to doubt but that in the Esquimaux of a more enlightened future there may be developed possibilities which are not apparent to us to-day." Assuredly this is a prophesy to which has been given the richest promise of fulfilment over and over again, since it was penned in the pages of that old journal of the coast of Greenland over fifty years ago?

H. A. B.

(To be continued.)

We are told of the efforts of a good planter's wife in teaching her black girl the letters of the alphabet: Betsy had learned the first two, but always forgot the letter "C."

"Don't you see with your eyes? Can't you remember the word see?" said her mistress.

"Yassum," answered Betsy. But she could not. Five minutes later, Betsy began again bravely, "A-B—" and there she stopped.

"What do you do with your eyes, Betsy?"

"I sleeps wif 'em, mis'."

The following contribution reached us some time ago, but has been crowded out by the answering of questions which required immediate attention. However, though given a little late to be exactly seasonable, it will not, I am sure, pass notice. No one who reads Miss I. F.'s experience with hyacinths will be likely to forget about it, and we hope that many will receive a hint from the method upon which she stumbled so curiously. Hyacinths do just as well in clay, but, as Miss I. F. has concluded, the root-growth must be given time to develop in a cool, dark place before the plants are brought to the light and heat.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

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

### A Novel Discovery.

So many people bewail their condition, and almost envy their more-favored neighbors—the luxury of a few flowers. In the winter season when the very air has a cheerless feeling, and something is lacking to make the home life what it really should be, nothing brings so much cheer as a few delicately-tinted, sweet-scented hyacinths. Hyacinths are one of the most easily-managed flowers grown. Years ago I tried in vain to grow them well, and one winter found out quite by accident. I was to be away for about ten days at Christmas, and was very sorry to leave behind in a cold room a dozen extra fine bulbs. However, I put them all in a pan, and filled the pan with water, so that the other layers could not get frozen without a very severe frost. What was my amazement when on returning one cold day, I found a thin skim of ice on the water, and the pan a tangled mass of healthy roots, too thick to be separated. I removed the pan to a warm room, placed it near a hot-air register, and the bulbs the very next day burst open pushing forth big white sprouts. Being away from the light at first, the flower spikes grew very long before unfolding, and in about two weeks' time were ready to open. The pan was carried to a sunny window every day, and was soon the object of everyone's pride. Ten of the bulbs sent up double spikes. The house, from end to end, was filled with a rich perfume, and my joy was intense. Here was the secret of it all. Since that time I have had no further trouble in growing hyacinths. In few words: grow roots in a cool temperature, then force the spikes in a warm place. Amateurs should use single varieties, as they put forth larger spikes, and give better satisfaction to beginners.

I. F.

### An Experiment with Gladioli.

Two years ago I bought a few gladioli bulbs and planted them. I grew quite weary watching for them to come up; at last they made their appearance, and grew and flowered very satisfactorily. Last spring I thought I would try a different plan. I put all my gladioli bulbs in a flowerpot without any earth, and stood the pot in a bowl; then watered them well with tepid water, and kept them quite moist for a week or more. When I planted them, I found the little white roots had made their appearance, and it was wonderful how soon after planting they appeared above ground. They flowered beautifully. I do not see why the same treatment would not answer just as well with dahlias, or any other bulbs that you plant in the spring. If I am fortunate enough to have any dahlia bulbs this spring, I shall try this plan, as I am rather an impatient gardener, and like to see things I plant growing.

WRINKLES.

### Sweet Peas.

Dear Flora Fernleaf,—I want to tell you how I have grown my sweet peas. Two years ago I went out, taking a round stick, a little thicker than my finger, and tried the ground where I intended to grow them. It was a flower-bed just at the southeast side of the house, which every fall is lightly covered with manure. As soon as I could run my stick down a foot or more in the soft earth, I did so, placing a pea, sometimes two, in the place, covering very lightly. The bed is under the drip of the roof, and, if you remember, it was a wet summer. My peas were about eight feet high before fall, and a mass of bloom. I trained them up the side of the house, and everyone who saw them thought them wonderful. Last year I did not get them in early enough, and they were not so successful, as, owing to sickness, the care of a small baby, and lack of help, I could not water them regularly during the dry weather, and they require so much moisture.

ADA I. SWITZER.

### For the Children.

A woman who lived in Holland, of old, polished her brass till it shone like gold. She washed her pig after all his meals, in spite of his energetic squeals. She scrubbed her doorstep into the ground, and the children's faces, pink and round, she washed so hard that in several cases she polished their features off their faces—Which gave them an odd appearance, though she thought they were really neater so! Then her passion for cleaning quickly grew, and she scrubbed and polished the village through, until, to the rage of all the people, she cleaned the weather-vane off the steeple. As she looked at the sky one summer's night, she thought that the stars shone out less bright; and she said, with a sigh, "If I were there, I'd rub them up till the world should stare." That night a storm began to brew, and a wind from the ocean blew and blew. Till, when she came to her door next day, it whisked her up, and blew her away—Up and up in the air so high That she vanished, at last, in the stormy sky. Since then it's said that each twinkling star, and the big white moon, shine brighter far. But the neighbors shake their heads in fear. She may rub so hard they may disappear!

—Mildred Howells, in St. Nicholas.

### How to be Popular.

Show a helpful spirit toward everybody, and a willingness always to lend a hand. Every one despises a man or woman who is always thinking of self. Be generous. The world loves a magnanimous soul. Large-heartedness is always popular. Learn to say pleasant things of others. Always look for the good in others, but never for their faults. Try to see the man or woman that God made, not the distorted one which an unfortunate heredity and environment have made. Do not remember injuries. Always manifest a forbearing, forgiving spirit. Be cheerful. The sunny man is wanted everywhere. All doors fly open to him; he needs no introduction. Be considerate of the rights of others. Never monopolize conversation. To listen well is as great an art as to talk well.

### The Story of Caliph Stork.

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

#### CHAPTER I.

Caliph Chasid, of Bagdad, one fine afternoon, was sitting comfortably on his sofa; he had been asleep, for it was a hot day, and now after his nap he looked very cheery. He was smoking a long, rosewood pipe, sipping now and again a little coffee, which a slave poured out for him, and stroking his beard with evident pleasure when the coffee tasted good. In short, the Caliph was having a good time. This was the right time to talk with him, for now he was gracious and affable, and, for this reason, his Grand Vizier, Mansor, visited him every day at this hour. This afternoon he came as usual, but he looked very sober, quite contrary to his custom.

The Caliph took his pipe out of his mouth, and said: "What are you pulling such a serious face for, Grand Vizier?"

The Grand Vizier crossed his arms over his breast, bowed before his lord, and answered: "Sire, whether I am pulling a serious face or not, I don't know, but yonder at the castle-gate there is a peddler, who has such fine things that I am vexed because I have no spare cash."

The Caliph, who had long wanted to show his Grand Vizier some favor, sent his black slave down to fetch the peddler up. Soon the slave returned with the travelling merchant. The latter was a little, fat man, with dark brown face, and clothed in rags. He carried a box, in which he had all kinds of wares—pearls and rings, richly inlaid pistols, cups and combs. The Caliph and his Vizier turned everything over, and the former, at last, bought a pair of beautiful pistols for himself and Mansor, and a comb for the Vizier's wife. When the peddler was shutting his box again, the Caliph saw a little drawer, and asked if there was any merchandise in it. The peddler pulled out the drawer and showed a little box containing a blackish powder and a piece of paper with strange writing, which neither the Caliph nor Mansor could read.

"I once got these two pieces from a merchant who found them on the street in Mecca," said the peddler. "I don't know what is in them; you can have them cheap, for I can do nothing with them anyhow."

The Caliph, who liked to have old manuscript in his library, even if he could not read them, bought the paper and the box, and dismissed the peddler. But the Caliph thought he would like to know what the writing meant, and asked the Vizier if he did not know a man who could decipher it.

"Most gracious lord and master," replied the Vizier, "near the Grand Mosque a man is living, called Selim the Learned; he understands all languages. Send for him! Perhaps he may know these mysterious letters."

The learned Selim was fetched at once. "Selim," said the Caliph to him, "Selim, people say you are very learned; just take a peep at this paper and see if you can read the writing. If you can read it, I will give you a new festal garment; if you can't read it, you will get twelve strokes on the cheek and twenty-five on the soles of your feet, for being called Selim the Learned falsely."

Selim bowed down, and said: "Your will be done, my lord." A long while he gazed at the paper, then he suddenly cried out: "I'll be hanged, my lord, if it isn't Latin."

"If it is Latin," commanded the Caliph, "tell us what it says."

Selim began to translate: "Man, whoever thou art, that findest this, praise Allah for his mercy! Whoever snuffs of the power in this box, and then says: Mutabor, can change himself into any animal, and can also understand the language of animals. If he wants to resume his human shape, let him bow three times towards the east and say the same word. But take heed not to laugh when thou art changed! Else the magic word will vanish entirely from thy memory and thou remainest a beast."

When Selim the Learned had read this, the Caliph was pleased beyond measure; he made the learned man swear to reveal this secret to no one; made him a present of a beautiful garment and dismissed him.

But to his Grand Vizier, he said:

"That was a splendid bargain, Mansor! How jolly it would be to be an animal. To-morrow, early, come to me! We'll walk out together into the country, take a little snuff out of my box, and then listen to all the talk going on in the air and the water, in forest and in field."  
(To be continued)

### Fashion Notes.

Soft woollen materials are being chosen for spring dresses for little girls six to seven years of age. Floral designs on cream or white ground in challie are deservedly popular for these little dresses. Many dainty frocks are made without a waistline, the full skirt falling from the yoke, which may be either square or round, as preferred. The little French dress is also pretty and up-to-date with its long waist and very short skirt. Simplicity holds sway in the little maid's wardrobe.

The girl of twelve to fifteen can select for her dresses the same materials as her older sisters. Her skirts are gored and her waists modelled after the same styles as her sister's. For the girl of fifteen the skirt-waist suit is a happy solution for many perplexities. Silks, woollens, linens and cottons are used attractively in fashioning these pretty and serviceable dresses.

Military effects are little short of a craze. Buttons and braids are used profusely on the front and shoulders to bring about this style.

The demand for gold buttons and gold braid has revived the gilt belt, which may be either plain or fancy. One of the latest styles is the soft leather belt. It is from two and a half to three inches wide at the back, and a little narrower in the front, and is fastened with a plain buckle. To be smart, it must harmonize with the color of the suit or its trimming. The wide girdle is again shown, in fact, so wide that it gives almost a princess effect. Applied lace, in girdle form, gives an elegant style to many of the silk and velvet waists. A pretty style of belt is made of heavy corded silk, with cut-steel buckles at the front and back. This season, the buckle at the back is very long, while the one in front is quite small.

The passion for old metal extends to buckles, hat-pins and brooches, and happy is the person who possesses some of these treasures.

Hat-pins are no longer merely an instrument of security, but are carefully selected to carry out the effect of the trimming. They are not necessarily expensive, and some are very pretty.

Neckwear is a most interesting subject in the fashions, and in order that it be pretty and effective, it must be neatly fastened, and without the sign of soil. Little fancy safety-pins are found to be of great value for fastening stocks at the back, as the two edges may be brought together and securely fastened, not necessarily overlapping, as is often done when an ordinary pin is used. This rule of neatness must also be brought into effect at the waistline, if one is going to be well dressed. Care must be taken to have the skirt securely fastened to the waist, and the belt arranged to fit properly. Then, too, the dress-binding must not be worn and fringed, or the whole appearance of the dress is spoiled. It is the little things that count in looking neatly dressed.



Dear Friends,—

I hope you every one had a good laugh over my spring article of last week. It occasioned a good deal of amusement in the office here. You see, one solitary "warmish" day came, with a promise of better things, and I wrote the article. Then the cold snap came—much to my horror—for the poor spring article had gone into the maws of the press and could not be recalled. However, it was a good joke on me, and I'm enjoying it thoroughly. Now, then, just a word of introduction in bringing before you "Wrinkles." You will be pleased to know that she is the same friend who wrote the Flower Department not long ago about "window boxes." You will remember that article, and I am sure you will agree with me that, judging from it and the present contribution, our new friend has chosen a most characteristic and appropriate name by which to be known in the columns of the Ingle Nook.

#### A WRINKLE FROM "WRINKLES."

A great many people find washing dishes a great bore, so I am going to send you a description of a dish drainer I made for myself last autumn. I had a small packing case, about 26 inches long, a foot and a half deep; first I sawed off the bottom of the box, leaving the upper part nine inches deep; then I went to the barn and took a sieve from an old fanning mill that had been discarded for years. It was a zinc sieve that would not rust. This I tacked to the bottom of my box; then I bored two augur holes, two inches apart, in each end near the top, and chipped out the piece between the holes, so I had handles to lift it by. Then I painted it inside and out. I happened to have a large, old tea tray, which I painted the same as my box. This answered beautifully to place it on. Last of all, I found a whisk, which had seen its best days, and after washing it well with soda and water I was equipped for dish washing. I hope some of your readers will make one, and find it as great a comfort as I have mine. I take great pleasure in making something useful out of nothing.

WRINKLES.

#### SOME USEFUL DEVICES.

Dear Dame Durden,—I think the Ingle Nook Chats are becoming better and more interesting every week. It seems just like having a real talk with each other. It is so nice to sit down and read over the different ways of doing things and get the actual experience of others. There are also some very helpful hints that I am sure will be highly appreciated by many a busy housewife. I will be glad to send a small contribution on easy ways of working. Here is one: When I have a lot of greasy dishes to wash, I always put a few lumps of washing soda in the dishwasher; it acts like magic in cutting grease, and it is so much nicer than soap. It is also excellent to put in the water to wash woodwork or floors, and leaves them bright and new. A few small lumps dissolved in hot water will clean bottles most beautifully; try it.

Washing Currants—I think you will find this plan easier than washing them according as you want to use them. When I get any quantity of currants, I first rub them dry in a colander to get off all the stems, which will fall through the holes, and pick out any stones or dirt (never wet them before you do this because the stems will stick to them). Now, wash them well in three or four waters (cold). By setting the colander into another pan while washing, and the sand will all run out and leave the currants clean. Dry them on a board or sieve, on nice clean paper, and they are always ready for use. If this letter is worth publishing, you may publish it; but if you consign me to the waste-basket, I shall not be offended.

BLACKLOCKS.

Don't dream of the W. P. B., Blacklocks. Come again to our Corner.

#### A REQUEST.

Dear Dame Durden,—As one of the "Ingle Nookers," I enjoy your weekly chats, also the very helpful letters from the friends. In "Resident's" letter to "Pacific," she writes about knitting coarse, warm, woollen mittens. As a "Tenderfoot" from Australia, where very little knitting is done, I wonder would she be so kind as to tell how they are knitted. Trusting she will accede to my request, and thanking her for her very interesting and encouraging letter, I remain, yours truly, AUSTRALIAN.

As we already have a "Tenderfoot," I have taken the liberty of changing your nom-de-plume to "Australian." Is that all right?

#### "PACIFIC" AGAIN.

Dear Dame Durden,—Since you did not consider my first letter unworthy of notice, I venture to write again. Thank you very much for your kind words of appreciation, and also for your encouraging remarks. I can confirm your statement, "That struggles bear with them their own reward in making us stronger and more capable." Had I remained the petted younger member of the family, I should not be able to do what I can do. We live in a beautiful part of B. C. Our valley is made from land that has been reclaimed from the sea; the soil when under drained and dyked, produces immense crops, chiefly hay and oats. On the north and east lie the snow capped Rocky Mountains; to the west are the Pacific waters, from whence come the gentle breezes, so refreshing to the men working in the fields during the heat of the summer. Six miles south of us is the boundary line of the United States. When looking upon this valley, on a calm summer evening, with the mountains in all their grandeur looking protectively down upon it, the cattle quietly grazing in their green pastures, the lambs frisking about, and all nature seems at peace, I feel that this valley should be called, "Peaceful Valley." Now it is known by the very unlovely name of "Mud Bay," christened, it is said, by a sea captain, whose vessel was stranded on the mud before these lands were reclaimed.

Dear Dame Durden, our especial corner in the "Advocate" is so helpful, and I, for one, derive much benefit from it. I hope in future that if any part of the "Advocate" must be left out for want of space, it may not be the "Ingle Nook Department." It is as disappointing as if one were expecting a friend, who did not come. I like your suggestion, that members of the "Ingle Nook Corner" were a badge. Am I to be the only one wearing it in B. C.? I, too, would like the members to sign some name to their letters that will be more easily remembered than initials. I still remain, PACIFIC.

#### A LETTER FROM A MANITOBAN.

Dear Dame Durden,—Three D. and friends, all greeting! So it is your wish for some to write jolly letters! I am not sure I will succeed. All my "man" part of the household has gone visiting, and I am left monarch of all I survey; my present company is a pet cat and little dog. Dear Dame, were you ever left all alone on a farm? This is how it feels: relief at first; then lie down and have a little sleep; some little noise nearly scares you out of your wits; get up rather staggery and look out of all the windows; yawn; play the organ a little; read a little, and this time I stumbled on your Ingle Nook, and so I am now writing to you. I see many recipes in your corner. Did any of the friends ever try putting in a large cup of corn meal in their pancake batter? Try it, and see if they are not fine. We like them best that way. Your little idea of a rosette is very nice. I am a great

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



Southcott Suit Co., London, Can.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

"Fruitland," Kamloops, B. C.

Newly-developed irrigated lands in the beautiful fertile valley of the Thompson River, on the main line of the C. P. R., within half a mile of the City of Kamloops, the inland capital of British Columbia, and a well-known health resort. Magnificent soil for fruit of all kinds: Apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, grapes, strawberries, and all kinds of vegetables grown in abundance. Perfect climate; air dry and bracing. Good schools, churches, boating, shooting, fishing, etc. For full information apply to:

Manager, Canadian Real Properties, Ltd.,  
Box 185, Kamloops, B. C.

### EGGS FOR SALE

From the following varieties: W. and Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, W. and S. L. Wyandottes, W. and Brown Leghorns, \$1.00 per 13. Imperial Pekin duck eggs, \$1 per 11. Toulouse geese eggs, 40c. each. M. Bronze turkey eggs, 25c. each. And some choice young Berkshire pigs.

D. A. GRAHAM. — Thedford, Ont.

### BARRED ROCKS

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

### \$9,000 Poultry Catalog

40 kinds Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, fowls and eggs cheap. 100 grand pictures, 20 house plans. We make brood lay, cure disease, etc. Send 10 cts. for mailing catalogue. Incubators 30 days free trial. Catalog free. J. R. Brabazon Jr. & Co., Box 112 Delavan, Wis.

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

lover of red or green; see what the others have to say. Bye-bye for the present. AMELIA.

Alexander Anderson is evidently a favorite, and a well-merited one, among the "Ingle Nookers." Since "Cuddle Doon" appeared in our paper, "The last to Cuddle Doon" has been sent for publication in the Ingle Nook by Miss J. H. Fraser, M. McMorran and "Scotch Thistle." The following delightful poem has also been sent by "Scotch Thistle," and by Mrs. W. Buchanan. We thank our friends very much for the trouble they have taken in seeing that these poems should reach us.

WAUKEN UP:

A Sequel to "Cuddle Doon." By Alexander Anderson ("Surfaceman").

Wull I hae to speak again  
To thae weans o' mine?  
Eicht o'clock, an' weel I ken  
The schule gangs in at nine.  
Little hauds me but to gang  
An' fetch the muckle whup—  
Oh, ye sleepy-headed rogues,  
Wull you wauken up?

Never mither had sic faught—  
No a moment's ease:  
Clead Tam as ye like, at night  
His breaks are through the knees.  
Thread is no for him ava'—  
It never hauds the grup:  
Maun I speak again, ye rogues—  
Wull you wauken up?

Tam, the very last to bed,  
He winna rise ava.  
Last to get his books an' slate—  
Last to wonn' ava'.  
Sic a limb for tricks an' fun—  
Heeds na' what I say.  
Rab an' Jamie—but thae plagues—  
Wull they sleep a' day?

Here they come, the three at ance,  
Lookin' gleg an' fell,  
Hoo they ken their bits o' claes  
Beats me fair to tell.  
Wash your wee bit faces clean,  
An' here's your bite an' sup—  
Never was ma' wiselike brains  
Noo they're wauken'd up.

There, the three are aff at last,  
I watch them frae the door,  
That Tam, he's at his tricks again,  
I coont them by the score.  
He's put his fit afore wee Rab,  
An' coupit Jamie doon,  
Could I lay my han's on him  
I'd mak' him claw his croon.

Noo to get my wark on han'  
I'll hae a busy day,  
But losh! the house is unco quate  
Since they're a' away.  
A dizen times I'll look the clock  
When it comes roun' to three,  
For cuddlin' doon, or waukenin' up,  
They're dear, dear bairns to me.

A happy May Day to everybody!  
DAME DURDEN.  
"Farmer's Advocate" office, London, Ont.

Plenty to Talk About.

High up on the side of Cumberland Mountain a traveller found a cabin in such a lonely place that he wondered how the old mountaineer and his wife entertained each other, relates the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Do you and your wife see many people here?"

"Scarcely ever see anybody, suh," was his reply.

"Then you have to depend entirely upon yourselves for society?"

"That's it, suh."

"And what do you find to talk about?" the visitor continued, having noticed that neither was inclined to conversation.

"Heaps, I reckon," she said. "When breakfast is ready in the morning I says to Job to sot down to co'n coffee and hoe-cake."

"Yes."

"And when it's candle-light I sort o' jerks my head, and Job hitches up to sorghum and hoe-cake, and wants to know why we don't have bacon. Ain't that talk enough, stranger?"

"But there are the evenings," said the traveller.

"Yes, tha's the evenings, of co'se, and

I say I reckon it will be a fine day to-morrow, and Job he reckon's the same thing, and we wind up the clock and go to bed. Oh, I don't reckon we are suffering to death for want of somebody to gab to."

Domestic Economy.

If a double layer of brown paper is put under oilcloth on shelves or table, it will wear three times as long as if laid directly on wood.

To rub off paint spots from window glass, dip a penny or other coin in water, and then, with its edge, scrape off the paint from the glass.

Do not forget the pot of green-growing plants. Even if it is but a pot of parsley for garnishing, it is green and feathery, and is restful to the eyes.

Stains on china can be removed by rubbing with salt or powdered bath-brick. These remedies can also be used for cleaning an enameled saucepan that is stained or burnt.

A good clock is a necessity in any kitchen; without it one is apt to have meals a trifle late, and there are countless reasons why a good clock should be found in the kitchen if anywhere in the house.

When making up muslin or any thin material, it is a good plan to stitch down each seam a piece of narrow tape of the same color. This keeps them quite firm, and also prevents them from stretching when washed, and the uneven appearance which is often the result.

Clean black silk by sponging it well on the right side with hot coffee, which must have been strained through muslin to free it from grounds. The coffee removes grease and restores the brilliancy of the silk without making it stiff and shiny. Press it with a warm iron on the wrong side while still damp.

DO NOT URGE YOUR CHILD.

If your child cannot concentrate its mind or commit to memory without great difficulty, or if it seems backward, do not urge it to study. No development which is forced is natural or normal. The mind may be developing unevenly. When the brain cells are more fully developed and the nerve cells more mature, the faculties will balance and the child will become normal, evenly developed. But he must be encouraged instead of being discouraged, for otherwise the result may be disastrous. It is cruel to keep telling a child that he is dull or stupid, or that he is not like other children. The discouraging pictures thus impressed upon his plastic mind will cling to it, and become indelible in the brain of the man, and handicap him for life.

PURE AIR AND CLEANLINESS.

The heathiest woman in the world can be reduced to a pitiable state of ill health if she were obliged to sleep in a room improperly ventilated.

When we think that the air we breathe is inhaled for the sole purpose of purifying the blood, we can appreciate how important and vital it is that this air should be fresh and pure.

Uncontaminated air contains that necessary element, oxygen, without which we cannot live.

The skin must be kept clean and in a vigorous, healthy condition, that all the impurities which exude through the countless pores may have unobstructed exit.

There are men who do not wash their bodies more than once a month, who would discharge their coachmen if the coats of their horses did not shine like satin.

"It's Just This Way."

The quality is such that once tried it is never forsaken.

"SALADA"

CEYLON tea is Rich, Pure and Delicious. Black, Mixed or Natural Green.

Sold only in sealed lead packets. By all Grocers.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES FOR WHEAT RAISING OR MIXED FARMING.

How long are you going to think about settling there? Every year you let pass means a loss of opportunity. Perhaps you have a small farm in Eastern Canada that cannot be operated at a profit, yet can be disposed of for an amount that will enable you to

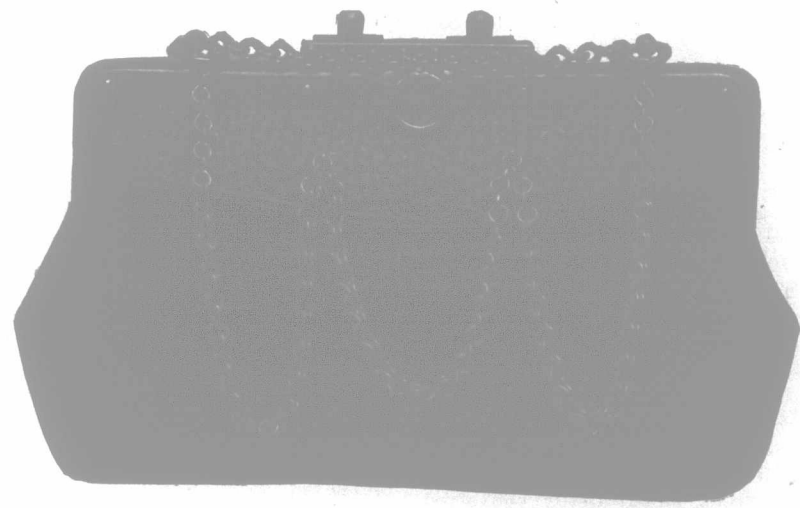
BUY A FERTILE PLACE IN THE TERRITORIES. Perhaps you have been paying rent and have been able to save a FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS.

We have quarter sections and half sections for sale, from \$6 an acre up, ON EASY TERMS.

Start now; become independent. Write us; come and see us.

The Tracksell Land & Investment Co., Ltd., REGINA, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Special to Ladies.



Ladies, the SPRING SUIT is a joy to your friends and a treat to yourselves, but to make the effect complete you require one of our handsome leather wrist-bags, with nickel-plated clasp and chain. Two new yearly subscriptions from among your neighbors, at \$1.50 each, will secure you this adjunct so necessary to a well-dressed lady. Address

FARMER'S ADVOCATE, LONDON, ONT.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE

40 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS.



1 bull, 3 years old, imported from H. D. Roe, Augusta, N. J.; 2 bulls ready for service, 5 bulls from 3 to 6 months old, 7 cows milking and 16 due to freshen by May 20th, 6 heifer calves from 1 to 11 months old. Am giving up farm, and all will be sold

Tuesday, May 3, at 1 o'clock p. m.,

on lot 22, con. 8, Townsend, 1 mile from Villa Nova, 5 miles from Waterford and 6 miles from Hagersville, G. T. R. Terms: 6 months' credit all will be sold

on approved security; 5 per cent. per annum discount for cash. Catalogues mailed on application.

JAS. DUNLOP, Auctioneer. D. JONES, JR., VILLA NOVA, PROPRIETOR.

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

### On the Art of Keeping Young.

There's no trouble at all about keeping young if you know what to do. Sarah Bernhardt says she has kept her youth by the aid of hot water and soap.

"When I am tired I take a hot bath," she says. "When I am nervous I take a hot bath and massage. When I am depressed nothing exhilarates and puts me in form so soon as a hot bath."

"Every night when I am playing, as well as when I am at leisure, I take a hot scrub before going to bed. Yes, I scrub my face with soap and hot water twice, and sometimes three times in the twenty-four hours."

"There is no beautifier like soap and water, and no preservative against illness, nerves and age that compares with hot water."

Clara Barton keeps young by not puttering.

"I don't putter," she says, "that's what ages women—puttering."

"When I am not working I either rest or play. When I see a woman breaking down with nervous prostration, I wonder when women will learn to stop puttering."

"Sleep is a great thing for women. Half the women don't sleep enough. I've cultivated the accomplishment of napping. I shut my eyes and go to sleep whenever there's a lull in my work."

"It isn't the work that wears women out—it's fretting and puttering. Here's the way to keep young: 'Stop worrying and go to work.'"

"Indulging in a fit of ugly temper not only shortens a woman's life, but makes her old and ugly before her time," says Mrs. Annie Jenness Miller, the apostle of dress reform. "Control your temper, for every time you allow it to control you you spoil your good looks and injure yourself physically."

"Not only that, but the woman who governs her temper is the woman who wins in this life; and, as a rule, she makes the best match, because men like sweet-tempered wives. Then, anger curdles the blood, hinders circulation and consequently makes the complexion bad and dulls the eye."

One woman who is beautiful, though sixty, gives her recipe for retaining youth as: "Have great patience with fools." Worrying or being annoyed by the foolishness of others only makes unnecessary lines on brow and cheeks.

Avoid food that contains lime. Every article of food contains lime, but of course there are some that are freer from lime than others. Onions are admirable youth preservers; so are fish, rice, eggs.

Eat fruit of all varieties. Fruit contains a large amount of acid, and this neutralizes the effect of those elements which make old age creep fast upon us.

Not long ago a German discovered that all you had to do to live forever and be beautiful forever was to eat a sufficiency of lemons. There was only one objection to the plan, but that was fatal. You had to eat daily one lemon for each seven years of your age.

### Water for the Stomach.

The alimentary receptacle—the stomach or vat in which foods and liquids are received and mixed—is habitually converted by many persons into a chemical retort of all sorts of drugs and remedies, with a view of reaching and relieving the ills of the various organs of the body, from dandruff to corns. The writer believes that he can give no more and better reasons for his confidence in the therapeutic value of remedies than most other physicians, but he wishes to emphasize here the transcendent element of common sense in their administration.

Before and above all things, however, what is wanted is a clean gastrointestinal canal, and his claim is that water, properly used, is the best agent to effect that cleansing. On a par with this canal in importance are the eliminative tissues and organs of the system, the kidneys, the mucous membrane and skin. What therapeutic agent, properly used, is better than water? After all the assimilative and eliminative organs and tissues have been thoroughly rinsed with pure soft water, then, if it be still necessary to administer a chemical agent, one may be selected that will, with these organs and tissues in better condition, do the most good. If you are so foolish as to let your system become foul from head to foot, you will do yourself with water better than with any other aid. [From *The*

### Proper Breathing.

A reader, Mr. J. E., of Morden, has written us with reference to an article on "Proper Breathing," which appeared in our issue of March 3rd. We quite agree with the writer, that inhaling should always be through the nose, and never through the mouth, and cannot do better than to quote his own words on the subject: "The habit of mouth breathing cannot be too strongly condemned, as numerous dust particles may enter the lungs through the mouth, which would otherwise be arrested in the nasal passages. Then, again, especially in winter, the air entering through the mouth is too cold for the lungs, but by inhaling through the nose the air is warmed before reaching the lungs." The article in question was on Japanese breathing exercises.

### Good Teeth Aid Digestion.

Good digestion commonly means good health. A hundred causes impair digestion. A very common cause, little thought of, is bad teeth. Improperly chewed food means imperfect digestion. Not only must solid foods be subdivided and masticated, but many must be mixed with saliva for proper preparation to suitable digestion. One without any or with an insufficient number of molar teeth—the broad, grinding teeth—cannot chew food properly. Have your teeth looked over regularly; once a year is enough. An examination often discloses incipient diseases in time to save the teeth. Filled, plugged or repaired natural teeth are always better than artificial substitutes. Try to keep your teeth sound as long as you can, not only for looks, but because they are needed for health.

### A Womanly Woman.

She cultivates reserve.  
She thinks, then acts.  
She speaks ill of no one.  
She is loyal to her friends.  
She lives her mother's faith.  
She cares for her body as God's temple.

She writes nothing that she may regret.

She knows that nothing is more undignified than anger.

She knows that to love and be loved is her birthright—if she be but worthy of love.—[Ladies' World.]

The reliability of the following yarn is not vouched for, though it is going the rounds of the press as a news item, dated Richmond, Va., Feb. 22.—Loud reports which seemed to indicate a bombardment on a small scale was in progress attracted W. P. Tunstall, a farmer of New Kent County, to his henhouse yesterday.

On the floor he found several fowls mutilated and dying, and as he was speculating on the cause of their dismemberment he heard another explosion and a hen fell from her nest.

Investigating the strange occurrence, Mr. Tunstall ascertained that the severe cold weather had frozen the eggs and when they began to thaw out, in consequence of the warmth of the hens, they exploded.

The mutilated fowls were dressed for the table, and in the process pieces of eggshells were found all through their bodies, where they had been driven by the force of the explosion.

Galid Pacha, the new Turkish Minister of Evkafs, or "Pious Foundations," some years ago visited England.

He did not take to England. He told the English calmly and frankly that he liked neither their ways nor themselves. He was outspoken and blunt.

The Prince of Wales one day sent him an invitation to the Derby.

"What is the Derby?" said Galid Pacha.

"A horse race, your excellency," replied the young nobleman who had brought the Prince's invitation.

"A horse race? Then I'll not go," said Galid Pacha. "Why should I? All men who are not fools know that some horses are faster than others."

### Humorous.

Governor Odell, of New York, was discussing the woes of the gas consumer with a caller a few days ago, and told this little story:

"I was sitting in a train next a couple who were devising ways and means of getting out of debt. The man took a roll of papers from his pocket and said irritably: 'I'm all in the dark about how these bills are to be paid.'"

"Well, Jim," said his wife, as she pointed to a colored one in the bundle, 'you will be more completely in the dark than ever if you don't pay this one, for it's the gas bill.'"

Judge E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Steel Trust, used to live in the Illinois town of Wheaton. "One day in Wheaton," Judge Gary said recently, "I took dinner with a clergyman and his family. The clergyman had an eight-year-old son called Joe, and Joe was a very bright boy. 'Look here, Joe,' I said, during the course of the dinner, 'I have a question to ask you about your father.' Joe looked gravely at me. 'All right; I'll answer your question,' he said. 'Well,' said I, 'I want to know if your father doesn't preach the same sermon twice sometimes.' 'Yes, I think he does,' said Joe, 'but the second time he always hollers in different places from what he did the first time.'"

A boy was driving a team with a load of hay, and managed to upset in front of the doctor's house, and, it being dinner time, the doctor came out and invited the boy to put his team in the stable and have some dinner before tackling the contract of righting the road. "Oh, thanks," said the lad, "but I don't think father would like me to do that." "Why not? I have often had a meal in your father's house," said the doctor. "Come right in and we can see to the load afterwards." The boy reluctantly complied, and seemed restless and uncomfortable during the whole meal. "Well," said the doctor, when dinner was finished, "now you'll feel better able to build up the load again." "Yes," answered the boy, "but I guess father will never forgive me for this." "Hang it all, where is your father?" "Under the load of hay."

Reginald Vanderbilt sat in the Newport reading-room.

"These Socialists," he said, "are like the rest of us when a thing comes home to them."

"An old Rhode Island farmer, having lost all his money, turned Socialist. He set out to convert a neighbor of his."

"Now, Ezra," said the neighbor, "let me understand ye. Do ye mean everything should be shared?"

"That there's precisely what I mean," said Ezra.

"Well, if ye had two heifers, would ye give me one?"

"I would."

"If ye had two horses, would ye give me one?"

"Certainly, sir; certainly."

"If ye had two pigs, would ye give me one?"

"Ah," said the old Socialist, reproachfully, "there ye're gettin' too near home. Ye know I've got two pigs."

The exploits of our London gold-diggers for buried treasure remind one of the old story of the farmer, who, to incite his idle sons of labor, told them of a treasure hid in one of his fields. To reach it they turned up every inch of the soil. No gold was found, but the disappointed workers were assured that they had reached the treasure, for their labor had prepared the field for the coming harvest, and had taught them the secret of toil. If our English people who are now turning up the ground to find a cunningly-hidden fortune could learn this other lesson! There is treasure enough in England for them, if only they will use their spades properly. The country is being deserted for the town. From 1851 to 1891 the number of agricultural laborers in England declined 36 per cent., and the drain continues. We are giving up cultivation as though it were a failure. And yet abroad, as Prince Kropotkin, in his recent "Fields, Factories and Workshops," has shown, a new farming is coming in, a farming of small holdings, in which the agriculturist makes the soil; in

which he aims at cropping, not some six tons of grass per acre as we do, but from fifty to a hundred tons of vegetables; where he will get six to nine crops from the same plot during the one twelve months. These men are finding their treasure. Boundless wealth is hid in agricultural England if men will go the right way to seek it.—[World Wide.]

A student in one of the theological seminaries recently went up for examination, and it was seen that he was sadly deficient in his knowledge of the Bible. It was also seen that he could not pass, but the examiner, who wanted to show that he knew something, asked him if there was any verse in the Bible that he knew. Yes, the young man knew one.

"What is it?"

"'Judas went out and hanged himself.'"

"Don't you know any other?"

"Yes, just one."

"You may repeat that one also."

"'Go thou and do likewise.'"

John S. Sargent, while he was painting the portrait of James Whitcomb Riley in Philadelphia, narrated some of the vicissitudes of a portrait painter's life.

"Once, I remember," he said, "I did a full length of a rich Londoner. The man was a coarse, high-colored type; he made rather a good subject. When the portrait was done, he stood off and studied it very closely."

"Well?" said I.

"Well," said he, "it's excellent. Only," he added, "you have left out one very essential feature."

"Excuse me, but," I faltered, "I thought you wouldn't care to have the—er—er—wart reproduced."

"Hang it," he said, "I'm talking about the diamond pin, not the wart."

### GOSSIP.

Mr. F. C. Hare, Chief of the Poultry Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has resigned, to accept a position with an incubator company in the United States.

Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., writes: "Since writing you a few days ago, have sold the following Shorthorns: To F. M. Kennedy, Holstein, Ont., the red two-year-old heifer, Beauty of Burnbrae, in calf since the second of December, last, to Imp. Langford Eclipse (83848), and the roan heifer, nearly two years old, Moss Rose of Burnbrae, bred six weeks ago to same sire. These are two beautiful heifers, with a lot of our own blood in them through the sires, as their breeder has for many years been one of our most critical customers. Langford Eclipse, now at the head of the Thistle Ha' Herd, is one of the best-bred and one of the best individuals I know of. His sister sold a few days ago, when just one year old, for 300 guineas, and W. S. Marr, was the purchaser. There are very few so well bred in Cruickshank blood, and his sires and dams, since Mr. Cruickshank's time, have all been bred by Mr. Willis or Mr. Duthie. Have also sold to Mr. Arthur Alexander, of Hillier, Prince Edward Co., the young cow, Daisy of Rishy. She has been shown some and has always been successful. Her breeding is of the best, as she is a Marr Beauty, with two top sires known all over as of the best, viz., Bridesman, bred by Messrs. Watt, and Bampton Hero, bred by Mr. Dryden. She will soon be due to the great Golden Drop sire, Royal Prince (71490). Both above buyers are just beginning, and they have nice foundations. Have also sold a nice pony, and a good Shropshire ewe to old customers."

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### COW WILL NOT GO DRY.

We have a cow, which has been a farrow for nearly five years. We have been trying all this winter to dry her up, and she is no nearer dry now than she was six weeks ago. If she is left three days without milking a little, her milk gets stringy, and her udder gets hard. What can we do to dry her up?

L. B. B.

Ans.—Feed only hay, and rub the udder freely twice a day with spirits of turpentine.



GOSSIP.

At a combination sale in Chicago, April 14th and 15th, of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, 84 head sold for an average of \$104.50. The highest price, \$460, was realized for Earlyhill Erica, a yearling heifer contributed by O. G. Callahan, Helena, Ky.

The death is announced of Mr. G. M. Casey, on April 18th, at his home near Clinton, Mo. Mr. Casey had built up a superior herd of Shorthorns, and a few years ago added to it, by purchase, such notable animals as Imp. Choice Goods, Cicely, and the American-bred champion, Ruberta. He became embarrassed in his financial affairs last year, partly through a heavy shrinkage in range cattle, in which he was largely interested. It is regrettable that a man with the laudable ambition to own the best cattle of his favorite breed should have been this unfortunate.

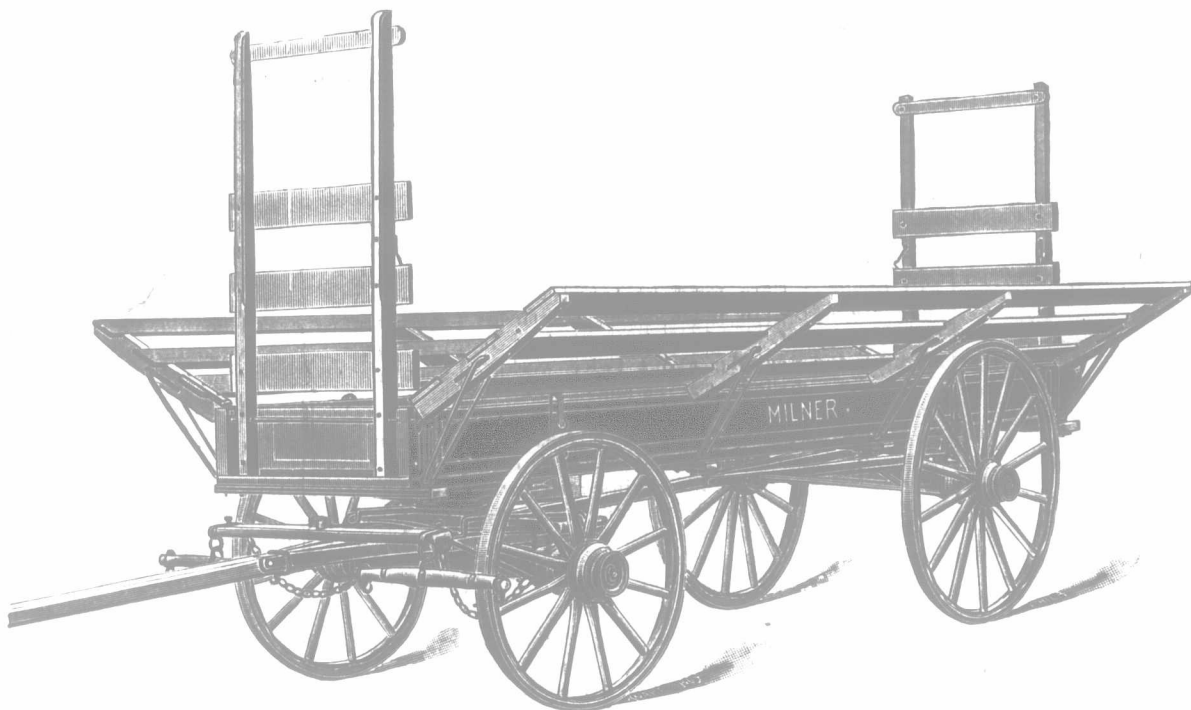
As we go to press we are informed by Mr. H. W. Truman, who is in charge of the London branch of Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, that a new importation of high-class Shire, Percheron and Hackney stallions will reach London this week, which Mr. Truman will be pleased to show to intending purchasers, and which will be sold at reasonable prices, considering the quality. Further particulars regarding this shipment may be looked for in our next issue; but in the meantime it will be a case of first come first served, and horsemen will find Mr. Truman at the City Hotel, London, Ont., or may write him there.

Messrs. O'Neil Bros., Southgate, Ont., breeders of Hereford cattle, write: "Sales have been satisfactory, through the medium of the 'Farmer's Advocate.' Mr. Alfred Stafford, of Walton, was fortunate in securing the last calf of Imp. Salisbury, a typical young bull of great promise. Mr. Alex. Monteith, of Kippen, captured a bargain in Proud Protector, dam Imp. Portia, by Post Orbit, and sired by Protector, champion of England, for which Mr. Nave paid \$6,000. Messrs. Geo. McDonald and Jas. McKee, of Wingham, visited our herd recently, and insisted on taking home two worthy sons of Imp. Sunny Slope Tom, which will work a miracle in the beef-producing industry of that locality. An enterprising farmer of Essex Co., in search of a beef-producing bull, was so pleased with the wealth of flesh and quality displayed in our herd that he decided to found a herd, wisely selecting to head it Imp. Morning Star and four useful heifers, two of which are bred to Imp. Onward. In the same car with them went the richly-bred son of Sunny Slope Tom, 1st Diplomat of Sunny Side, to Mr. Jos. Tuck, of Chatham, who has purchased him some time before. Mr. Peacock, of Prospect Hill, secured one, as also did Mr. Joshua Bailey, of Bealey, Ont., who was so well pleased on receipt of his bull that he immediately placed an order for a heifer. We still have left choice bulls, notable among them a 14-months son of Sunny Slope Tom, rich in the blood of Anxiety and Lord Wilton on his dam's side, and almost faultless in conformation; six others from 14 to 17 months old, one 11 months, two 2-year-olds, all mossy-coated, thrifty bulls of the most approved type, and priced within the reach of all. In heifers and young cows, a most desirable lot are for sale, nearly all cows having calves by side and bred again. In open heifers, there is a good deal of show material, especially a pair of very blocky, thick-fleshed heifer calves, which have only to be inspected to be appreciated."

NEW ROUTE TO THE SOUTHWEST VIA THE Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul Railway.

The Southwest Limited, Chicago to Kansas City, runs via the new Short Line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and offers a new route to the Southwest, and excellence in service and equipment not obtainable elsewhere. One of the reasons for this is the fact that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway owns and operates all of the sleeping, dining, library and other cars on these trains. This is the time to go to the Southwest, and this is the way. Descriptive folder free.

A. J. Taylor, Can. Pass. Agent, No. 8 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.



THE MILNER PETROLIA WAGON CO. LIMITED PETROLIA CANADA

This cut represents our

Farm Truck

with Combination Stock and Hay Rack.

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

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

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

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

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THIS KIND. TAKE NO OTHER.

Advertisement for Joseph Rodgers & Sons Limited, Sheffield, England, featuring a logo with a star and cross and text: "Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade." James Hutton & Co., Montreal, Sole Agents in Canada.

Advertisement for The Pedlar People, Oshawa, Ontario, featuring an illustration of a man sitting in a chair and text: "Every Landlord realizes that bills for interior repairs soon eat up the profits from his rentals. Every new tenant wishes a different wall paper or other changes in interior decorations, no matter how small, are pointed out as needing immediate attention." THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, Oshawa, Ontario.

TRADE TOPICS.

Teddie—"Pa, where do you get our milk from?" Father—"From cows, my son." Teddie—"And where do cows get their milk from?" Father—"Why, Teddie, where do you get your tears?" Teddie—"After a long, thoughtful pause." "Do they have to spank cows, papa?"

A FIRST-CLASS FARM FENCE.—The "Ideal" is a woven wire fence, which combines the essentials of strength, durability and economy of construction. It is made of large No. 9 hard steel wire throughout, and has a peculiar lock that cannot slip. The recent order given its makers, the McGregor-Barwell Fence Co., Ltd., Walkerville, Ont., for 250 miles of fencing for the Northern Railway in Manitoba and N.-W. T., is conclusive evidence of the superiority of the "Ideal." It is a favorite fence with the farmer.

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

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

W. B. Watt's Sons, Salem, Ont., write: "Since we last wrote you, we have sold and shipped the following Shorthorns: To Mr. S. M. Pearce, Iona, the red yearling heifer, English Lady 18th, by Scottish Peer, dam English Lady 11th. We consider her one of the best young animals we have sold in a long time. To Mr. J. E. Smith, Brandon, Man., the young bull, Scottish Knight; to Mr. Hugh Thomson, St. Mary's, the excellently-bred heifer, English Lady 17th. We have still for sale two young bulls, fit to head any herd. They will be sold very reasonably to quick buyers."

Cooper's sheep dip, which has a world-wide reputation as a convenient and effective application for the destruction of

ticks on sheep and lice on cattle, is advertised in this issue. The agents in Canada are named in the advertisement, which readers interested will do well to look up.

\$50 to California and Return

Via The Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line, from Chicago, April 23 to May 1. Choice of routes going and returning. Correspondingly low rates from all points. Two trains a day from Chicago through without change. Daily and personally conducted tourist car excursions. Write for itinerary and full particulars regarding special train leaving Chicago April 26. B. H. Bennett, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

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

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

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

## Veterinary.

## NOISE PECULIAR TO SEX.

What causes horses to make a rattling noise when travelling, and how can it be prevented? H. M. D.

Ans.—This is noticed only in male animals, and it cannot be prevented. In many cases it ceases spontaneously. V.

## TRAINING HORNS.

Have Shorthorn heifer whose horns turn back more than is desirable. Some advise me to scrape the backs of horns to make them turn forward; others say scrape the fronts. As yet, I have done neither. Will be grateful for your advice. S. M. P.

Ans.—Rasp and scrape the fronts, if anything is done. Usually they come forward as the animal grows older.

## COLIC.

Mare due to foal in June lies down, rolls, and seems to be in pain, about three times daily, at meal times. J. R.

Ans.—These are attacks of indigestion. Feed her very carefully on hay of first-class quality, a little bran with a dessertspoonful of ginger, night and morning, and a little, say a quart, of chopped oats at noon. Give her regular exercise, and gradually increase the amount of grain as her digestion strengthens, and she can stand it. When she has an attack, give four drams fluid extract of belladonna, and 1½ ounces each of laudanum and sweet spirits of nitre in a pint of cold water, as a drench. It may be her teeth require dressing, and the attacks are due to imperfect mastication. Have her mouth examined by a veterinarian. V.

## SWEENEY.

Horse eleven years old became sweened last spring. I have blistered him under the directions of a veterinarian. He has done no work for a year, and still the muscles have not regained their normal condition. Will it do to work him this spring? F. W. D. A.

Ans.—In cases of this kind, in aged horses, recovery does not result as early as in younger animals, and in some cases it is impossible to get the muscles to fill out. Repeated blistering is the best treatment. As regards work, you had better follow the advice of your veterinarian, who has seen the case and is aware of its peculiarities. In most cases light work on level ground is not injurious, and in some cases we think it encourages the growth of muscular tissue. Work on uneven, soft ground, especially in the furrow to the plow, should be avoided. V.

## WEAK FETLOCK.

1. Yearling colt knuckles on both fetlocks, and the joints snap when he moves.

2. Steer was unable to eat last winter. Our veterinarian found a split tooth in lower jaw. He could extract only a part of tooth. A hard lump formed just below the tooth on outside of jaw. The lump is as large as a hen's egg. Is there danger of lump jaw? W. J. C.

Ans.—1. Blister with 1½ drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off all around the joint. Rub the blister well in. Tie so that he cannot bite the parts. Rub well again in 24 hours, and in 24 hours longer, wash off and apply sweet oil. Let head down now, and oil every day. Repeat blistering once every month for 4 or 5 times.

2. The growth is due to the tooth becoming diseased as a result of splitting. It is possible the remaining part of the tooth might be extracted now, although it is a very hard matter to extract a molar when the roots are sound. Another way is to trephine through the lump to the root of the tooth and punch it out. If he feeds well, it will probably be more profitable to feed for the tooth. No application will do any good, as there is no raw surface in the mouth, and there is little danger of lump jaw. V.

## GRUB IN HEAD, ETC.

1. Ewe is drowsy. Tears run from eyes, and discharge from nostrils. She is weak and will not eat.

2. Six-months-old pig is crippled.

3. Should a pregnant sow have exercise? G. S. W.

Ans.—1. She has grubs in the sinuses of her head, and it is not probable she will recover. Forcing her to inhale the fumes of burning sulphur in some cases kills the grubs, and a partial recovery will result. Care must be taken not to suffocate her. In most cases, treatment is unsuccessful. Prevention consists in daubing the nostrils, about twice weekly, with tar during the summer months, when gadflies are present.

2. This is caused by high feed and want of exercise. Purge with 4 ozs. Epsom salts. Give 20 grains nux vomica twice daily. Feed on milk, bran and raw roots, and allow regular exercise.

3. By all means she should have regular exercise. V.

## LAME MARE.

Will you kindly give me any information regarding my mare. She has become a little lame on her front foot, which is smaller than the other, and not flat like it should be. She is with foal. Will a summer's rest be of any benefit to her? W. M. C.

Ans.—It is not possible from the symptoms given to diagnose the case accurately, but there are indications of chronic laminitis. Horses affected with this disease in the fore feet extend them forward, walk stiff and stilty, keep the hind feet under the body, the hoof is dry and hot and contracted. Treatment consists in poulticing the feet, and blistering about coronet. If she is to be given rest, let it be in low, damp pasture. Keep the hoof pared, and try to relieve pressure on the inside of the foot by softening the hoof. When shod, use a bar shoe. The disease is very hard to treat, and recovery is seldom complete.

## Miscellaneous.

## DEALING IN CATTLE.

A sells his cattle to B; but B pays no money on them. C comes along and offers the same money as B; cattle to be delivered two months earlier. Can A sell his cattle over again? O. N. T.

Ans.—Assuming that the price at which B bought was at least \$40, and there was no writing, A can, as strict matter of law, sell again.

## AN UNSATISFACTORY BULL.

A bought a bull from C. C in a letter to A stated that the bull was a sure stock-getter. A used the bull for three months, and bred him to ten cows; and out of the ten not one proved in calf, thus proving the bull was no stock-getter. The bull was not fat, but in a thriving condition. The fault was not in the cows, as they breed to other bulls. Can A collect damages from C? J. L. C.

Ans.—We should think so.

## SOWING ALFALFA.

Not being desirous of losing season's crop, would you advise sowing alfalfa with a nurse crop? What quantity would I sow per acre, and at what time of the year? A. E.

Ans.—We advise sowing alfalfa alone, as the surest method of securing a good catch; but some have good success by sowing with a nurse crop of barley or of oats sown thin, and cut when in milk for hay. Sown alone, it may be cut once or twice the first season. Sow in early May; 20 lbs. to the acre of good sound seed. See the article on page 563, April 21st, by an experienced grower, Mr. G. W. Clemons.

## CORN PLANTER—SUGAR BEETS.

1. Can you tell me, through your paper, where I can procure the best combined horse planter for roots and corn with fertilizer attachment?

2. Would sugar beets do well on land where they were grown last year, if given a good dressing of phosphate, or how would they do on potato ground? S. T.

Ans.—1. We are not aware of such a combination. Enquire of the local implement agents, and get them to make enquiries for you. Failing to secure one, would recommend you to use the grain drill.

2. Yes, on either soil, provided it were in good tilth and fertile.

## A DITCH TAX.

The municipal authorities in our township have sent an engineer over this district and are charging us all for the damage our water does to the people below, so as to pay for the deepening and widening of the same ditch through their farms. Can they collect damages on bush land lying in its natural state without any drains whatever, of which I have twenty acres, this costing me \$16? Ont. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We have not sufficient of the facts before us to enable us to form an opinion. Better consult a solicitor personally.

## UNTHRIFTY PIGS.

Have a bunch of pigs, which are fed swill, also pulped mangels with dry chop (oats and barley) on top of it. I can't get pigs to eat enough chop, and they don't grow; don't look so very stunted; only have long hairs. How will I feed to tone them up? Pigs are six months old. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—In reply to your correspondent, I must say that it is practically impossible to state what is wrong with his pigs from the information furnished. It is possible that he has been feeding too much swill and mangels and not enough meal, though, of course, I am unable to decide regarding this matter, as he does not state the quantities of each food. I would much prefer a mixture of barley and middlings to the mixture he is using, and if he could add to this mixture about an equal weight of pulped mangels, and also give the pigs a small allowance of skim milk, I think he should soon notice a difference in their condition, provided, of course, that the pigs have no disease, and that they have not become so stunted as to be seriously injured. Would also advise to allow the pigs considerable exercise outdoors, and encourage them to stay outside as much as possible. G. E. DAY.

## MANURIAL VALUE OF APPLES.

Would you kindly let me know the value for manure per barrel of frozen apples to clay loam land; also the value per barrel as feed for pigs. R. E. B.

Ans.—The amounts of the fertilizing constituents—nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash—in apples are very small. Some years ago in working upon the chemistry of the apple in the farm laboratories, we obtained results upon this point. From these we may now quote as follows:

Approximate weight of important fertilizing constituents contained in one barrel of apples:

	Lbs.
Nitrogen	0.06
Phosphoric acid	0.035
Potash	0.22

The prices of these elements in commercial fertilizers are, approximately, as follows: Nitrogen, 12c. per lb.; phosphoric acid, 5c. per lb.; potash, 5½c. lb. The apple contains between 12 per cent. and 13 per cent. of organic matter, and this by decay in the soil would be more or less converted into humus. If the clay loam of our correspondent is lacking in this valuable soil constituent, the manurial value of the apples would be somewhat greater than that indicated by their percentages of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash.

## Feeding Value of Apples.

An American authority gives the composition of apples as follows:

Water	80.7
Ash	.4
Protein	.7
Crude fibre	1.2
Nitrogen-free extract	16.6
Ether extract (fat)	.4
	100.00

Our analyses go to show the average amount of water to be nearly 87 per cent. A complete analysis on such a basis would necessarily give smaller percentages of the nutrients than those of the above table. It is evident, therefore, that the feeding value of apples cannot be greater than that of most of our farm roots, and certainly not equal to that of the so-called sugar mangels or of the sugar beets.

The manurial value of the apples would not be affected by the freezing of the fruit. Nor do we suppose would their feeding value be materially affected, though, while still frozen, we doubt the advisability of feeding them in large quantities. FRANK T. SHUTT.

## ALFALFA—SOOT.

1. I have sown what we term in French lanth with good results. Please let me know if lanth and alfalfa are the same thing?

2. Is soot from a smokestack where coal is used any benefit to the land? A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. We are not familiar with the name mentioned, but would identify the plants if sent us.

2. Very little, and in most cases none.

## REMOVING STAINS FROM CARPET.

Is there anything that will take stains out of carpet, caused by a black gluey liquid from a leaking stovepipe? A LADY READER.

Ans.—The best thing we know of is Gillet's lye, but it will probably remove the color of the carpet as well. Might try gasoline, putting two or three thicknesses of blotting paper under carpet to prevent spreading.

## POULTRY QUERIES.

1. Could a man make a living out of poultry alone, having only ten acres?

2. Do you know of any place for a man to learn poultry and get small wages?

3. What would 500 hens cost per hen, including the building of the house? B. H. W.

Ans.—1. It all depends upon the man. Some men would.

2. The Agricultural College, Guelph, gives a special course in poultry in winter.

3. It is impossible to answer with any degree of certainty. It depends on the quality of stock and the kind of building.

## WEEVIL IN PEAS.

I got ten bushels of peas from an agent. The sample was clean and free from weevil. When the peas came they were full of bugs, and not true to sample. I was to sow them and give back the seed and increase. I took them home. Can they compel me to sow them? N. D.

Ans.—You cannot be compelled to grow the peas, but the other party may see fit to sue for breach of contract. It is possible that these peas have been treated, and that the weevils are dead, in which case the second party could prove that the seed did not contain live weevils. If the weevils are alive, you had better get the seller to take the peas off your hands, or grind them up for feed, but first make sure you can prove the weevil is active.

## CARE OF STALLION MEADOW.

1. We have an imported Clydesdale stallion that will be three years old in May; is very strong and vigorous and has had regular exercise. How many mares can we breed this horse to without injuring him? Some suggestions regarding the feeding and general care of a stallion would be appreciated.

2. Have a ten-acre field which cut last season only six loads of hay. Five years ago this field was heavily manured and planted to corn, and has been in grass since, and should not be very poor. The soil is a deep, mellow loam, with good natural drainage. What can we sow this field to that will give us the greatest amount of fodder? Will have no manure for the field this spring, but can apply a light coat of ashes. C. C. H.

Ans.—1. This horse is practically matured, and, if judiciously handled, he might serve from fifty to one hundred mares. Feed him good clean hay, oats and bran. Give plenty of exercise between seasons. Provide light and ventilation in his stall. Feed hay on the floor, then there will be no danger of giving him more than he requires, and it insures against "knee sprung." Never feed any horse from a rack above the head, it is wasteful of hay and injurious to the animal's eyes. Give a feed of boiled barley once a week. Give attention to the feet, trim them often to prevent them growing long and narrow. When trimmed, they are inclined to widen out. Watch the horse, and answer to the demands of his nature.

2. Doubtless the drouth last year was largely responsible for the small crop. Grass, being a shallow feeder, soon utilizes available plant food near the surface. Unless manure can be applied in light coats quite frequently, land should not be left to hay more than two years. Under the circumstances, you had better break up the field for peas or corn, or spread the ashes on thinly.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

BREEDING TO SIRE.

I have a young mare, three years old, and I want to breed her this year. Would it be wise to breed her to her sire, he being a pure-bred Percheron, and no other of the breed in reach?

A. C.

Ans.—It is frequently done. See last issue, an article on inbreeding: line-breeding.

BARBED-WIRE FENCING.

Is a barb-wire fence a lawful one for a line fence? If a neighbor objects, can I stop him from putting it up? If lawful, how many wires; how far apart, and how close have the posts got to be?

ONT.

Ans.—It depends upon local municipal by-law, and we would refer you to the clerk of your municipality for information as to such by-law. We would add, however, that barbed wire is now very generally and properly considered to be most foolish and objectionable for a line fence, or, indeed, any other fencing; and all municipal councils may, by by-law, require proper and sufficient protection from injury to persons or animals to be provided in respect of fences built wholly or in part of barbed wire; while in towns and cities such fences, along streets and public places, may be entirely and absolutely prohibited.

FATTENING RATION—HOG FEED MANGELS.

1. Would a mixture of equal parts oats, barley, rye and wheat be a sufficiently strong grain ration for finishing heavy steers, and what quantity would you feed per day the last month, with turnips, but no ensilage?

2. Can hog service be collected without publicly advertising the same?

3. How would the Giant Yellow Intermediate mangel compare with the Royal Giant sugar beet for feeding qualities? Which would you recommend for hogs, and which for milch cows?

J. A. C.

Ans.—1. It is always difficult to say what grains should be fed to any class of stock without knowing the character of the roughage used. In this case, there is no silage, but as the enquiry comes from the north central part of Ontario, we may assume there is a supply of clover hay, and good straw or chaff. With such food, the object is to get a good finishing ration. Wheat sells very well now, so we would dispose of it, and buy peas or middlings; in some districts it would be advisable to buy corn. The rye might also be disposed of, if at all convenient, or used for feeding hogs. Of the remaining foods, one could feed twelve pounds of clover, eight of chaff or cut straw, twenty of turnips, five of oats, three of barley, three of peas, and one of oil cake, per head per day; and if more will be eaten up, give it to them. If peas cannot be got, two pounds of middlings and two of oil cake might be given. If the hay is mixed clover and timothy, feed a little more oil cake or bran.

2. Yes; but there should be an understanding beforehand as to the price charged.

3. In feeding experiments with milch cows, no difference in feeding value between mangels and sugar beets was found. As roots are particularly valuable for their succulence and toning effect upon the system rather than upon the food nutrients they contain, we should not expect to find any difference in feeding value.

Advertisement for Sharples Tubular Separators. Text: 'Sharples Tubular Separators. EVERY TUBULAR STARTS A FORTUNE. If you had a gold mine would you throw half the gold away? Properly managed dairies are surer than gold mines, yet many farmers throw half the gold away every day. The butter fat is the gold—worth twenty to thirty cents a pound. Gravity process skimmers—pans and cans—lose half the cream. Your dairy can't pay that way. Like a Crowbar. Tubular Separators are regular crowbars—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 Packers Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address THE SHARPLES CO. CHICAGO, ILL. P. M. SHARPLES WEST CHESTER, PA.'

Advertisement for The Hecla Furnace. Text: 'ABOUT HEATING is the title of a booklet we have issued to describe to intending purchasers the advantage to be derived by heating their homes with The Hecla Furnace. The results obtained with this furnace may be summarized in the words, "COMFORT IN COLD WEATHER." Clare Bros. & Co., Ltd., Preston, Ont.'

Advertisement for C. Richardson & Co. Text: 'Dirt Means Death to Dairy Profits. When a New Century American Cream Separator enters your dairy, all the old dirt-collecting devices go back to the ancient age from whence they came. Modern methods of making big profits demand absolute cleanliness. Write for our catalogue. It tells all. C. RICHARDSON & CO., P. O. Box 1048. ST. MARY'S, ONT.'

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

PARTIAL DISLOCATION OF THE PATELLA.

Three year-old colt is stifled. Whenever he steps, there is a clucking sound. Our veterinarian told me to blister, but it has done no good. W. J. E.

Ans.—The stifle bone slips partially out and back again. By keeping him quiet as possible, doing as your veterinarian said, viz., blistering repeatedly, you will probably succeed in making a serviceable horse; but he will never be quite right. Blister once every month. Nothing else can be done. V.

INACTIVE QUARTER.

Heifer calved four days ago, and there is no milk in one quarter. The teat is all right, as I got a few drops out of it once or twice. J. B.

Ans.—Inactivity of one or more quarters (called agalactia) occasionally occurs. In some cases, it is due to imperfect development of the lacteal apparatus. Nothing can be done, more than repeated hand-rubbing, and drawing any milk that may form. If there be complete development of the gland, this will result in causing the secretion of milk; but if not, it will do no good. V.

CHRONIC COUGH.

Young horse coughs when eating, but at no other time. This condition has existed for a year. M. C.

Ans.—Chronic coughs in horses are very difficult to treat successfully. Blister the throat with half a dram each bi-iodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces of vaseline. Blister in the ordinary way, and repeat in a month. Give, internally, once daily, two drams solid extract of belladonna, two drams powdered opium, two drams camphor and 30 grains powdered digitalis; moisten with glycerine, and give as a ball. If he show symptoms of constipation, give a pint of raw linseed oil. You will have to continue treatment for at least six weeks to two months, and longer, if necessary. V.

PROBABLY MECHANICAL BRONCHITIS.

Lamb, three days old, was running around all right. In three hours was found lying helpless with frothy saliva flowing from its mouth. I gave it a tablespoonful of castor oil, and it was dead in an hour. W. H. M.

Ans.—While it is impossible for me to state with certainty what caused death, it is probable it partook of milk to greedily, and in attempting to swallow in too large quantities, some passed down the trachea and set up mechanical bronchitis. Then it is also probable some of the castor oil went the same way and increased the trouble, which resulted in fatal suffocation. Instead of giving medicine, the better treatment would have been to rub the saliva out of the mouth as it formed, and endeavor in this way to resuscitate the lamb; but it is not probable its life could have been saved. Such accidents occasionally occur, and there is no way of preventing them. V.

Miscellaneous.

IDENTITY OF SEEDS.

Find enclosed a few seeds that I found in some seed oats.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The submitted seed is that of garden radish. Another seed, that of sea rocket, resembles it, but it does not grow in cultivated soil.

INCUBATION OF EGGS.

I would like to get a little information on the incubation of duck and turkey eggs. S. K. B.

Ans.—If ducks are to be grown on a large scale, more than two or three hundred, use an incubator; but for a small number, set the eggs under hens. Ducks rarely incubate their own eggs. The period of incubation is twenty-eight days. They require more ventilation than hens' eggs, as they must be dried down more. Operators of incubators advise cooling duck eggs longer than hen eggs. Turkey eggs should be hatched by turkey hens; or, if they are not available, by chicken mothers. Artificial incubation of turkey eggs is not yet a certain operation.

GOSSIP.

Mr. L. K. Weber, Hawkesville, Waterloo Co., Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, offers in our advertising columns young bulls for sale, guaranteed to be good workers, and sure.

Attention is called to the new advertisement of Shorthorn cattle in this issue by Mr. N. S. Robertson, of Arnprior, Ont., who has an excellent herd founded on stock purchased from W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, and among others has three females sired by the noted Marr Missie bull, Marquis of Zenda (imp.), and two sired by the Duthie-bred Village Bud bull, Village Champion (imp.), and the stock bull in service in Mr. Robertson's herd is Magnet, sired by Imp. Sittytton Champion. With such foundation stock, the best produce may be looked for. We commend Mr. Robertson to the patronage of farmers looking for good stock. Write him for prices, or give him a call.

The group of Shorthorns portrayed on another page of this issue, represent the excellent herd belonging to Mr. Frank W. Smith, Scotland, Oxford Co., Ont. The bull, Robert =34702=, is a four-year-old son of Scotsman =23755=, by Young Abbot'sburn's Heir, by the World's Fair champion, Young Abbot'sburn. The two-year-old heifers, Hopeful and Eva, are splendid daughters of Robert, are bred to an imported Scotch bull, and are fit for any company. Mr. Smith has eight of such heifers for sale, as well as a number of young bulls by the same sire—an extra good, thick lot.

Mr. J. G. Truman, Bushnell, Illinois, writes the "Farmer's Advocate": "Believing it is the desire of your paper to give credit where credit is due, I wish to state that the roan gelding referred to in your columns as having sold for the highest price in the auction ring at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, viz., \$660, last month, having been purchased by Messrs. Armour & Co., was not a Clydesdale, but on the other hand he was sired by a Shire stallion and out of a Shire mare. Prior to that time, the record was held by a Shire Mare, selling in the bull ring to Messrs. Libby & Co. for \$500. I notice the Clydesdale breeders and importers are making a great deal of advertising matter out of this record sale, and I feel that in justice not only to the Shire breed of horses, but also to the farmers and breeders, both in Canada and the United States, this matter should be brought out in its true light."

For such a popular and long-established breed of horses as are the French Coachers, they have been somewhat slow to make their appearance and superior qualities known in Ontario; but the introduction of Ganthier (3883) by Mr. Henry M. Douglas, of Vandeleur, Grey Co., Ont., will doubtless go a long way towards making them foremost among carriage horses in that locality, as this horse is said to possess all the breeding, size, quality and action that is required in the ideal carriage sire, being sired by Reguet 2151, and out of Gabrielle 1378, a first-prize winner at the World's Columbian, Chicago; the Madison Square Gardens, New York, and the Trans-Mississippi, Omaha; she by the illustrious sire, Perfection 993, winner of more first prizes, cups and sweepstakes than any other horse of the breed, living or dead. Along with Ganthier, Mr. Douglas imported Banito 30077, a young pacing stallion of the Wilkes strain, that can go a mile in 2.12. This horse has already been sold in Sydney, Nova Scotia, for a very long price to J. C. Lardner, where he will probably make an enviable reputation for himself at the coming races in the Maritime Provinces. Besides fast and fancy horses, Mr. Douglas deals in heavy drafts as well. His Clydesdale stallion, Good Luck 3956, is conceded by horsemen who have seen him, to be one of the best individuals and movers of the breed.

Advertisement for Hed-rite. Text: 'It Speaks for Itself! Hed-rite 25c. CURES HEADACHE. Guaranteed to Cure within 30 Minutes, or money refunded. All Druggists or mailed. The Herald Remedy Co., Montreal.'

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

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
veterinary.

**GUMMY LEGS.**

Heavy draft stallion has lumps on his legs. He rubs and bites them. H. H.

Ans.—Heavy horses with bone that is inclined to be beefy are particularly predisposed to this condition, especially when being highly fed, as stallions are liable to be at this season. Treatment consists in purging with about ten drams aloes and two drams ginger, follow up with one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic, night and morning. He will probably take the arsenic on his grain. Dress the legs, two or three times daily, with a solution of thirty grains corrosive sublimate to a quart of soft water. The hair must be carefully parted, and the liquid applied directly to the skin with smart friction. V.

**ABORTION OR FULL TERM.**

Cow became constipated. I treated with linseed oil, and she recovered. Today there is a substance resembling the afterbirth hanging from her. Her time is nearly up. She eats well, and seems healthy. A. S. H.

Ans.—No doubt conditions have changed before this. She certainly should have been delivered promptly, whether it was abortion or parturition at full term. The membranes were ruptured, and in such cases nothing but delivery should be attempted. If she has not been delivered before this, her general health will certainly be affected, and you must employ an obstetrician at once in order to save her life. V.

**THRUSH.**

Mare has cracks in center of heel and along each side of the frog, which are filled with foul-smelling matter. The frog has partly rotted away, and the foot is fevered. T. G. S.

Ans.—This is an aggravated case of thrush, and there is danger of it developing into a serious disease called canker. It is not caused by an insect, but by neglect to clean the foot out regularly, and standing in irritating substances, as liquid manure, etc. Pare away all partially detached or decayed horn. Keep him perfectly clean. Clean out the cracks, and fill them full of calomel every second day. Keep his feet perfectly dry, and give him rest until better. V.

**ITCHY HEELS, ETC.**

1. Mare has had the habit of rubbing her heels against anything she can reach since she was a colt.

2. Lost a ewe this year and one last year with same trouble. When first noticed, she looked wild, eyes staring, a peculiar twitching starts in ears, head elevated, refuses food, stands with head elevated, weakens, and dies in a few days. D. S.

Ans.—1. This is evidently largely a habit. Dress her heels daily with corrosive sublimate, 40 grains to a quart of water, and you will probably remove the desire to rub.

2. This is a disease of the brain, either a growth or an insect, called an hydatid, the germ of which is taken in stagnant water. Nothing can be done in either case. V.

**RUPTURED BOAR.**

1. Boar is ruptured near point of sheath. The hole will admit the finger, and the bowels are readily returned.

2. Young ewes fed on clover, turnips and roots are lambing, and do not seem to have sufficient milk.

3. Horse has foul sheath. I have washed and greased it frequently, but it soon gets as bad as ever. J. A. C.

Ans.—1. This can be operated upon with a tolerable prospect of success. The better method of operating is the application of a clam. Care must be taken to not enclose any of the bowel. It will be better for you to get your veterinarian to operate.

2. It is probable the ewes did not get sufficient exercise during the winter, or possibly you fed too liberally on roots. All you can do is feed well on good clover hay, oats and bran, with a few roots. Encourage the lambs to eat pulped turnip as soon as possible.

3. There is no method of preventing this except by washing out as often as necessary. Sweet oil should be used after washing. V.

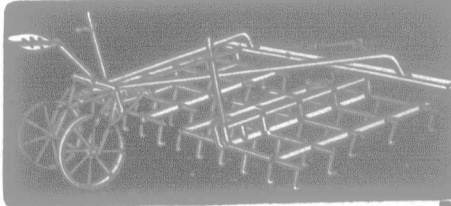
**FARMERS ARE ASKING FOR IT.**

Dealers' sales are doubling up. Those who formerly bought two or three are now ordering dozens of the

**New Model Harrow Cart.**

Attaches to any harrow and avoids jading man and team. Turns on castors. Secure agency now. Liberal dealers' terms.

THE WESTERN IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING CO., L'd., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.



**The WHEEL YOU WANT**

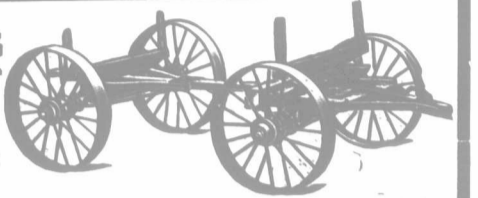
For Farm and General Work ALL IRON

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

**DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO.**

ORILLIA, ONT., LIMITED.

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



**OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON**

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

**Strong, Durable IDEAL FENCING**

Made to last and give good service. Large No. 9 hard steel galvanized wire throughout. Provision for contraction and expansion. Absolutely the best barrier against all kinds of stock.

Catalogue showing a style for every purpose, FREE. Write to-day.

**The McGregor-Banwell Fence Co., Ltd.,**  
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

**Varicocele Cured to Stay**  
**Hydrocele Cured in 5 Days**

**VARICOCELE** Under my treatment this insidious disease rapidly disappears. Pain ceases almost instantly. The stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins and all soreness vanishes and swelling subsides. Every indication of Varicocele vanishes and in its stead comes the pleasure of perfect health.

**Hydrocele** I cure to stay cured. Contagious Blood Poison, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Nervous Debility, and allied troubles. My methods of treatment and cure are original with me and cannot be obtained elsewhere. I make no experiments. All cases I take I cure.

**Certainty of Cure** Write me your condition fully and you will receive in plain envelope a scientific and honest opinion of your case. Is what you want. I give a Legal Guarantee to cure you or refund your money. What I have done for others I can do for you. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable and no more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. I CAN CURE YOU at Home.

**Correspondence Confidential** Write me your condition fully and you will receive in plain envelope a scientific and honest opinion of your case. Is what you want. I give a Legal Guarantee to cure you or refund your money. What I have done for others I can do for you. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable and no more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. I CAN CURE YOU at Home.

**FREE of Charge.** My home treatment is successful. My books and lectures mailed FREE upon application.

**H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D., 255 Tillotson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.**

**FARMER'S ADVOCATE ADS. PAY**

**Does it Not Suggest**  
more than breed and feed when you see the limit reached in animal development? It is relief from lice and all parasites, freedom from disease, health first, last, always. Open the door to possibilities. Long continued use and manifold tests by high authorities have established the supremacy of

**ZENOLEUM**

**Disinfectant, Antiseptic, Lice Killer.**

Unequaled cure for wire cuts, galls, screw worms, mange, etc. The one sure means of maintaining sanitary conditions. Three times exclusively used, 1901-3, to destroy disease germs and prevent contagion at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago.

**"The Great Coal Tar Carbolic Disinfectant Dip."**

If you are not posted on Zenoleum's duty and standing among stock men, investigate at once. "Veterinary Adviser" and "Pig's Troubles," most valuable hand books, mailed free.

Sample gallon Zenoleum \$1.50, express prepaid. 5 gallons \$6.25, freight prepaid.

**ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO.,**  
113 Bates St., Detroit, Michigan.

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

**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 (100 gal.) pkt. to**

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

**'THE REPOSITORY'**

WALTER HARLAND SMITH, Prop.

**GRAND S**

Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO.

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

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

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

**The Daniels Incubators**

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

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

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

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

**A. E. SHERRINGTON**  
WALKERON, ONT.

Importer and breeder of **BARRED P ROCKS** exclusively. Eggs, \$1.00 and \$1.50 per setting of 13.

**White Wyandottes** and Buff Orpingtons. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, cash with order. O. W. BRAVEN, "Pinegrove," Prescott, Ont.

**EGGS, \$2 BUFF ORPINGTONS**  
**BUFF WYANDOTTES**

Also Barred and White Rocks, Golden and White Wyandottes, S. C. Br. and White Leghorns, R. C. Rhode I. Reds. \$1.50 per 15, \$4 per 50, any breeds. Sale trio S. C. Rhode I. Reds, \$2.50; females W. Rocks, Br. Leghorns, \$1 each. MOORE & GEORGE, 52 Clarence Street, London, Ont.

**RELIABLE MEN WANTED**

In every locality to introduce our goods and represent us in their district. Salary or commission, \$30 per month and expenses. Steady employment to good men. No experience needed. Write for particulars. THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

## U.S. Separator 1904 Model

A TRIUMPH OF PERFECTION—RIGHT UP TO DATE



Not only the  
CLEANEST SKIMMING SEPARATOR  
THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN,  
But the  
HANDIEST AND EASIEST OPERATED

The 1904 Model U.S. Cream Separator has the only practical

### LOW SUPPLY CAN.

Has clutch bushing; no lost motion, and the gearing stops when crank is released.

Safest machine on the market, gearing entirely enclosed.

Built for service and efficiency

Investigate its merits and

**You will Buy None but the U.S.**

Catalogues free for the asking.

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

**Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.**

# Binder Twine

BLUE RIBBON,	650 feet per pound
RED CAP,	600 " " "
TIGER,	550 " " "
GOLDEN CROWN,	500 " " "
STANDARD,	500 " " "
SISAL,	500 " " "

Blue Ribbon is no doubt the Queen of Binder Twine. It runs six hundred and fifty feet to the pound, and is manufactured from most select Manila Fibre. Six hundred and fifty foot Twine is the only Twine manufactured entirely from Manila Fibre. Dealers should be aware of so-called "Manila" Twines which are advertised to measure less than 650 feet to the pound. They are mixed Twines. Write for Samples.

## CONSUMERS' CORDAGE COMPANY, LIMITED

HALIFAX, N. S.

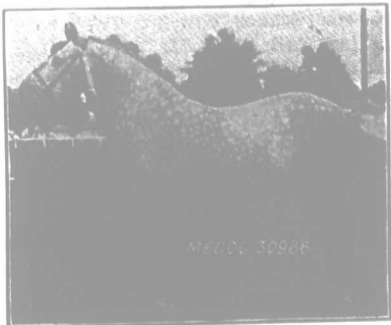
MONTREAL, QUE.

### LARGEST STUD IN THE WORLD OF AMERICAN-BRED

PERCHERON, SHIRE and  
HACKNEY STALLIONS  
AND MARES

Won more First Prizes and Gold Medals in past 3 years than any firm in America; ages 2 to 6 years. Prices to Canadian buyers for next 30 days will run from \$600 to \$1,200 for choice of my barns, except 2 horses which are not for sale; also R. R. fare to my place and expenses while here. Time of payment made to suit customers. Every stallion sold to get 60 per cent. of mares in foal, also safe delivery.

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



## Imp. Clydesdales and Shorthorns

**MESSRS. SMITH & RICHARDSON,**  
COLUMBUS, ONT.

Importers of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle, are now offering 10 imported stallions, including sons of the renowned Baron's Pride, Prince Thomas, Royal Carrick and Mountain Sentinel; also 10 mares, 6 of them imported, and the balance from imported stock. Shorthorns, imported and home-bred, all ages. Stations:

Oshawa & Brooklin, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R.

40 miles east of Toronto.  
Long-distance Telephone at residence, near Columbus. Telegraph, Brooklin.



### GOSSIP.

Mr. C. W. Beaven, Prescott, Ont., advertises in this issue Wyandotte and Buff Orpington fowls and eggs for hatching. Look up the advertisement.

Notice the advertisement in this paper of cheap farm lands for sale in the Canadian Northwest by the Saskatchewan Valley and Manitoba Land Co., Ltd., who offer two million acres to select from in the best wheat-growing districts, at prices ranging from \$5.50 to \$8 per acre, on easy terms. Write the company to their address: Cor. Main St. and Portage Ave., Winnipeg, for maps, descriptive booklets and price list, before deciding on a location.

Mr. W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont., in his advertisement of Ayrshire cattle, offers for sale the imported bull, Royal Peter of St. Annes, which he very reluctantly parts with, as he has been the most satisfactory sire ever used in the herd; but the young bull selected to follow him is developing into such a good one that it is thought safe to depend upon him. Royal Peter is out of same dam as Glencairn 4th, used on Mr. Reford's herd, and recently sold at a very long price, she being sired by the renowned bull, Traveller of Drumjoan. His sire was Peter of Nether Craig, by the great Peter of Whitehill. Royal Peter is quiet and satisfactory in every respect; the heifers by him showing the best development of udder and teats.

Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., has issued a very handsome and complete private catalogue of his noted Trout Creek herd of Shorthorns, including the pedigrees of 75 head of richly-bred animals, 59 females and 14 bulls, imported and home bred, also a partial list of the prizewinnings of the herd, and of its public sale records. At the head of the herd stands the roan two-year-old bulls: Prince Sunbeam, of the Bruce Mayflower tribe, winner of first-prize at the Dominion Exhibition at Toronto, 1903, and the Roan Lady bull, Royal Diamond, bred by Mr. W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Aberdeenshire, and sired by Bapton Diamond, for which Mr. Marr paid 1,000 guineas. These two stock bulls, the announcement states, represent an outlay of nearly \$6,000. Four other young imported bulls (yearlings) are in the catalogue, and ten young bulls of first-class families, sired by such noted bulls as Imp. Spicy Marquis, champion of the Dominion Exhibition, and Imp. Republican, son of the \$6,000-Marr-Missie cow, Missie 153rd. In the breeding of the females catalogued, most of the most noted Shorthorn families are represented; the majority being young, or in the prime of life.

### CHIEF COBURN RESIGNS.

A dispatch from St. Louis, Mo., intimates that Mr. F. D. Coburn, Chief of Live-stock Division of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, owing to ill health, has resigned his position, and that the exposition management have accepted his resignation, but has insisted that Mr. Coburn shall hold an advisory position as honorary chief of the department. Col. Mills, the secretary of the department, is spoken of as his successor, and Mr. W. E. Skinner, of Chicago, is a favorite with stockmen generally for the place.

### TRADE TOPICS.

REMEDIES FOR BARRENNESS in cows and mares and for hernia or rupture in colts and calves are advertised in this paper by Moore Bros., V. S., Albany, N. Y., who have many flattering testimonials of the success of these remedies from farmers and stockmen.

SPICE FOR ST. LOUIS.—The Myers Royal Spice Co., of Niagara Fall, Ont., and New York, have just shipped a magnificent exhibit of their cattle and horse spice, hog powders and other goods to the St. Louis Exhibition. Their display in the Manufacturer's Building will be unique, and illustrate fittingly the fact that they are the oldest manufacturers in the world of this class of goods. There is little doubt but that they will take the honors of the great fair. One striking feature of their exhibit will be a photograph display of their large plants on both sides of the river at Niagara and in England.

"King Baby Reigns"  
Makes ANY skin like Baby's skin

**Baby's Own Soap**  
Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing

Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.  
MONTREAL.  
No other Soap is just as good. 311

### Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blister. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 and 9 YORK STREET, LONDON, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 King Street East, - Toronto, Ont.

### FONTHILL STOCK FARM

50 SHIRE HORSES AND MARES to choose from.

MORRIS & WELLINGTON,  
FRONTHILL, ONTARIO.

### OUR LAST IMPORTATION OF PERCHERONS

arrived in good shape. Among them are several international prizewinners and horses that will mature to ten weighters; mostly black. Intending purchasers should see our stock before buying. Address I. A. & E. J. WIGLE, Box 204, KINGSVILLE, ESSEX CO., ONT.

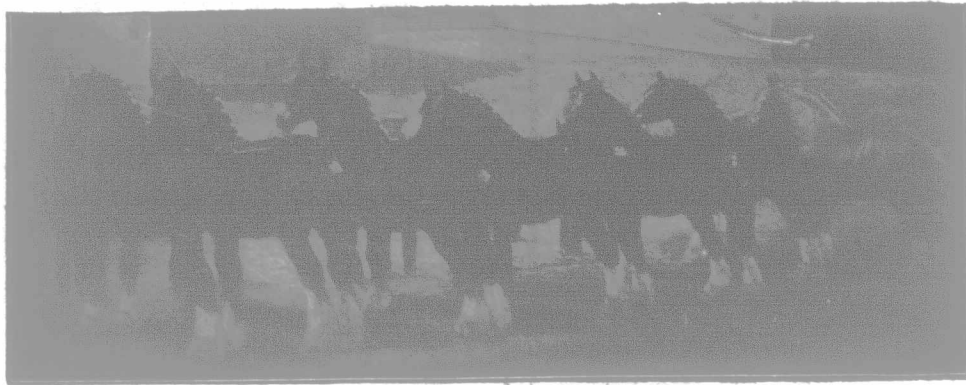
FOR SALE: A French Canadian Stallion, Black Joe 308, registered in the French-Canadian Studbook. He is jet black, rising 10 years; weight, 1,300 lbs. Write JAS. A. STEWART, Sr., MENIE, ONT.

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

BARREN COWS CURED  
Write for Pamphlet  
MOORE BROS. V. S.  
ALBANY NEW YORK

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

# TRUMAN'S CHAMPION STUD.



INTERNATIONAL WINNERS.

## SHIRE, PERCHERON, BELGIAN, SUFFOLK AND HACKNEY STALLIONS.

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

We have opened a  
**BRANCH STABLE at LONDON, ONT.,**  
for the convenience of our Canadian customers.

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

## Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm

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

## A New Record

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

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

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

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

## Oak Lawn Farm

The Greatest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World.



## Percherons, Belgians, French Coachers.

GREATEST COLLECTION EVER GOT TOGETHER, NOW ON HAND.

Our 1903 importations include 20 first-prize winners from the leading European shows. At the International, Chicago, 1903, our horses won 40 prizes, 21 of which were firsts, including in Percherons, champion stallion, champion mare, champion American-bred stallion, best group of five stallions, best stallion and four mares. Although our horses are better, our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in America. Catalogue on application.

**DUNHAM, FLETCHER & COLEMAN,** WAYNE, DU PAGE CO., ILLINOIS.

### GOSSIP.

The fine farm of 117 acres, advertised in this paper, by Mr. W. S. Hawkshaw, of Glanworth, Ont., seven miles from London, has been sold to Mr. John Renne-son, of Harrietsville, for \$7,500, and the seller gets this year's crop, which is considered equal to \$8,000 or more. Those who know the farm and its equipment and condition regard it as well worth the money.

Mr. E. Marchant, Lydntown, Ont., writes: "On page 549 of April 14th number of 'Advocate,' C. W. J. asks about the old imported stallion, British Ensign. He travelled through York Co. about thirty years ago; was owned by the late John Bell, of L'Amoreux. He was called an English cart horse."

Mr. Wm. McDermott, Living Springs, Ont., writes: "Our herd of Shorthorns are doing well; calves coming strong, thick and good colors. The stock bull we are offering for sale, Captain Bruce 32001, got by George Bruce, a Toronto Industrial first-prize winner, by Robert the Bruce, sweepstakes bull of the Maritime Provinces, by the Miss Ramsden bull, Imp. King James, and out of Star Maiden, by Silver Star, a noted United States prizewinner, is a roan of perfect form, a very mossy handler, and has proved his worth as a sire in our herd, as his calves will show; and only that we have so many of his heifers in our herd, which we are retaining for breeders, is he offered for sale. The four young bulls are all sired by Captain Bruce, and out of prizewinning dams of the good old Scotch Miss Syme family."

Messrs. M. Richardson & Son, Caledonia, Ont., report the following recent sales of Holsteins from their Riverside herd: "To Mr. Walter M. Lea, Victoria, P. E. I., a foundation herd of four animals; to head this lot went the bulls, Johanna Sarcastic of Riverside, whose dam's (Hulda Wayne of Riverside) official record at three years old was 17.93 lbs. butter, 433 lbs. 12 ozs. milk in one week. Among the trio of females was Aaggie Daisy De Kol, a fine daughter of the A. R. of M. cow, Aaggie of Riverside, official test at three years old, 16½ lbs. butter, 440½ lbs. milk in one week. Mr. Wm. H. King, Canfield, Ont., secured Sir Pietertje De Kol Wayne, twelve months old, dam Nancy Wayne of Riverside, official record at two years old 411 lbs. 5 ozs. milk, 15.05 lbs. butter in seven days, best day's milk 60 lbs. 11 ozs. To Mr. W. Reeves, Hyde Park, Ont., the eleven-months-old bull, Woodland De Kol of Riverside, a well-formed and promising animal, his dam A. R. of M. cow, Woodland Molly De Kol, official record at four years old, 427 lbs. 10 ozs. milk, 18.02 lbs. butter in seven days. Mr. Fred Stewart, Elfrida, Ont., selected the young bull, Victor De Kol Gretqui, dam Pussie Gretqui of Bedford Park, 66 lbs. in one day; her sire is a brother to the sweepstakes cow at Toronto and Ottawa last fall. To Mr. Edgar Dennis, Newmarket, Ont., the very promising young bull, Prince Victor Pledge De Kol, eleven months old; his second dam has an official record of over 19 lbs. butter in seven days. Last four bulls mentioned are all sired by Victor De Kol Pietertje. Mr. J. E. K. Herrick, Abbotsford, Que., purchased from us for the third time to strengthen his fine herd. He secured the A. R. of M. cow, Tensen Beauty, official record at three years old, 15.31 lbs. butter in one week, best day's milk 58½ lbs. She is sired by Stratford's Black Bird Aaggie, A. R. of M. No. 2, sire of five A. R. of Merit daughters; also his handsome daughter, Tensen's Beauty De Kol, sired by Victor De Kol Pietertje. To Agricultural Society, No. 81, Doaktown, N. B., Mr. W. Murray, Secretary, went the promising eleven-months-old bull, Johanna Rue De Kol Lad; his dam and second dam are A. R. of M. cows. He is sired by Johanna Rue 4th Lad, and his breeding forms a great combination of heavy producers. To Mr. W. J. Riddle, Mille Isles, Que., we sent Prince Clothilde De Kol Planter, a well-bred bull, sired by Prince Youintje Clothilde De Kol. Mr. Walter Oliver, Kintore, Ont., gets the fine yearling heifer, Tensen's Johanna Rue, from the A. R. of Merit cow, Tensen Beauty, and sired by Johanna Rue 4th Lad."

## Spavin and Ring-bone

Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy, quick and painless. No other method sure.

### Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

cures even the very worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Lots of information if you write. Book about Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Bog Spavin and other horse troubles sent free.

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



### To Cure a Wind Puff or Strained Joint:

Steam the part with very hot water for 20 minutes, rub dry, and apply

### ABSORBINE

once or twice a day, rubbing it in. At night saturate the hair full of the following wash: 1 oz. **ABSORBINE**, ½ pint vinegar and 1½ pints water; cover with a layer of cotton, and bandage over. Repeat as above until cured. **ABSORBINE** sold by regular dealers or delivered for \$2 per bottle. Manufactured by **W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., Springfield, Mass.** om **Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Agts for Canada.**

## BAWDEN & McDONELL

Exeter, Ont.

IMPORTERS OF

**Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses**

Our new importation has arrived, and we have now about 20 stallions for sale, ages from 2 to 7 years; the best that could be purchased in Scotland and England. om

## Clydesdales & Hackneys

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



## Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

## ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

No bulls for sale at present. Will sell some females bred to Imp. Klondyke of the Burn. om **Drumhals Station, WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.**

## INGLESIDE HEREFORDS

100 Head.

Calves to 6-year-olds. If you want to start a small herd, write for particulars. The quality and breeding is of the best. A good foundation means success, and here is where you can get it at prices and terms to suit your purse. om **H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.**

## THE MAPLES FARM HEREFORDS

Near Orangeville, Ont., on C. P. R. (Owen Sound branch). Imported and pure-bred bulls and heifers for sale, from imported and pure-bred dams, and sired by imp. Spartacus, No. 109829, -1716-, winner of sweepstakes and silver medals, Toronto, 1902 and 1903. Young bulls a specialty. Prizewinners wherever shown. Inspection invited. Popular prices. **W. H. HUNTER, om Near Orangeville, Ont. THE MAPLES P. O.**

## THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

headed by imp. Onward, by March On, for sale. 10 choice bulls, imported and home-bred, from 1 to 2 years old; also 1 bull 13 months old, a high-class herd-head-r. All bulls are of the heavy, low-down, blocky type. We can yet spare a few choice cows and heifers. Inspection invited. om **O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont., Lucean Station, G.T.R.; Hilderton or Denfield on L.H. & B.**

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



There's a Reason for it.

The more you study the cream separator question, the more clearly you see the common sense there is in it. The more you see the

# EMPIRE Cream Separator

the more clearly you see the common sense employed in its construction. That's the reason it is the most popular cream separator in the world today. Light bowl, few parts, simple construction. Easy Running, easy to clean, few repairs, clean skimming, durable. It possesses every feature that makes a separator desirable. It will make you more money than any other in the world. Our booklets tell all about the "Empire Way" of dairying. They're free and you ought to have them. If you enclose four cents in stamps we will send you a handsome Empire Goldline pin.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO.,

28-30 Wellington Street, West,

Toronto, Ontario.

## SHORTHORNS

For sale: Young bulls from six to sixteen months; two sired by Red Rover (imp. in dam), and one sired by Village Champion (imp.), owned by W. C. Edwards & Co. Also a few females for sale. Inspection invited.

N. S. ROBERTSON, o ARNPRIOR

## FOR SALE: THE GUERNSEY BULL, PONG OF DENTONIA 8091

Sired by Imp. Island Heirloom of Dentonia 7324, and out of Imp. Honesty of Dentonia 13848. Dropped April 15, 1902. Sure and right in every way. For particulars write

JAS. B. DAVIDSON  
SUPT. RATHBUN COMPANY FARM,  
DESERONTO, ONT.

## WHEN YOU BUILD OR REPAIR

We can help you to do it cheaply and permanently with our Sheet Metal building materials. They are ornamental, durable, lightning and fire proof. Write us about your plans and ask for our free catalogue.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited  
PRESTON, ONT.

## FEED IS SCARCE

The long and cold winter has necessitated feeding larger quantities of grain, etc., than usual. The best means of making what you have left go double as far is to feed

Worthington's Canadian Stock Tonic,  
10-LB. BOX, 50C. 50-LB. SACK, \$2.

Manufactured only by the Worthington Drug Co., Agricultural Chemists, Guelph, Ont.

## RAISE YOUR CALVES cheaply and successfully on

Blatchford's Calf Meal

AND SELL THE MILK.

Free Pamphlet - How to do it.

CHAS. COWAN, LONDON, ONT.

## BARREN COW CURE

makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from

L. F. SELLECK,  
Morrisburg, Ont

## IMPORTED SHORTHORNS AND GLYDESDALES

15 imported Scotch Shorthorn heifers, all in calf or calves at foot; 2 imp. bulls; both in pedigree and individually these animals are gilt-edged. Four three year-old imported Clydesdale fillies, very large and A1 quality.

ALEX. ISAAC, o Cobourg P. O. and Station

## THOROLD CEMENT AND PORTLAND CEMENT

FOR BARN WALLS AND FLOORS, HOUSES, SILOS, PIGPENS, HENHOUSES; AND SEWERS, TILE, ABUTMENTS AND PIERS, FOR BRIDGES, GRANOLITHIC SIDEWALKS; IN FACT, FOR ALL WORK THAT CAN BE DONE WITH CEMENT.

## Estate of John Battle THOROLD, ONT.

WHOLESALE IN CAR LOTS ONLY.

First-class Shorthorns—Young cows and heifers of different ages, of the Louisa families. For prices and particulars apply to BROWN BROS., Lakeview Farm, Oneco P. O. Newcastle Station, G. T. R. o Tyrone P. O.

High-class Shorthorns—Two bulls ready for service. Also young cows and heifers of different ages, of the Lavinia and Louis families. For prices and particulars apply to BROWN BROS., Lakeview Farm, Oneco P. O. Newcastle Station, G. T. R.

## HILLHURST FARM (ESTABLISHED FORTY YEARS)

SHORTHORN herd numbers 30, with Imp. Scotch (Sityron Butterfly) in service. Broad Scotch (Sityron Butterfly) in service. Some choice young bulls and heifers for sale, by Joy of Morning, Scottish Beau, and Lord Mounstephen, from imported and Canadian-bred dams of HAMPSHIRE flock 80 ewes; milk strains.

Jas. A. Cochran  
HILLHURST P. O., o COMPTON CO., P. O.

## W. G. PETTIT & SONS FREEMAN, ONT., Importers and Breeders of

## Scotch Shorthorns

110 head in the herd, 40 imported and 70 pure Scotch breeding cows. Present offering: 3 imported and 6 pure Scotch from imported sire and dam; 6 Scotch-topped from imported sire; also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of the most popular type and breeding. A few choice show animals will be offered.

Burlington Jet. Sta. Telegraph & Telephone

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS. 8 heifers, in calf to an imported Scotch bull; 6 bulls ready for service; about 15 heifer and bull calves, from 3 to 12 months old. Prices very reasonable, considering quality. Inspection invited. FRANK W. SMITH, Walnut Farm, Scotland, Ont. o

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE. FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from best blood. Shearlings and lambs bred from imp. stock on side of sire and dam. Prices reasonable. E. E. PUGH,  
Claremont P. O. and C. P. E. Sta.

## GOSSIP.

Two Nevada negros were overheard talking about the weather. One of them mentioned a brand-new "sure sign of an approaching cold spell. "I told my old woman Sunday to look out," said he. "Says I, 'I saw one of dem hogs down in de lot wif a cob in hits mouf, cuttin' up antics, an' you can jis set it down ebery time dat a hog picks up a cob in hits mouf and goes to cuttin' didoes dat we is gwine to hab a cold spell.' De hogs knows more about a storm dan all de niggers and half de white men in Nevada." "Dat's so," said the other darkey.

Breeders of Holstein cattle, dairymen and farmers generally should bear in mind the great sale of 40 registered Holsteins, on May 3rd, at Villa Nova, Ont., property of Mr. D. Jones, Jr., Fairmead Stock Farm, sixteen miles south of Brantford, five miles from Waterford, on T. H. & B. and M. C. R., and six miles from Hagersville on G. T. R. and M. C. R. Morning trains will be met at Hagersville and Waterford. The milking cows in this herd averaged \$70 per cow for the year at the cheese and butter factory. Sixteen of the cows are due to freshen by May 20th.

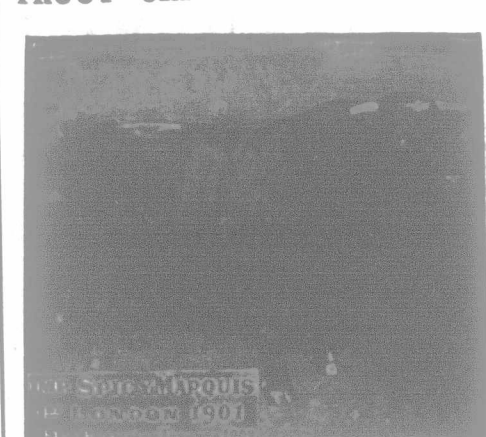
Mr. J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont., breeder of Yorkshire swine, writes: "Our brood sows this season are giving us fine litters of uniform pigs, which we think is very largely owing to the amount of exercise which these sows were allowed to take during the extreme winter. We have now a large number of small pigs on hand, and a lot arriving almost daily. The demand this season has been exceptionally good, and we are shipping large numbers weekly, the orders covering the different provinces, and quite a number from across the line. We recently made a shipment to Oregon, and also a small consignment to South Africa. This I believe is the first shipment of pure-bred Yorkshires going to our sister colony from Canada. We were never in a better position to fill orders for high-class stock than we are at the present time."

Mr. H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont., breeder of Holstein cattle, writes he has secured a fine son of his great cow, Tidy Abtekerk, whose official record of 25 1/2 lbs. in seven days, stands champion in Canada over all cows of all breeds. This son is sired by Sir Pietertje De Kol, a sire of rich-testing and deep-milking cows. One of his daughters, in official test at five years old, gave in seven days 503 lbs. milk, and made over 20 lbs. butter; with such exceptional breeding, Sir Abtekerk De Kol 2nd should prove one of the greatest sire's of the time. To assist him, there is Mercena's Sir Posch, son of Mercena 3rd, who recently made the champion four-year-old official record of 554 lbs. milk and 24.58 lbs. butter. She also won first prize at the Winter Dairy Show, where her milk tested 4.2 per cent. fat. His sire is Sir Abtekerk Posch, a son of the famous Aaltje Posch 4th, who, at the dairy show test, made 3.6 lbs. butter in 48 hours, which stands as the world's record in public competition. Sir Abtekerk Posch is full brother to the world's champion two-year-old Alta Posch, which in one day gave 87 1/2 lbs. milk, 286 lbs. in seven days, making 27 lbs. butter, 80 per cent. fat. Recently another daughter of Prince Pauline De Kol was officially tested: She dropped her calf at 21 months old, and gave, in seven days, 323 lbs. 6 ozs. milk, which made 12.08 lbs. butter, 85.7 per cent. fat. The calf offered in the changed advertisement is a grand good one.

## LAST CALL FOR MR. FALLOWS' SALE.

Remember the date, May 3rd, of the clearing sale, by auction, of the Shorthorn herd of Mr. H. S. Fallows, Evelyn, Ont., near London, Ont.; R. R. stations: Thorndale, G. T. R., and Thamesford, C. P. R. Good, useful, well-bred, general-purpose farmers' cattle are in this sale. Good feeders and good milkers and well bred, a goodly number being descended from the imported Marr-bred cow, Mary Ann 10th; and the young things sired by a Kinellar-Mina bull, including several young bulls of serviceable age, all at your own price.

## TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS



Two imported bulls and four young bulls, by the champion Spicy Marquis, for sale.

JAS. SMITH, Manager, Millgrove, Ont. W. D. FLATT, 378 Hess St. South, Hamilton, Ont.

## SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

I am offering for the next month, at exceptionally low prices, several young bulls, heifers and bred heifers of choice Scotch breeding and good individuality. These are rare bargains. Write for my prices, I feel sure they will tempt you. Address on

H. SMITH, Exeter, Ontario.

## Fine Grove SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

Our herd comprises over 150 females, including our last importation of 30 head, all of the most esteemed strains. Of Shropshires, we offer a few choice Rams, also high-class Ewes bred to first-class Rams. Address on

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont.

## T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O., BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

OF 85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares. Farm 1 mile north of town.

## SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANBY, Manager, ont

## H. CARGILL & SON, OARGILL, ONTARIO.

## MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

An offering a very superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers as well as something VERY attractive in Leicester.

Choice ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality. om A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

## JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of

Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 20367, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto. om



17

## High-class Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

4 imported bulls.

6 young bulls from imported cows and by imported bulls.

7 young bulls from Scotch cows and om

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario.

Sunnyside JAMES GIBB, Brooksdale, Ontario.

Stock farm. Breeder of high-class SHORTHORN CAT-TLE (imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd. Stock for sale. om

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

## JAPAN WILL WIN!

The curtain has just risen upon a history-making scene in the far East. The eyes of the world are fixed upon it with breathless expectation. May Japan win in her brave struggle and secure a

### National Triumph

Peace has its victories as well as war. Here, in the far west, our "National" victories have carried all before them, and given to the

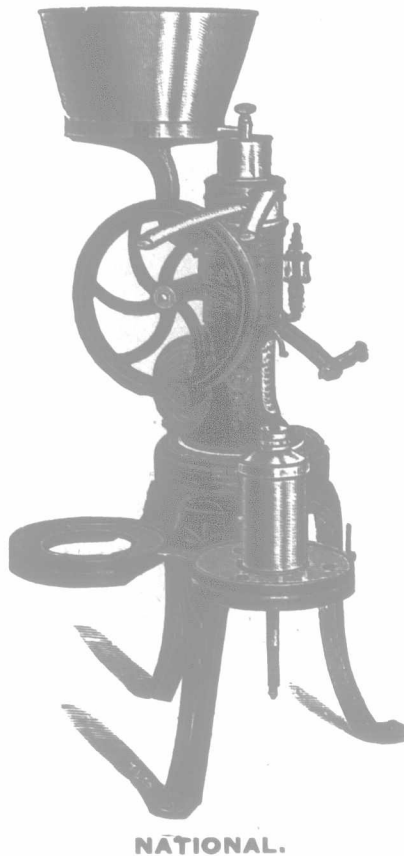
### NATIONAL CREAM SEPARATOR

a supremacy which no rival can approach.

Sizes "B"—Capacity 250 lbs. per hour.  
No. 1 —330 to 350 lbs. per hour.  
No. 1 A—450 to 500 lbs. per hour.

Send for Catalogue and Prices to The Creamery Supply Co., Guelph, for Southern and Western Ontario. The T. C. Rogers Co., Guelph, for Northern and Eastern Ontario. Jos. A. Merriok, Winnipeg, Manitoba, for Manitoba, N.-W. T. and B. C. H. E. Nunn, Truro, N. S., for Maritime Provinces; or to the well-known manufacturers

The Raymond Manufacturing Company of Guelph, Ltd.,  
GUELPH, ONT.



NATIONAL.



## Prize Milkers.

Proper feed is just as important as proper breed. Every farmer cannot have a \$5,000 Short Horn or Red Poll—but he can have his cows give every drop of milk they are capable of giving. More food won't do it.

### Myers' Royal Spice will.

It gives a spicy relish to ordinary, dry food—makes cows enjoy everything they eat—tones up the stomach—makes them get all the nourishment out of all the food they eat—makes them give more milk—helps them through calving—and by regulating the stomach and bowels often prevents abortion.

Whether you have one cow or a hundred—it pays, and pays well, to season the mash and hay with Myers' Royal Spice.

Write for our illustrated booklet. It's worth having, and costs nothing.

MYERS ROYAL SPICE CO.  
NIAGARA FALLS, ONT. & N. Y.

Sold  
Everywhere



## W. B. Watt's Sons

BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

Don't miss the chance to get a grand cow or heifer, in calf to the \$1,200 Scottish Beau (imp) from the herd that has produced more champions and won more herd prizes than any other herd in Canada. A fine blocky pair of bull calves and a yearling stallion for sale at once. Write for particulars.  
Elora Sta., G.T.R. & C.P.R. Salem Post and Tel. Office. Phone connection.

### FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS

Comprise Cruickshanks, Orange Blossoms, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Mysias, Languishes, Butterflies and Jessamines, and are headed by the noted Duthie-bred bull, (imp.) Joy of Morning (76929), winner of 1st prize at Toronto Exhibition, 1903. Several choice heifers and young cows bred to Joy of Morning, also bull calves suitable for herd headers, for sale.  
GEORGE D. FLETCHER,  
Erin Shipping Sta., C.P.R. o Binkham P.O.

### Scotch Shorthorns and Berkshire Swine

AT VALLEY HOME STOCK FARM.  
For sale: 3 young bulls of superior breeding and quality, from 10 to 18 months old, the low-down sort and good heavy animals; will sell cheap to make room for our increase in young stock. Also Berkshires of all ages, 3 young boars and a fine lot of sows, due to farrow in one month's time. Stations Meadowdale or Streetsville Junction, C. P. R., and Brampton, G. T. R. Visitors welcomed. Address B. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowdale P.O. and Telegraph.

### Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Yorkshires

Special offering at present: Young Yorkshire pigs, either sex; pairs not akin, and of right type.  
A. E. HOSKIN  
Cobourg, Ont., P. O. and Station.

### Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Derby (imp.), a Jamieson-bred "Secret," at head of herd. Write for what you want.

### HUDSON USHER, - QUEENSTON, ONT.

o Farm 3 miles north of Niagara Falls.

**SHORTHORNS.** 8 young bulls, 11 heifer calves, yearlings, two-year-olds and young cows for sale. Several Miss Ramdens and the very best families represented. Prices moderate.  
G. A. BEODIE, Reheeds, Ont. Stouffville Station.

**A QUICK, SHARP CUT**  
DEHORNING  
KEystone NIFE  
is the safest. Quick, sharp cut. Cuts from four sides at once. Cannot crush, bruise or tear. Most humane method of dehorning known. Took highest award World's Fair. Write for free circulars before buying.  
Owned and Manufactured by R. A. McENNA, V.S. Picton, Ont.

### SHORTHORNS.

Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd. om  
JAS. A. CRERAR, Shakespeare, Ont.

### GOSSIP.

Isaleigh Grange Farm, Danville, Que., advertises Ayrshire bull calves from noted prizewinning and high-testing cows of the best breeding and capacity.

Parties desiring to buy a farm or business will do well to look up the advertisement in this issue of The Intercolonial Realty Company, Limited, of London, Ontario, and write for their catalogue and terms. They have also city property for sale.

Mr. John Racey, Jr., Glenburn Stock Farm, Lennoxville, Que., who advertises Berkshire pigs and Shorthorn cattle, writes: "We have a fine lot of young pigs on hand, by Marsden -10177- and King of Fairview -12629-. The latter was sold to us by Mr. George Green as the pick of one of his best litters. He is a hog of good bacon type, and is proving a successful sire. Marsden, as before mentioned in the 'Advocate,' is a large, growthy hog. He has good length and form, which he transmits to his stock. We can supply pairs not akin by these boars and from first-class sows. This year's litters average over eleven pigs, quite enough, surely, to satisfy anyone."

The value of the right thing in the right place at the right time cannot always be fairly expressed in dollars and cents. A simple remedy sold for a "quarter" by a druggist may perhaps be made up of articles worth in all only a few cents. But if it relieves an ache or a pain, or if it revives a failing appetite, or if it makes digestion a comfortable process instead of a painful duty, it is the right article, and the druggist's profit is a reward for having it in the right place at the right time.

It is quite the same with animal remedies, including all the really good "foods," tonics, condiments and specifics. If they do what they profess to do their cost is justified.

Take "Dr. Hess Stock Food," advertised in this paper, as an illustration. Its cost is claimed to be the lowest of a recently prepared list of twenty articles of the condimental or tonic class. It is really a medicine or mild remedy, rather than a sustenance. Its manufacturers say it is largely compounded of comparatively simple ingredients, a statement greatly in its favor, as it would be obviously wrong to employ the more powerful or dangerous drugs in goods of this nature.

It is relished by live stock, and favors good appetite and digestion, and everybody knows that contentment in the stable means profit to the owner.

"Dr. Hess Stock Food," mentioned above, is said to be based on a prescription prepared by a man with the legal right to attach the title of "M.D." and "D.V.S." to his name, and it is, therefore, to be presumed that it contains something not easily expressed in mechanical terms: that is, professional judgment and experience.

### AS TO ADVERTISING.

By Ed. C. Barroll.

If you toot your little tooter and then lay aside your horn,

In ten short days there's not a soul will know that you were born;

The man who gathers pumpkins is the man who plows all day,

And the man who keeps a-humping is the man who makes it pay.

The man who advertises with a short and sudden jerk

Is the man who blames the editor because it didn't work;

The man who gets the business has a long and steady pull,

And keeps his ad. a-running from week to week quite full.

He plans his advertising in a thoughtful sort of way,  
And keeps forever at it until he makes it pay;

He has faith in all the future, can withstand a sudden shock,

And, like the man of scripture, plants his business on a rock.

If he can't write good copy, he employs a man who can,

And the other fellow in his line is classed as "also ran."

You can't fool people always—they've been a long time born,

And most folks know the man is slow who tooteth not his horn.

## Heart Palpitated!

FAINT AND DIZZY SPELLS.

FELT WEAK AND NERVOUS.

COULD SCARCELY EAT.

TWO BOXES OF

## MILBURN'S HEART and NERVE PILLS

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

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

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cts. box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers or

THE T. MILBURN CO., Ltd  
TORONTO, ONT.

## Day's Aromatic Stock Food



Saves feed by assisting stock to digest their food. A small dose in the usual food twice each day. It contains no drugs; purely aromatic.

3 LBS. 30c. 36 LBS. \$3.10.  
Ask your dealer or write us.

## The Day's Stock Food Co.,

om STATION C. TORONTO.

BELL BROS., Cedar Stock Farm, Bradburns, Clydesdales, and Shropshire sheep. Present offering: Two bulls, 9 and 14 months. Stock always for sale. om

## Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General =28865-, and imported Proud Gift (8421). They have both breeding and individual merit. om

J. T. GIBSON, - Denfield, Ontario.

**Greengrove Shorthorns** Number 35 head families. For sale: Several young bulls, by Wanderer's Last, Imp. Fitz Stephen and Freebooter. Females of all ages. W. G. MILLSON, om Goring P. O., Markdale Station.

We are offering **18 BULLS** from 4 to 10 months old, sired by imported Diamond Jubilee =28861-. Also a few females, all ages, of good Scotch breeding. om

FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis, Ont. Elmvale Station, G. T. R.; Hillsdale Telegraph Office.

### Rosevale Shorthorns

Herd comprises Augustas, Polyanthus, Crimson Flowers, Minas, Strawberrys and Lavinias. For sale, both sexes, the get of Imp. Marango Heydon Duke, Imp. Baron's Heir, Imp. Golden Able and Imp. Golden Conqueror. om W. J. SHEAN & CO., Owen Sound P. O. & Sta.

### TWO SHORTHORN BULL CALVES

FOR SALE AT THE

### GLENAVON STOCK FARM.

They are from good milking strains. Write or call. om

W. B. ROBERTS, PROP., SPARTA, ONT. Station St. Thomas, C.P.R., G.T.R., M.C.R.

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



# CARNEFAC FED PIGS.

Probably a thousand letters are on file in our offices in which the farmers of the West tell us of the profits made by feeding CARNEFAC to young pigs. Pigs fed CARNEFAC do not eat and eat again, but eat and digest. They ASSIMILATE their food, making flesh and not excrement.

Write us for a list of the prizes we are offering for the summer fairs, and for our booklet "About Carnefac."

Lockerby Mills, Paisley, Ont., Aug. 12, 1903.  
The Carnefac Stock Food Co.:

Gentlemen,—Your Stock Food did me a good turn this spring. I saved the life of a brood sow with it. One died just before I got the food. Another one took the same trouble; when I gave her your food she got all right in a few days. I also had some shoats that got stunted in the winter. I fed them some of your food; they picked up and did well, and I got them away when the markets were high and got about \$14.00 more than if I had kept them for another week. So you see I saved one life, got my pigs away when the markets were high, kept the rest of my pigs in good health, all with one pail of your stock food.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) WM. BROWN.

## CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO.

WINNIPEG, and 65 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO.

### GOSSIP

Messrs. Andrew Gilmore & Sons, Athelstan, Que., advertise Yorkshire swine for sale, of which they have a good stock of approved type. The fowls lately offered in their advertisement have all been sold.

A Michigan subscriber writes under date April 14th: "We have had a great snow storm here to-day; about six inches of snow fell in about ten hours. All pure-bred and high-grade stock looking well in this neighborhood. Dunghill stuff, however, are very thin. Spring very backward. Not much plowing done, as yet; few oats sown on potato ground. Farmers are getting \$1.00 per bushel for potatoes to-day. New seeding and pastures and meadows that were fed rather short last fall are O. K., but if much growth seems to be smothered out. Wheat and rye looks bad."

Mr. N. Dymont, Clappison, Ont., breeder of Ayrshire cattle, writes: "Stock is doing finely. The young bulls I have for sale, from Nellie Gray 12057, Briery Banks Cora 2847, Jubilee of Hickory Hill and others, and by Dairyman of Glenora, are the right sort to get dairy stock. The three cows first mentioned have been winners in milk tests; Nellie and Cora winning four firsts and two seconds. I might say our herd have won five firsts and seven seconds in milk tests, and five silver and one bronze medals, for best dairy cow, any age or breed, in strong competition; also two silver medals for best herd of dairy cattle; also first for best dairy cow, any age or breed. I have sold cattle to parties in N.-W. T. U. S., and different parts of Canada by the aid of the "Farmer's Advocate," and now have 15 head of cattle of both sexes for sale, and will sell at bargain prices, quality considered."

Wardend Farm, the home of F. W. Taylor, Wellman's Corners, breeder of Ayrshire cattle, is situated a short distance from Hoard's Station, G. T. R., where he has in stock just now about 40 high-class Ayrshires. Minto, a good dairy-type bull, bred by Mr. Alex. Hume, heads the herd. He is sired by White Chief of St. Annes, dam Nellie of Parkhill of Pettite Cote. Among the best cows in this herd are: White Floss, Lady Minto, Wardend Beauty, and Helen Maud. The young things are principally sired by Douglas of Loudon. There are four young bulls about ready for service from the above-mentioned sire that ought to be picked up soon, as they are fashionable fellows from good families, and from large-teated dams. Mr. Taylor banks on utility, and has several young things that he will part with at any time, and they will do the purchasers good.

### A TRAVELLING HUMBAG.

It would be well to warn your readers against the party representing himself as wanting to buy stock, who seems to have made your advertising columns a particular study, and, after an hour's talk, one would think he was personally acquainted with all your patrons and their family connections, and had done business with many of them. He, no doubt, varies his programme, so it will be little use describing preliminaries; but after being met at station, by appointment, he buys, and will pay part cash, and the balance before stock are shipped. On taking out his pocketbook, he finds, to his dismay, that it only contains papers, and that the one containing his money and railway ticket is in his grip, which has been checked through to his destination. However, he has a friend some distance off—a well-known breeder—and he will go there, stay all night, and get funds to carry him through; but he finds his change will, only pay his railway fare, say half way, etc. It will be needless to say that if the farmer advances the requisite sum, it will be the last he will see of his money. Following is description: Age, about 35; height, 5 feet 6 inches; weight, 140 lbs.; straight, black hair, and heavy brownish mustache; blue eyes; speaks in a subdued tone, with slightly English accent; had on black-worsted coat and vest and dark pants; dark tie, with horseshoe pin; light-colored fur coat, with darker stripes, and smooth, black fur collar and cuffs; blue cloth cap, with a strap across top. VERITY.

## First Symptoms of Paralysis

Should Warn You to Revitalize the Wasted Nerve Cells by the use of

## Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Though paralysis is dreaded by everybody, some do not recognize in nervous headache, sleeplessness, irritability and low spirits the indications of nervous exhaustion which point to paralysis as the final outcome.

Whatever else you may neglect, do not allow the nervous system to become exhausted and run down.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the most potent nerve vitalizer known to science to-day. You can use it with positive assurance that each dose is bound to be of some benefit to you in building up the system and preventing nervous prostration and paralysis.

Mrs. S. J. Schooley, 12 Arthur Ave., St. Thomas, Ont., states: "I was troubled a great deal with nervousness, severe headache and sleeplessness, and at times a sort of numb feeling would come over me. I was in constant fear of paralysis, as the doctors told me my trouble was exhaustion of the nervous system. I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and soon noticed a great improvement. Now I can say that my nerves are completely restored, I sleep very much better and the distressing feeling of numbness has disappeared."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

## Holstein Bull Calves

Sired by Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, whose sire's dam has an official record of 27 lbs. 14 ozs. in 7 days. His sire's sire, De Kol 2nd's Paul De Kol, is sire of 32 cows with official records averaging over 20 lbs. each. Eight bull calves for sale.

BROWN BROS.,  
Lynedale Stock Farm, LYN, ONT.

## Brookbank Holsteins

18 to 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days' official test are the records of this herd of Holstein cows. Heifers of equivalent records. Bulls for sale whose sires and dams are in the Advanced Registry, with large official butter records.

GEORGE RICE, TILSONBURG, ONT.

## Riverside Holsteins

80 head to select from. Young bulls whose dams have official weekly records of from 17 to 21 lbs. of butter, sired by Victor De Kol Pietertje and Johanna Rue 4th Lad. Write for prices.

Matt Richardson & Son, Caledonia P.O. Station.

## TREDINNOK PRIZEWINNING 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, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 2 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and teats 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.

## "Nether Lea" Ayrshires. Deep-milking Strains.

Three choice bulls, fit for service; 6 bull calves, from 2 to 10 months old; also choice heifer calves, from 2 months up. Napoleon of Auchenbrain (imp.) at head of herd, whose dam has a record of 72 lbs. per day. Write

T. D. McCALLUM, DANVILLE, QUE.

## SPECIAL OFFER—BULL CALVES out of such dams as Cherry of Hairlock and Morjorie, one of the best Silver King cows in herd. These calves will be sold at very low prices, quality considered.

ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM,  
J. N. Greenshields, Prop. Danville, P. Q.

## AYRSHIRES and YORKSHIRES

Choice February and March calves, sired by Prince of Barcheskie (imp. in dam) and deep-milking dams. Cheap if taken soon. An extra good yearling bull. Write us. Yorkshires of different ages

ALEX. HUME & CO.,  
Menlo P. O., Ont.

## SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

Present offerings: Spicy Count (imp.), Dutch; 15 bulls and heifers of his get, from 10 to 18 months old; also a few cows in calf to S. C. Pair heavy draft, rising three years old.

### J. S. McARTHUR

Pine Grove Stock Farm, GOBLE'S, ONT.

## SHORTHORNS.

Four Bulls, nine to fifteen months old; four heifers, two years old. A number of cows, also in calf to Royal Prince—31241—, by imp. Royal Sailor. H. K. FAIRBAIRN, om Theford P.O., Telegraph and G.T.R. station

## SHORTHORNS

For sale: Two extra good bulls, 17 months old, both red. These bulls are above the average, and anyone requiring a first-class animal should see them. Also some good heifers. Come and see them or write HUGH THOMSON, Box 556, St. Mary's, Ont., one mile from station.

### J. WATT & SON,

Scotch Shorthorns for sale. Royal Archer (imp.), 14 mos. old, sired by Golden Prince—83609—(a son of Golden Fame), dam Lady Lintz, by Belisarius (74051). Royal Wonder 2nd, 15 months old, by Royal Wonder, dam English Lady Hero, by Royal Sailor (imp.), next dam by Barrington Hero. These bulls are good workers and very sure. Also heifers and cows in calf and calves at foot to imported bulls.

P.O., Salem, Ont. Elora Stations, G. T. R. & C. P. R.

## Imp. Shorthorns and Lincolns

### A. D. McGUGAN,

Imported Aberdeen Hero at the head of the herd, which is composed of the best Scotch families. Ten grand shearing and two-year-old ewes for sale, in lamb to a Royal winner. Also ewe lambs from imported Dudding ewes at reasonable prices.

## Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicesters.

FOR SALE: Choice two-year-old heifers, well gone in calf; also yearling heifers, bull calves. Boar and sows fit for breeding, and young pigs.

ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.

## PROSPECT High-class SHORTHORNS

MILL FARM  
FOR SALE: 8 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old; 2 sired by Aberdeen Hero (imp.), 6 by Royal Duke, he by Royal Sailor (imp.). Also some heifers.

J. R. McCALLUM & SON, Iona Sta., Ont.

## SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

7 bulls, 9 to 16 months; cows and heifers in calf. Also, Berkshire pigs, 11 months old. Prices right, and terms easy.

DAVID MILNE, Ethel, Ont.

## FOR SALE: STOCK BULL

Captain Bruce, quiet, active and sure. Also four young bulls, three roans and one red, from 10 to 16 months, of the low-down, thick-fleshed sort. Anyone wanting a first-class animal should come and see them, or write for prices.

WM McDERMOTT,  
Living Springs, Ont., Fergus Station.

## Shorthorns & Scotch Collies FOR SALE at reasonable prices.

Also a quantity of Strawberry Dent Corn for seed at 2c. per lb., shelled, in 2-bush. lots and less; 2 1/2 bush. orders and upwards at \$1 per bush., 56 lbs.

J. K. Hux, Rodney P. O. and Sta., (M.C.R.R. and L.E. & D.R.R.)

## DOMINION SHORTHORN HERDBOOK WANTED.

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n will pay \$1 each for any of the following volumes of their herdbooks: Volumes 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15; also 1st vol. Clydesdale Stud-book, and 1st vol. Dom. Ayrshire Herdbook. Send by express if possible, unpaid (if by post, postage will be returned with price).

HENRY WADE, Sec'y, TORONTO, ONT

## ONLY THE BEST.

Eight young bulls and 10 heifers of the purest Scotch breeding and of the low-set kind, as good as I have ever offered, for sale at prices that will induce you to buy. Most of the heifers are in calf to imported bulls that stand as high as any in the world in breeding and individual excellence. High-class Shorthorns for sale as usual.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont., Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, Eng. The largest exporters of live stock in the world.

## 16 Shorthorn Bulls

All pure Scotch, two imp. in dam, 7 from imp. sire and dam, others by imp. sire and from Scotch dams of popular families. Herd numbers 72; headed by Imp Greengill Victor, a Princess Royal; bred by W. S. Marr. Present offering also includes a number of Scotch heifers and imp. cows in calf. If you want a herd header, or cows that will produce them, write us.

## R. MITCHELL & SONS,

Nelson Ont., Burlington Jct. Sta.

## JERSEYS

For quick buyers, we are going to sell 15 bulls and 25 females. Owing to the natural increase of our herd and so many heifers coming into milk, we make the above offer. Stock of all ages. State what you want and write to-day to B. H. BULL & SON, om C. P. R. and G. T. R., Brampton, Ont.

## 4 HOLSTEIN BULLS

FOR SALE: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Aaggie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the pail. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, om Warkworth.

## FOR SALE—35 HOLSTEIN SPRING CALVES

of the famous De Kol and Abbecker breeding, from deep-milking dams, for March, April and May delivery; also cows and heifers.

H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton, Ont.

## If You Want a Bull

(under 1 year) to show and win with this fall, bred from officially tested stock, write

H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.

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

# Don't Chide the Children.



Don't scold the little ones if the bed is wet in the morning. It isn't the child's fault. It is suffering from a weakness of the kidneys and bladder, and weak kidneys need strengthening—that's all. You can't afford to risk delay. Neglect may entail a lifetime of suffering and misery.

## DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

strengthen the kidneys and bladder, then all trouble is at an end.

Mrs. E. Kidner, a London, Ont., mother, living at 499 Gray St., says:

"My little daughter, six years old, has had weak kidneys since birth. Last February I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Strong's drug store. Since taking them she has had no more kidney trouble of any kind. I gladly make this statement because of the benefit my child has received from this medicine."

**AYRSHIRE BULLS FOR SALE.** We combine beauty with utility. My herd has won over 700 1st and 2nd prizes, several specials and diplomas, and three medals in past 8 years. Have for sale, three fine young bulls, one year old this month, sired by Royal Star of Ste. Annes, first-prize bull at Toronto, and their dams with milk records from 56 to 63 lbs per day; fit to head any herd in Canada. Price, \$40 and \$50 each. Also one fine bull calf, nine months old; price, \$35. Eggs for hatching from B. P. Rocks, Silver-gray Dorkings, \$1.50 per setting. For particulars, write **WILLIAM THOMSON,** Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Norfolk Co., Ont.

## AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES



**YORKSHIRE** Boars and sows, four to eight weeks old, \$5.00 each at farm, \$1.00 extra crated and shipped.

**YEARLING AYE SHIRE BULL,** fit for service, \$65.00.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

**J. G. CLARK,**  
Woodroffe D. and S. Farm, Ottawa.

## IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED AYRSHIRES

The average butter fat test of this herd is 4.8. A few young bulls and females, all ages, **FOR SALE.**

**Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.**  
Farm one mile from Maxville station on C.A.R.

**Homecroft Farm, High-class Ayrshire Cattle, Chester White Swine, Barred Rock Eggs** for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars write to **J. F. Parsons & Sons, Barnston Que.**

**STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES** are bred for size, beauty and profit, from imp. and home-bred stock with high milk records and extra high test. Young stock always on hand. Prices right. **David M. Watt, Allan's Corners, Que., Brysons, G.T.R., 4 miles; St. Louis Sta., C.A.R., 2 miles.**

**3 Ayrshire Bulls** one year old, fit for service, all prize winners last fall at Ottawa Exhibition. Females any age. Shropshire sheep, Berkshire pigs; a fine lot of young ones, both sexes, and B. P. Rocks. Eggs for hatching. **J. YULL & SONS, Carleton Place, Ont.**

**Menie Stock Farm** Choice young **AYRSHIRE** bulls and heifer calves, from 2 to 9 months old. Also cows and heifers all ages. Write **WM. STEWART & SON, Menie, Ont.**

**SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.** Are prizewinners as well as enormous producers. I have for sale 4 young bulls, sired by the Pan-American winner, Leader of Meadowbank; females all ages, of true dairy type. **JOHN W. LOGAN, Allan's Corners P.O., Que. Howick Sta., G.T.R.**

**Pennabank SHROPSHIRE and SHORTHORN** A number of extra good and well-covered yearlings of both sexes, sired by imp. Rudyard ram. Also two extra nice young bulls. Prices reasonable. **HUGH PUGH, WHITEVALE, ONT.**

## AYRSHIRE HERD-HEADER.

Offer the grand imported bull, Royal Peter of Ste. Annes, an A No. 1 bull, both individually and as a sire. Also three yearlings and a number of calves, including three last August bulls.

**W. W. BALLANTYNE, STRATFORD.**  
"Neldpath Farm" adjoins city.

### GOSSIP.

Messrs. D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont., write: "On April 16th we had eighty-one head of Yorkshires leave Glasgow, Scotland, for Quebec. This is not only the largest, but the best selection ever imported by us. The whole lot will be sold on June 15th at Hamilton, Ont. Parties wanting show or breeding stock of the best blood and from the leading herds in England and Scotland will be able to get from this lot what they require."

A. E. Hoskin, Cobourg, Ont., reports that he has sold to Mr. Dougald Ross, Streetsville, through his advertisement in the "Farmer's Advocate," the Short-horn bull, Count Amaranth 2nd (imp. in dam), sired by Count Amaranth (imp.), dam Nonpareil 34th (imp.). Mr. Hoskin reports this bull to be a producer of choice stock. Also the young bull, Nonpareil Chief, by Republican (imp.), and from same dam as above, to Henry Barr, Douglas, Ont.

Messrs. C. & J. Carruthers, Cobourg, Ont., advertising Barred Rock eggs for hatching, write: "The pens from which we were offering these eggs are birds of good size, having good shape and quality combined, and are very distinctly barred to the skin. They are headed by two fine cocks, one bred by E. B. Thompson, N. Y., perhaps one of the best breeders in America to-day. He is a most handsome bird, as his plumage is of uniform barring throughout, and is just about perfect in shape, and has fine yellow legs and beak. The other bird is of a little lighter color, but is perfect in shape, and will mate well with the hens he is with to get good-colored pullets."

Isleigh Grange Farm, Danville, P. Q., writes: "Please change our advertisement as the three stock bulls offered are now sold, and we think anyone wanting to improve their stock will make no mistake in writing us for prices on bull calves, as we have 110 cows milking, and any cows not capable of giving 8,000 lbs. milk in a year, their calves are killed, and we think if every Ayrshire breeder would adopt the same principle, the time is not far distant when the Ayrshire would be far ahead of all other breeds as a profitable dairy cow, but as long as people will raise every calf, when it has no other redeeming qualities but a certificate of registration, and sell this calf to some farmer that is trying to improve his herd, and only meets with disappointment, the Ayrshires will never get to the position which rightly belongs to them at this pace, without a rival."

Mr. Wm. Thorn, Lynedoch, Ont., writes: "I still have on hand some very choice Ayrshire bulls for sale, fit to head any herd, at very low prices, considering their quality; will guarantee them as described. I have sold in the past month two fine cows to J. S. Shantz, Hespeler; one bull and two-year-old heifer to O. M. Doan, Shanty Bay; one heifer to Geo. H. Gore, Dorchester Bridge, Quebec; one bull to E. A. McKee, Listowel. Have received letters from my customers expressing their greatest satisfaction with the stock they got, which proves the quality of the stock I am advertising. Thanks to the "Farmer's Advocate" for my success in sales."

Mr. Alex. Hume, of Menie, Ont., the well-known breeder of Ayrshire cattle, has nearly 60 head now in his herd with two grand imported bulls at the head, viz., Prince of Barcheskie and Lessnessock Royal Star, the latter winner of first as a yearling in Toronto, 1903, in very hot competition. He also headed the young herd that won first at the same exhibition. Mr. Hume has several real good young things for sale from heavy-milking, large-teated dams, by Prince Barcheskie, and noticeable among this lot is an August, 1902, bull, second winner at Toronto, sired by Prince of Barcheskie, dam Little Love 4th, twice a winner at Toronto. This is a choice young bull that will be a snap for someone. This herd has turned out possibly as many home-bred prizewinners as any other in Canada, which is a sufficient guarantee as to their quality. The farm is situated a short distance from Hoard's Station, Belleville and Peterboro branch, G. T. R.

# Oak Lodge Yorkshires

are the recognized type of the ideal bacon hog, and are the profitable kind from a feeder's standpoint. A large number of pigs at different ages now on hand for sale. We can supply high-class exhibition stock. Write for prices.  
**J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.**

## HILLOREST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES HERD OF

Founded upon imported stock and Canadian show animals. Various strains represented and new blood introduced at intervals. Each purchaser gets registered certificate of pedigree, and any animal failing to prove a breeder is replaced. **JNO. LAHMER, VINE, ONT., Vine Sta., G.T.R., near Barrie.**

## Holwell Manor Farm

### SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE.

Twenty shearing rams; twenty shearing ewes; twenty-five ram lambs; also twenty Cotswold rams, shearings and lambs. These are animals of choice quality. Prices very low, quality considered. Scotch collie puppies from first class stock. **D. G. GANTON, Elmvale P. O., Ont. om**

## Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to **MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana, om**

## "MODEL FARM" SHROPSHIRE

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

## FARNHAM OXFORDS

We had the champion flock of Oxfords in 1903. Importations annually. Animals of all ages and sexes, both imported and Canadian-bred, for sale at all times at reasonable prices. **HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO.**

## TAMWORTHS

30 head from 2 to 5 mos. old, registered. Write for particulars and prices. **D. J. GIBSON, Newcastle, Ontario.**

## Newcastle Tamworths & Shorthorns

We have for quick sale a lot of choice Boars and Sows, Oct. and Nov. litters, the produce of our Toronto Sweepstakes Stock and the undefeated Boar, "Colwill's Choice" 1343. We are also booking orders for March and April Pigs, the choicest of breeding. We also offer for quick sale 2 or 3 choice Shorthorn Heifers, 12 to 15 months old; also one 2-year-old in calf; all first-class stock, get by bull weighing 2,500 lbs. Write quick if you want something good at moderate prices. **COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.**

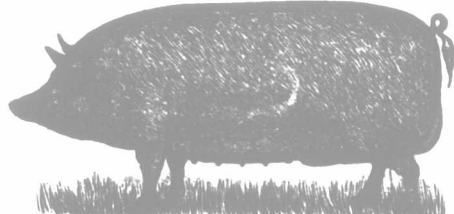
## TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS

Boars fit for service, sows bred and ready to breed, 20 boars and sows from 2 to 4 months; a fine lot of March pigs. Pairs not akin. **BERTHEM HOSKIN, Grafton Sta., G. T. R. The Gully P. O.**

## GLENHOLM HERD OF TAMWORTHS

We are now booking orders for spring litters. Have 5 boars and 5 sows, 6 months old, left, and a fine lot of younger ones. **F. O. SARGENT, Eddystone, Grafton Sta., G.T.R.**

**YORKSHIRES** Boars fit for service, at reduced prices. Sows in farrow and ready to breed, and young stock on hand. Write for prices. **WM. HOWE, North Bruce, Ont.**



One hundred Tamworth and Improved Chester White Spring Pigs of a true bacon type, our herd having won the best prizes offered at the leading exhibitions throughout Ontario and Quebec for the past ten years. Stock for exhibition purposes a specialty. We pay express charges between stations, and guarantee safe arrival of all stock shipped. Pairs furnished not akin. Write for prices. **H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton P. O., Ont**

## ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

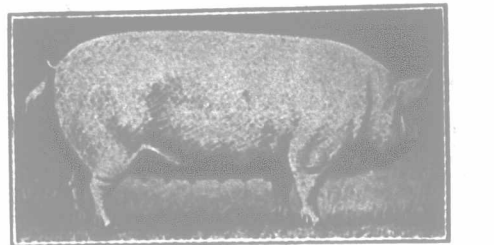
For Sale: Young boars of Bacon-type. Choice young pigs; pairs not akin supplied. Short horn bulls also calves of both sexes. **JOHN RACEY, Jr., Lennoxville, Que**



If you were sure you could buy for 60c. per foot a satisfactory hog trough good for 10 years' hard usage, you would buy quick, wouldn't you? Leal's Patent Steel Trough will fill this bill easy. Honestly made, heavy and strong, nice rounded edges. It's a winner. Money back if not as represented. Every foot guaranteed.

Get catalogue from **WILBER S. GORDON, TWEED, ONT.**

## Improved Yorkshires



Over three hundred for sale. The last three years our herd has won ninety per cent. of the first prizes at the leading shows, competing against American and Canadian breeders. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders combined in Canada. We have the best blood from the leading herds in England and Scotland. Prices reasonable. **D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT.**

## 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.**

## Yorkshires, Collies and Poultry

This month we are offering something extra in Yorkshire boars and sows 6 weeks to 4 months. Will sell 10 yearling W. Wyandotte hens and two cocks, all fine stock. Choice pedigreed collies. **J. A. & A. B. ARMSTRONG, Warkworth, Ont.**

## IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED YORKSHIRES.

Sows bred to farrow March and April to imp. show boars. Also boars ready for service, and young pig, all ages, shipped not akin. The sweepstakes sow and sweepstakes young herd at Chicago were bred by me. **H. J. DAVIS, Importer and Breeder of Yorkshires and Shorthorns, WOODSTOCK, ONT.**

**LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRE** pig, direct from imported stock, bred to imported boars; boars fit for service, same breeding as sows; boars and sows three and four months old from imported stock, pairs not akin. Write **JAS. A. RUSSELL, PRECIOUS CORNERS, ONT.**

**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; pedigree and safe delivery guaranteed. Address **E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.**

## LARGE YORKSHIRES

**GLENBURN HERD**—upwards of 100 fine spring pigs, sired by imported Holywell Hewson. Also a few 6 month s'boars. Prices reasonable. **DAVID BARR, JR., RENFREW, ONT.**

## YORKSHIRES

**FOR SALE,** from the Pioneer Herd of the Province Quebec, both sexes and all ages. Satisfaction guaranteed on all mail orders. Railroad stations: **Athelstan, N. Y. C. Huntingdon, G. T. R.**

Address **A. GILMORE & SONS, Athelstan, Que.**

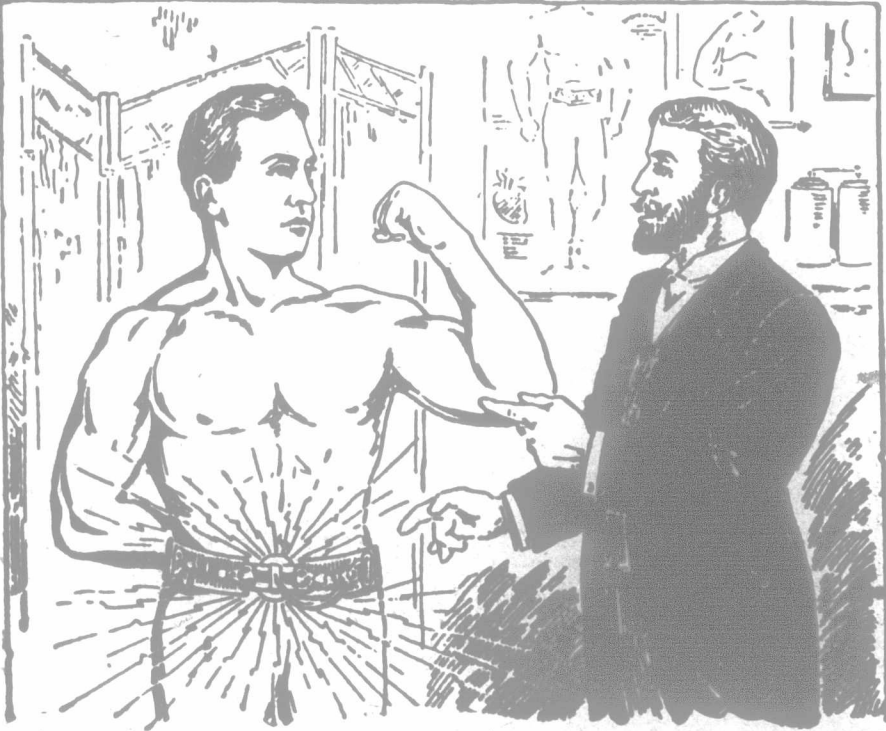
## YOUNG SOWS

in farrow by imported boar; 6 sows to farrow in May and June, 5 of them are Toronto winners. Am booking orders for pigs from these sows.

**EGGS**—Mammoth Bronze turkey and White Holland eggs, \$2.50 per setting. B. and White Rocks, Buff Orpington, Buff Wyandotte and Rouen duck eggs, \$1.00.

**T. J. COLE, Box 188, Bowmanville, Ont.**

# Men, I Have the Cure



For Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, any case of Kidney Disease that has not gone as far as Bright's Disease; Indigestion, Constipation, or any Weakness, and

**I WILL PAY \$1,000 FORFEIT**

For a case which I cannot cure with my new Improved Electric Belt, the marvel of electricians, the most wonderful curative device that has ever been introduced.

This Belt is complete with Free Electrical Attachment.

## And You Need Not Pay a Cent Until Cured

This Electric Attachment carries the current direct and cures all weaknesses, varicocele, etc. It develops and expands all weak nerves and checks a loss of vitality. No case of Failing Vigor, Varicocele or Debility can resist this powerful Electric Attachment. It never fails to cure. It is free with Belts.

No man should be weak, no man should suffer the loss of that vitality which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than nature intended him, no man should suffer when there is at hand a certain cure for his weakness.

Most of the pains, most of the weakness of stomach, heart, brain and nerves from which men suffer are due to the early loss of nature's reserve power. You need not suffer for this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may as well be as happy as any man that lives.

My Electric Belt, with special Electric Attachment (free), will restore your health. It will check all losses and affects every organ of the body. Most ailments from which you suffer can be traced to it.

I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring.

By Belt is easy to use. Put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn as in old style belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old.

An old man of 70 says he feels as strong and young as he did at 35. That shows it renews the vigor of youth. It cures Rheumatism, Sciatic Pains, Lumbago, Kidney Trouble. Banishes pain in a night, never to return.

### Nervousness, Weakness and Back-ache.

**Dr. McLaughlin:**  
Dear Sir—For the past twelve months I have been a sufferer from backache, weakness, nervousness and other things, and at the earnest solicitation of a friend I tried your belt. Thank God that I for one am able to say that you have afforded me a complete cure. It is with pleasure that I recommend it to others. Very truly, **BISSELL J. NORTON, Aurora, Ont.**

### Minister's Favorable Report.

**Dr. McLaughlin:**  
My Dear Sir—I wore the Belt till the end of October, and then began to wonder whether I needed it at all, and persuaded myself that I was so far cured that I could give it a rest. I have not worn the Belt since, so consider that I have greatly benefited. My back and loins have been splendid, and I have felt quite supple. On the whole the use of the Belt has been a great success and blessing, and I will wear it again if you think better. Believe me, yours faithfully, **REV. A. H. ALLMAN, Emsdale, Ont.**

### Overcame His Weakness.

**Dr. McLaughlin:**  
Dear Sir,—I have been wearing one of your Belts for four weeks. It has made me a different man. When I began to wear it I was quite weak, and my work seemed too much for me. Now, after four weeks' use of the Belt, I can do the same work without any effort. It has strengthened every muscle in my body. I never had anything which did me so much good. Yours very truly, **CHAS. A. PEARCE, 47 Sully crescent, Toronto, Ont.**

What ails you? Write and tell me, and no matter where you are I think I can give you the address of some one in your own town that I have cured. I've cured thousands, and every man of them is a walking advertisement for my Belt.

I don't want your money without giving you value for it. I know it will cure in any case that I undertake. If I can't cure it, I'll tell you so frankly. You have nothing to lose, for if you wish you can use the Belt entirely at my risk, and if it doesn't cure you it will not cost you one cent. The only condition I impose is that you give me security for the Belt while you are using it, as evidence of good faith on your part. You can then use it on the conditions of

## NO CURE, NO PAY.

Every person wearing Dr. McLaughlin's Belt receives FREE until cured the advice of a physician who understands his case. This is the cause of its success after everything else fails.

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This Outfit as shown here would cost \$2.50 in any Sporting Goods House.

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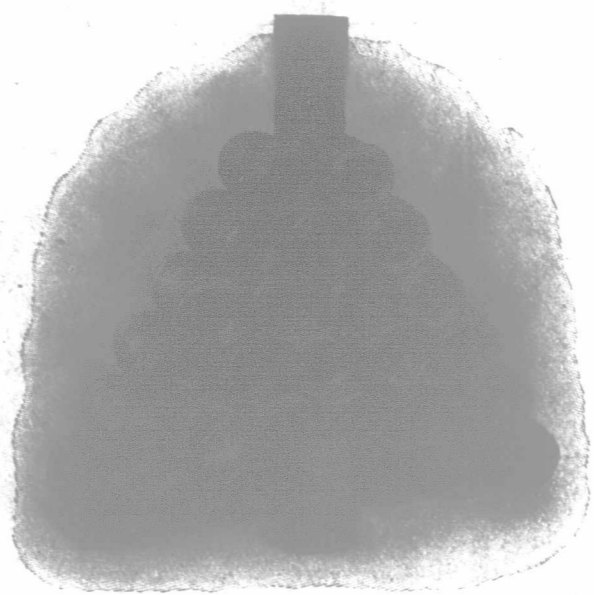
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# Farmers, Beware!

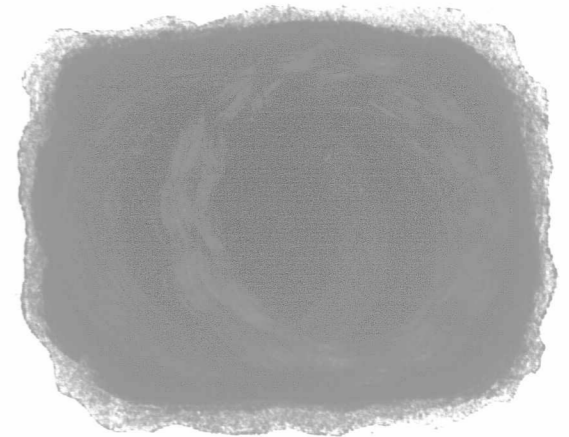
There's a large amount of inferior wire being shipped in from Pittsburg to be sold as Coiled Spring Wire. Dealers here have bought this poor wire at low prices, about \$8.50 per ton less than high-grade Cleveland-made wire could be had for, and are trying to palm it off as first-class wire.

The material used in London High-grade Coiled Spring Wire comes from Cleveland, and is of a high quality, which is not equalled by the product of any other wire mills. London Coiled Wire is easily distinguishable from other wire, as it bears a tin tag on every bundle. It has a greater percentage of carbon, and consequently a higher tensile strength, with more resilience or spring, due to the perfect spiral in the hard steel wire, and lastly, it is more thoroughly galvanized.

Insist on having London Wire if you want satisfaction. We want to prevent inferior wire being used with London Fence Machines. If your dealer can't supply London Wire, write us.



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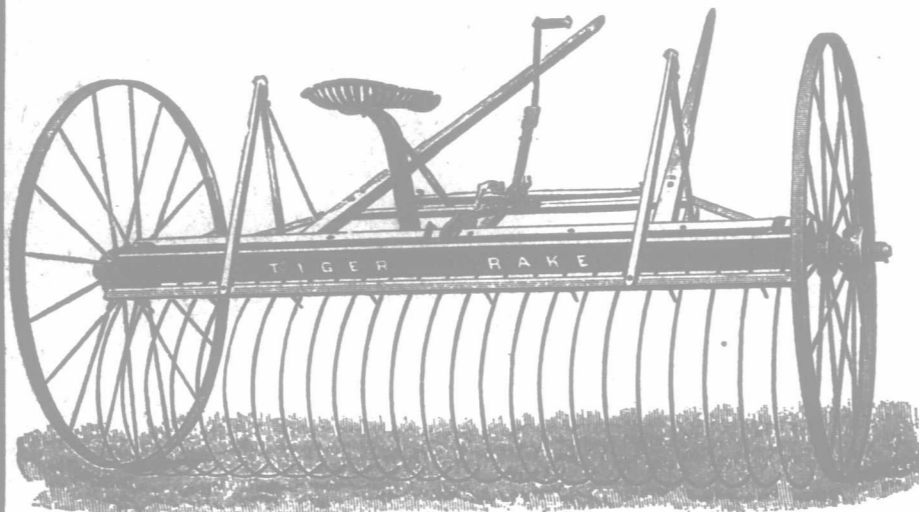
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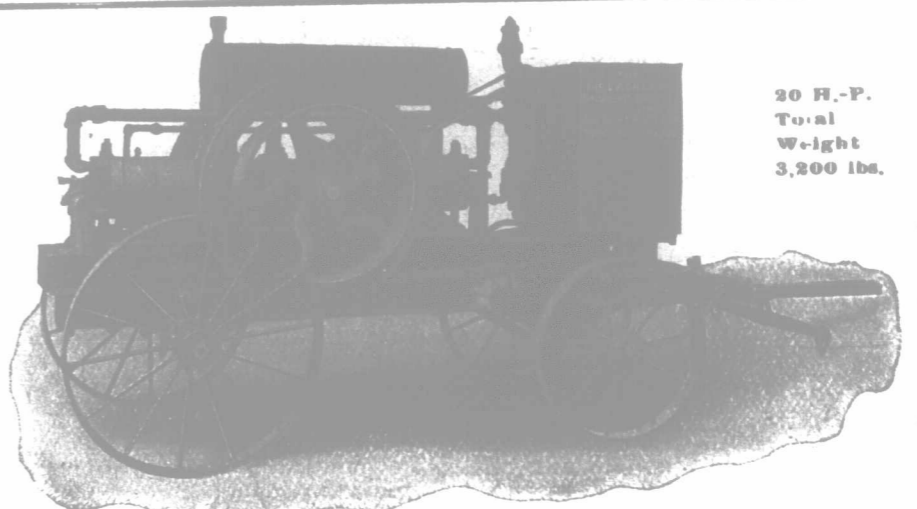
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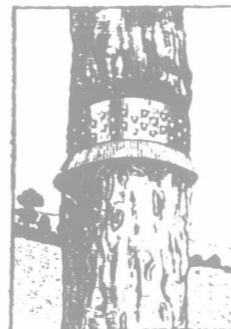
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