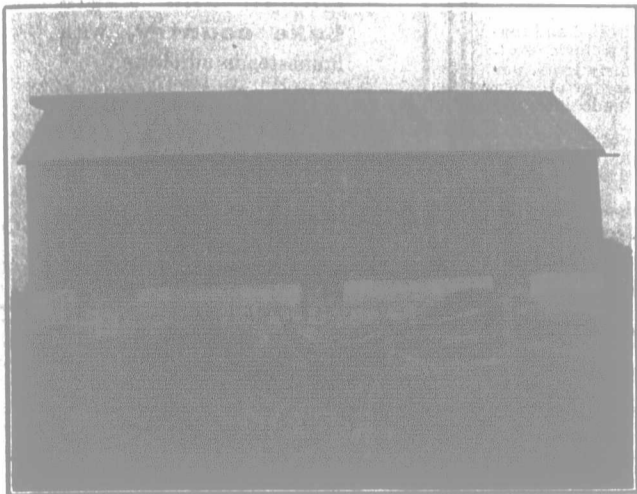


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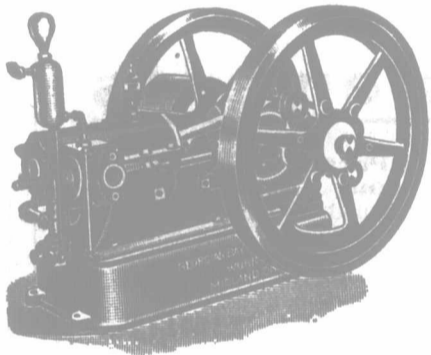
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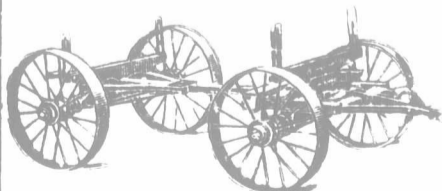
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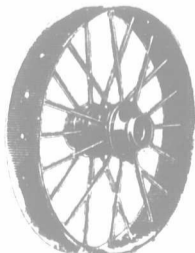
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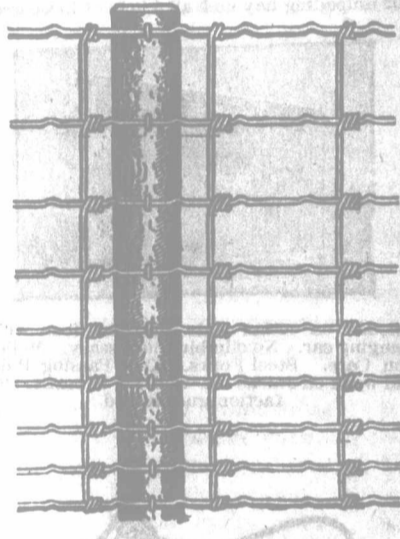
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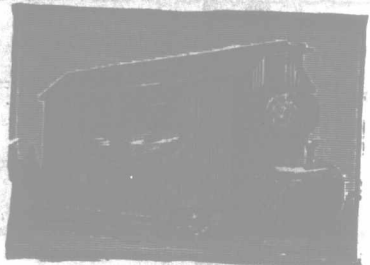
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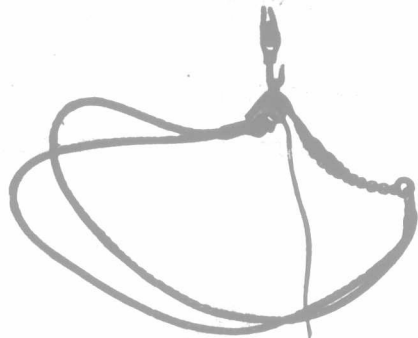
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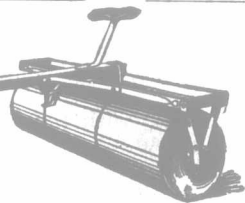


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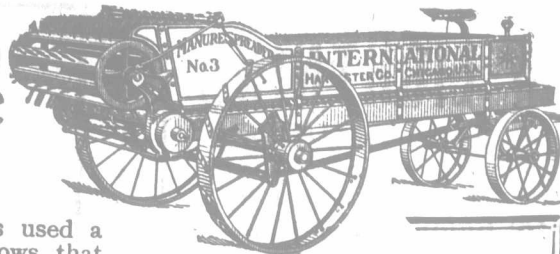
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It is not only an unusually strong, well built machine, thus being durable and continuing long in service, but it has features peculiarly its own. For instance: It is the only manure spreader

having a vibrating rake in front of the beater or cylinder which levels the load as it passes backward toward the spreading mechanism. You know, of course, that perfect spreading can only result when the load is level.

This spreader is entirely controlled and regulated in all its working parts by a single lever. It will spread from three to thirty loads per acre, and the change necessary to produce these desirable results can be made instantly while the machine is in motion.

Power is applied to the apron of the I. H. C. Spreader from both sides—both rear wheels. This insures an even, steady feed and no strain, side draft or breakage.

The I. H. C. Spreader is equipped with broad faced steel wheels which are best, because they are at once the lightest and strongest.

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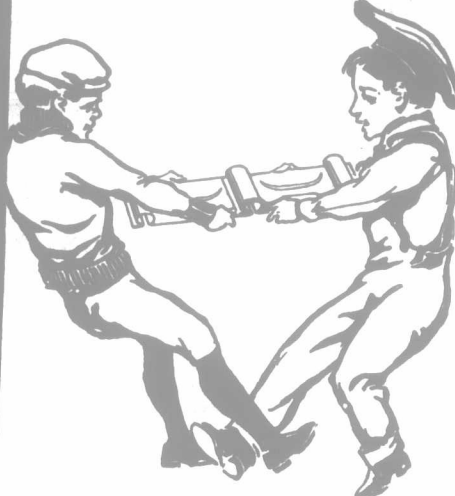
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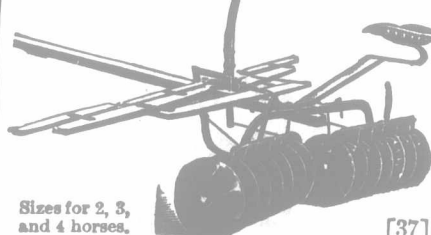


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The Farmer's Advocate

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VOL. XLI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 10, 1906.

No. 711

EDITORIAL.

How Not to Make Roads.

By a number of illustrations appearing in this issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," we have endeavored to depict some of the evils common under the present system of road supervision in the Province of Ontario. The photos were taken along two main-travelled roads in the County of Middlesex which have been receiving coatings of gravel for about forty years or so, and are called "gravelled roads." The photos, taken April 19th, after a couple of weeks of drying weather and traffic, show what has been got for the money expended in road-making. Vast mudholes in the center where a properly-gravelled crown is supposed to be, springs along the side of the driveway where ditches could easily be made but are not, great ruts cut in the middle of the road for want of dragging and levelling, cobblestones from the size of a hen's egg to almost that of a man's head, deep-ditch culverts with the railing broken, till it is more of a horse-frightener than anything else; and, every little stretch a pile of gravel dumped in the center, and left for the traffic to plow through till it is worked up properly with the mud beneath or washed back to the stream whence it came, when more gravel will be dumped on, under the oversight of men whose sole idea seems to be that so many yards should be deposited, and this is called making roads! The painful feature is that some people who live along them do not seem to believe anything better can be done. A number of men standing by while the pictures were being taken, were asked if they did not think it would be well to show up such a condition. Querulous replies indicated their doubt whether any better results could be attained. Until a little more energetic public opinion can be aroused, we need not look for much improvement.

There seems to be something weak about our system of road supervision. The old toll-gate regime was intolerable, yet under it the highways were at least attended to. The statute-labor system was vicious, and should on no account be resorted to again. Commutation was a move in the right direction, but there is urgent need for the use of some more gray matter in improving its working out. What we require is more systematic and permanent work under expert direction and according to comprehensive plans, doing thoroughly what is attempted, and keeping the metal as well as the dirt roads in passable condition by a sensible observation of the stitch-in-time principle. The way to have good roads is to prevent them from getting bad. As it is now, nothing is done till a bridge goes down or a great ditch is washed out in the middle of the road, or some fearful mudhole develops, and then the road commissioner comes around and hires a man to repair the damage, most of which could have been prevented by a tenth of the work when the rut or puddle was beginning to form. But, of course, the commissioner would feel as though he were imposing on the municipalities if he attended to a small hole. He must needs wait until the spot has become well-nigh impassable before he can spend funds upon it with a clear conscience. Meanwhile, the travelling public puts up with the loss and inconvenience, and, in the end, pays several prices for necessary repair. Is this wise economy?

In road-making, the first essential is drainage. This requires open ditches along each side of every road, and, in some cases, underdrains as well. The object in crowning the road is drainage, and even the laying of metal coating is but a means to keep the subsoil dry, so that it may

bear the weight of the traffic. Drainage involves two provisions, viz., a means of carrying the rain and snow water rapidly away, and a smooth surface which will shed it readily to the ditches or tiles, as the case may be, instead of letting it lie in puddles or run along in the track, to make ruts and wear the crown away by erosion. Especially where springs exist, there is no excuse whatever for letting the ditches fill up, as they have done in some cases. Side ditches must be kept open if we are to have drainage, and unless they are we may dump on gravel for another forty years, with no better roads at the end of that time than we have to-day. After the ditching, grading should be done with the regular road machine. Too many stop here. When the crown is secured it must be preserved. Here is where the most shameful neglect is seen. The secret of maintaining a crown is to use frequently, and at the right time, some simple implement like the ordinary road-scraper, which consists of a heavy piece of timber, shod with sheet iron, and equipped with a tongue. One or two rounds with this every time a clay road gets cut up will smooth the surface, prevent water from forming puddles, stop the cutting of deep ruts on the hillsides, keep the road fairly passable at all seasons, and save at least two-thirds of the annual work with the road machine. Of late years the split-log drag, described recently in this paper, has come widely into favor across the line, and we should like to see it tried in Canada. We have never had a chance to see it work, but of the old-fashioned leveller we speak from considerable experience. The scraper or the drag (the latter while the road is yet muddy) should be used on every clay road in the country, and if it were there might be far less money spent on graveling, and the roads would continually improve, instead of getting annually worse. If the road drag were an expensive patented contrivance, it would be more appreciated.

When graveling is done, it should be under the direction of some one who has a definite idea of doing thoroughly what is attempted. The gravel should be screened and large stones broken. When applied, it should be carefully spread, and rolled solid. This dumping on a little gravel the way it is usually done is sheer squandering of public funds. The watchword should be: "Keep the dirt roads in first-class shape, and when any macadamizing or graveling is done, let it be done with a view to permanency."

We invite the opinions of readers upon the subject of improving the municipal machinery for looking after the roads. It is time something practical were accomplished. One thing is sure, if we continue the present system we shall never have good roads from now till kingdom come.

Raise More Horses.

The rapid settlement of our Western lands and New Ontario, and the building of so many new railways, together with an active export demand, are factors which make it practically certain that all the useful horses that can be raised in the next ten years or more will be wanted, at good prices, to meet the assured demand. For this reason, it would appear to be the part of wisdom for farmers generally to put to breeding all the suitable mares they have that are free from congenital or hereditary unsoundness, being careful to breed only to superior pure-bred sires of the class they aim to produce, whether heavy-draft, carriage or saddle, for any of which the prospect is that profitable prices may be safely counted on for many years to come. The raising of colts is not an expensive undertaking, and the mares may, by judicious management, do a good

share of the farm work while raising their foals. The winter feeding of both mares and colts may largely consist of cheaply-produced fodder, while in summer the pastures supply about all the young stock and the mares, when not working, need; so that the feed required to raise colts is scarcely missed on the farm. The shortage of good horses is at present very pronounced, both in Canada and the United States, dealers finding it exceedingly difficult to fill orders which are accumulating on their hands, and the prospect for a relief of the situation is anything but bright, as comparatively few colts are coming on to fill up the blanks, while the old stagers are continuously dropping out of the ranks. It is fortunate that, through the enterprising spirit of breeders and importers, the services of so many good sires are available, and there is every encouragement to farmers to breed and raise more colts.

The Trustee, the Teacher and the School.

In the Home Magazine section of "The Farmer's Advocate," in last issue, public-school teachers and trustees found an illustrated article, entitled, "That Old Schoolhouse," that ought to be read and re-read in every school section in Canada. It tells of the dismal old shacks in which some of our young ideas were taught to shoot, and, sorry to relate, there are a host of those dismal structures still extant, as uninviting outside as within. Trustees and teachers should not be discouraged if they cannot at once attain what Mr. Rittenhouse has wrought in his old school section in Lincoln County, Ontario, by the magic wand of gold, because a little earnest effort on their part, with the co-operation of the youngsters, will soon work wonders on the school-ground. Plant some trees and flowers this season. Do not put it off till something "big" can be done next year. To begin with, a simple plan is better than an elaborate scheme. In a year or so this year's little flower-bed will grow into a school garden which every rural school should have. Passers-by will know that there is something doing. Arbor Day should last all the season through.

One more hint: Prepare for Empire Day. Every school should fly the flag of Canada—the Union Jack bearing the Canadian Coat of Arms. Let the trustees furnish, at least, the flag-staff, and the school could easily raise the funds to provide the banner, and fling it to the breeze on all special occasions. We are pleased to see that many schools now have a handsome flag, which helps to nurture a national spirit and inspire devotion to the land of the maple and the stalwart old Empire of which we form a part.

Laws and Their Enforcement.

The investigation of the insurance companies doing business in Canada makes one thing painfully evident, and that is the fact that the laws passed to protect the public from the rapacity of "grabbers" are ineffective, owing to the apparent inability of officials to have them enforced. Almost invariably, where a discrepancy is brought to light in the course of the investigation, Mr. Fitzgerald, the inspector, has some explanation to make to the effect that he had noticed it, and notified the offending company or officials to rectify it. Doubtless there have been many serious irregularities corrected by Mr. Fitzgerald's interference, but not all that exist, and not all that the inspector gave notice of or was cognizant of. The fault, however, is not the insurance inspector's. The trouble lies in the prolificness of the Canadian mind in framing laws, and its negligence in devising effective means of enforcing them. Whenever we have a public grievance we are active

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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in insisting on having a law passed against it, but as soon as the law is passed the public settles down and lets the offending instrument go about its illegal operations. As a nation, we need to learn that there is a vast difference between making laws and having them enforced, just as there is a difference between giving an order with regal hauteur to dig a ditch, and the actual performance of that task. The guileless confidence of the public in the protection of our laws has made the people a laughing-stock for law violators many times too often. The time is now ripe for the work of "practical" legislation. Laws are the mandates of the public conscience, for the guidance of all the people, but if there be not physical force to carry out the dictates of conscience, as represented by laws, of what avail are statute books?

Maritime Letter.

The amazing generosity with which the public purse of Ontario helps out the basic interest of agriculture within her limits, is still a matter of the greatest edification to the other Provinces where no such understanding of the public necessities on this head obtains, and, therefore, as yet no adequate attempt made to requite them. We have before us the reports and other agricultural bulletins authorized by the Department of Agriculture of Ontario for the past year. They are as comprehensive in the matters they touch as those of the General Government at Ottawa, and they extend far more fully to every department of agricultural effort. They are a credit to Ontario. She is well ahead in the agricultural race, and with such organization, and a policy so just and adequate to agriculture, must keep well ahead. An influence like that, too, must do much for contiguous States and Provinces. We all feel the good of what Ontario does. When Hon. John Dryden relinquished the direction of affairs in this branch of the public service, there were many who thought that his place could not be filled at all adequately. Everybody admits—no matter what his political stripe—that he made an ideal minister, full of the theory and practice of present-day husbandry, and well qualified to administer the business of its bureau, and get on the plat-

form anywhere, and not only command the respect and admiration of his fellow farmers—and they are not so easily pleased—but also to impress those who knew little about farming and cared less, but who are still necessary in their sympathy, at least, to all the higher movements which must now be inaugurated in a country like this for its upbuilding and general prosperity. The Hon. Mr. Monteith was little known when he assumed control, but he has come into the directing of things splendidly, kept the movement for agricultural supremacy on an even keel, and, if anything, given it more than the normal impetus of the old administration. Those of us who have been anxiously regarding things from afar, but not so far as to be without the influence of Ontario's progressive policy, are now relieved of any anxiety, and confidently expect advancement in official agriculture, no matter the political upheaval. The country is not ready for the ideal, we presume, but it would be a good thing if State agriculture were altogether free from political influence. In the changes we have been speaking about, it is true, little harm has been done, but there is always danger in great reversals of policy, and it can come at any moment under this system. There is also fear of the foisting of people for party reasons into places they are not fitted for, and where they kill out the spirit of proper administration so necessary to progressive agriculture. We have run across old colonialists in American agricultural institutions who knew as much about the work they were inflicted on as they did about Greek or Hebrew. They were simply shelved by a job like that. Well, in Canada we have kept pretty well out of this rut, and must not get into it, because agriculture is too sacred so to be prostituted.

The new Provinces are setting out with plenty of means. They will model their agricultural institutions on Ontario's best effort, and all her methods will be adopted, at least all desirable for and requisite in the new political divisions. The Deputies of Agriculture, in organizing, have a free hand, and may be depended on to equip the different departments of the service with the most up-to-date appliances. There is no reason to fear but that they will speedily come up to the standard in efficiency now exacted for agricultural administration everywhere. The Western leaders came out of Ontario—Guelph, likely—all of them, and will not want artificial stimulants for their already buoyant ambitions. British Columbia, for a mineral country, is surprising everybody in the encouragement she is giving to the various branches of husbandry, which, one place or another, over extensive or restricted area, she is developing so wonderfully. The generous grants, the well-qualified staff of workers, the enthusiasm and unbridled ambitions of her farmers, stock-raisers and fruit men—all promise a substantial triumph. Manitoba is now better equipped than ever, her agricultural college centering all hopes, and aiding in the prudent direction of her teachers. In Quebec there is a spirit abroad which promises to place her in rivalry with Ontario, even. No longer are her farmers satisfied to get their instruction from abroad; they are preparing to do the work effectually at home. The Province will be generous to agriculture, give it everything it asks for, and all now depends on the prudence of her leaders. The St. Anne's College and Dr. Robertson, whilst they cannot reach the French-Canadian, because of the denominational character of the school, will doubtlessly very beneficially affect the section of the community it can reach. Laval University should, we feel satisfied, organize and equip a thoroughly modern faculty of agriculture in her great educational sphere, thus rounding out her work of usefulness to meet the needs of French Canada.

Down by the sea, in the Maritime Provinces, things educational are not so promising. The divisions are so numerous, the theatre so small, the money so scarce, that one often despairs of great results. Then, the Government-supported institutions, like Nappan, in Nova Scotia, and the Government Farm, in Prince Edward Island, are more harm than good—have been so for a long time, if not always. Nappan nobody takes any stock in, be he an Islander, a New Brunswick-er or a Nova Scotian. It is no good. It is worse than no good. It is a source of danger. Tuberculosis has broken out there, and the cattle, a costly herd, are now out of it. They are taking the open-air cure at Ottawa. They will never go back. And nobody in Maritime Canada will drop a single tear if they don't. In Prince Edward Island the authorities have been playing at choice-stock breeding, little as they could afford it, and only mixing and mudding things generally. Now comes a crisis: The cattle, like those of Nappan, have reacted to the test for tuberculousness. There is, therefore, general consternation. The people don't care a rap if there was never an animal at the Farm at all; they are not so fond of it, and they will not use it as a stock-raiser, anyway. It will have to go. If perishing, the Government would use it as an Experiment Station for grasses, roots and fruits, all well as possible. We need experimentation, proper, accurate, and the experimentation where the lines between the other two. As it is, then, a hard

to raise, is wasted, and actual harm done to our husbandry.

What we would like to see down here is one good, well-equipped and competent educational school for agriculture, and experimental stations enough to meet all the needs of the profession everywhere. There is the Truro Agricultural College, with its substantial buildings, its competent teachers, its broad acres for general experimentation. It is to be a center of educational agriculture. The Nova Scotia Government is now bearing the whole burden of cost, and that uncomplainingly. The other Provinces contributing, and the Nappan grant transferred to it, as it should be for the general good, what could it not promise Maritime Canada? Certainly, everything Guelph does for Ontario. There cannot be several centers of this sort here. There is barely room for one, and there is no good on earth of trying to prevent the Truro institution from assuming the work and efficiently discharging it, as is most desirable. Because Nappan was once opened, that is no excuse that it cannot be shut, when its usefulness is gravely questioned. Because a lot of petty interests clash, is no reason, either, why the large-minded friends of agriculture do not agree to establish one good, creditable center, and make it second to none, even if there be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. Maritime Canada is behind every way because of its divisions. We must be unified in many ways before we can hope to take our own out of the things about us; but the commencement in agricultural unification is now imperative. If the ends of great Ontario had clamored for a share of Guelph's grant, where would the Province be to-day, agriculturally? Truro, we are confident, will do the same grand work for us down here, if supported properly. We want to try it, anyway.

P. E. Island.

A. E. BURKE.

HORSES.

Insist on both good conformation and breeding when selecting a stallion to use.

At the present high prices for horses, a paying investment is a pure-bred mare.

Feeding from the Floor or from the Manger?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," Winnipeg, the following enquiry appears:

"Has anyone an opinion to express upon the advantages or otherwise of a stable without mangers? In many of the recently-built horse stables the hay and grain are fed on the floor in front of the horse, from which he eats his feed as nature intended he should. The departure from elaborately-contrived mangers is a radical one, and if the plan is serviceable, should be commended for cheapness, sanitation and simplicity."

It is no doubt the case that it would be more sanitary, as well as cheaper and simpler, to feed on the ground. The horse, in a state of nature, too, would eat his food off the ground, and this might appear to be a very good argument in favor of the low-feeding habit. The argument, however, is not good.

The habit of feeding from the manger is a necessary incident to the horse being called to the service of man. There is no one who will deny that the horse has undergone an all-round improvement under domestication, in which case the introduction of manger feeding cannot be assumed to be fundamentally injurious. On the contrary, it is good. Though horses in a state of nature eat off the ground, we must remember that in a state of nature it does not make any difference to anybody how they move or act at any time. With the domesticated horse the case is different. During the day a horse eats for, say, an hour in the morning, an hour at noon, and a couple of hours in the evening. The rest of the time he is driving or drawing in the service of man. His chief concern is work, while feeding is an incident, though a very necessary one. Manger feeding is an adjustment to the environment of domestication and service. This appears most prominently in the case of the driver or light horse. If a horse is manger-reared, the weight of the head and neck is thrown back on the sloping shoulder, which type of shoulder is the kind favorable to the free, safe and speedy locomotion. Without forgetting the very large part played in special form by selection, this type of shoulder must be regarded as partly the result of the system of feeding. The form of the natural prairie horse, which feeds low all the time, shows the contrast. He is square-shouldered, i.e., upright, the point of his shoulder is thrown back instead of forward by his feeding. The upper part of the shoulder is brought forward, and is low and

broad over the top. This influence is so sure in its operation that the observing horseman can see its signs in the four-year-old from Standard-bred on both sides, if the colt has run and fed on the prairie from birth, and has had no "manage." There may be exceptions, but the tendency is general.

Then take the form of the neck and head. The manger horse is forced into an arch, heavy towards the shoulder, by which the head and neck are most economically carried on the species of shoulder most advantageously formed for easy movement. The horse that eats off the ground has his neck bent the wrong way. It is short on the upper side and long on the lower side. His ears hang over, and the constant stretching of the lower part of the neck after grass gives him a thick, throaty appearance when his head is even moderately raised. The same thickness shows even in well-bred colts at the summer's end, though they may be kept inside in winter. The approved form of neck, shoulder and head is not a whim or fancy, but it is economical and desirable. The pattering cayuse may have his share of good wind and constitution, due to constant exercise and dry feed, but he needs remodeling for modern uses.

Apart from considerations of work, the low-feeding habit is not good for any horse. It affects the whole anatomy. The drawing forward of the withers gives a long, flat rib. The back becomes longer, the kidneys lower and the waist fighter. The paunch room is generally big enough, but it does not arise from the ribs being properly turned from the spine, but from the lengthening of the back ribs. The prairie horse has been said to be right for the artist, but his only attracting feature is his wildness and sharpness of instinct. Men who are using the great prairies for horse-raising, should combine liberal training and stall feeding with grazing. Light horses, especially, depend very largely for their value on the way they act and appear in action. Using the native prairie horse for illustration is perhaps taking an extreme case, for he has not had the benefit of transformation by selection, but, on the other hand, his features may be more distinctly ascribed to environment.

ALBERTA HORSEMAN.

Draft Horses: Origin and Characteristics
THE SHIRE HORSE.

The Shire, the draft horse of England, doubtless originated in England in much the same way as the Clydesdale did in Scotland, viz., by crossing the native heavy mares with stallions imported from European countries, notably Normandy and Flanders. Considerable evidence exists to show that large horses existed in England before the Christian era. There are no plates or drawings in existence to show the type, and we can only surmise that they were of considerable size, because their descendants were large, and bore considerable resemblance to the Shire of to-day. It must be remembered that the horse of a certain period is naturally moulded so as to be suitable for the requirements of the times, and that in the early history of England the majority of the inhabitants were warriors, and this created a demand for horses of sufficient size and strength to carry an armored man, weighing (with his armor) probably about 400 pounds, much if not quite the same condition as existed in Scotland about the same time; hence the horses must have had considerable size and weight-carrying capacity, while those used in harness were required to draw heavy chariots over rough and heavy roads. Besides weight and strength, these horses would, of necessity, be horses with considerable activity. History supports these suppositions, as Caesar recounts the methods of warfare carried on in Great Britain in those days, and mentions the chariots full of warriors that were drawn at a rapid pace over rough and uneven ground. These horses, while doubtless not approaching the modern Shire in quality, and probably not in size, were doubtless the foundation stock of the high-class modern Shire.

An extract from a work written by Sir Thomas Blundeville over 500 years ago, reads thus: "Some men have a breed of great horses, meete for the war and to serve in the field; others tried ambling horses of a meane stature for to journey and travel by the way. Some, again, have a race of swift runners to run for wagers or to gallop the bucke; but plane country men have a breed only for drafts of burden."

This passage affords strong evidence that in England at that time existed the different classes or breeds much as they exist to-day. They evidently had the race-horse, the carriage horse and the draft horse.

From early cuts of the English cart horse or Shire, we learn that there were some differences in type, one of which was endowed with peculiar appendages of hair, as a mustache on the upper lip,

a long lock of hair hanging from the front of the knee, and one also projecting from the back of the hock, and the back of each leg, below the knee and hock, was supplied with long hair in great profusion, while in other strains there was an absence of the mustache and locks mentioned, and a general lessening of the quantity of hair on the posterior border of the cannons. The latter strain doubtless had an infusion of light blood of some kind, but whether this was derived from foreign ancestry is not certain. While doubtless there were very early importations of both sires and dams from European countries into England, to cross with the sires and dams of that country, the first recorded importation took place from Flanders in the year 1160, and this was followed by many others. In the meantime, there were doubtless importations from Scotland, and exportations from England to that country. In this way, we may say that there was a more or less constant infusion of foreign blood, both from European countries and from Scotland, in the English horse during the years in which the Shire horse was being improved. This infusion continued until the introduction of the Shire Horse Studbook in or about the year 1877, since which,



Severn Cromer.

Shire stallion, winner of first and champion prizes. Reserve for £800 premium of Shire Horse Society, at Crewe, 1906.

of course, no such infusion has been tolerated. In the first volume of the studbook 2,381 stallions were registered, all of which were born before 1887, and some as far back as 1770, thus covering a period of 116 years. It is hard to appreciate the labor it must have entailed to collect the names and breeding of all these horses. As no public record had been kept, details were obtained from breeders and records kept by families.

By careful selections of sires and dams, the breed has been gradually but surely improved; the general quality has been increased without sacrificing size and substance to too great an extent. The obliquity of shoulder and pastern, the quality of feathering and of feet, and the improvement in action have been the principal points which the intelligent breeder has aimed at, and so great has been his success that no better draft horse can be produced than the high-class modern Shire. In the points mentioned, the Shires that have been imported into Canada, with some exceptions, do not compare favorably with the Clydesdales, but the numbers have not been nearly so great, and the price of the high-class Shire in England is so great that the importer cannot purchase him with reasonable probability of making the investment a financial success.

The desirable characteristics of the modern Shire are identical with those of the modern Clydesdale. While many may take objections to the ideas I have given when comparing the two breeds, and may claim that the Clydesdale is the better horse, none, I think, will deny that if any difference exists it is merely in degree, not in kind, and when I say that "the desirable characteristics are the same," I am correct; and, as those of the Clydesdale were given in detail in a recent issue, it is not necessary to repeat.

"WHIP."

The Medium-sized Shire Preferred.

That the cry for great size in Shire horses in England, at the expense of quality of bone and hair, is being overdone, in so far as the colonial export trade is concerned, is certain. Canadian horsemen insist on clean, flat bone, big, sound feet, and fine, silky hair, and will have no other. A writer in the Live-stock Journal, of England, indicates this requirement in the following sensible sentences:

"It will be generally admitted that, at the recent London Shire Show, the judges showed—and very properly so—a strong partiality for size and weight, but in so doing they fell into a lamentable error, and sacrificed quality to get that weight. I maintain, if we cannot get great weight and quality, we must have more quality and less weight. In placing some of the prize-winners at the head of their respective classes, I consider the judges have gone back twenty-five years in Shire breeding, years which should only remain a memory of what ought not to be. These horses had those thick, fleshy legs, and that

coarse, curly hair which denotes the rough legs it partially hides, which would, with two years' work on our Manchester streets, be pitiable objects indeed; whereas, other horses, with perhaps a little less substance, but more equally-balanced bodies on those fine, hard legs, draped with straight, silky feather, would, in six years' time, be still not only workable, but presentable. It ought not to be necessary to remind a judge that fat is not muscle, nor does it help to move the load. Without doubt, the class of heavy horses now seen in our towns is immensely superior to what it was even ten years ago, the credit for which, I believe, is almost entirely due to the Shire Horse Society.

"I do sincerely hope that at future shows the big, coarse and overfat horses will be put down where they ought to be, and that the active, clean type, which can walk on and wear long, will be put where it ought to be, viz., at the top."

LIVE STOCK.

Every Bite Now Means About Three Less Next Summer.

Here and there cattle may be seen roaming over the fields. A few were out in April. It is an excellent way to ensure short commons in summer. The young grass contains little nutriment, anyway, and allowing it to be eaten now is an indirect but certain way of shortening the fodder supply next winter, and the year after. We talk about keeping stock to build up the land, but one of the surest ways of running it down is late fall, early spring, and close summer pasturing. If dairymen and stockmen would only sow a few acres of oats and peas, and plant a patch of corn, or, better still, sow a few acres of lucerne for summer feeding, and then make a point of keeping stock out of the pastures till about May 20th, taking them off not later than October in the fall, and being careful not to let the grass get eaten down to the roots in August, they would soon find their pastures becoming more luxuriant, and the feed supply so much increased that early spring pasture would not be a temptation. Incidentally, a good many would be more inclined to spare their pastures if they had silos to provide succulent, palatable feed at this season.

Gestation Table.

We publish by request the accompanying gestation table for breeders of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, which it may be well to cut out and hang up in a place where it may be conveniently referred to:

Time of Service.	Mares. 340 Days.	Cows. 288 Days.	Ewes. 150 Days.	Sows. 112 Days.
Jan. 1	Dec. 6	Oct. 10	May 30	April 22
" 6	" 11	" 15	June 4	" 27
" 11	" 16	" 20	" 9	May 2
" 16	" 21	" 25	" 14	" 7
" 21	" 26	" 30	" 19	" 12
" 26	" 31	Nov. 4	" 24	" 17
" 31	Jan. 5	" 9	" 29	" 22
Feb. 5	" 10	" 14	July 4	" 27
" 10	" 15	" 19	" 9	June 1
" 15	" 20	" 24	" 14	" 6
" 20	" 25	" 29	" 19	" 11
" 25	" 30	Dec. 4	" 24	" 16
March 2	Feb. 4	" 9	" 29	" 21
" 7	" 9	" 14	Aug. 3	" 26
" 12	" 14	" 19	" 8	July 1
" 17	" 19	" 24	" 13	" 6
" 22	" 24	" 29	" 18	" 11
" 27	Mar. 1	Jan. 3	" 23	" 16
April 1	" 6	" 8	" 28	" 21
" 6	" 11	" 13	Sept. 2	" 26
" 11	" 16	" 18	" 7	" 31
" 16	" 21	" 23	" 12	Aug. 5
" 21	" 26	" 28	" 17	" 10
" 26	" 31	Feb. 2	" 22	" 15
May 1	April 5	" 7	" 27	" 20
" 6	" 10	" 12	Oct. 2	" 25
" 11	" 15	" 17	" 7	" 30
" 16	" 20	" 22	" 12	Sept. 4
" 21	" 25	" 27	" 17	" 9
" 26	" 30	March 4	" 22	" 14
" 31	May 5	" 9	" 27	" 19
June 5	" 10	" 14	Nov. 1	" 24
" 10	" 15	" 19	" 6	" 29
" 15	" 20	" 24	" 11	Oct. 4
" 20	" 25	" 29	" 16	" 9
" 25	" 30	April 3	" 21	" 14
" 30	June 4	" 8	" 26	" 19
July 5	" 9	" 13	Dec. 1	" 24
" 10	" 14	" 18	" 6	" 29
" 15	" 19	" 23	" 11	Nov. 3
" 20	" 24	" 28	" 16	" 8
" 25	" 29	May 3	" 21	" 13
" 30	July 4	" 8	" 26	" 18
Aug. 4	" 9	" 13	" 31	" 23
" 9	" 14	" 18	Jan. 5	" 28
" 14	" 19	" 23	" 10	D.c. 3
" 19	" 24	" 28	" 15	" 8
" 24	" 29	June 2	" 20	" 13
" 29	Aug. 3	" 7	" 25	" 18
Sept. 3	" 8	" 12	" 30	" 23
" 8	" 13	" 17	Feb. 4	" 28
" 13	" 18	" 22	" 9	Jan. 2
" 18	" 23	" 27	" 14	" 7
" 23	" 28	July 2	" 19	" 12
" 28	Sept. 2	" 7	" 24	" 17
Oct 3	" 7	" 12	March 1	" 22
" 8	" 12	" 17	" 6	" 27
" 13	" 17	" 22	" 11	Feb. 1
" 18	" 22	" 27	" 16	" 6
" 23	" 27	Aug. 1	" 21	" 11
" 28	Oct. 2	" 6	" 26	" 16
Nov. 2	" 7	" 11	" 31	" 21
" 7	" 12	" 16	April 5	" 26
" 12	" 17	" 21	" 10	March 3
" 17	" 22	" 26	" 15	" 8
" 22	" 27	" 31	" 20	" 13
" 28	Nov. 1	Sept. 5	" 25	" 18
Dec. 2	" 6	" 10	" 30	" 23
" 7	" 11	" 15	May 5	" 28
" 12	" 16	" 20	" 10	April 2
" 17	" 21	" 25	" 15	" 7
" 22	" 26	" 30	" 20	" 12
" 27	Dec. 1	Oct. 5	" 25	" 17
" 31	" 5	" 9	" 29	" 21

The Selection of Judges.

Kilmarnock Show has in recent years been remarkable as the scene of sundry experiments in method of appointing judges. This is a thorny subject with us here, as, I gather from recent correspondence, it is also with you. Two years ago the managers of the Kilmarnock Show made an experiment: They referred the appointment to the exhibitors, each entrant of an exhibit having a right to nominate one judge for each entry, and those having most votes were chosen to act as judges, three men being appointed to the male section and three to the female section, but only one judge to act on a class. The result was that one section of exhibitors got their own way. They worked up the business so that entries were made by exhibitors who had no serious intention

of sending forward stock. In the following year another section of exhibitors, who had left the business severely alone in 1904, played the same game. It was obviously a game that two could play at, and the men who scored in 1904 got left. The humor of the situation was apparent, and this year the uncontrolled suffrages of entrants who had nothing special to enter were vetoed, and an effort made to have a bona-fide electorate. Three judges were appointed out of the votes recorded, and the admirable plan adopted of utilizing the services of two of them for each class, the third man standing out as umpire. This is the plan followed at the London Spring Shows, and it is one of the best systems yet discovered. An exhibitor knows when he makes his entries that the judges who will deal with his stock are A, B and C, but he does not know whether the combination will be A and B or A and C, or B and C. The committee for the first class is balloted for on the morning of the show, and that ballot determines the order for the day. Thus, take the Kilmarnock Show, recently: The three judges appointed to the female section were Messrs. Robert Renwick, William Hood and Peter Dewar. The ballot declared that the brood mares were to be judged by Messrs. Renwick and Hood, with Mr. Dewar umpire, in case of dispute. A second ballot declared whether Mr. Renwick or Mr. Hood was to give place to Mr. Dewar for the second class, that of yeld mares. The answer was that Mr. Hood fell out. The committee, therefore, for the yeld mares, was Messrs. Renwick and Dewar, with Mr. Hood umpire, if required. The order in remaining classes was automatic. Hood and Dewar judged the three-year-old fillies, with Renwick as umpire; Renwick and Hood judged the two-year-old fillies, with Dewar as umpire; Dewar and Renwick judged the yearling fillies, with Hood as umpire, and so on throughout the other special classes. All three judges awarded the champion prize of the sex, and the whole six judges officiated on the award in which the champion male and the champion female came into competition.

The advantages of this method of selecting the committee are obvious. The public know who is responsible for the award. If the two judges agree, and there is no calling in of the umpire, it is the award of two men who are known. If the umpire is called in to decide a tie, it is still known that the award is the opinion of two men. The drawback in the case of a committee of three acting together is that the public never know whose opinion they are getting. It may be the unanimous opinion of the three; more likely it is the opinion of two against one, and not infrequently it is the opinion of one which places the first, because if he is a cleverer man than his neighbors, and finds them disposed to differ, he may play the one off against the other, and get an animal neither of them prefers put first, because each is determined that the one which he dislikes shall not be second. Take it this way: Three judges act on a committee; each man of them fancies a separate animal for first place. The cleverest man of the three takes stock of his comrades. He sees that neither is very fully persuaded in his own mind. He directs his attention to the weaker man of the two, and suggests that if the weak man will agree that the animal the strong man fancies should be first, he will agree that his choice should be second. This is not at all a good system, and it is beyond doubt that the worst decisions we have ever seen in Scotland have been arrived at in this way. No doubt something of the same kind may happen with two judges. There may be a principle of give and take at work, rather than recourse being had to the umpire, but the difference of opinion could not, in such a case, be very deep.

Personally, I believe in judging by one man. It is the way to clear out the incompetents. No man will attack the problem of judging 20 or 30 yearlings unless he at least believes in himself, and one who does not believe in himself has no right to ask any other to believe in him. A man who makes a mess of his work under such circumstances is not invited to act again. He is, by his own doings, weeded out of the list of accredited judges. We do not pay our judges here. They get their expenses from the larger shows on a liberal scale, but generally the judging at the smaller shows is done gratis.

The two premier societies, the Highland & Agricultural Society of Scotland, and the Royal Agricultural Society of England, invite the councils of the breed societies to send in lists of approved judges, but to what extent the executive of either society gives effect to these nominations is not known outside the council rooms. My own impression is that hitherto comparatively little attention was paid to these nominations, but there is now a disposition to treat them seriously, and make sure that men who command the confidence of the representatives of the breed societies are worthy of the confidence of the executive of a society which runs an agricultural exhibition. In every case the final appointments lie with the executive of each society, and there can be no departure from this principle. The directors or members of council are responsible

for the management of the affairs of a society to the members. If they fail in their duty, the members have the punishment in their own hands; they can dismiss them, and certainly no part of their duty is more important than the selection of competent men to adjudicate upon the stock. I conclude with reiterating a formula to which I have frequently given expression during the past twenty-five years. It is of comparatively little moment HOW men be selected for this important office, provided the men who are appointed be men of recognized integrity, approved skill and independence of judgment. In other words, the best method of appointing judges is the method best adapted to secure the services of honest men, competent men, and men who know their own minds, and can defend their judgments.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Handling the Sow and Litter.

When you are about to look for the coming litters, do not make the mistake that some do, and change the feed, for in doing so you are liable to derange the whole system and upset all your well-formed plans. When the sow is ready to farrow, put her in a little house by herself. Be sure that the house is absolutely dry, and with a clean bed of rye straw, wheat straw, or shredded corn fodder, in moderate quantity. Feed her the same feed as she has been having up to the day of farrowing. After farrowing, leave her alone for twenty-four hours, as far as feed in concerned. When she shows inclination to come out, give her a drink of lukewarm water, but no feed, as you must not start the milk flow until the pigs are able to take it all, or you will have a case of milk fever and a badly-caked udder. If everything is going right with her and the litter, I would keep away and not disturb her the second day, and give her a very light feed of thin slop, composed of the same as she had had, as a change would be liable to cause white scours in the litter, resulting in danger of losing both the sow and litter. If the litter be of eight or more, the feed may be increased faster than if a smaller number. As the pigs begin to take the milk, the feed should be increased until, at the end of the second week, the sow should be on full feed, and have all she will clean up. If any change is made in the feed, it should be made gradually. Right here hinges the danger. Sudden changes in the feed derange the system, and often cause scours and a setback to the young pigs. A spoonful of sulphur in the feed will generally stop this, if given on the first indication of scours.

CARE OF THE PIGS.

To get the most out of the young crop of pigs, they must be kept growing as rapidly as possible on the best of feed. When the young pigs show inclination to begin to eat with their mother, it is time to prepare a "side table," so to speak, by having a place on a dry platform so arranged that the little fellows may go in and out at will, and cannot be molested by the sow or other pigs. They should have a very low, shallow trough, and should be fed some of the same feed that is given the sow, and, in addition, they may have a little shelled corn scattered on the platform. There is nothing a young pig will learn quicker than to crack corn. By starting them very gradually on a separate feed, they will soon learn to eat considerable, which is a help to both sow and litter. Be sure they are given only what they will eat up clean; should any be left in the trough, take it out, as sour feed is very bad for them, especially when quite young. By starting the pigs in this way, while suckling, they will grow very fast, and by the time they are ten or twelve weeks old the sow may be removed to another lot, while the pigs will never know they are weaned.

As the pigs begin to get on full feed, the feed of the sow should be gradually reduced, until the milk flow is so much reduced that she will have no trouble with her udder after she is removed from the litter. This reduction in feed should be started the last two weeks before she is to be removed. With the above care, such pigs should weigh, at 12 weeks, 85 to 90 pounds. This growth will be the cheapest they will ever make, and should not have cost over 1 1/2 cents per lb., while the next 160 pounds will cost 2 to 2 1/2 cents per lb., each succeeding 100 lbs. costing more up to maturity. This treatment would make the pigs weigh, at 6 months, practically 260 lbs. With good grass, good slop thickly mixed of ground grains, they can easily be made to weigh, at 8 months, 250 to 275 pounds, when they should be sold unless prospects are very good for a rise in price. In fact, they should be ready to top any market any day after they are six months old. By having them farrowed early in and getting them to market early, or before every other fellow has hogs to sell, you avoid much of the danger of swine plague in the fall, and get quicker returns.

By having the sows all farrow as near the same time as possible, the crop of pigs will be

uniform in size and will bring a better price, as any buyer will pay more for an even lot in quality and size than for a lot of mixed weights and colors.

THE SOW AFTER THE PIGS ARE WEANED.

The sows, by having been fed strong during the suckling period, should not be very much sucked down, and soon ready to be bred for fall litters. As I am trying to show how to make the \$1,000 on an investment of \$100, we must keep the sows working all the time, and also reserve the best sow pigs or gilts, now weaned, to add to the breeding herd for next season. So we will figure on keeping every one of the original purchase of sows, and also every one of the good sow pigs this year. If all has gone well, and the litters have averaged even fairly well, we should have from, say, only 3 sows, 12 good sow pigs to be bred from next spring litters. This gives us, with the original 3 sows, 15 sows to be bred for the next spring litters, and say 12 barrows to sell the first fall, which, at 5 cents, the present price, would bring \$150 for care and feed. The three old sows bred for fall litters to farrow as early as September, should bring and save, say, 20 fall pigs, and, by best care and feed, these could be weaned by December 1st. We would now be ready to breed the three old sows and 12 gilts, by purchasing a good young boar for the gilts. The first boar should be used on the original 3 sows, as one will get better pigs and more of them, usually, from mature sires and dams.

By giving the same care and attention the second season as the first, the 15 head can be carried on until spring, when we should have a crop of at least 100 good pigs. By June 1st the 20 fall pigs should be ready for market, and I would sell the entire lot, unless there should be an outstanding good sow pig or two among the number that could be added to the breeding herd. These 20 should bring at least \$10 per head, or \$200.

We are now just getting where in the future we can always have a large number of hogs to sell twice each year, and, with good care and attention, more money can be made than from any other department of the farm.

The writer has found, in an experience of over 30 years, that sows after maturity can be carried over from year to year at an expense not to exceed \$1 per month on an average, and can, for this expense, raise one or two litters annually, as the owner desires. Generally speaking, we do not, in our own business, make a practice of raising the second litter from but few of the sows, as we do not care for over 75 fall pigs. We have also found, by long experience, that a herd of well-bred hogs can be fed to a finish for about 3 1/2 to 4 cents per day, and on this expense will gain from 1 lb. to 1 1/2 lbs. per day.

We make these gains at this expense on ground mixed grains, balanced with tankage or middlings, fed in a very thick slop, and, as the pigs get older, an addition of ear corn. We figure all grain grown on the farm at \$1.00 per 100 lbs., which covers cost of grinding, and shows a profit on the growing. On the above basis, and figuring for a series of years that live hogs are sold at 5 cents per lb., one can easily figure out a profit that will make him about \$1.50 per 100 lbs. net, and, with no bad luck from disease, he should be able to clear his \$1,000 in from three to four years from his investment of \$100.

Should he start with registered sows and boar, and do a little showing at his county fair, and a little advertising in the live-stock journals, he should be able to sell the better boars when of breeding age and also some of the better gilts at a price that would make him money much faster. So, taking a conservative view of the business, I believe that, for the amount invested, one can, if he has the determination to give proper care and feed, make a larger profit on his \$100 than in any other method with farming.—[A. J. Lovejoy, in Successful Farming.]

Abortion Among Cows.

In the course of a paper read at a recent gathering, in connection with a local farmers' club in Scotland. Mr. McLauchlan Young, of the North of Scotland College of Agriculture, referred to the enormous loss caused by an abortion among cows. In abortion, the young creature is either dead on expulsion, or dies immediately afterwards; but in a premature birth, although it may be weakly and ill-developed and die in a few days, many cases are known where the calf was successfully reared. No line of demarcation can be drawn between the two conditions, especially when a premature birth may be due to some of the causes which produce abortion. Abortion may take place in all animals, but there is not the same tendency in the different species. Abortion is described as being of two kinds, viz., sporadic and epizootic. The first is where cases occur over a wide extent of country, only here and there, and without any relationship as to the causation, and each case, although certainly a loss, is to be

looked upon as accidental. The second is where the pregnant animals in a neighborhood or on one farm abort in large numbers, and the tantalizing act is evidently due to the same cause; then it is, indeed, a grave misfortune, as it entails serious damage—present and prospective—to the stock owner. That the disease is either infectious or contagious, or perhaps both, and spreads in the same way as do all other contagious diseases, is in itself sufficient proof that the cause is a living organism. In fact, the germ or bacillus has been isolated and cultivated artificially, and when used for inoculation abortion has been produced experimentally. The animal that has aborted must be isolated for at least two weeks. During the isolation the cow must be thoroughly irrigated with some germicide, so that the bacillus may be destroyed. Corrosive sublimate is probably as efficacious and convenient as any disinfectant, and it is specially suitable for this purpose, as, being made up in pellets containing a definite quantity, a solution of known strength can easily be made. The pellets contain corrosive sublimate to the extent that when one is dissolved in a pint of water the solution is then one part of sublimate to one thousand of water. One in two thousand is the

Care of the Sow and Her Pigs.

Feed the sow to keep her bowels freely open during pregnancy. Do this by adding some flaxseed meal to her thick slop of middlings, ground oats, tankage or other nitrogenous foods. Let her have at all times plenty of bulky food, such as alfalfa or clover hay, and, if procurable, feed roots. Let all the food be free from sourness and decomposition, more especially after the pigs come, so that scours may not be caused. For farrowing, provide a roomy, clean, disinfected and whitewashed pen, having fenders around the base of the walls to allow the pigs a place of refuge, "Let a little sunshine in"; yes, lots of it, and plenty of fresh air. Bed with litter free from dust. Shredded corn fodder is about the best. Oat straw in unfit for this purpose. Keep the bed clean and dry. Make the sow exercise right up to farrowing time. When the pigs come, keep them warm until the sow can care for them. Don't use forceps unless absolutely necessary, and the properly-cared-for sow won't require their use. Kill the little, useless runts found in some litters. Eight or nine fine, strong pigs are better for even the biggest sow than twice that number of whining, wheezing "titmen." Don't feed or woory the sow after she is through farrowing. Let her alone until she is up and about, and evidently ready and looking for food. Give her a warm drink after farrowing, and in thirty to forty-eight hours let her have a little thin, light, warm slop, and increase the amount and strength of the slop very gradually for the first week; then put her on stronger food, as she will take it. Wet the navels of the pigs with a 1-500 solution of corrosive sublimate at birth, and once or twice daily afterward until healed. Nip off the little sharp tusches in their mouths, to prevent laceration of the udder and of the pigs' faces and gums. This tends to prevent canker of the mouth and face. Don't dope little pigs; take care of the sow. If the pigs scour, change the sow's feed, and, above all things, let her food at all times be sweet. Lime water mixed in her slop will help to prevent scouring in pigs; coal-tar disinfectant, added to her slop (a pint to the barrelful), has a like effect, and is not so apt to cause constipation. As soon as possible let the sow run out, but keep her and her pigs from wet, filthy, dirty places. Don't feed the little pigs soaked she'd corn as soon as they will eat solid food. Better not feed them corn in any form before they have developed sufficient frame to be fattened for market. At this time they will stand all the corn fed them, and it will be turned to the greatest profit. Gradually get the pigs onto solid food and slop, so that in six weeks or so they will be able to do without their dam, and make good progress without stunting. Make the pigs take plenty of exercise from the start, and they will not suffer from "thumps," for that disease affects only the pampered pig from pampered, corn-fed parents. Let the exercise be on green grass, clover or rape, and with all that we have advised, and especially the advice as to natural life and rational feeding, the sow and her pigs will thrive, progress and prove profitable.—[A. S. Alexander, V. S., in the Live-stock Report.]



A Better Part of the Road.



A Dangerous Unguarded Culvert.

After standing a couple of years in that state is repaired within a week of the visit of "The Farmer's Advocate" camera. Two others in similar condition within a mile—standing invitations to actions for damages.

strength to irrigate a cow that has aborted. Although it is difficult—sometimes impossible—to kill all the germs by the flushing, there is a peculiarity in the life history of the bacillus which assists us in our endeavors towards its destruction. It is not very tenacious of life, and seems to expend its powers in a season or two. Many stock-breeders have noticed that a cow which has been sterile, or has aborted for two or three seasons, seldom gives further trouble. Whether it is that the bacilli die out, or that their products make the environment inimical to them, is not clearly understood, but this peculiarity has suggested a possible preventive. It may be, as in vaccination for smallpox, that an immunity has been produced, and the attempt to induce the violent contractions of the uterine walls is successfully resisted. If this naturally takes place, we may be able to imitate nature, and, by inoculating the cows with a vaccine prepared from a pure cultivation of the bacillus, produce that immunity which would rob abortion of its terrors.

Agreeably Surprised.

Had a very agreeable surprise on receiving the "Farmer's Advocate" premium knife. Knew "The Farmer's Advocate" would not send out a poor article, but did not expect one so very good. Many thanks. GEORGE McPHAIL.
Bon Accord, N. B.

THE FARM.

Three Questions About the Roads.

"The Farmer's Advocate" camera started out on a beautiful afternoon, April 19th, over two old gravel roads through three of the richest townships in the County of Middlesex. The engravings published herewith tell the story of the snapshots. It was ten or twelve days after the roads were at their worst in these places, else readers would hardly credit even the truthful tale of the camera. The pictures are most graphic than any words could be, and Middlesex does not enjoy any pre-eminence in this sort of thing. Who are the chief sufferers by having the roads in this condition? Farmers who pay the taxes, and struggle over these alleged highways. Why not have an experience meeting on the bad-roads question right away in "The Farmer's Advocate"? Let us hear from men who have given

this subject consideration, including municipal councillors. If the roads are to be made better, there must be a beginning. Let us have answers to the following questions to start the ball rolling:

1st.—In what other counties have similar road conditions been observed—or worse?

2nd.—Who or what is responsible for the bad roads?

3rd.—What can be done (a) by the ratepayers, (b) by the municipal councils or officers, and (c) by the Provincial Government that will most speedily and permanently improve and maintain the highways?

How we Cleared the New Ground.

At this season there is usually some time when it is too wet, or otherwise unsuitable, for work on the land at regular seeding or planting. It is an excellent chance to clear up the old, run-out pasture, and either bring it under cultivation or reseed it to more productive grasses. An experience may be in order. On the farm where the writer was raised was a five-acre pasture which had never been plowed. Three acres consisted of a thin layer of soil over a rough, weather-pocketed limestone rock. It was so thin that scarcely more than a 2-inch furrow could be turned in many places, and even then the plow would frequently strike projecting points of bedrock. Here and there were deep crevices, however, and in those which were filled with silt the grass grew green all summer. But for these, that portion of the field would have been considered not worth plowing, and, indeed, the object in breaking it was largely to seed it with a close sward, and thus keep down weeds. The remaining two acres were steep, clay-loam hillside, so steep that in many places it was impossible to turn a furrow up the hill at all. The whole area was covered with a thin spear grass, which yielded during the summer about enough pasturage to keep one cow. A large number of loose stones were lying about; a good many half-rotten pine stumps had to be dug out, some dozens of hawthorne trees, ranging in size from six inches to a foot in diameter, had to be disposed of, as well as a great many rose briars and other shrubs.

We started one rainy day. At first the intention was merely to plow up enough for a good-sized potato patch. The rainy weather continued, however, and by the time it was over we had cleared the whole five acres, and done it, too, in time which would otherwise have been lost.

The first job undertaken was to get out the hawthorn. Our plan was to hitch a logging-chain around the trunk as high up as we could conveniently reach. A team of young horses were then hitched to the other end of the chain, and a little digging was done on the side of the tree opposite the horses, and a few of the longer roots cut off. The tree usually pulled down pretty easily. At first considerable care was taken not to stick the colts, and they soon got so they would draw like Trojans—true as steel. Once pulled over, the tree was readily twisted out by swinging the team around. Large trees were quickly disposed of in this way, without leaving any snags to bother in plowing. Rose briars were pulled by throwing the chain loosely about the crown and catching it in a slip hook. One man to drive and handle the doubletrees, and another to look after the chain, will yank out a large number in a short time, where they are not too far apart. A good many of the stones were used to good purpose in filling deep crevices which had always been a source of danger to man and stock. None of the stumps were burned. Pine roots were too valuable on a farm where there was no bush, and where hardwood sold for four dollars and a half a cord. They were dug, chopped, and pulled out and drawn off to a pile to dry.

It took a good while to plow this field; half an acre a day was not bad time. On the hillside the rounds were short, and on the leveler rocky part the share would strike the rock every little while, in spite of everything. However, after working at it on and off for a month, we had the satisfaction of seeing a clear field where formerly was a most discouraging-looking and unsightly prospect. The field was planted to ensilage corn, and it so happened that the season turned out wet, being thus most favorable to the shallow soil. Wireworms got in their work, but, notwithstanding, we had an average of seven or eight tons of corn per acre, besides the five or six cords of first-class summer firewood.

Next year the field was sown with a thin seeding of barley, and seeded down to red clover, lucerne, timothy and Austrian brome grass. We never felt satisfied that the brome-grass seed was good. At any rate, little of it grew, but the clover and timothy, and some of the lucerne, did well, furnishing at least twice as much pasture as had been grown on that field in any year within the writer's recollection. It will be seeded again one of these times with a greater variety of grasses and legumes, but if nothing better than timothy were ever sown on it the work would be well repaid already. And it was all a matter of getting at it.

W. D. A.

Agriculture in the West.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We are practically at the end of one of the most favorable wheat-seeding seasons ever experienced in the West. Spring opened up quickly about the middle of April, and in ten days' time over seventy-five per cent. of the wheat seeding had been completed. The soil has worked splendidly, and the warm weather has set up a rapid growth. The coarse grains are now being sown, or the land is being prepared for them. There is seldom ever any fall plowing done out here for oats or barley, and very little for wheat. The wheat goes

chiefly harrowing after the grain is up, what moisture there is in the soil can be put to better use.

It is hard, as yet, to estimate the increased acreage over last year, but what gain there is will be due wholly to the new settlers, as, in the older parts, many farmers are reducing their acreage, owing to the scarcity of labor. In older Manitoba this is almost as severe as in Ontario.

Several sales of pure-bred cattle are advertised to take place during May and June, beginning with the three days' Provincial sale at Calgary. Saskatchewan will have a Provincial sale the third week in May, and Manitoba the last day of the month. Following these

there will be several private auction sales, including the annual event at Prairie Home, Hon. Thomas Greenway's farm. John G. Barron will sell some 45 head on June 1st, also McLennan, of Holmfeld, on June 7th. These are three herds in the foremost rank in Manitoba, and the sales afford an excellent opportunity for prospective breeders to stock up. The cattle business has not been brisk in the West of late years, chiefly owing to the attractiveness of wheat-growing and the scarcity of labor.

The present season has been exceptionally advantageous to the horse dealers, who have brought in thousands of workers from the south and east, and sold them at prices ranging from one to three hundred dollars. The situation is worth investigating by some

of your Eastern importers of draft females. It is astonishing the demand for horses in every little village—towns, they are called out here. As high as twenty carloads have been marketed in a town of about twelve hundred inhabitants, but, of course, they have been taken out as far as thirty miles to farmers.

We are having some experience with the workings out of the new Horse-breeders' Lien Act in Manitoba. This Act provides that when stallions are enrolled with the Department of Agriculture the owner may secure a lien upon the foal for the services of his horse, provided he conforms to other provisions of the Act, as to time, etc. The conditions of enrollment for pure-bred stallions are that they shall be sound and free from hereditary disease, the owner being given the choice of making statutory declaration that, to the best of his knowledge, the horse is sound and free from hered-



Unbroken Cobblestone Left to Wreck Rigs.

on the summer-fallows and backsetting, and the coarse grains on spring-plowed stubble. The thing that strikes the Easterner out here is that fall plowing holds less moisture than spring plowing, and, as a consequence, very little land is prepared in the fall. Farmers are learning more about methods of moisture conservation, however, and are handling their fall plowing so that it does not dry out to such an extent as formerly. There is no necessity out here to expose a large surface to the action of the frost. The object is to pack the soil firm, so that it will receive and hold moisture and freeze deep. There is never any danger of prairie soils running together or baking as Ontario soils do. In the spring the land here is as mellow as the proverbial ash-bed.

Old settlers are frequently heard to predict a short crop this season because the frost has not gone as deep as usual; but, with new methods of cultivation,



The King's Highway Drying Out.

itary disease, or he may furnish a veterinary's certificate to the same effect. In this provision lies one of the chief weaknesses of the act, for, incredible as it may seem, statutory declarations of soundness are being received in wholesale quantities, and in many cases for horses known to be and that visibly are unsound.

PETER PRAIRIE.

The Objects and Methods of Rolling.

There are three uses for the land roller. The first is to compress a fresh-plowed sod, so as to bring the inverted layer into intimate contact with the soil below, thereby facilitating the use of pulverizing implements, such as disk harrow, etc., and at the same time setting up capillary movement of moisture, to keep the top stratum mellow and to rot vegetable matter turned under. A second purpose is to assist in pulverizing the soil, especially the surface, breaking clods and crumbling a drying comb. A third use is to press the soil about freshly imbedded seeds, and level the surface for convenience in harvesting.

It is a common impression that rolling conserves moisture. As a matter of fact, it does the exact opposite. A rolled surface is moist, but the explanation is that moisture is being continually brought to the surface, whence it is evaporated by the sun and wind. In this way it is rapidly exhausted. After a while the ground becomes so dry that the capillary movement fails to keep pace with evaporation, and the top soil dries out, forming a crust that excludes air, which, for important reasons, should always circulate to some extent throughout the soil body. There are two reasons, therefore, why the land should not be left with a rolled surface. It causes loss of soil moisture, and prevents necessary soil ventilation. Harrowing after the roller leaves a loose dust mulch, through which the moisture is not readily drawn by capillarity (capillarity is the attraction of dry particles of soil for the moisture of contiguous damp ones). The dust mulch does much to preserve the moisture beneath from the evaporating influences of sun and wind above, and maintains an excellent medium for the continual admission of a reasonable amount of air to the soil below. Rains destroy this mulch, hence the need of making a new one by harrowing or disking after every rain. The rule should be always to follow the roller with the harrow. In some parts of the United States they use a corrugated—sometimes called a disk—roller, which, while compacting the soil below, leaves it rough above, and, to some extent, obviates the necessity of harrowing.

The roller may be a means of conserving moisture in certain cases. On fresh plowing, where the soil lies loose, leaving large interstices, the air circulates too freely through the plowed depth, and may evaporate moisture directly from the substratum. In such instances rolling will prevent this too free and deep access of the atmosphere by compressing the turned furrows, and if a harrow is then used to produce a surface mulch, conditions are made favorable for the conservation of subsoil moisture, as well as the mellowing of the plowed stratum.

There is rather too much need of rollers to crush clods. If more early and frequent use were made of the harrow to keep crusts from forming, clod formation would be impossible and the work of preparing seed-beds much reduced. If the roller is used for this purpose, however, a roller with small diameter is best. It will draw harder, but do the work better, grinding and crushing, instead of rolling over the lumps and pressing them down into the soil. The rule is, a large, heavy roller for compacting the soil; a smaller and lighter one for pulverizing the surface.

THE DAIRY.

Cow-testing at St. Edwidge de Clifton.

The table below gives the result of the first test conducted under the Dominion Dairy Commissioner's Office, thirty-day period, ending April 10, at St. Edwidge de Clifton, Que., showing the average yield of each herd. Over 140 cows were tested altogether, but only those milking for the full thirty days are included in this summary:

Herd No.	No. of Cows.	Average yield per cow.		
		Milk lb.	Test.	Fat lb.
1	15	584	3.9	23.3
2	2	785	3.7	28.7
3	3	550	3.9	21.7
4	1	180	4.3	7.7
5	4	427	3.7	15.5
6	1	370	3.5	12.9
7	2	550	4.0	22.2
8	5	761	3.5	26.6
10	1	345	4.2	14.4
12	3	330	4.0	13.3
14	3	570	3.7	20.8
16	1	300	4.0	12.0
19	1	560	3.4	19.0
21	2	820	3.1	26.1
23	2	420	3.8	16.1
Average...	46	555	3.8	20.9

Ventilation of Cow Stable.

Nothing in the construction of the barn is more important, and, at the same time, more difficult to secure than ventilation. Much has been written upon this subject; a great deal of what has been said has been based upon erroneous ideas of aerial circulation. All successful ventilation must be based upon the fact that warm air rises and cold air falls. The ventilation in the barn described was arranged with this law as its basis, and has worked satisfactorily. The construction is as follows:

Slides are placed before the three openings, closing them wholly or partly, as needed. The stairway is closed by a trapdoor, operated by pulley and weights. The cold air, being heavier than the surrounding atmosphere, as it comes through the opening, drops to the floor. As it is breathed by the cattle and warmed by their bodies, it courses toward the center of the barn and toward the ceiling, thence to the openings and out. At each of these openings will be found the two currents, the cold air going in and the warm air coming out. These currents have been proved,

experimentally, with smoke. The moisture formed by the breathing in the stables below often condenses in cold weather in the barn above, and forms considerable quantities of ice—another evidence of the circulation. At the "peak" of the barn is a ventilator 8 by 6 by 5 feet. Its sides are composed of slats, which admit the passage of air, but keep out the storm. The fresh air enters at the windward; the warm air escapes to leeward.

In cold weather this system works perfectly; in warm, foggy weather, the circulation is sluggish, and the ventilation not active enough. Then, a slide door, put in at the end of the driveway, may be partly opened. This makes the circulation sufficient to ventilate the barn perfectly at all

times. Another opening under the breast girts, in the center of the barn, is made for the purpose of throwing down bedding material, but this is never used for ventilating purposes. The other places are also used as hay chutes. In dropping from these to the floor of the basement, the major part of the dirt is shaken out.—(C. L. Peck, in Profitable Dairying.)

In planting the cornfield, do not forget a strip of some early variety for summer feeding.



No Ditches on Either Side to Let Water Away.

The driveway in the second story crosses the barn at right angles with the cow stables, and is entered by a short bridge and grade at the side of the barn. On each side of this driveway, about three feet above it, separating it from the bays in either end of the barn, are the "breast girts." Next to the side of the barn, under the girts, a space is partitioned off, allowing an opening about three feet square from the side of the driveway to the stable beneath. There are three of these openings. In the fourth corner is the stairway, which makes the fourth ventilator.



Waiting for the Highway Commissioner.

So-called Township Gravel Road, April 19th, 1906. The triumph of municipal roadmaking.

An Australian Dairy Act.

Apropos of Hon. Mr. Monteith's Act in the Ontario Legislature, providing for the appointment of sanitary inspectors for cheese and butter factories, under direct supervision of the Department of Agriculture, and not in any way connected with the Dairy Association instructors, interest attaches to the Milk and Dairy Supervision Act of Victoria, Australia, passed by the Legislature in 1905. Provision is made for the appointment of supervisors and veterinary officers, and their duties are clearly defined. Thus it is enacted that the duty of supervisors shall be:

- (a) To become personally acquainted, as far as possible, with every owner of a dairy farm, dairy or factory, and the conditions of every dairy farm, dairy and factory in his district;
- (b) to confer with or advise such owner on matters connected with his farm, animals, premises, utensils, milk, and dairy produce, when requested to do so, or when instructed to do so by the authority;
- (c) to inspect and examine all premises, utensils and appurtenances, and also all animals and their food and water supply, and also all dairy produce at such dairy farm, dairy or factory, in such manner and by such means as may be prescribed;
- (d) to make such other inspection, examination, inquiry or investigation as may from time to time be directed by the authority; and
- (e) to report to the authority the results of inspections in such form as the authority may require, or as may be prescribed.

Each dairyman, of whatever description, must be licensed annually, and will require to pay the following fees:

For a dairy farm within a milk area, such sum as may be prescribed, but not exceeding 6d. per cow; for a dairy farm not within a milk area, such sum as may be prescribed, but not exceeding 6d. per cow; for a dairy or factory, such sum as may be prescribed, but not exceeding, in each case, £2; for each creamery attached to factory, such sum as may be prescribed, but not exceeding 5s. These fees will be applied to the cost of administering the Act.

The powers given to the supervisors are very full, and, under the right men, will ensure a perfectly pure milk supply. We doubt, however, if properly-qualified men can be obtained for the stipulated salary of £150 per annum. An obvious flaw in the measure is the absence of an advisory board to act with the minister who has supreme powers. He may be totally ignorant of dairy matters.

Progress of Victoria Dairying.

The production of butter for the English market has become one of the most important branches of Victorian agriculture. The manufacturing and marketing of the product is carried out almost entirely on a co-operative basis. Two hundred co-operative factories are scattered through all parts of the State, the largest of them producing from thirty to forty tons of butter a week in the height of the season. Dairy farming has the great advantage of bringing in a cash return to the farmer week by week, and the southern and western districts, where this industry is chiefly carried on, are the most prosperous and progressive parts of Victoria. The freehold of a good dairy farm often realizes from £15 to £20 per acre, and tenants pay correspondingly high rents. Returns of £10 per cow per annum are not infrequently met with, and, in addition, calves and pigs, which are fed on the skim milk, very materially increase the profits. Two systems of dealing with the milk are adopted. In the one, the milk is carted to the factory or creamery, and the cream separated by the machines belonging to the company, the farmer carting back the corresponding amount of skim milk. The other system which is in vogue in the more thinly-populated districts, is that of the "home separator." The milk is separated at the farm immediately after milking, and the cream sent to the factory every day or two, according to the size of the farm. The number of dairy cows in Victoria has increased by thirty-three per cent. during the past five years. The butter industry has been steadily fostered by the Government. The produce is received into the Government Cool Stores in Melbourne, where it is graded and frozen ready for export. Recently the State has concluded a contract with one of the chief shipping companies, securing regular despatch, a minimum temperature, and a low rate of freight for the London market. The last annual returns given out put the value of the milk products of Victoria at £3,481,408. This does not include pork or vealers.

Thinks the Knife O. K.

Dear Sirs,—Thanks very much for the knife, which I received all right. It is a fine one, and just like the paper—all O. K. Yours truly,
Montreal, Que. JOHN SUTCLIFFE.

Reliable Testing Apparatus.

The last-issued report of the Chemist to the New Zealand Agricultural Department discloses the fact that the testing of glassware by the Department during the year under review, resulted in a higher percentage of condemned pieces than for six years past. Also the percentage of dairy thermometers condemned as inaccurate was again large. The result shows the necessity for maintaining this branch of work undertaken by the Department. The work is highly appreciated by the dairy producers, and honest dealers in the ware also regard it favorably.

Danish Butter Quotations.

A new quotation committee has been appointed at Copenhagen, to consider the question of putting the butter quotation upon a satisfactory basis. It seems a curious thing that the Danish committee should themselves arrogate the right to fix the price for the Danish butter, which in reality should be fixed by the sellers in England. There are hundreds of shops in this country where Danish butter is sold, and the local supply and demand are not taken into consideration by the Danish committee at all. Whether the new arrangement will work better than the old remains to be seen, but the vagaries of the quotation as it has been made hitherto, amount to something like a scandal.—[British Creamery Journal.]

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Cultivation and Spraying.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In order to obtain the best results from an apple orchard, it is necessary that the fruit-grower should study the requirements of his particular orchard, and not conclude that because his neighbor has received good results from certain care and fertilizers that he should do exactly the same. The care of every orchard must be based upon the conditions of the trees and soil.

As our orchard is planted on several different kinds of soil, we find that it is impossible for us to obtain the same results from all without as many different kinds of treatment as we have soils. Part of our orchard is situated on a rich clay loam, with a deep, porous subsoil. Constant cultivation there produces great wood growth and few fruit spurs; but by weekly cultivation until about the first of June, which gives a good wood growth, and then sowing oats or clover, we check the growth, thus forcing the sap to the fruit spurs and buds, forming blossoms for the next season. In fact, an apple orchard so situated will give better results in soil, with a free application of barnyard manure, and about one-half bushel of unleached ashes per tree, than it will by constant cultivation.

Another part is planted on a clay hillside, where constant cultivation until fall and free application of fertilizers are necessary to give the trees a good start. This treatment we continued until the trees were producing generously of fruit, but found that we had to discontinue this treatment, as every rainstorm washed down considerable loose soil, which would eventually leave the roots bare of soil, so seeded it down with clover mulch, with barnyard manure, and applied about half a bushel of ashes per tree. The trees have responded generously to this treatment, and for the last ten or twelve years have proven quite as profitable as other portions of the orchard more favorably situated.

Judicious pruning is also very important in the care of the orchard, but I would rather see a tree unpruned, as nature made it, than to see it butchered, as many growers think they must do in order to get proper results. By pruning, we mean the thinning out of small branches from the outside of the tree, and cutting out all branches that cross or interfere, so as to allow the free circulation of air and sunshine, yet leaving plenty of limbs covered with fruit spurs to carry a good crop of apples.

The fruit spurs should be evenly distributed from the outer twigs, along the branches as nearly as possible to the trunk of the tree, so that the fruit will be properly distributed and balanced all the way through the tree. It does not take a large tree so pruned to hold seven or eight barrels, but it will take a big tree to carry four or five barrels, pruned according to the common system, which requires all the fruit to grow on a few small branches at the end of long limbs, where it is played havoc upon by the wind.

With us, spraying is an absolute necessity, and we may cultivate, fertilize and prune just as much as we like, but if we do not spray intelligently we will have little or no results. The man who neglects to spray may be likened unto the man who plants his potatoes with all care, cultivates and hoes continuously, but neglects to fight bugs and blight, with the result that these destroy the results of his other work; the more he works, the better pasture fields he produces for the hogs.

I have seen the most marked results from spraying, and have been surprised to find, in my recent tour among the fruit-growers of Ontario, that not ten per cent. spray as they should. Our first application of spray, composed of two pounds of sulphate of copper dissolved in forty gallons of water, is applied just before the buds open. The second spraying is given just before the blossoms open. This is composed of four pounds of sulphate of copper, six pounds of fresh-slacked lime, and four ounces of Paris green, in forty gallons of water. This solution is commonly called the Bordeaux mixture, with Paris green. The first two sprayings are for the destruction of fungous spores and bud-eating insects. The third spraying, which is again the Bordeaux mixture and Paris green, is applied just as soon as the blossoms have fallen. This application is also for the destruction of fungous growth, but principally for the codling moth. It will be noticed that the little apple points upward, with the calyx wide open. Now, we want to let the fine, mist-like spray fall upon the open calyx, dry there, and in a few days, with the natural process of growth, it will be enclosed in the blossom end or pocket-like enclosure called the calyx, and as nearly all the first brood of codling moth enter the apple through the blossom end, their first dinner is a poisonous one, which destroys them. The next sprayings are made at intervals of about ten days or two weeks.

Spraying should always be done with the wind; when the wind changes, spray the other side of the row, stopping at least twice on each side. The proper application of the above mixture has done wonders with us and others, restoring the most infested trees to beautiful, luxuriant foliage, and producing fruit practically free from spot or worm.

D. JOHNSON,
President Forest Fruit-growers' and Forwarding Association.

[The above, from one of the most successful apple-growers in Ontario, should impress upon every reader the great importance of cultivation, pruning, spraying and general orchard care. It is a far cry, though, from the Johnson orchard, with its rich, heavily fertilized soil, from which no crop but apples is harvested, to the pastured and hay- or grain-cropped orchards seen throughout the country. It would be quite a while till many of these would suffer from too much wood growth, be the cultivation ever so thorough. What they need is a chance for more and healthier growth, and to this end they should be plowed up early in May and thoroughly cultivated throughout the summer.—Ed.]

Trees and grass do not go well together. Get the sod out of the orchard; no crop but apples in it this year.

With a wheel hoe and a cultivator a garden can be kept clean and thrifty almost as easily as a cornfield.

POULTRY.

Shade for Show Poultry.

If birds are required for show purposes, even for a local show, shade is an absolute necessity for white and buff breeds. It will not do to shade them for a month previous to showing; they must be kept from rain and strong sunshine from the time they start growing their adult plumage. We give this warning, as, from time to time, judges meet with birds that are excellent in every respect save that their plumage had been ruined by exposure. Exhibition breeders of note adopt most elaborate precautions to guard against the weather, but for ordinary folk the shelter provided by a belt of trees, or by a shrubbery, or a plantation of sunflowers will be ample, provided it is properly fenced so as to keep the birds there all day. If necessary, they can be let loose to forage for a couple of hours after the great glare of the sun is over in the evening. An orchard is an ideal place for pullets that want a little extra care in this way. Shade is not strictly necessary for black or dark-colored birds, although it must be remembered that birds having white lobes, like Minorcas, are all the better for it, and wherever such a shady spot is available it should be used. Again, white birds are easily ruined, from a show point of view, by the too liberal use of tonics containing iron, or by feeding largely on corn or its products. Both tonic and corn are valuable in moderation, especially with yellow-legged varieties; but the mischief is easily done, and there is a case of the cure being worse than the disease. It has been said that "perfection consists of trifles," and certain it is that the winning of prizes usually falls to the lot of those who are careful in little things.—[Farmer's Gazette.]

A writer in L'Acclimatation, discussing the sex of hens' eggs, claims that from eggs of pointed shape cocks will be hatched, and from the round eggs hens. What have our readers observed on this point?

The Rearing of Chickens.

"My fowls pay better than my cows." This was the remark made by a farmer to the writer a few days ago, and, though startling, may be accepted as generally true, provided the fowls are given the same careful attention as the cows. Success or non-success depends upon the degree of intelligence and care brought to bear upon the management.

Every farmer should have his breeding pen of selected layers from which he obtains his eggs for incubation; only in this way can he hope to breed birds that will give him satisfactory results as layers. The common practice of taking the eggs indiscriminately from the general flock is subversive of any possibility of improvement. Like begets like, and when eggs are gathered from the good, bad and indifferent layers alike, and incubated, the progeny will be good, bad and indifferent, with a large preponderance of the last sorts.

The precocious, prolific winter layers should have marking-rings put on their legs, and be reserved as the occupants of the breeding pen for the next season. This breeding pen need not be established till the advent of the new year, and need not be maintained a day beyond the time when the last eggs are required for incubation; but it is a necessity on any farm where the fowls are regarded as an footing with the other stock as payers of their due share of the rent. For early hatching, the best place is an outhouse or shed, and the nests should always be placed out of the way of rats. An orange box is exceedingly convenient and cheap, but the nest may be made upon the ground where there is no vermin. At this season of the year too many eggs should not be put under the hens; frosty nights and keen winds will damage those not adequately covered. Set half a dozen hens at the same time; test the eggs on the eighth day, removing all that are unfertile and added, and making up the proper number from other nests. In this way it may be possible to reduce the number of nests to five, and one of the hens may be turned down in the yard again to lay. It is advisable to dust the hens, as well as the nest, with powdered brimstone or insect powder; it prevents the multiplication of insect pests, and thus renders the hens more comfortable while incubating. When hatching day arrives, the hens should be touched as little as possible, but the next morning the hens should be lifted from their nests and put in a coop to dust themselves and be fed and watered, the strong chicks put together, and those that are still weak put again in the nest to a hen, as well as any eggs that have not hatched. The hens should then be cooped on dry earth or short grass, with the front turned to the south, and the chicks given them.—(Stocks, in Agricultural Gazette.

Musical Competition.

Readers will note a change of programme announced in this issue for the popular "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" Literary Society. The subject for the current prize-essay competition relates to music and its influence upon the individual and the home. Music, and musical study, now finds a place in nearly every home, so we look for contributions for the prizes on this subject from all quarters. Readers in every Province and every State should participate. The theme is sure to draw out many who have not been writing on the more purely literary topics heretofore. Look up the conditions in the "Home Magazine," and join in the melody-making competitions.

How to Build a Plank-frame Barn.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
I am wishing to build a barn on the trussed-plank method, and while doubtless that method has been thoroughly explained in previous issues of your valuable

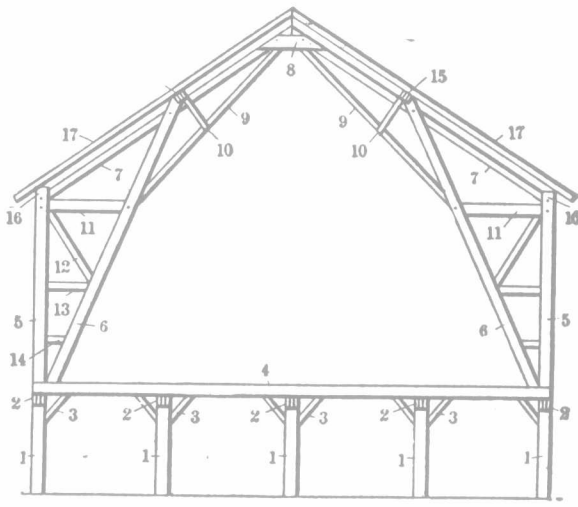


Fig. 1.—Interior Bent of Plain Gable Barn with Basement.

paper, yet, for the benefit of new subscribers, of whom I am one, I venture to ask you to repeat such information.
W. H. B.
Algoma, Ont.

It is impracticable in the space available to give all the necessary information required for the construction of the plank-frame barn. We present herewith, however, a couple of illustrations of the method of con-

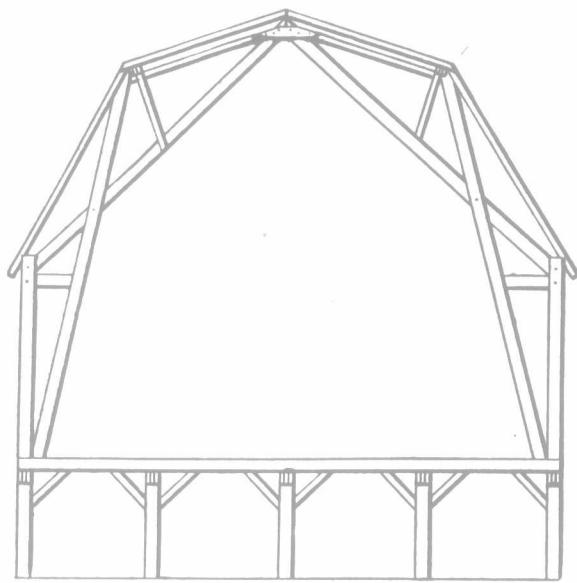


Fig. 2.—Barn Bent, Showing Gambrel Roof Construction.

structing the bents, taken from a useful little book, entitled Plank-frame Barn Construction, noticed in our April 19th issue, page 644, which may be ordered through this office, price 55 cents, postpaid; or may be obtained as a premium, by sending us one new subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate."

Manitoulin Island.

Spring is here again after a mild winter of very light snowfall, with thaws at intervals of every three or four weeks, which made it a little difficult for men taking out timber. Cattle are coming out in pretty fair shape. A great many store cattle were kept over on account of the low prices last fall. There is not many cattle stall-fed. Buyers are offering 4c. lb. live weight, 3½c. for bulls, and some of them are buying lambs for fall delivery at 3½c., or whatever they can get them for. Hogs are not very plentiful. People do not grow enough roots and grain to raise hogs profitably. One man from Blind River is offering Toronto prices for fat hogs. Hay is pretty well picked up at from \$6.00 to \$8.00 a ton, and if the spring keeps cold, not much will be left when seeding is over. Oats are selling at 40c. per

bush, peas 75c., and barley 45c. to 50c. Quite a number are growing black barley with good success. Potatoes are 60c. a bag. Quite a few basement barns are going up every year, which give people a good chance for stall-feeding; but so long as the timbering lasts, which is pretty well done, that keeps grain prices high, and, with no outlet in winter, not having railroad communication, we have to keep our stock till navigation opens, and until that difficulty is overcome there will not be much stall-feeding done.
Manitoulin Island.
J. W. TILSON.

Women's Institute Work.

The Farmers' Institute has done much, not only to ensure success, but raise the standard and widen the outlook of the farming profession. The Women's Institute, we trust, may do as much to elevate and widen the outlook of the home, not only the farmer's home, but of the village and town as well. Both institutions, we trust, have come with us to stay. The question is, how may we increase their usefulness?

In order that the ideal of the Women's Institute may be reached, the leaders in this society must prove that their efficiency is wider and higher than that of a mere cooking-school. In too many cases there is a tendency to run after a few fads in fancy cooking, but we trust this is an exception, rather than the rule.

In arranging programmes for regular meetings, three main lines of education may wisely be held before our Institutes. First, that of health in our homes; second, economy, i.e., system and good management in financing and economy in time, how we may accomplish the most work with least fatigue and time; third, the elevation of the social and moral atmosphere of the home; how, by wise reading, culture of our children, tasteful surroundings, we can increase the happiness and higher influence of our home life.

Each meeting should afford time for the discussion of a topic on each of these three main lines. A paper or talk, open to questions and discussion, on some line of sanitation, as ventilation, water and its uses and properties; food, with its relative nutritive values, and the general principles of healthful preparation, oftener than demonstrations or recipes that might be obtained from a cookbook. We would not undervalue these latter, but fundamental principles are always better than cast-iron rules. Physical culture, with some gymnastic exercises, might also be presented occasionally, showing how the daily round of home duties may be performed to the cultivation of both health and grace.

On the second line, economy, many helpful suggestions might be gathered, or experiences exchanged, in response to a roll call, when each member would be expected to give, for the common good, some time or labor-saving suggestion, or a tried recipe for some economical and healthful dish. Then a paper or talk, open to questions and discussion, on the cost of living, what proportion of income should be allowed for food, clothing, fuel, education, and other lines of expense; what proportion of the larder is supplied by the garden, poultry and dairy of the rural producer. The lack of thought and system that most housekeepers evince on these lines of domestic economy is surprising.

The third line—the higher ideal of the home—presents the widest scope, and no meeting should be considered complete which does not offer some word of encouragement to the weary mother whose hands and heart are both full with the care of the little ones, as well as to all, some inspiration to be better and truer homemakers, and, by wiser management, to take time for culture, as reading, music, care of flowers, thus raising their life from drudgery to real living helpfulness and companionship to the loved ones at home, as well as to radiate an influence from their own kingdom home that shall be felt throughout the land.
Brant Co., Ont.
A. L. C. M.

The War with Weeds and Insects.

The Seed Control Act has had the effect of increasing the price paid to farmers for their pure seed and of reducing the price for their low-grade seed. An even greater discrimination in prices is likely to follow. New weeds continue to be introduced. The trade in agricultural seeds has been a fruitful means for spreading them. The shipment, for feeding purposes, of screenings from Western-grown wheat to points in the Eastern Provinces is another source of immediate danger that should not be overlooked. The noxious nature of new weeds that are being introduced in various ways is seldom well understood or their dangers appreciated by farmers until they have become well established. The Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture are more than ever alive to these dangers which threaten to become a serious loss in crop production, and in the Eastern Provinces they are co-operating again this year in holding field meetings during the month of June, when weeds, insects, fungous disease and plant growth are most in evidence. Seventy of these field meetings are being arranged by Supt. G. A. Putnam, in connection with the Farmers' Institute System of Ontario. The services of Prof. Lochhead, of the Macdonald Agricultural College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, have been secured to conduct similar farmers' nature-study meetings in the three Maritime Provinces.

APIARY.

Foul Brood Inspection.

The new Act for the suppression of foul brood among bees, introduced in the Ontario Legislature by the Hon. Nelson Monteith, takes the appointment of apiary inspectors out of the hands of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association and places it in the hands of the Minister of Agriculture, who may appoint more than one officer.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

I am sending you three new subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate," for which send me as a premium Gent's Watch. I have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for fourteen years, and would not be without it for twice the money. Yours truly,
Tehkumah P. O., Ont.
J. W. TILSON.

Prof. W. L. Carlyle, of the Colorado Agricultural College, has been commissioned by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to spend four months in England, France, Germany and Belgium, to study methods of horse-breeding, in connection with Government experiments now in progress at the college.

The American Drinker.

There is food for serious if not alarming thought in the report of the United States Government excise statistics, which show that the money spent on beverages, both alcoholic and non-alcoholic, during the year 1905, reached the enormous total of \$1,548,708,307. Of this, the non-alcoholic, such as tea, coffee and cocoa, contributed only \$223,269,233, so that the expenditure for intoxicants passed \$1,300,000,000. The per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages reached the staggering figure of 20.38 gallons. Of this, 18.50 gallons consisted of beer and other malt liquors. The American Grocer, dealing with this question, makes some interesting comparisons, as follows: "The total drink bill of the United States is one-fourth of the total estimated production of the cotton, wheat, corn, hay and tobacco crops, and every other product of farms, orchards, cattle ranches, dairies, and every other agricultural industry. It amounts to one-eighth of the nation's total expenditure for food."

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MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—The total receipts of live stock at the City and Junction markets last week were 3,750 cattle, 2,743 hogs, and 323 sheep, showing a decrease of 1,784 cattle, 1,057 hogs, and 138 sheep for the corresponding week last year. The supply, however, was equal to the demand, with the exception of hogs, of which there is a scarcity on each market day.

Exporters—There has been a good demand for prime well-finished shipping cattle at firm prices, but medium, half-finished, of which there are a large number on each market, are slow of sale. Prime exporters sold at \$5.10 to \$5.25 per cwt., and one lot of 34 extra well-finished cattle sold at \$5.30, which is the highest price reported thus far this season. Medium exporters sold at \$4.75 to \$5 per cwt., the bulk selling from \$5 to \$5.12½ per cwt. Export bulls sold at \$3.50 to \$4.25.

Butchers—Butchers' cattle of good to prime quality are scarce, and eagerly sought after. And while there are more of the common to medium kinds, they also find a ready market, as there seems to be a scarcity of butchers' cattle of all classes in the country. Farmers are sending forward a class of rough half-fat steers, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs. each, that would pay them well to feed for a month or six weeks longer. Prime picked lots of butchers' sold at \$4.75 to \$5.15 per cwt.; loads of good at \$4.50 to \$4.75, and even \$4.85 was paid; common at \$4 to \$4.40; cows, \$3 to \$4.25, and bulls, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.50, and even \$3.75. These latter are being bought for Ottawa and Montreal trade, especially the latter.

Feeders and Stockers—There is a good demand for feeders, especially well-bred, short-keep steers. Several loads of medium exporters were bought at about \$4.70 to \$4.85, and a few picked lots at \$4.90 to \$5; but the present outlook of the trade does not seem to warrant such prices for cattle for grass purposes. Steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., sold at \$4.40 to \$4.70; those weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs., \$4.10 to \$4.30; 800 to 900 lbs., \$3.80 to \$4; stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., \$3.50 to \$3.60; common, \$3 to \$3.25.

Milch Cows—There is a scarcity of good milch cows and springers; in fact, receipts of all classes have been light this last week. Prices have ranged from \$30 to \$54 each, and one extra good cow brought \$60.

Veal Calves—The run of "holy" calves has been heavy for the past two weeks, which has had the effect of pulling down prices of medium to good calves. Prices range \$3 to \$6 per cwt., but choice new-milk-fed calves, 4 to 5 weeks old, will bring \$7 or more per cwt., as they are scarce and in demand.

Sheep and Lambs—Deliveries have been light, with prices a little firmer. Export ewes sold at \$4.75 to \$5.25; bucks, \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.; yearling lambs, \$6.75 to \$7.25 per cwt.; spring lambs,

\$3 to \$6 each for the bulk. But choice 50- to 60-lb. spring lambs would readily bring \$8 to \$9 each. The quality of the bulk of spring lambs coming on the market is far from being good, and farmers are foolish to sell them until they are good and fat.

Hogs—Toronto buyers are still quoting \$7.15 per cwt., but drovers say they are paying from \$7 to \$7.15 to the farmers, at country points, which means that hogs are worth at least \$7.37½ to \$7.40 per cwt., fed and watered before being weighed.

HORSES.

There was a fair trade in horses last week, but not quite what was expected for "show week," that is, there were not so many sales made at fancy prices. The principal demand is for heavy-work and delivery horses. Burns & Sheppard report the following prevailing prices: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$160; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$140 to \$175; matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$350 to \$600; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$150 to \$180; general-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$140 to \$190; draft horses, 1,350 lbs. to 1,750 lbs., \$160 to \$225; serviceable second-hand workers, \$65 to \$90; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$65 to \$90.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Prices are again easier, owing to increasing supplies. There is still a good demand for best grades of creamery prints at 23c. to 24c.; creamery boxes, 21c. to 22c.; large rolls, 16c. to 17c.; dairy pound rolls, 19c. to 20c.; makers', 15c. to 16c.

Eggs—The packers having commenced operations, prices for new-laid eggs are firmer at 17c. per doz.

Cheese—Prices firm. Old is quoted at 14c. for large, and 14½c. for twins.

Poultry—Choice, dry-lucked chickens range from 15c. to 16c. per lb.; fat hens, 10c. to 12c. per lb.; turkeys, 16c. to 20c. per lb.; spring chickens, 30c. to 40c. per lb., or \$1.20 to \$1.30 per pair.

Potatoes—Prices steady. Eastern are quoted at 80c. to 90c. per bag for car lots, on track, at Toronto; and Ontario, 70c. to 75c. per bag.

Hay—Baled hay is scarce and firm at \$9.50 to \$10 for No. 1 timothy, on track at Toronto; No. 2 selling at \$7.50 per ton.

Straw—Baled straw, unchanged, at \$5.50 to \$6 per ton for car lots, on track.

Beans—Hand-picked, \$1.80 to \$1.85, and prime, \$1.70 to \$1.75 per bushel.

Honey—Market quiet. Strained, 8c. to 9c. per lb.; combs, \$1.75 to \$2 per dozen.

Seeds—The following are the retail prices: Alsike, No. 1, \$7 to \$9 per bushel; alsike, No. 2, \$5.50 to \$6.50 per bushel; red clover, choice, No. 1, \$7.50 to \$9.30 per bushel; timothy seed, flail-threshed, \$2 to \$2.40 per bushel.

BREADSTUFFS.

Grain—Ontario—Wheat, No. 2 white, 81c. asked, outside; No. 2 mixed, at 80½c., outside. Manitoba—Wheat—No. 1 northern, 83c., at Pt. Edward; No. 2 northern, 82c., bid, at Pt. Edward; Barley—No. 2, bid, 51c. east, and 50c., west.

Oats—No. 2 white offered at 38½c., in store at Toronto, with 38c. bid.

Peas—No. 2, 77½c. bid, outside.

Buckwheat—18c. to 19c.

Corn—No. 3 American, yellow, offered at 55c., at Toronto.

Ryan—Offered at \$17, in bulk, outside; \$20 at Toronto.

Shorts—Scarce at \$21 per ton, at Toronto.

Flour—Ontario steady; 90 per cent, patents sell at \$3.10; Manitoba first patents, \$4.30 to \$4.10; Manitoba second patents, \$3.90.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

E. T. Carter & Co., wholesale dealers in wool, etc., have been paying: Inspected hides, No. 1 steers, 11c.; inspected hides, No. 2 steers, 10c.; inspected hides, No. 1 cows, 10½c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows, 9½c.; country hides, flat, 9c. to 10c.; sheep skins, No. 1, selected, 14c.; sheep skins, \$1.50 to \$1.75; horse hides, \$3.25 to \$3.00; low, rendered, 4½c. to 5c.; wool, unwashed, fleece, 16c. to 17c.; wool, washed, 25c.

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BANKING BY MAIL.—Deposits may be made or withdrawn by mail. Out-of-town accounts receive every attention.

Montreal.

Live Stock—Season of navigation open at Montreal, and shipments being made from that port. For the five months of the winter season shipments from St. John, N. B., were 27,778 cattle and 4,448 head of sheep. Those from Portland were 26,190 head of cattle, and 9,361 head of sheep. Prospects for the season's trade not any too encouraging, but local agents say a large part of the Glasgow space for May has been taken at 35s. Cattle are being marketed slowly, but there are prospects of some arrivals of ranchers from the West, although the quality of these is poor. On the local cattle market, receipts are fair, and choicest stock sold at 5½c. to 5½c. per lb., choice being 5c. to 5½c.; good to fine, 4½c. to 5c.; medium, 3½c. to 4c., and common, 2½c. to 3½c. Supplies of sheep and lambs continue on the light side, and prices steady at 5c. to 6c. per lb. for sheep, lambs ranging from about \$4 to \$6 for good stock each. Poor calves sold at \$2 to \$4 each, and good at \$5 to \$8 each. Supplies of hogs rather on the light side. Demand from butchers was not very active, and advances on bacon from the other side were rather easy. Sales were made at about 7½c. to 7½c. for selected, prices being about steady.

Horses—Market holding very firm. Quotations are \$250 to \$300 each for heavy-draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs.; \$150 to \$200 each for light-draft or coal-cart horses, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs.; \$175 to \$225 for express horses, weighing 1,100 to 1,300 lbs.; \$350 to \$500 for choice saddle or carriage horses, and \$75 to \$125 for old, broken-down animals.

Dressed Hogs—Choice dressed hogs, fresh-killed, steady, and in good demand at 10c. to 10½c. per lb.

Butter—Prices have daily declined for some time to 17½c. to 17½c. for mediums, and 18c. to 18½c. for choicest, wholesale. Fair demand at these prices.

Cheese—Market holding fairly firm of late, but has rather a wide range, the ruling price being around 11c.

Eggs—The dealers have been packing eggs away, and this has had a strengthening effect upon prices. Straight-gathered, 15½c. to 16c., wholesale; No. 2 selling at ½c. under this figure.

Grain—Manitoba No. 1 northern wheat in good demand at 88c. Ontario white winter in fair request at 86c. Oat market firm, and prices fractionally higher at 39½c. to 41c., store.

Hides—The market for hides shows much strength, and prices have advanced. Receipts of nearly all kinds, save calf skins, are light, but calf skins also are higher, an advance usually taking place about this time of year, owing to the increased demand for manufacturing purposes. Demand for beef hides is also good, and the quality, though still poor, is improving. Prices are ½c. per lb. up, at 9½c., 10½c., and 11½c. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively, tanners' prices being 4c. more. Sheep skins are \$1.15 to \$1.20 each; lamb skins and clips, 10c. each, and calf skins, 14c. and 12c. per lb., respectively, for Nos. 1 and 2.

Seeds—Market firm, and demand very active. Shipments to points in Eastern Ontario, and to the Atlantic are going on actively. Prices, c. o. b., Montreal, per cwt., \$14 to \$16.50 for alsike, \$14.50

to \$17 for red clover, and \$4 to \$6 for timothy.

Hay—Market weak, in sympathy with that in United States and England, and prices have declined 50c. a ton to \$9 for No. 1 timothy, \$8 for No. 2, and \$6.50 to \$7 for clover and mixed.

Potatoes—Market, if anything, firmer, purchases being made at 65c. to 70c. per 90-lb. bag, carloads, on track.

Chicago.

Cattle—Common to prime steers, \$4 to \$6.30; cows, \$3.25 to \$4.60; heifers, \$2.75 to \$5.35; bulls, \$2.60 to \$4.25; calves, \$2.75 to \$5.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.80. Hogs—Choice to prime, heavy, \$6.45 to \$6.55; medium to good, heavy, \$6.35 to \$6.45; butchers' weights, \$6.37½ to \$6.45; good to choice, heavy, mixed, \$6.35 to \$6.45; packing, \$5.60 to \$6.40. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$4.75 to \$5.85; yearlings, \$5.40 to \$5.85; lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.60.

Buffalo.

Veals—\$4.50 to \$6.50. Hogs—Heavy, mixed, Yorkers and pigs, \$6.75 to \$6.80; roughs, \$6 to \$6.15; stags, \$4.25 to \$4.75. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.60; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6; wethers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; ewes, \$4.75 to \$5; sheep, mixed, \$3 to \$5.25.

Jealousy knows no sense of justice.

Kindness is the very soul of a gentleman.

Time! time! time! learn the value of time. It is by utilizing time to the best advantage that one man succeeds, and by letting it slip by him unimproved that another fails. Time is the best capital that one has.—Ex.

RULES FOR DYSPEPTICS.

1. Eat slowly and masticate thoroughly.
2. Drink fluid after meals rather than with food.
3. Eat at regular hours.
4. If greatly fatigued, lie down and rest quietly before and after eating.
5. Avoid taking business worries to the table.
6. Take systematic exercise in the open air.
7. On rising, cold sponging and vigorous friction of the body is advisable.
8. Avoid too much variety at any one meal.

Governor Herrick, the Ohio Executive, was telling of a negro camp-meeting in Southern Tennessee the other day.

"A negro exhorter had just made a great speech," he said, "and when he got through he went down among the congregation and asked each one to come out and 'give de army of de Lord.'"

"One of the congregation, when this question was put to him, replied:

" 'Pse done jined.'"

" 'Whar'd you jine?' asked the exhorter.

" 'In 'de Baptist Church,' was the answer.

" 'Why, chile,' said the exhorter, 'you ain't in de army; you's in de navy.' "

—Exchange.



Life, Literature
and Education.

New Literary Society Topic.

Although the object of our society is primarily to develop and promote the love of literature among our people, we recognize that literature is only one of the subjects which merit a place in the work of all true Literary Society effort, all of which should tend definitely, not to the mere acquisition of knowledge about people and books, and things, but to the development of all that makes for gentler thought and manners, greater happiness in the home, and additional interest in life.

Among the exterior factors to such an end, music surely cannot be overlooked. Pianos are becoming rapidly common among our farm houses. No longer is anyone who has taken a few quarters in music deemed good enough to teach the farmer's children. Conservatory graduates or nothing, the most of them must now have; and so the proficient in music are threading their way out along the back roads and side-lines, and the rural pupils, thanks to the extension system, are enabled to take the standard examinations, and finally to produce music instead of perpetrating murder of sweet sounds.

Nevertheless, there are still many homes in which there is no "instrument of musick." In these prosperous years, surely, in many cases, this lack might be made up. We think our music lovers may have something to say, by way of inspiration to others, on this subject; hence our next L. S. topic will be "The Influence of Music in the Home."

Kindly send all essays on this subject to us, so that they may reach us by May 26th. As before, prizes will be given for the two best.

After that we shall enter upon an extended study of Tennyson. Particulars will be given later. Next week, it may be mentioned, the prize essays in the last two competitions will appear.

Back to the Land.

We have never published an article which has been so likely to appeal keenly, deeply, to those interested, as the following. The writer is Mrs. W. E. Hopkins, of Ottawa, Ont., who has vouched for the truth of every word:

In the belief that this story will be an inspiration and a help to many others, I now write it.

My next-door neighbors, a mother and three rosy-cheeked, healthy daughters, are now a very happy and prosperous family, though only five short years ago their condition was just to the contrary. This is their story: One of the sisters had just died of consumption. Two years before the father had died of the same disease, and now the

shadow of the Great White Plague threatened the remaining sisters and the mother also. They realized this fully, and resolved, at all costs, to save themselves, if the thing were possible.

Their only resources were their weekly salary and their household furniture. Two of them, Margaret and Lydia, were office girls. The youngest, Damine, taught school.

They allowed no personal feelings to interfere with their plans of salvation. Having called an auction, they sold all their furniture. This netted them an amount of \$1,000. Then for long days the mother tramped through the country searching for a place suitable to them and their means. At last she found the place where they are now living. It is an hundred-acre farm, but so cut up is it with deep gullies that no one would rent it after the owner went away. Because of these disadvantages she got the place for \$100 a year. This she considered very cheap, as there were good buildings, and the land, what available portion there was, was good and rich; and then, it was only five miles distant from the city. They settled on the place by the first of April. Seeing that they had kept only the most necessary articles of furniture, their removal did not occasion much trouble or expense.

Then they began a mode of life totally different from anything they had ever known. In the house they had nothing but the barest necessities, no curtains, or hangings, or bric-a-brac, to fret their lives and worry their bodies. When they felt hungry for the beautiful they went outside in God's fresh air and gazed at the wonderful things of nature. That satisfied them.

There was a covered veranda running around two sides of the house at the upper story. Here they had their beds, and here they slept. At first they were a little nervous, but this soon passed away.

Then they began their work for their daily bread. They bought a horse and cow, two dozens of pure-bred hens, a light express and harness, beside all necessary garden and dairy tools. All this, together with a half year's rent and the seed and plants for their garden, worked a pretty big hole in their little pile.

There was a good fence all around the farm, so that they decided that the best thing they could do, all conditions considered, was to take horses on pasture. They advertised in all the city papers. Their price was \$2.50 per horse per month. That first summer they had 18 for six months. This netted them an income of \$270. Their main object was to raise garden truck for the city market. Margaret constituted herself saleswoman. A few days after they arrived on the farm she began her work. The dandelions were peeping everywhere. These they gathered, cleaned and prepared. As long as the sales for them lasted, they brought them enough money to live on comfortably.

They were very happy that there was an old-fashioned garden on the place. Though it had long run wild, still the rhubarb sprouted up strong and sturdy, and the currant and gooseberry bushes, after being trimmed and manured, bore well.

During all this, I have forgotten to say that the mother, having been bred on a farm, was well capable of teaching her daughters just what to do in all farm and garden work.

An important factor in the raising of their means were the frogs. I have said before that the farm was all cut up by deep gullies. There was also a pretty large creek running across the place. All along these the banks were alive with frogs. At first it was very repulsive to the girls to run after and catch the green, leaping things, and then prepare them for sale. This consists in dividing their bodies just at the top of the hind legs with a smart little blow of the hatchet, and then quickly catching the edge of the skin where the divisions come and pull it sharply back, right down to the end of the toes. This leaves the meat perfectly clean, and white, and dainty. But they got over that, too. The frogs' legs brought them 50 cents a dozen, and this, in their estimation, amounted to more than a few pernickity scruples of feelings.

Then, as the wild berries ripened, each in their turn, they picked them and prepared them cleverly on dainty beds of green leaves in pretty homemade baskets of white birch, and sold them at fancy prices. Even the wild flowers, growing in abundance in field and forest, were made to yield their mite. The girls, in their rambles, gathered large piles of soft, fluffy, white "immortelles," and also golden-rod, and pine, balsam and fir needles. These, during the long winter evenings, they made into sweet-scented pillows. They canvassed for their sale, and got more orders than they could fill. They also, all through the summer, gathered all sorts of pretty grains and grasses. These they dyed in many colors in Diamond Dyes, and then added to their beauty by dipping the top ends in a solution of alum. This crystallizes as it cools into drops, as it were, of glass, which tremble with every movement of the long stems. These, being very pretty, also brought good sale.

Damine's knowledge of kindergarten works and its needs, now stood her in good stead, for she gathered all sorts of odd things, such as curious stones and pebbles, pinecones, hazel and birch nuts, and different sorts of long-stemmed and soft, sweet-scented hay for weaving purposes—and made profitable sales.

During the fall they pressed thousands of beautiful leaves of all kinds, and during the winter made beautiful frames of them by pasting them on (wreath fashion) a stiff background of harmonious color, and then passing over all a coat of white varnish, then mounting them, when dry, in a rustic frame of black walnut. In fact, to tell you of all they did, would, I think, be almost impossible; but the result of their work was that in five years they owned the farm, for which they paid \$5,000; had made a number of valuable improvements; had increased their dairy and poultry department; had bought an extra horse and buggy, and had, above all, their bright, healthy lives, with never a shadow of the Great White Plague to darken their dreams.

Ideals to be Cherished.

Mr. John Stephen Willison, Editor of the Toronto News, in concluding his address before the Chancellor and a distinguished company present on the recent occasion of his receiving the degree of LL. D. from Queen's University, Kingston, enlarged upon the alluring prospect now open before Canada. As Professor Cappon himself observed, the recipient of the honor is himself an inspiring example to the youth of Canada. He has come to a place of eminence in newspaper Canadian journalism through no adventitious circumstances, and without the scholarship of the schools, but with an unquenchable love for literature and the discussion of public questions, which drew him out of the little post-office store at Tiverton, up in Bruce Co., Ont., where he was a local scribe, to the London Advertiser, and thence to the Toronto Globe. "It is not too much," said Mr. Willison, before sitting down, "to expect that we shall have primary and secondary schools which shall nourish good manners and simplicity of life and fashion in the youth of the land, integrity of character, and a passionate zeal for private and public honor. We should have universities where learning is revered for its own sake and money is not lord of all. We should set social fashions which are not rooted in competitive display and vulgar ostentation. We should maintain a relationship between capital and labor in which neither will be taskmaster, under which old men may live, and every deserving wage-earner have a fair certainty of employment and a dwelling sacred to his own family circle. Even though we make new ventures in legislation, and introduce new processes of taxation, we should have cities where the slum and the tenement cannot exist, and where the park and the playground and conditions of decency and cleanliness are accessible alike to rich and poor. We should do something to restore the independence of the citizen, to check the despotism of party, and to exalt faithful and courageous service for the commonwealth. And to Queen's and other great educational institutions we have the right to look for example and inspiration, for moral energy and intellectual vigor. Surely it is from the universities of the country that these impulses to greater independence of thought and action should proceed, and surely it is the students who go out from academic halls who should give character to our public life, and vigor and efficiency to our free institutions."

Spelling Made Easy.

One of the sensations (?) of the past fortnight has been the investment of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who is now in Canada, with the degree of LL. D. The honor was conferred, as is, of course, well known, by Queen's University. And now one is constrained to ask why this "thussness" on the part of Queen's? Can it have been because of the illustrious Scotsman's latest mighty venture into the world of letters—literally "letters"? For, it is

scarcely necessary to say, Mr. Carnegie has been putting his shoulder, mighty with the weight of dollars and cents, to the spelling-reform juggernaut. Under that impetus, "crossed" promises to become "crost," "clasped" "claspt," "catalogue" "catalog," "scythe" "sithe"—in fact, old things (presumably) will pass away, and our books will issue forth in a brand-new yet strangely-familiar dress, reminding us, somehow, of our "second-part-of-the-first-book" days, when we calmly wrote "Ame hi is a good moto" on our little slates, and marched up afterwards to interview the teacher and the strap.

What if, with long-since educated eyes, we have to puzzle over these strange, new-old sentences half an hour, wondering what in creation they mean! What though the printed page looks as antiquated and "queer" as a 1906 bank clerk in the knickers and choker of a Micawber, or a modern society belle in "coal-scuttle" and "paddysoy"—we will have the satisfaction, at least, of reading something up-to-date, of realizing that we are living in a very much Twentieth-century atmosphere, in a new era, a grand, glorious, iconoclastic, non-brain-racking, free, do-as-you-please Twentieth-century Golden Era, which has suddenly dawned upon the world.

Think of the compensations when you go to write a letter! If you don't know how to spell a word, make a dash for it anyway. Nobody will know the difference. If they do, they will only give you credit for being up-to-date and progressive. How you will hug yourself at the thought! What a chance to become up-to-date and progressive, and a benefactor to the cause of literature—all without the least bit of trouble in the world! And what a comfort not to have to keep a dictionary at your elbow when you write to your best girl! What a relief not to feel the slightest tremor as you put on the stamp, lest some pesky little bunch of syllables has given you away! Little wonder it is that, in very exuberance of thankfulness, Queen's, speaking for a whole continent, should have bubbled over with a big I.L.D. on the very tip-top of the overflow.

Joking aside, however, Mr. Carnegie, owing to his well-known efforts in behalf of education, his establishment of libraries, endowment of the hero fund, etc., would seem a very worthy object of such an honor.

Joking aside, too, the projected spelling upheaval does not appear to be as formidable as might be imagined. So far, the words selected are chiefly such as may be changed without giving a severe mental shock to the ex-winners of the old-time spelling matches. A few leading periodicals, e.g., New York Independent,

have already fastened upon such differences as "tho" for "though," "thoro" for "thorough," "thru" for "through," "plow" for "plough," etc., and no one, as yet, has taken hysterics because of the innovation.

The only danger is that the spelling committee, over-zealous in good works (one wonders if any of them were ever winners in the above-mentioned old-time spelling matches), may carry the thing too far. Already, "as a first step," a list of 300 simplified words has been drawn up. May the fates help us if they launch three or four more such steps upon us? In such a case, what is the next generation to do? Books of to-day will have become as difficult as Chaucer. Will, then, the Governments go to the expense of

schools. To a certain extent this objection is justifiable: "tho" for "though," "thru" for "through," "center" for "centre," etc., might very well be substituted. Nevertheless, there will certainly have to be some standard system, and anyone who has ever taught school knows that pupils by no means agree on what should constitute the phonetic spelling of a difficult word. By the time one has heard half a dozen spellings of the same word from as many different children, one is somewhat at a loss to know which should prove generally easiest. For some children even the most improved method will scarcely be easy, and spelling drill will still be necessary.

The British authors, almost to a man, have gone against spelling reform. In America the campaign is

clipped clipt
missed mist
dropped dropt
kissed kist
lopped lopt
blushed blusht
clapped clapt

clipped clipt
confessed confest
distressed distrest
fixed fixt
crushed crusht
dipped dipt
crossed crost
caressed carest

That "er" be adopted wherever "re" is now used, in such words as "accoutre," "centre," "calibre."

That "e" be dropped from such words as acknowledgement and abridgement, and they be written "acknowledgment" and "abridgment."

That the diphthongs æ and œ be reduced in the following manner: Anæmia anemia; anæsthetic anesthetic; mediæval mediæval; pæan pean; æolian eolian; ægis, egis; œsophagus esophagus.

That the final "ue" be dropped in such words as "catalogue" and "decalogue," the final "te" in such words as "cigarette," "croquette" and "omelette," the final "me" in "programme" and "gramme," and the final "e" where not needed for guidance in pronunciation in such words as "develope," "antipyrine," "glycerine," "axe," and "woe."

That the "u" be considered bad form in such words as "ardour," "humour" and "honour."

That "z" be used instead of "s" in such words as "advertise," "braise" and "apprise," and that "s" take the position of "c" in "offence," "licence," and kindred words.

Other spellings which are recommended are: "mama" for "mamma," "maneuver" for "manœuver and manœuvre," "pur" for "purrr," "jail" for "gaol," "bans" for "banns," "fantasy" for "phantasy," "sylvan" for "sylvan," "simitar" for "cimeter" and "scimitar," and the half dozen or more other spellings, "sithe" for "scythe," "tho" for "though," "thoro" for "thorough," "thorofare" for "thoroughfare," "thoroly" for "thoroughly," "thru" for "through," "thruout" for "throughout," "altho" for "although," "check" for "cheque," "controllor" for "comptroller," "clue" for "clew," "cue" for "queue," "subpena" for "subpona," and "apothegm" for "apothegm."

It is also recommended that the extra "l" be dropped from such words as "calliper" and "traveler."

Phonetic Spelling in Hard Luk.

The editor decided to try "tonetic" spelling in his paper, and the experiment seemed a success until he got the following:
"Dere Sur: I hev tuk yure paper fur leven yerres, butt of yew kant spel eny beter then hev bin doin fer last to munth yew ma jes stoppit."
—[The American Spectator.]

With the Flowers.

Flowers by Pool and Hillside.

An issue or so ago, there appeared in this department of "The Farmer's Advocate" the reprint of an article by Wm. Whitman Bailey, pleading for the preservation of our native roadside flowers. The point of that article was particularly against the inveterate mower, who can let no form of beauty stand, preferring brown stubble to the growing wilderness of bracken and jewel weed—the species of man who cannot rest until every tree along his farm and through his fields is cut down, and who ruthlessly sacrifices a wind-break to his crops, and shelter from the hot sun for his cattle, for the sake of a fancied "neatness." Often, this predatory animal is a "reuter," who, utterly regardless of the sentiment of the owner, makes way with the choicest landmarks of the farm, possibly for the sake of convenient firewood. Only the other day we heard the owner of a farm lament such a sacrifice of two or three magnificent specimens of walnut and maple. "I'd rather have lost a hundred dollars than that walnut," he said.
To return to Mr. Bailey's article, how-



Fig. 1.—Iris and Dogwood Blooming along the banks of the still pool.

having every volume in the world reprinted according to approved methods? And will the old tomes be burned in state in the public squares, surrounded by the beaming faces of bald-headed "never-could-spell-ems," and the demoniacal, gleeful howls of the public-school fry, rejoicing that there can be no more "lickins" for bad spelling? Or will the ponderous libraries of today, even Carnegie's, stand as everlasting curios, mementos of a by-gone, letter-entangled, word-enlaved age, while Tennyson and Thackeray, and Old Noll, are laboriously translated in Collegiate corridors with the aid of a smuggled "key"? Oh, there are things, and things, and things to be considered!

One of the objections to the present method is the loss of time spent on learning spelling in the public

being received with greater favor. By the time Mr. Carnegie's \$15,000 a year for five years, in behalf of the scheme, has been expended, a few words will probably have been crystallized in their new form. Provided the innovation is not carried too far, we think it may be commendable. Let it be pushed beyond the limit, and, may we foretell—there are likely to be rocks.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SPELLING.

(Suggested by the Committee in charge of the Spelling-reform Movement. From New York Tribune.)

The following are some of the recommendations the list will contain:

That "ed" and "sed" be replaced by "t" in such words as the following:

addressed address claspd clasp

The plague is again devastating India. Five thousand deaths a week have been the average for some time.

The Czar's refusal to co-operate with Count Witte in certain bureaucratic movements to restrict the authority of the Duma, in consequence of which the Count resigned the Premiership, would seem to indicate, either that the Czar is fully alarmed because of the demands of the Russian people, or that he has become convinced of the superiority of the limited-monarchy form of government. M. Gorenykin, Count Witte's successor, is said to have shown little ability in his former position as Minister of the Interior, and there are fears that he may not prove equal to the task of tiding the country through the present crisis.

Uncle Jerry Peables was looking over the list of "amended spellings" recommended by the reformers.

"Good land!" he exclaimed. "I don't see nothin' strange in them words. That's the way I've alius spelled 'em."

British and Foreign.

The reconstruction of San Francisco is now fully under way, and small armies of idle men are finding work clearing away the debris.

England and the Sultan have found cause of difference over the removal of some boundary pillars on the Northern Egyptian frontier and the occupation of Tabah by the Turks.

Tracy Lake, Cal., has been completely dried up as a result of the earthquake.

Serious tornadoes in Texas during the past fortnight have caused much destruction of property and some loss of life.

Serious collisions between Turks and Greeks have again been occurring in Macedonia.

Mt. Hecla, Iceland, has been emitting ashes and smoke. So far the eruption has not been serious.

News of the Day.

Canadian.

Mr. Wm. Sherring, of Hamilton, Ont., won the great Marathon race during the Olympian games at Athens, Greece. Linden, also a Canadian, captured second in the walking contest.

Application has been made for a wireless-telegraphy station at Hailybury, New Ontario.

It has been announced that Dr. W. J. Goodhue, at present medical superintendent of the leper settlement at Molokai, Hawaii, has discovered the germ of leprosy in the mosquito and the bedbug. The discovery will assist greatly in battling with the disease. Dr. Goodhue was born at Arthabaskaville, Que., in 1869.

Hon. Peter White, M. P., ex-speaker of the House of Commons, died at a sanitarium at Clifton Springs, N. Y., on May 3rd. Mr. White was 67 years of age.

ever, it will be remembered that the practical side of his argument pointed to the fact that, when the indigenous flowers are cleared away, "weeds" invariably spring up in their stead.

It must not be forgotten, nevertheless, that all the harm is not done by the practical, unromantic man of the scythe. A protest, equally strong, may be made against the inveterate, murderous, mistaken flower-lower (invariably of the female sex, it may be remarked, if beyond the pale of childhood), who cannot go to the woods in spring without returning laden with arms full of flowers—hundreds of Violets, Trilliums, Dicentras, Bishop's Caps, with all their powers of producing seed untimely nipped.

In remote country places, where the vandal comes but seldom, nature may, it is true, retrieve the damage, and the flowers be found growing up, year after year, in the same old haunts. In the vicinity of towns or cities, however, or near schools, it is a different matter. In many such districts certain species—especially of the choicer kinds, *Cypripedium*, etc.—have already disappeared. The streams in the vicinity of this city, for instance, are said to have been once lined with the scarlet of the Cardinal flower. Now there is not one to be seen anywhere. In some of the Eastern States a similar depredation has gone on, until there is scarcely a wild flower, not even a *Hepatica* or a *Trillium*, to be seen within miles of any of the towns.

Now, should we not take measures in time to prevent the possibility of such a thing in Canada? Can we not at least teach the children to be satisfied with plucking a few blossoms instead of rilling the country far and wide, only to throw whole sheaves of dainty bloom away presently, in withering, mouldering heaps? "Grown-ups," who truly love flowers, should know better.

It is surely no unimportant thing to preserve the natural beauty of our groves and woodlands. There is surely something more in life than a hard, dry practicality, which would drive out everything save the dollars and cents, and the artificialities these can buy. There is surely a richness in the experience of him who can appreciate the fern on the rock, and the emerald moss

on the rotting log, a richness in quiet enjoyment unknown to him whose fairest scene is a bank account, or his gods of brick and stone. "Had I two leaves," said Mahomet, "I would sell one and buy Hyacinths to feed my soul," and in this evidence that he was not all material, we can in some sort respect the great leader of Islam.

Try, if you can, to imagine the originals of the accompanying illustrations. Then tear from the one (Fig. 1) the Iris blooming along the banks of the still pool; from another (Fig. 2), the Ferns and wild growth nestling in every pocket of the rocks; and from yet another (Fig. 3), the snowy Indian Pipes sending their white stems up from the leafage of the dark forest nook; then say whether or not these quiet spots will have lost in aught.

It is not idle sentiment, but a love for the character of our country, for the old associations, and the matchless perfection of God's own planting, which prompts the wish to preserve our floral life from the vandals. In this work everyone can take a part. The child may be taught to admire without "gathering" mercilessly. The eager hand may be stayed when it would pluck too ruthlessly. . . . May we be pardoned for this digression? Next week we shall leave the wild wood and return again to the home garden and "practical" things.

Pansy Geranium—Shady Location.

Miss F. C., Hastings Co., Ont., writes:

Editor Floral Department.—I enclose leaves of Pansy Geranium which does not blossom. Grows, but the leaves are not healthy-looking, and, though it blossomed well last year, has no sign of buds.

Also please tell what kind of flowers would be best for north side of house—shady and heavy ground.

Your paper is eagerly looked for here, and every department thoroughly enjoyed.

Wishing you every success, and thank you in anticipation. F. C.

You forgot to enclose leaves. However, perhaps we can help you. Did you "rest" your plant after it blossomed? If not, the omission, probably, is at the root of its non-success. When the blooming period is over, a thorough rest should be given. Set outside, in full sunlight, give just enough water to keep alive, and cut off the old flower stems, leaving all the leaves on until they become ripe with age, and yellow. Do not encourage growth in any way until late August or September; then prune into shape, cutting out all weak shoots. Now shake out, and repot in light, not rich, soil, in the smallest pots that will hold the roots. Take into the house, give a good soaking, and continue to water well whenever soil becomes thoroughly dry, shifting into larger pots whenever necessary. When the plant is growing very vigorously, pour liquid manure, not too strong, about the roots occasionally, and if there seems any tendency for the shoots to grow long and straggling, pinch off the tops in order to encourage a bushy growth. If a great number of weak shoots appear, rub some of them off. While the plant is in bloom, keep in partial shade. If red spider should appear, despatch him by frequent spraying with water.

For your north side of the house, we would suggest the dainty Alleghany Vine as a background. This vine has very delicate pink blossoms, hence it would scarcely do to plant any very brilliant flower in front of it. You might have Ferns, Fancy-leaved *Caladiums*, *Ageratum*, *Nemophila*, *Godetia*, *Forget-me-not*, *Mignonette*, *Violets* and *Pansies*. *Manettia* Vine, with scarlet blossoms, will also grow in a shaded situation, also *Monk's Hood* (blue), *Adonis* (bright red), *Musk* (yellow), and the magnificent tuberous *Begonias*, which come in all shades from white to crimson.

Don't leave your soil "heavy." Have it made suitable for all flowers by mixing with it sand, some rich, black compost from the barnyard border, and, perhaps, some leaf mould.

If you want to keep your good looks, keep your good nature.

About the House.

Aunt Patsy's Puff Paste.

"Puff paste?" said Aunt Patsy, as I sat waiting, notebook in hand, "ye never tell me they're after that now!"

"Most surely they are," I replied, Aunt Patsy looked at me almost appealingly. "Ye're sure now ye're not jist jokin' me to git something fer yer paper?" she said.

But I assured her that our "paper people" were very real people indeed, who wrote to us with their very own hands, sometimes asking for help, sometimes offering it.

The cloud cleared from the good soul's face, and she beamed again, as she nodded her head approvingly. "A very good thing, too," she said, "we kin none of us get too much help, ner give too much. Isn't it a queer thing," smoothing down her apron, "that the more ye watch out to learn new things, the more ye find out ye don't know. It jist seems as if we're in a big school a' our lives, learnin' something every day if we're wantin' to learn, an' bein' jist punished by our own ignorance if we're not. Learnin' an' teachin', teachin' an' learnin'—that is the way it ought to be. But," throwing up her hands, as she rose to her feet and started for the kitchen, "deliver us all from them that jist wants to be teachin' all the time, an' thinks they kin learn nothin' from anybody themselves. Now there's—" but the sentence was never finished, for Aunt Patsy was no gossip.

"Sara Ann Potter?" I hinted, wickedly, guessing at her especial antipathy.

But Aunt Patsy merely looked at me reproachfully over the top of her glasses.

"Who said I'd anything a'in Sara Ann Potter?" she said, and I felt effectually settled.

Evidently in mortal fear lest I



Fig. 2.—The Ferns and wild growth nestling in every pocket of the rocks. Cattle roving through the woods are destruction to such tender growth as this.



Fig. 3.—Indian Pipes. The clump at the right—*Hypopitys Hypopitys*, False Beech Drops, or Pine Sap—is a comparatively rare species. The taller variety is the *Monotropa Uniflora*, locally called Indian Pipe, Ghost Flower, or Corpse Plant.

should question her more, she began hurriedly setting out bakeboard, rollingpin, chopping bowl, etc. "I'm goin' to git a bake cabinet soon," she remarked. "They're grand things, them. Tottie's got one, an' that's one o' the things I learned from her. An old woman like me's likely not to git around to the shops much to find out what they've got, an' there's heaps o' them new-fangled things that's worth gettin', if the folks only knew what to ask fer. However, now fer yer puff paste. The fire's good an' hot, so we'll jest go on.

"First of all, ye see, I take a pound (about 4 cups) o' flour an' sift it into the bowl. Next I take $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pound of butter off the ice (it's better to hev the flour ice-cold, too), and chop the flour an' butter up together, like this, until the butter's in bits about the size o' crumbs. Now I turn it out into a mixin' bowl—the wooden choppin' bowl isn't nice to mix things in. Next I make a hole in the center of the flour, an' pour gradually in a small cup of very cold water (all the better if it's iced), mixin' the whole lightly with a good broad knife, so as to make a stiff paste. Next I turn out on the board, an' roll quickly. Next, I fold in three an' roll agin, doin' this three times; then the paste is ready for use, an' the quicker it's got into the pie, an' then' into the oven, the better, though you kin keep it in a dish on ice fer a good long time. Some puts less butter into the paste, an' then dots it all over with butter every time the paste is folded and rolled, but that's a slower way, an' so I nearly alwus do it this way,"—and certainly the sheet of pastry which she was now rapidly transforming into apple pies looked good enough for anything.

"I hope this'll be what yer folks needs," she said, as I bade her good-bye, "an' tell them I'll be glad to tell them anything else I know. . . . But, land's sake!" in sudden consternation, "whatever'll I do if they begin askin' me things I can't answer?"

For a moment this seemed a "poser," then the cloud cleared away again. "I'll just tell them plump and plain that I don't know," she said, very decidedly. And this, I thought, was just like Aunt Patsy.

Canon Rowsley, on Saint Martin's after describing good Saint Martin, added:

"Some of you, my friends, followers of the gentle Christ, come to worship, nay, come to the Supper of our Lord, wearing 'egret' plumes or 'ospreys' in your hats and bonnets. Do you realize that this 'egret' plume grows on the bird's back only at the time of nesting, and that to obtain one such feather involves the cruel death not only of the beautiful white mother heron, but of the whole nestful of its nearly-fledged offspring? What a price to pay for the pleasure of an egret plume! What a travesty of religion to be able to come into church decked with an egret feather, and sing in the words of the Benedicite: 'O all ye fowls of the air, bless ye the Lord! praise Him and magnify Him forever!' What a mockery to kneel at Holy Communion, take the soldier's oath of allegiance unto the Lord—that gentle Lord of all compassion and mercy, that Lord who said, 'Consider the fowls of the air!' who told us that not a sparrow falls to the earth unregarded by the Heavenly Father!"

A Household Treasure.

I am sending to renew my subscription, as I feel I cannot get along without "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." I have been a constant reader for the last fifteen years, and the family all count it a treasure and help, both in their household duties as well as on the farm. W. H. ELYEA.
Grey Co., Ont.

Many a rich man would swap his fortune for a good night's rest.

Coming Midsummer Fashions.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

A noted feature of the midsummer styles is a return to the fashions of eight or ten years ago—sleeves large at the top, skirts fitting gracefully about the upper portion and flaring widely at the bottom, little Eton jackets, hats tilted over the face, all of these are back again, but with modifications enough to differentiate them quite materially from the conceits of the "Jubilee Year."

However, there is one comfort about the fashions of to-day—to a certain extent, you may wear about what you want. For your coat-and-skirt suit, you may choose cloth, mohair, silk, checked chevrot. If you don't like a short-sleeved Eton, you may have a "pony" jacket, hip-length, with long sleeves, and if you like neither of these, you may have a long, loose, three-quarter length coat of pongee, taffeta, thin all-wool shepherd's check, linen, duck, anything you choose in fact, provided the sleeves are full at the top, and the fit or "hang" of the whole irreplicable. So much for cool-weather garb.

For hot-weather wear the same latitude is permitted, and such beautiful things are shown. Linens, organdies, Persian lawns, dotted Swiss, flowered muslins, chambrays, gingham, all are in high favor, with collettes, voiles, panamas, crepe de chine, printed delaines, flowered chaddies in the softer silk-and-wool goods, and rajah, pongee, louisine and chiffon taffeta in pure silk. White is much liked, and some of the white linen gowns, trimmed with all-over embroidery (preferably the Mount Mellick designs) are very handsome. White linen gowns, trimmed with bands of cross-stitch in blue thread, are also very effective. For the thinner white goods, lawns, etc., perforated embroidery, especially English cyclot, is again the favorite, and many girls lessen the not inconsiderable expense of this by making their own embroidery. For the sheerest goods of all, organdies, etc., fine

lace is, of course, the most suitable, and valenciennes of good quality still holds its place as a popular trimming.

For older women, beautiful, dainty materials in gray, heliotrope and black are shown, with the softest, richest coloring in checked and Dresden silks.

Upon the whole, it would seem that, in the making up of these materials, simplicity is not a characteristic. The severely plain shirt-waist suit is a thing of the past, and even the simplest gowns are ornate with trimming of some description—vests, bands and panels for the



Fig. 4.

severer types; yokes, insertions, lace-edged frills, etc., for the flimsier ones. The plain-tucked, separate waist, even, has disappeared, and in its place is the much-trimmed, lingerie blouse. However, there are many styles which still appeal to the simpler taste, and she who is wise, especially if she has to do any of her own laundry work, will not err on the side of over-ornateness.

The illustrations shown in to-day's issue present a few of these simpler, yet decidedly up-to-date modes.

Fig. 1 represents a very dainty model in dotted muslin, with lace insertion, black velvet ribbons, and long black sash. Touches of black, by the way, are a distinctive feature of this season's fashions.

Fig. 2 is a very handsome gown of fine lawn, with lawn insertion and Mount Mellick embroidery on the front of the waist.

Fig. 3 shows a suit which may be developed in any color or suiting material, with vest of a harmonizing shade, and band or brand trimming in a dark tone of the color of the suit. If the suit is of gray, blue or shepherd's check, black trimming may be used.

Fig. 4 shows a serviceable shirt-waist model, with hand embroidery between the tucks. Elbow sleeves may be used with this model, if preferred.

Recipes.

Current Cake.—Half cup butter, 1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups "Five Roses" flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup currants.

Hickorynut Cake.—One cup chopped nut meats, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, 2 cups "Five Roses" flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sweet milk, 2 teaspoon baking powder, whites of 4 eggs (beaten).

A teacher in a certain Episcopal Sunday school had been impressing on her girls the need of making some personal sacrifice during Lent. Accordingly, on the first Sunday of that penitential season, which happened to be a warm spring day, she took occasion to ask each of the class, in turn, what she had given up for the sake of her religion. Everything went well, and the answers were proving highly satisfactory, until she came to the youngest member.

"Well, Mary," inquired the teacher, "what have you left off for Lent?"
"Please, ma'am," stammered the child, somewhat confused, "I—I've left off my leggin's."—[Lippincott's Magazine.]



The Importance of Kindness.

And the King shall answer and say unto them, Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me.—St. Matt. xxv. : 40.

Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to Me.—St. Matt. xxv. : 45.

“ True worth is in being, not seeming, In doing, each day that goes by. Some little good, not in the dreaming Of great things to do, by-and-bye. For whatever men say in their blindness, And spite of the fancies of youth, There is nothing so kindly as kindness, And nothing so loyal as truth.”

We are all inclined to look over the fence for grander work to do than we see within our reach; but, whatever our dreams of future service may be—and those who have no longing to do great and noble deeds are not likely ever to achieve them—let us be very careful not to pass by, as of little importance, the daily opportunities of kindness. It is folly to congratulate ourselves that we are “no worse than our neighbors,” as if the only thing to be considered were our negative virtue—if there be such a thing. We shall be judged for what we are, instead of being acquitted because we are not murderers, thieves or liars. In that respect the Last Judgment will be different from the judgment of an earthly assize. Our Lord has given us one vivid picture of that great Day when all the souls of men shall give account for their deeds, and shall be judged according to what they have done or left undone. Without any hesitation, He divides all mankind into two classes—called the sheep and the goats. How does He distinguish between the two? Does He say that the souls on the left hand have lived lives of reckless wickedness, while those on the right have been moral and respectable? If you read carefully the account given in St. Matt. xxv. 31-46, you will see that one difference, and only one, is mentioned as the final cause for reward or punishment. Those on the right hand have been actively and persistently kind to the “least” of Christ’s brethren—those who could not be expected to make them any return—while those on the left, though they may have gone regularly to church and been severely moral, have allowed countless opportunities of kindness to those “least” of Christ’s brethren, and their own brethren, to slip by them. “And these,” it is sternly said, “shall go away into everlasting punishment.” A terrible retribution for a small offence, we may, perhaps, think, but then we shall not be judging but judged,—on which side of the King shall we stand? Will He say to us: “Come, ye blessed of My Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world: for I was an hungered, and ye gave Me meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave Me drink: I was a stranger, and ye took Me in: naked, and ye clothed Me: I was sick, and ye visited Me: I was in prison, and ye came unto Me.” Or will He say that when He—in the person of the least of His brethren—was hungry, thirsty, naked, sick or in prison, we made no effort to help Him? The judgment lies in our own hands now, which side do we intend—God helping us—to stand on?

We know perfectly well that no excuses can be made. It will be of no use to plead that we would gladly have done all these things, if we had been rich enough, or had had time. Our Lord has told us plainly that a poor widow gave “more” than all the rich people who cast their gifts into God’s Treasury. He has said that even a cup of cold water will be an acceptable gift, and that a man will be accepted according to that he “hath,” and not according to that he “hath not.” The poor will probably be found to have given a great

deal larger gifts than the rich. As for the tremendous importance of kindness, there are several parables intended to teach that. There is the story of the rich man and Lazarus. In that parable, there is no hint given that the rich man was punished for anything whatever except selfish disregard of another’s needs. He was not unkind—except in a negative fashion—but he simply let the chance of being kind drift past him day after day. He lived for selfish enjoyment alone. Let us be very careful that we do not follow his example. Then we have the beautiful picture of the Good Samaritan, who seems to set before us Christ Himself. He was kind, very kind, to the wounded stranger who needed help and who was lying right in his path. The priest and the Levite may have gone on their way, thinking of the importance of the service at the Temple towards which they were hastening. They may have tried to satisfy their consciences by saying that the Temple service was too important to be hindered in any way, and that they had no time to loiter.

Why is it that so much stress is laid on active kindness? Surely it is because kindness is the outward sign of Love. Love is the great and important thing, without which deeds of kindness will be worthless in the sight of God and men.

“ It is not the deed we do, Though the deed be never so fair, But the love that the dear Lord looketh for, Hidden with lowly care In the heart of the deed so fair. The love is the priceless thing, The treasure our treasures must hold, Or ever the Lord will take the gift, Or tell the worth of the gold By the love that cannot be told. Behold us, the rich and the poor, Dear Lord, in Thy service draw near, One consecrateth a precious coin, One droppeth only a tear; Look, Master, the love is here!”

If good works are performed in a cold, hard spirit, with the intention of trying to win an eternal reward or satisfy a hard Master, they certainly will not satisfy Him. Love is the fruit of the Spirit, and fruit grows from the inside, it is not hung on to the branches like oranges on a Christmas-tree. Men may possibly be deceived by outside kindness which has no root in the heart, but God is never deceived. He will not judge our deeds as they appear in the sight of man, but as they really are in His sight. “Take heed that ye do not your alms before men, to be seen of them: otherwise ye have no reward of your Father which is in heaven.” Gifts offered to be seen of men will receive “no reward” from God! How much money is given away for the sake of display? When a subscription list is taken around we ask, “how much are other people giving?” and our contributions are graded accordingly. We give, sometimes at least, not as an offering to God, but rather because we don’t want to be thought less generous than our neighbors. It is not only what we do, but why we do it that must be considered, if we aspire to please our God.

Some clever person has given instructions as to the best way of dropping money into the contribution-plate at church. He says: “If you feel particularly mean, and have only a penny to bestow, you must keep it well covered in your hand, and when the plate is under your nose, you must, with a quick, nervous motion, let your mite fall so that it shall escape observation. Second, if you have a quarter, or any other silver coin of a considerable size to you, hold it in plain sight between your forefingers, and when you deposit it, let it drop from a lofty elevation, so that it may make a musical jingle when it reaches its destination. Thirdly, if you contemplate offering a bill, you must not take the money out of your pocket until the happy time comes, when your neighbor can best see your

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In one of the city schools, a teacher, during the hour for drawing, suggested to her pupils that each draw what he or she would like to be when grown up. At the end of the lesson, one little girl showed an empty slate.

"Why," said the teacher, "isn't there anything you would like to be when you grow up?"

"Yes," said the little girl, "I would like to be married, but I don't know how to draw it."

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Notwithstanding the unanimous verdict of the world's most eminent color chemists, that it is impossible to color animal (wool and silk) fibres and vegetable (cotton and linen) fibres with the same dye, we find speculators who are jealous of the world-wide success of the **DIAMOND DYES**, putting up, and offering for sale worthless package dyes which they represent will color any material with one dye. This cruel deception has caused serious losses to many a home in Canada.

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unparalleled generosity. The moment the collector appears at the pew is the time when you must fumble your money, and then having methodically unfolded the bill, and put on your eye-glasses to ascertain its denomination, you may slowly place it on the plate."

What a pity it seems that after all one's care to carry out such a sarcastic set of rules, the gift should not be accepted by the One to whom it is offered? He will gladly accept any real kindness, no matter how small it may be, but such a seeking of applause from men as is described in the three rules given above, is not kindness at all. If we find ourselves giving in any such spirit as that, let us ask earnestly for forgiveness and for God's great gift of Love, then let us try again to really present our gifts to Him. He will bear with our failures very patiently, and help us to purify our motives and really consecrate our gifts, if only we are making earnest and prayerful efforts in the right direc-

tion. Saints are not made in a day, nor even perfected in a lifetime. We have all eternity to grow in, so there is no need to give up in despair, even though we can plainly see that the gold we offer is largely mixed with dross.

Though true kindness should spring from love, the habit of being actively kind has a wonderful power in the way of sowing seeds of love. Love people, and you cannot help trying to be kind to them, be persistently kind to others, and you can hardly fail to learn to love them.

"Lift a little—lift a little!

Many they who need thine aid,
Many lying on the roadside
'Neath misfortune's dreary shade.
Pass not by, like priest and Levite,
Heedless of thy fellow-man;
But with heart and arms extended
Be a good Samaritan."

HOPE.



A YARD OF PUPPIES.—(Contributed by Mr. W. R. Bowman, Mount Forest, Ont.)

Notice!

After this, letters written on both sides of the paper will be put in the waste-paper basket. Don't forget, because it would be a pity to have a good letter wasted.

COUSIN DOROTHY,

52 Victor Ave., Toronto.

RIDDLES.

1. When are Irish children like butter? When they are made into little Pats.

2. Why is a man driven from home like a pumped-out well? They are both ex-ile.

3. What trade should be recommended to a short person? Grow-sir.

4. If the alphabet were invited to tea, which of the letters would get there late? All those who came after "T."

WILLIAN WEEKS (age 10).

Woodgreen, Ont.

From a Huron Girl.

I have lived on a farm all my life, and I don't think I would like living in town very well. But, still, I like to go to town to visit. We have about 22 head of cattle, and eight horses. We have also eight little lambs. We have not started our seeding yet. I am going to send you some riddles, I know quite a lot of them:

1. Why is an egg like a colt? Ans.—Because it is no good until it is broken.

2. What is it that goes round and round the house, and peeps in every hole? Ans.—The wind.

3. I went to the woods and got it; when I got it I looked for it; the more I looked for it the less I hated it, so I absolutely came away with it in my hand? Ans.—A thorn.

4. What is most like a cat's tail? Ans.—A kitten's.

5. A blind beggar had a brother; that brother died. What relation was the blind beggar to the man that died? Ans.—His sister.

6. Why does a miller wear a white cap? Ans.—To keep his head warm.

7. What may a man be and not know it? Ans.—A fool.

ZELLA BLACK,
Belgrave, Ont.

A Country Friend.

Mapleton, April 8th, 1906.

I take great delight in reading "The Farmer's Advocate," and having read many letters in the Children's Corner, I thought I would like to have a little note put in the Corner, and I wish to make your acquaintance. I walk one and one-fourth miles to school. I am in the Fourth Book, and am going to try for the Entrance this year. In our school, we have a real nice lady teacher. Our farm, which consists of two hundred and forty-three acres, is divided by a creek which runs behind our house, and is very handy to us for the geese and ducks, also for the animals to quench their thirst. ALTA CLINE (age 13).
Mapleton, Ontario.

From Crystal Spring Farm.

As I have never written before, I thought I would. We have three pets—two cats and a dog. I go to school regularly, as I live across the road from the school. I am in the Third Book, and my sister is in the First. We like our teacher fine. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for eight years, and think it is the best farm paper. We like to keep bees, and grandpa winters them in the cellar, and has not lost any for three years. Besides, we keep chickens, cows and sheep. We like to see the chickens and feed them. We have got lambs, a lot of cattle and one calf. We send our cream away.

IVA DISHER (age 9).

North Pelham.

Letter from a Student.

I go to school, and I am in the Third Book. I take up arithmetic, spelling, reading, geography, composition, grammar, drawing and writing. I like spelling about the best of all. I live about six miles from the town of Thamesville. I have a mile and three-fourths to go to school. There is a post office, grocery, church, and a blacksmith shop close to our place. I guess I will close, as I do not like to take too much of the

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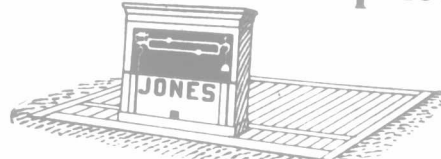
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Superfluous Hair, Moles, etc., removed permanently by our method of Electrolysis. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come during spring or summer for treatment. Send 10 cents for our handsome booklet and sample of cream. Consultation invited. No expense.

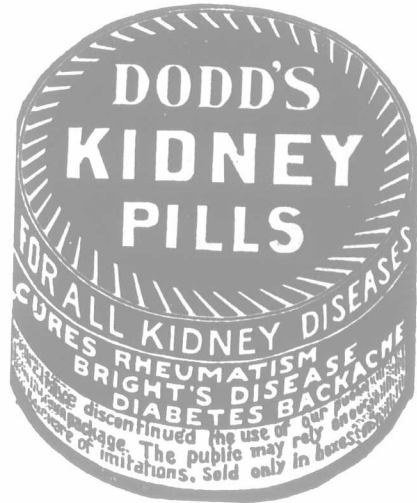
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Dept. F. 502 Church St., Toronto. Estab. 1892.

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WRITE YOUR WANTS ON A POSTAL AND MAIL TO JONES OF BINCHAMTON
BOX 402 BINCHAMTON N Y

"For ten years," said a physician, "I have advocated apples as a cure for drunkenness. In that time I have tried the apple cure on some 40 or 50 drunkards, and my success has been most gratifying. Let any man afflicted with the love of drink eat three or more apples daily, and the horrible craving will gradually leave him. The cure will be greatly helped along if he also smokes as little as possible."



precious Corner. Wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" every success.
ALMA McCUTCHEON (age 9).
Croton, Ont.

Another Country Cousin.

I have been thinking about writing to "The Farmer's Advocate" for the Children's Corner for some time. I live on a farm, four miles from Cobourg, with my grandma, grandpa, aunts, and little brother. My brother and I go to school regularly. We have a mile and three-quarters to go. I am in the Senior Third class, and my brother is in the Junior Third. We have been taking "The Farmer's Advocate" for two years, and like it very much. I am reading Glangarry School Days, and think it is very interesting.

VERA FLAHERTY (age 12).
Brookside, Ont.

A New Cousin.

We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" since Christmas, and I like the Children's Corner very much; in fact, I could not do without it. I tried for the Third Book at Christmas, and passed. I have three cats and two dogs for pets. Last Tuesday was my birthday, and I had a party and had

some of my schoolmates. Some of the girls could play and sing, and we had a very pleasant time playing games. Four of the girls stayed all night and went to school with me next day. I have taken twenty-six music lessons. I have not taken now for a while, but I am going to start soon.

ALICE DORLAND (aged 10).
Wooler, Ontario.

A Little Girl's Pets.

I thought I would write and tell you about some of my pets. I have a two-year-old heifer. I like her the best. I feed her, and milk her night and morning. She is very quiet. I also milk five other cows. I feed a great many little pigs. I also help to feed the cows. We have a great many cows to look after. I go to school, and I am in the Fourth Book. I can speak French. I have two brothers, and a sister older than I, and a little sister younger. She is eight years old, and she milks three cows. We have a lot of horses and colts.

MARGARET A. BODDEN (age 12).
Monte Bello, Que.

Will not some other children write about their pets, and how they take care of them?
C. D.

Three Eminent Benefactors of Humanity.



Louis Pasteur,
b. 1822; d. 1895.



Lord Joseph Lister,
b. 1827; still living.



Dr. D. M. Coonley,
b. 1842; still living.

The discoveries of Louis Pasteur marked the beginning of a new era in the treatment of disease. Before that time medical practice consisted largely of blind experiment and quackery, without any scientific basis to rest upon. Pasteur proved what some others had hinted at, viz., the Germ Theory of disease. He found and proved by rigid experiment that simple fermentation, such as the souring of milk, was not a mere chemical process as had been supposed, but was caused by the action of minute living organisms which have since been known as bacteria. These bacteria belong to the vegetable kingdom, being infinitely small plants which can be seen only by the aid of a powerful microscope. From fermentation to putrefaction is but a step, and Pasteur found that what was true of fermentation was also true of all festering, inflammations and other forms of putrefaction, viz., that they were the result of the operations of these minute plants called microbes or bacteria. He further found that each particular disease was caused by its own peculiar microbe, that these microbes had various ways of getting into the system, and that certain chemicals, carbolic acid for instance, were fatal to those producing fermentation and putrefaction. Among the further achievements of Pasteur and his pupils may be mentioned the treatment of anthrax in cattle, the treatment for hydrophobia, and the antitoxin for diphtheria, the latter being developed by Dr. Roux, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, and Von Behring, of Berlin. It must be remembered that Pasteur was not a physician, and so during all the earlier years of his labors and discoveries he had to contend with the prejudice of the medical profession. Two eminent physicians in other lands, however, were convinced of the truth of his discoveries as soon as they were announced, and each at once set to work to apply them to relieve the diseases with which they were most familiar. These two men were Dr. Joseph Lister, of Great Britain (now Lord Lister, Surgeon to His Majesty King Edward VII), and Dr. Dwight M. Coonley, of the United States.

Dr. Lister was a surgeon. Adopting Pasteur's discovery that certain substances, including carbolic acid, were fatal to the microbes which produced fermentation, he commenced using these chemicals in treating the wounds of his patients. He also took means to prevent these microbes from gaining access to the wounds, and in a very short time he found the mortality from these wounds was reduced from 45% to less than 12%. Lord Lister has been well named the Father of Antiseptic Surgery.

For several years before this time Dr. Coonley had devoted his entire attention to the various diseases known in a general way as Women's Disorders. He had found in every case of these troubles that there existed a congested condition of some of the womanly organs. This soon developed inflammation, etc., showing that the microbes were at work. He had become convinced of the futility of attempting to reach this condition by taking medicine into the stomach, but upon the announcement of Pasteur's discovery he intuitively reached the same conclusion as did Lister, viz., that the rational treatment consisted in applying to the seat of the trouble a chemical substance that will destroy the microbes causing the disease. The ordinary antiseptics, including carbolic acid, could not be employed, as they would injure the delicate membranes they would come in contact with, but he finally developed a powerful antiseptic which was absolutely fatal to the microbes, and at the same time would not in anywise injure the tissues or membranes to which it was applied. Going still further, he combined with this antiseptic material a concentrated vitalizing nerve food which when absorbed strengthened the debilitated nerves, thus making the combination an ideal remedy for these disorders. This was the original Local or Applied Treatment for Women's Diseases. It was called Orange Lily, and by this name it is still known. The success of this antiseptic method of treating women's disorders has been quite as marked as the success of the antiseptic surgery of Lister; in fact, so uniformly favorable have been the results of its use (Dr. Coonley has a record of over 200,000 cures) that it has been adopted in their practice by thousands of the more prominent physicians in all the English-speaking countries of the world.

TRIAL TREATMENT FREE.

A sample box, containing 10 days' treatment of this wonderful remedy, will be sent absolutely free, to every lady who has never used it. Price, per box, containing one month's treatment, \$1; 6 boxes by mail, postpaid, \$5. Address: MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.



Some time ago "A New Brunswick Girl," I think it was, suggested that we have a reunion of the Chatterers, and I spoke of carrying the idea out for Empire Day. But just here arose a difficulty. How was it possible to have a reunion of all our members? "Just for fun" for over a year I had kept a record of the names of Ingle Nook contributors; there were over 200. How many had found their way to the Chimney Corner before that I had not the slightest way of knowing—and how to get all of those scores on the grandstand at once was the problem. Clearly weeding must be done somewhere, so I decided to ask just those who had begun writing prior to 1905—the pioneers—to write for our 24th of May number—Cheerupodist, Aunt Libbie, Busybody, Helponabit, Linda D., New Brunswick Girl, Busy Bee, New Ontario Boy, Polly, Shamrock, Wrinkles, Agnes Hisey, Cousin Bee, Blacklocks (who thought I was a man, oh! Blacklocks, I haven't forgotten you), M. H., R. O. (who told us about her outdoor cosy-corners), Chatterbox, and a host of others.

Now, how to get all of these letters in! That was another question. Clearly, the letters must be short—just a few lines to tell us where you are, what you are doing, anything you like, in short, that can be squeezed or boiled into a small space.

Now, then, old-timers, for just one issue the field is all yours. Write us right away, will you, so that all the letters may be here by about May 17th, then all can appear in our Empire Day number.

Now, don't forget. And be sure to mark your letter, "Empire Day Contribution," so there will be no danger of its getting mixed in with any other bunch.
DAME DURDEN.
"The Farmer's Advocate" office, London, Ont.

The Spring Brings Busy Bee Out.

How do you do! Dame Durden and Chatterers.—The muse has visited me, so I will not waste time on preliminaries. As I was house-cleaning—yes, house-cleaning—yesterday, I thought "why not write to the Ingle Nook and give a suggestion or two regarding this particular work for the benefit of those who have not yet caught these ideas." So I hastened to send my inspiration on, even though only one or two are benefited by it.

A clean cotton bag pinned with strong safety pins over the broom, for cleaning walls and ceiling. The four sides of the bag can be used.

Household ammonia I find better even than coal oil for cleaning paint and window-glass.

Try this form of economy: If your window shades are soiled and worn, rip out the old hem (after taking shade off roller), trim the upper edge, and use it for lower edge, with fresh hem; then tack on roller, and you will be proud of results, as I was when I did mine three years ago, and they ought to last as long again. The shades can be cleaned sometimes with ammonia, gasoline, etc. In any case they can be wiped off with a damp cloth. By the way, where are the more ancient shades of the Ingle Nook? We all welcome the newcomers, but we wonder what has become of the first correspondents.

Hello, Cousin Bee! Surely you have been buried beneath your pile of mending. You will soon have to come forth, for house-cleaning time is here.

Do we not all feel like applauding "Jack's Wife" for her splendid suggestion, and for her courage in making it? We shall all benefit by her thoughtfulness. Now, I think the only thing "The Farmer's Advocate" needs is a column on etiquette, eh? Then it would be about right.

Can anyone tell me what to combine with rotten-stone to make it work on nickel, steel, etc., as a polisher or cleaner?

Really, I must conclude, there are so many things I would say. I fear this is already too lengthy, but sometimes a veritable "chatterer" is BUSY BEE.
Lanark Co., Ont.

The answer to your question will depend somewhat on what the article to be polished is. For cleaning engines, rotten-stone and engine or kerosene oil is used. We scarcely suppose you want to clean an engine, but the same method might do for other things. For polishing iron and steel, Scientific American gives the following methods: (1) Rub down with emery of constantly increasing fineness; then moisten with alcohol or water, and polish with Vienna lime, rouge, or tin putty. (2) Use tin putty and hartshorn triturated in alcohol. Apply with soft leather. For nickel, the method recommended is to use chalk, mixed with tallow; while for nickel-plated goods, the following methods are given: (1) Take equal parts of precipitated iron carbonate and prepared chalk. Mix. When used, add a small quantity of alcohol, and apply with chamois. (2) Mix rouge with a little fresh lard. Apply with a piece of buckskin, using as little as

CAPITAL, \$100,000. SHARES, \$20 each.

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

PRICE DELIVERED AT YOUR STATION:

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

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

Head Office and Factory: Durham, Ontario.

NOTICE. When writing advertisers please mention the Farmer's Advocate.

Easy to Let a Cold Run On

UNTIL IT DEVELOPS INTO PNEUMONIA OR CONSUMPTION—EASY TO CURE A COLD IF YOU USE

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

It is easy to let a cold run on. You may say with others that you always let a cold take care of itself. There is a danger of following this plan once too often. At this season of the year, the lungs seem to be unusually susceptible to disease, and before you suspect it, pneumonia or consumption has seated itself in your system. It is possible you have tried the cough mixtures which druggists offer to their customers. These may do well enough for slight colds or tickling in the throat, but they are powerless in the presence of serious disease.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is far more than a cough remedy. It cures the cold as well as loosening and easing the cough. It takes the pains out of the bones, and reaches the very seat of disease, when there is pain and tightness in the chest. It would not be too much to say that Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has saved thousands of people from pneumonia and consumption. There is not a village or hamlet in Canada where this famous family treatment is not recognized as a most unusually effective cure for croup, bronchitis, asthma, coughs and colds.

Mrs. R. D. Turner, Broadview, N.-W. T., writes: "We have seven children, and have used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for every one of them, and with good results. We get four bottles at a time, and find it a good remedy to break up cold on the lungs."

Don't take anything said to be "just as good." There is no throat and lung medicine just as good as Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. Remember this when buying, and insist on having Dr. Chase's; 25c. a bottle. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Grow Seed Peas— little risk now— good profit—

Been reading about peas in Guelph College Bulletin and Provincial Crop Records? They say the pea-weevil is gone for seven years. Queer thing about pea-weevil... he comes for seven years and vanishes for seven. This is his first year for vanishing. Safe now to grow seed peas.

Report of Department of Agriculture shows average crop is twenty bushels of seed peas to the acre. Some Canadians raise three crops a year. Price ranges from 75c. to 85c. a bushel.

Easy crop to grow... market never glutted... profit sure. Why don't you go into seed peas this Spring?

Alberta Lands For Sale

At Bawlf on the Wetaskiwin Branch.

This includes some of Alberta's finest wheat lands. Terms easy. Write at once.

Special Inducements to Large Parties.

J. Bradley & Co., Bawlf, Alta.

possible. Wipe off with a clean rag, slightly oiled, and rub to a polish.

An Enthusiastic "Advocate."

Dear Dame Durden,—I noticed in March 22nd Advocate, that "A New Brunswick Girl" asks about making dumplings for soup, and as you have answered her question, I feel backward in again bothering you about it; but as my recipe is so different, perhaps she would like to try it too. Take 1 egg, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sweet milk, and enough flour to make a little thinner than pancake batter, if you wish the dumplings very small and soft. Let it run slowly from the spoon into the boiling stock, or if you wish them larger and firmer, add a little more flour and drop in small spoonfuls. Boil from five to fifteen minutes, according to size of dumplings. They are also very good if boiled with dried apples, sweetened, and eaten warm, or you can make a splendid stew by cooking small pieces of meat "of any kind," potatoes, an onion, and parsley, and dropping the dumplings into this. For noodle soup, add enough flour to make a stiff dough; roll very thin, and put in the sun, or by the stove, till dry enough that it will not stick when folded together. Fold it in strips, and shave it in small strips, like tooth-picks. Boil in beef or chicken broth.

Now, I believe all the readers of the Ingle Nook are keeping their Advocates, that they may not lose the many valuable hints which crowd every number, but we all know what a hopeless task it is to find what we want when we do not know in which number to look; so, why not have a little book in which to make an index of everything we may wish to look up again. When I read something that I would like to keep track of, I write what it is, with the page and number of "The Farmer's Advocate" in which it is, so that I can always turn up to it without any difficulty.

Now, I hope I have not wearied you with my prattle, but if I wait as long before coming again as I did this time, perhaps you can stand it.

MAPLE LEAF.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

Don't wait as long again.

Wood Lice—Salt Pork.

Dame Durden,—I have been much interested in the Ingle Nook chats since we have taken "The Farmer's Advocate," and I now ask, for the first time, for help. Can you tell me how to get rid of small lice on my furniture? I have been told they are wood lice. I only see them in the summer, and they do not do any damage, but I would like to be rid of them. I have tried insect powders, and I have tried dusting everything carefully every day.

Have you ever tried dipping salt pork in milk before frying it. It makes it a nice brown. Try it. GERTRUDE, Middlesex Co.

Even Scientific American refuses to answer this question. Can anyone answer? Have you tried pyrethrum powder or kerosene?

Boston Beans—Chocolate Icing.

Dear Dame Durden,—Having seen a request in "The Farmer's Advocate" for Boston baked beans, I thought I would send a recipe that I have used for several years, and find very good. Put 1 quart beans to soak over night. In the morning drain, and cover with cold water, and let come to a boil; drain, and again cover with cold water, and let come to a boil. Take $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. fat pork, and cut into small pieces. Put a layer of beans in a stone jar (one that would hold about 3 quarts), then a layer of pork, and from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, pepper, sugar and mustard, according to taste, then the beans, pork, etc., until all the beans are in the jar. Put two or three tablespoons of molasses on top of beans, and then fill the jar with hot water. Cover, and bake in the oven till teatime. Serve with catsup or Chili sauce. I also send a recipe for chocolate icing: 1 cup white sugar, 1 egg, 1 ounce chocolate (grated), 1 tablespoon cream. Cook in a double boiler till it thickens. Flavor with vanilla.

Would someone kindly send a recipe for ginger cookies? CARNATION, York Co., Ont.

Ginger Cookies.—One cup sugar, 1 cup

butter, 1 cup molasses, 1-3 cup vinegar, a little salt, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 tablespoon ginger, 1 egg, flour to thicken into dough. Roll thin.

Answer to "Trix."

Dear Dame Durden,—Would some of the chatters please tell me how they clean wall paper with stale bread?

I would like to help "Trix" out of her difficulty, and as you have so kindly given us the privilege of giving our experience, I will, by your permission, give mine in regard to raising church funds. I, with many more, were members of a country church, and for several years we had our annual church entertainments for raising money, and it always ended in the usual hard feelings. Someone would say something about someone else, and it would be repeated, until it came to the ears of those not intended to hear it, and they would go away feeling hurt. But God in His goodness sent us an evangelist, who preached the plain, pure gospel of Jesus Christ, and showed us the shallowness and formality of our religion, and He opened our eyes, and showed us how hateful it was in His sight. Then the Lord spoke to a goodly number of us, and helped us to repent, and gave us the assurance of our forgiveness. That is nearly six years ago, and we have never had a tea-party, social, picnic, church entertainment, or anything of that kind since. We raise money in the old Bible way, paying tithes, or giving as the Lord prospers us. I have seen in a company of less than two hundred, the sum of \$300 raised in about twenty minutes, and the blessing of God rested on the place, so that the minister could not go on with the service, similar to the way it did at the dedication of Solomon's temple, when the glory of the Lord rested on the place so that the priests could not minister (1 Kings, 8: 11). It was the best social I ever was at. I thank God for straight preaching, and pray that He may lead many of your dear readers to see there is a better way than all the worry and anxiety of getting up these church entertainments. J. J. Grey Co., Ont.

When cleaning wall paper with stale bread, simply take pieces of the bread and brush downward. Bread dough is said to be even better.

Another Answer to "Trix"

Dear Dame Durden,—May I have one little corner in your Ingle Nook? I always like reading the Ingle Nook chats as soon as "The Farmer's Advocate" arrives, and as I see a newcomer has asked for advice as to how to make money for church-building purposes, here is one way, which, perhaps, might help "Trix": Our society, the "Ladies Aid," made more money in this way than any other we ever tried. I am sending you a paper napkin, which you can send to Trix, if you think this is a good way of making money, and will be a help to her. You can get those napkins printed for 40c. per 100. Each one of the society takes about twenty, and sends one to each of their friends. The friends will return a handkerchief, collar, or something in silk, lawn or linen. When all have received something for every napkin they sent, you can start to work, making corset covers, aprons, cushions, collars, and everything else that you can make out of handkerchiefs. This will take some time. When all are made, make a bazaar, ladies taking baskets to have supper, as this will draw the crowd. Let eight or nine have counters to sell from. Whenever most of the stock is sold, and buyers are falling to come, get a good auctioneer to sell the rest.

I think you will make money at this. Hoping I have not stayed too long, and this will be of service to someone, I must go, or Dame Durden will not want me to come again.

WEARY WANDERER,

Russell Co., Ont.

TRIX, I have lost your address. Please send it, and I'll send you the handkerchief.

From a "Darling."

Dear Dame Durden.—Can you abide another chatterbox in your cozy and cheery nook? I have for many months, been silently enjoying the many letters, and also trying some of the recipes, etc., etc. I didn't try my Barbary barts, though,

The Celebrated
English Cocoa.

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious
and Economical.



Send for our list of Alberta farms for sale.

Benson & Houlton, Calgary, Alta.

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ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

BRANTFORD

Second Annual Open Air HORSE SHOW

MAY 24th, 25th and 26th,
1906.

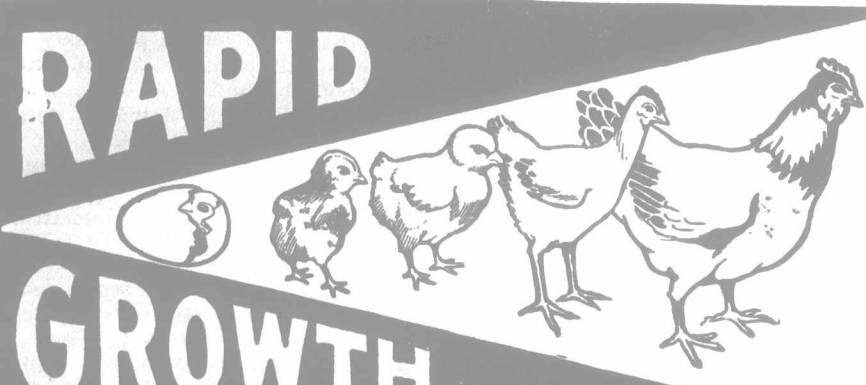
\$2,500 in Prizes

The Telephone City's Show
Grounds, etc., are unexcelled.
First-class stabling for 250
horses. Send for Prize List.

W. T. Henderson, Sec.-Treas.
BRANTFORD, ONT.

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Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is the best aid for growing poultry—a tonic that helps a fowl eat more food and thoroughly digest it, forcing a rapid, healthy growth. It tones the egg-producing organs, so hens lay in all seasons. It quickly builds flesh on market poultry. It cures all poultry disorders—gapes, roup, cholera, indigestion, leg weakness, diarrhoea; makes it possible to keep the whole flock in perfect health all the year round.

**DR. HESS
Poultry Pan-a-ce-a**

is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), containing the ingredients recommended by science for increasing digestion and assimilation, also supplying iron for the blood and toning up the entire system. It has special germicidal principles which destroy all minute bacteria to which fowls are so subjected. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is the greatest tonic for the young, makes them grow fast, healthy and strong. It bears the indorsement of leading poultry associations in the United States and Canada. Costs but a penny a day for about 30 fowls, and is sold on a written guarantee.

1 1-2 lb. package, 35 cents; 5-lb., 85 cents;
12-lb., \$1.75; 25-lb. pail, \$3.50.

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

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Makers of Dr. Hess Stock Food.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

but I may some day. However, if you think it worth while to pay any attention to a few of my ideas, etc., all well and good.

I am always so glad when "The Farmer's Advocate" comes, and I hunt up "Ingle Nook" first thing. I do enjoy "the chats" so very much, and they are so helpful.

Yes, I live in the country, and on the farm, and love my dear old home very much. Little worries and trials come, no matter where you are, and I find it best to be as cheerful and happy as can be.

Who could help but be light-hearted this beautiful springtime, when everything is peeping out to the sunlight, and the air filled with the sweet melody of birds. This joyous Easter-tide gives one such thrilling memories, and to-night, as I was reading those beautiful and inspiring lines that Mr. Middleton wrote for the "Quiet Hour," I enjoyed them very much. They gave me an aching desire to be a more true and earnest follower of the "Risen Saviour." But I must not take up too much room, must I? Well, Dear Dame Durden, I am going to give you a little recipe for a "chocolate pudding" that I find very

tasty, and easy to make. Grate about two heaping tablespoons of chocolate. Add 1 cup water, and 1 cup of white sugar. Let boil on the stove. While this is boiling, beat up 1 or 2 eggs (just which you like); add 2 cups sweet milk, and 2 dessertspoons of cornstarch (heaping ones). Pour this into the boiling chocolate on the stove; add a little bit of butter, the size of a plum, and stir till all is boiled up thick. Pour into dish to cool, and, when cold, serve with cream, and it makes a nice dessert. This is also good for pie-filling, too; but when I make the pies, I use the 2 eggs, and save out the whites for a meringue, like lemon pies, and they are very good. Hoping you are not tired of my chatter, I will say by-bye for this time. **DARLING.**
Middlesex Co., Ont.

A delightful answer to "New Chum," who asked for a menu for a supper on the farm, has come in. I am sorry to have to hold it over, but have come to the end of our space for this time. However, I promise to give it the very first place next week. **D. D.**

In a Department Store.

By Emily S. Windsor.

Mr. Dutton folded the document he had just finished reading, and took off his spectacles.

"And so," he said, "it amounts to this. This house and contents are left to Hannah for her faithful services. The rest of the estate is to be invested for you. You can safely count on an income of five hundred dollars a year."

He paused while he placed his spectacles in their case. The young girl sitting opposite him cast a furtive glance at her reflection in the mirror near by. How unbecoming the old gray gown was! Well, she could choose her clothes now and have them made as she wished. Five hundred dollars! Why—

Rowena turned with a start as Mr. Dutton went on speaking: "Of course, as you are eighteen, the legal age in this State, you can make what arrangements you wish for the future. Still, I may be of some assistance to you." "Thank you," said Rowena; "I think that I shall go to the city."

"Have you friends there?" asked the lawyer.

"Mrs. Graves, who used to live here. She several times invited me to visit her, but—Aunt would never let me go."

"Ah, I see. Well, Mrs. Graves is a good woman. You would have a nice home with her. Now, I think that is all to-day. But you will please come to my office to-morrow. There are some papers you must sign, and I shall also give you a check for your first quarter's income."

When the lawyer had gone Rowena read again a letter which she had received that morning. She went over the concluding paragraph a third time:

"There is a home here for you, my dear. I am your only living relative now. I shall expect you next week."

"Your affectionate cousin,
"Phoebe Brown."

"Go to that dull little town," she thought, as she replaced the letter in its envelope. O, no; it would be worse than what she had always had. No, she would go to the city and stay with Mrs. Graves. Yes, the city was the place. She could have a brighter life now. Her aunt had been—but she must try not to have bitter thoughts of one whom she had seen laid in her grave but a few days before.

Rowena's musings were interrupted by the entrance of an elderly woman. "O, Hannah, Mr. Dutton was here!" exclaimed the girl. "I met him," returned the woman, as she seated herself and took a roll of knitting from her apron pocket.

"Then I suppose he told you about the will?"

"Yes—and your aunt was very good," was the grave answer. "You

served her faithfully so long, Hannah. It was only just. And what she left me belongs to me. My father had done a great deal for her. Just think how she treated me all these years!" exclaimed Rowena, warmly.

"Miss Rowena, dear, she is dead—"

"I am trying, Hannah, not to think unkindly of her." There was a silence for some moments, broken only by the clicking of Hannah's knitting needles. Then Rowena said:

"I am going to town, Hannah, and will board with Mrs. Graves."

"I thought you would do that. She is a good woman, and you will be happy with her. Have you written to your cousin Phoebe?"

"Not yet. I am going to the city to-morrow by the afternoon train, but I am coming back the next day. I want to make arrangements with Mrs. Graves and buy some things that I must have now. I'll not go for good till next month. What are you going to do, Hannah?"

"I'll sell this place and go to live with my niece in Boston. She's been wanting me for some time, but I wouldn't leave your aunt so long as she needed me."

When Rowena had signed the papers at the lawyer's office the next morning and was about to leave, Mr. Dutton said: "Hannah was telling me that your cousin Phoebe wants you to live with her."

"Yes," said Rowena. "It's very kind of her, of course, to make the offer. But—I've never seen her—I might not be any happier with her than—" she stopped suddenly.

"I knew Phoebe—in fact she was an old sweetheart of mine," and Mr. Dutton laughed. "She was quite different from—" He paused, and went on hastily. "I haven't seen her for the last ten years, since she lost her husband and went to that little place to live—Bond, I believe it is called."

"Yes."

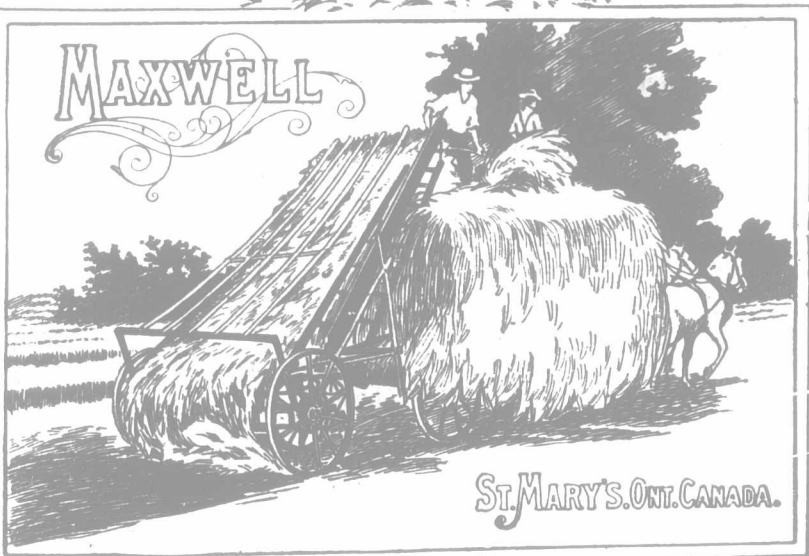
"And you never saw her. She was a pretty woman years ago when we were both young. Well, stop in again on Saturday. There are a few matters I must explain to you."

As she had planned, Rowena went to the city the next day, and the following morning she set out early to do some shopping. Mrs. Graves was unable to accompany her. But Rowena was fairly familiar with the streets of the city, having occasionally come with her aunt on the latter's visits to town. The shops, with their lavish display of beautiful goods, possessed a fascination for her. Her aunt's purchases had always been confined to the plainest of necessities. She had never permitted the girl to linger to look at anything, no matter how beautiful it might be, which she was not going to buy. So now Rowena took a keen pleasure in a leisurely

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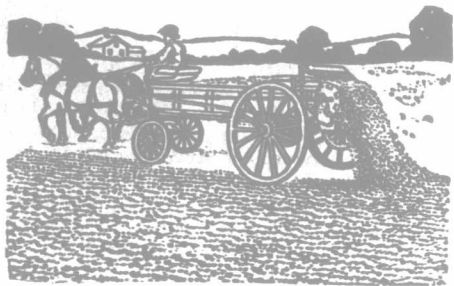
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survey of gleaming silks and dainty laces and chiffons.

She had made a tour of a large department store, and was walking along an aisle to an exit. Her progress was slow, for the store was very crowded, it being "bargain day." There was an eager, pushing crowd around the ribbon counter. Rowena stopped to look at it. As she did so a small elderly lady on the edge of the crowd came up to her and said: "Can you tell me where they sell the furniture?" Her voice was sweet, and she had beautiful dark eyes, which seemed the darker because of their contrast with her soft waves of white hair. She was neatly dressed in black. "The furniture department is on the fourth floor," answered Rowena, politely.

The old lady looked about in a bewildered way on the moving, jostling crowd. Rowena gave a quick glance around. There was no floor-walker in sight. She turned to the old lady. "I'll go with you to the furniture department," she said. "Come around this aisle. It is not so crowded."

As they waited for an elevator the old lady said: "I am not used to the city, my dear. These great shops almost frighten me. Do you think those things are safe?" pointing to the elevator. "O, yes," returned Rowena, "though I don't know much about them myself. I live in the country, too." The old lady looked nervous. "I just had to come," she said. "I had to have the things at once. Now I wonder—would you mind helping me to select the things? You see, they are for a young girl. You would know better than I what young girls like."

There was a note in the old lady's voice and an expression in her eyes which attracted Rowena. She replied cordially: "I'll be glad to do anything I can to help you." "Thank you, my dear. You see, I came to buy furniture for a young girl's bedroom. I want it pretty and simple. And if you'll help me!"

"I'll be glad to," replied Rowena. "Here's the elevator now." The old lady clung to Rowena's arm as the car shot up to the fourth floor. When a salesman came forward, she whispered: "You do it." Rowena had been through the furniture department that morning, so she said: "Show us some white enameled beds."

"My dear, those are the very thing," exclaimed the old lady, when Rowena pointed out two which she thought the prettiest, "and so cheap." She bought the one which Rowena gave her preference.

A dressing table and a chest of drawers in curly maple were also selected. Then followed three pretty chairs and a dainty escritoire. But the escritoire was found to have several rubbed spots, and the salesman went away to see if there was another of the same design. While he was gone the old lady said: "I am having the room papered with blue and rosebud paper, and new matting put down. And I have some pretty embroidered curtains for the windows. Then there are a few pictures. I think the room will be nice."

"Indeed it will," said Rowena, warmly.

"You see, she's a relative, and she's coming to live with me. I want to have things as nice as I can. I want her to be happy."

"She'll be sure to like her room. It's the kind of room I should like."

"You're sweet and kind, my dear." The old lady looked at Rowena wistfully. "I wish I had a daughter like you." Here the salesman returned and said that there was another escritoire without a blemish. "Then I think that is all," returned the old lady. She opened the little leather satchel she carried, and took out a roll of bills. She ordered the furniture sent to "care of William Prickett, Wiltonville." "You see," she said, "there's no station where I live. I live farther in the country. Wil-

liam Prickett will receive it and bring it out to me in his wagons."

She thanked Rowena profusely. "I have enjoyed doing it," said Rowena; and she had.

"Now I must go down stairs and buy some towels and things, but I can manage that alone," she laughed cheerily.

It occurred to Rowena that it was about time for her to return to Mrs. Graves's. She intended returning home by the noon train. She took the old lady to the linen counter, and said good-bye to her.

Rowena reached home at supper-time. During the meal she gave Hannah an account of her trip. Her description of buying the furniture with the old lady held a prominent place in the recital. "She's the nicest old lady, Hannah—such a sweet way with her."

"I wonder who she is, and where she lives."

"She lives some place in the country. There is no station there. She was having the things sent to a neighboring station in care of some one there. The girl she bought the things for ought to be happy. It must be nice to have some one to care so much for you that she wants you to have a pretty room. It will be a pretty room. The girl ought to like it." Rowena looked thoughtful. "You will have a nice one at Mrs. Graves's, won't you?" asked Hannah. "Yes, but that isn't like having one of your very own. O, Hannah, the stores are lovely—so many beautiful things. It will be nice to live where I can go to them whenever I want to."

On Saturday Rowena went to Mr. Dutton's office as he had requested her to do. When he had finished discussing business matters, he said: "A man who lives in your cousin Phoebe's neighborhood was in my office to-day. He was out this way buying some land. She came on with him as far as the city. She had some shopping to do. It must have been important, for Phoebe always disliked the city. Have you made arrangements to go there?" "Yes," said Rowena, "I am going next month."

Mr. Dutton looked grave. "I wish you were going to Phoebe. She was a fine woman when I knew her. William Prickett tells me that she is one of the best he knows. I think that I must run over to her county and see her."

"William Prickett!" exclaimed Rowena. "Who is he?"

"The man I told you lives near your cousin Phoebe."

"O! that was the name my old lady—I wonder—where does he live?" said Rowena, excitedly. "At Wiltonville," returned Mr. Dutton, in some surprise.

It was plain to Rowena. That was the address the old lady had given. She must have been her cousin Phoebe. She gave a little laugh. "What is it?" asked the lawyer, his surprise increasing.

Rowena told him of her meeting with the old lady and of buying the furniture with her. "Had she large dark eyes?" he asked. "Yes—beautiful ones—and a dimple in her cheek—and her hair crinkled around her forehead." "That was Phoebe," said Mr. Dutton in a convinced tone. "It was just like her to rush off and buy furniture to fix up a room for you, without waiting to see if you were coming to her."

"I suppose it was for me she was buying it," returned Rowena, slowly. "I feel sure of it. She will be quite disappointed. It is a pity you could not have known it was she, and told her you were going to live in the city." "Yes, it is," agreed Rowena.

She could think of nothing but her cousin Phoebe all the rest of the day. She took the thought of her to bed with her that night. How disappointed she would be! And that pretty room! And how sweet and gentle she seemed! Surely anyone could be happy with her! How sad she had seemed when she wished she had a daughter!

Rowena's sleep was broken, and she awoke for good very early the

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

BARRED ROCK eggs—If you want vigor, laying and exhibition qualities all combined, ask for circular describing matings, prices, etc. W. W. Dods, Alton, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eggs for hatching. Dollar per fifteen. Also pullets. E. Jeffs & Son, Bond Head, Ont.

BARRED Plymouth Rock eggs for sale from No. 1 egg layers; headed by twelve-pound imported cockerel; two dollars per fifteen. Herbert J. Miller, Lorenz.

BUFF Orpingtons. Eggs \$1 per 13. S. G. Meates, Brantford P. O., Ont.

BUFF Orpingtons—Eight breeding pens; low-set, blocky type, heavy laying strain; trap nest used; 9 years breeding; high-class exhibition matings. Incubator eggs a specialty, \$5.00 per 100. Illustrated catalogue free, giving winnings and prices of matings. Write at once. J. W. Clark, President Orpington Club, Cainsville, Ont.

BARRED Rocks only—Very best laying strain Barred Rocks Large size eggs, \$1 per 15. A few good pullets at \$1. Miss E. Spilsbury, Colborne, Ont.

BUFF and White Plymouth Rock and White Wyandotte eggs. Hawkins strains, \$1 per 15. P. C. Gosnell, Ridgetown, Ont.

BARRED Rocks, Buff Orpingtons—Eggs, \$1 for 15; \$1.50 for 30. S. L. Anderson, Crossland, Ont.

BARRED Rocks exclusively. Eggs \$1 setting. Fred Austin, Brighton, Ont.

BARRED Rocks exclusively. Eggs for hatching, \$1 per setting, 3 settings \$2. W. J. Campbell, Snelgrove, Ont.

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CHOICE Barred Plymouth Rock eggs from hens selected for their perfect barring, size and persistent laying qualities, having run of orchard, mated with Al vigorous cockerels, "National strain." Price, \$1 per 13 or three settings for \$2. W. C. Shearer, Bright, Ont.

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EXHIBITION Buff Orpingtons—Winnings at Eastern Ontario, March 1906: Every prize except third cock. Eggs, \$5 per 15. A. W. E. Hellyer, Ottawa South, Ont.

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RHODE ISLAND REDS (rose comb). Bred seven years from carefully-selected heavy winter layers. Large brown eggs. Good hatch guaranteed. Fifteen eggs one dollar half. Jno. Luscombe, Merton, Ont.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS. Layers and payers. 15 eggs, \$1; 100, \$4.50. E. C. Apps, Brantford Ont.

SELECTED LAYERS—Imported Buff Orpingtons, Martins White Wyandottes mated with Dustons, Hawkins Barred Rocks making Boyces; \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100; fertility tested. Callanan Bros., Haysville, Ont.

WHITE Wyandotte eggs. Pen direct from Dustons—all \$5 birds—\$2 per setting. Grand utility birds, \$1 per setting. E. W. Hurt, Paris, Ont.

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29 EGGS—My hen's record. Barred Rock. Her daughter's eggs, \$2.00 thirteen. Headed by her son, \$1.25. J. R. Henry, Waterdown, Ont.

MEN WANTED to advertise our stock and poultry compounds to farmers and dealers. Work during spare time or permanently. This is an exceptional opening for a hustler. Write for particulars. GOLDEN CREST CO., 48 Bathurst St., London, Can.

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EGGS from the wonderful winter-laying strain of Barred Rocks for sale at 75c. per 15, or \$3 per 100 eggs. Colles-Holyrood Production 70785, at stud. Glencalvin Kennels. R. E. Clarke, West Lorne, Ont.



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

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

ALBERTA lands for sale. Many good bar gains. Write to-day. Patmore & Jamieson, Calgary, Alta.

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FOR SALE—"Standard" Sheep Dip. \$1 per gallon. Strong and effective. West Chemical Co., Toronto.

FOR SALE—A large number of select Delaware farms, beautifully located. Write for free catalogue. C. M. Hammond, Real-estate Broker, Milford, Del.

FOR SALE—Thirty or forty thousand spruce trees, 2 feet, 10c each—smaller, less—larger, more. Scotch fir, Austrian pine, and arbor vitae cedars, juniper trees (various kinds), fruit and shade trees, flowering shrubs, roses, climbers, clematis. All flowering plants. C. Baker, London Nursery, Ridout Street south.

FARM to rent in Red River Valley—640 acres all fenced; 300 in cultivation; good buildings, good water, plenty of wood; within three miles of railroad station. Tenant must provide all his own equipment. Long lease to satisfactory tenant. Apply Box 44, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE—"Standard" Cattle Wash kills lice, etc. Imperial gallon, one dollar. West Chemical Co., Toronto.

I WILL sell Belvoir—Silver medal farm of the Province. About 200 acres pasture on the noted Delaware Flats; 100 arable. Will grow anything that can be produced in the Province, but peaches. Corn, wheat, tobacco, hops, etc. Further particulars address Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.

IMPROVED farms for sale in the Edmonton district. Candy & Co., Edmonton, Alta.

NEW country just opened, the best in Alberta. Land for sale from seven dollars up. Red Willow Investment Co., Stettler, Alberta.

WESTERN farm lands for sale. Correspondence solicited. McKee & Demaray, Regina, Sask.

WANTED—MEN—Railroads in Canada, passenger brakemen, firemen, electric motor-men, conductors. Experience unnecessary. Particulars for stamp. Dept. 75, Inter. Ry. Inst., Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.

WANTED—Reliable, useful mother's help (English). Good references. Small family. Farm near town. State salary expected. Box 1, Bonke 5, Fremont, Michigan.

39 PER DAY selling the Auto-Spray! Best automatic hand sprayer made. Sample machine free to approved agents. Cavers Bros., Galt.

Grow Mushrooms in spare time. A crop all year round. Anyone can grow them from our special spawn. Immense profit. Undersigned will buy your crop. For directions write to-day. Fungus Co., Tecumseh, London, Ont.

Hints for Mother.

A mustard plaster made with the white of an egg will not leave a blister.

If a person is suddenly attacked with violent convulsions and loss of consciousness, you may know that he has a fit of some kind. The head should be raised a little, and no stimulant given, the limbs should be allowed plenty of freedom and a little beef tea or milk should be given on recovery.

Correct standing is said to be a cure for nervous depression, insomnia and a host of other ills. Stand perfectly erect, with the chest well raised, beginning with periods of ten minutes, and gradually increasing to half an hour. The pressure of the internal organs will be relieved, the blood more thoroughly oxygenized, and the tone of the whole system wonderfully improved.

Send your little child to bed happy. Whatever cares press, give her a warm good-night kiss as she goes to her pillow. The memory of this, in the stormy years which may be in store for the little one, will be like Bethlehem's star to the bewildered shepherds. "My father, my mother loved me!" Nothing can take away that blessed heart balm. Lips parched with the world's fever will become dewy again at the thrill of youthful memories. Kiss your little child before she goes to sleep.

next morning. But she went down to breakfast with a bright face. Hannah remarked it. "I feel so happy," laughed the girl. "I am going to have that room." Hannah looked at her in surprise. "It was cousin Phoebe who was buying that furniture," and Rowena told her how she knew. "I can't bear to think of her being disappointed," she added, gravely. "So I am going. I feel sure that I can be happy

with her. And I shall try to be like a daughter to her. I shall write to her at once and tell her I'll be there next week. Won't she be surprised when she sees me? for of course she does not know it was I the other day." "Well," said Hannah, heartily, "I am glad. And you are sure to get on nicely with her." "I shall try to do so. I can hardly wait to see that room."

Humorous.

TOO REMINISCENT.

Mrs. Bagley was not timid; still, tramps were scarce in that neighborhood, and the one approaching the house did not present a reassuring appearance. The old lady glanced toward the barn and down the lane, reflecting uneasily on her husband's habit of being late for meals.

The tramp, also, had reconnoitred the barn-yard, and noted the absence of a man. He slouched confidently round to the kitchen door, seated himself on the step, peering impudently from under his scraggly brows at the neat, motherly woman, and sniffed at the agreeable odors from the stove.

"I—I s'pose you're hungry," said Mrs. Bagley, bravely breaking the embarrassing silence and going straight to what she hoped was the only point.

"Guess I am," drawled the vagabond. "Got a big thirst, too. Guess you might's well gimme suthin to drink until you git dinner ready."

Mrs. Bagley hastily took the coffee-pot from the stove, poured out a cup of the steaming beverage and handed it to her self-invited guest, praying that Hiram would appear before anything worse developed.

The tramp greedily gulped down the greater part of the contents of the cup; then he started up violently, rolling his eyes wildly. Next he gazed into the cup, seemed to recollect something, and then made a horrible face at his quaking hostess.

"Same ez ma uster do," he remarked, in a changed and chastened tone. After another frightful face, he forced himself to finish the cup.

"Ma uster put in merlasses," he went on in the intervals of continued facial contortions. "But this is the c'rect thing, all right, same ez ma made. I'll bet anything it come from the no'th side of the tree!"

"Oh, you poor man!" gasped Mrs. Bagley, for the last words had thrown light on the matter. The coffee-pot was really there on the stove, sending out its delicious fragrance; but in her haste and perturbation she had seized the old coffee-pot. Her grandson over in Brusselville was ailing with spring fever, and in "the old coffee-pot" was brewing one of those old-time concoctions made from the bark of wild cherry, dogwood and yellow sweet-apple, cut religiously, of course, from the "north side of the tree."

"How 'did' I ever come to make such a mistake!" cried the kindly old lady, her fear lost in remorseful sympathy. "Just you wait a minute and I'll fix up something to take out the taste, you poor-boy, you!"

The "boy," strangely subdued, meekly accepted the coffee and plate. He hastily disposed of the quarter of apple pie; then thrusting the doughnuts into his pockets, he rose. "Guess I'll be goin'. Good day, ma'am!"

"Now have some more coffee," urged the motherly woman, "and you better sit and rest a while."

"No, guess I'll be goin'." The tramp grinned, sheepishly. "I shouldn't be s'prised if next thing you'd be takin' me across your knee an' layin' it on good an' plenty—same ez ma uster do. Guess I'll be movin' on."

The flowers live by the tears that fall From the sad face of the skies; And life would have no joys at all Were there no watery eyes.

Love thou thy sorrow; grief shall bring Its own excuse in after years:— The rainbow! see how fair a thing God hath built up from tears. —H. S. Sutton.

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A Remarkable Test on Bacon Hogs.

In "The Farmer's Advocate," issue of Feb. 7th, there was published a report of a remarkable test made by Messrs. D. C. Flatt & Son, of Millgrove, Ont. Messrs. D. C. Flatt & Son are the largest importers and breeders of Yorkshire swine in Canada, and their Summer Hill herd is the most successful prizewinning herd of hogs in America. Messrs. Flatt & Son are known throughout America as importers, breeders and exhibitors of Yorkshire swine of a pronounced bacon type, and, therefore, it was to be expected that their report of a test made by them would arouse considerable interest, and it did.

The report was as follows:

D. C. FLATT & SON'S REPORT.

"There has been so much said on the subject of Stock Foods that for our own satisfaction we determined to get at the exact truth in the matter. We had previously tested them far enough to know that no Stock Food on the market can compare with Herbageum; in fact, Professor Grisdale's test, as published in "The Farmer's Advocate," showed that to be the case. The whole thing, then, was to get at the value of Herbageum.

"For years we have used it for fitting show stock, and we knew, absolutely, that it was of great value for that purpose, and we determined to find out by a fair test if the effect on the finished bacon would be as pronounced and beneficial as we knew it to be on the hog fitted for show purposes.

"We made the test on six pure-bred Yorkshire pigs, taking them from the sow at seven weeks, and feeding three of them Herbageum, and the other three exactly the same feed without Herbageum. Herbageum made a good showing. Not only were the gains of the Herbageum-fed pigs greater, but the lard and fat were much whiter and the flesh was much clearer and firmer. The difference was quite noticeable to anyone. These six hogs were taken to Hamilton market, and Mr. J. H. Baker, buyer for F. W. Fearman & Co., was asked to pass his opinion on them. He picked out the three Herbageum-fed hogs at once, as being superior to the others in lard, fat and flesh. This test has entirely satisfied us of the value of Herbageum to the grower of bacon hogs.

"(Signed) D. C. FLATT & SON.
"Summer Hill Stock Farm, Millgrove,
"Ont., Jan. 17th, 1906."

J. H. BAKER'S LETTER.

"On Dec. 18th, I was asked by Mr. Chas. Goodbrand, who, I understand, was acting for D. C. Flatt & Son, of Millgrove, to pass a comparative opinion on two lots of hogs which he had at Hamilton market. There were three hogs in each lot, and the difference in color of fat and lard, and in clearness and firmness of flesh was so great as to be quite apparent even to a man inexperienced in such matters. After I had given my decision, Mr. Goodbrand informed me that the six hogs had been fed in a test, the object of which was to get at the value of Herbageum when fed to bacon hogs. The three hogs I had picked out as the superior ones, he said, were the hogs that had been fed Herbageum. The superiority was certainly very marked, and appears to me to demonstrate beyond doubt the value of Herbageum in the production of the right kind of bacon.

"(Signed) J. H. BAKER,
"Buyer for The F. W. Fearman Co.,
Hamilton, Ont.,
"Jan. 16th, 1906."

BOYS FOR FARM HELP

The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers, or others, for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 11 and 13 years of age; all will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English Institutions, and will have been carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained upon application to Mr. Alfred B. Owen, Agent, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 214 Farley Ave., Toronto.

Show Shetland Stallion, "Haldor"

Double cross famous Lord of the Isles (26). Black; 33 inches. Winner of first and championship Royal Show, 1905. Probably finest-stepping pony of size living. Reliable getter small-sized stock; all have small heads and beautiful action. Also several grand young Shetlands; highest pedigree. Price particulars:

LADIES HOPE,
Underriver, Sevenoaks, England.

GOSSIP.

Mr. C. J. Carruthers, Cobourg, Ont., writes: "The Barred Plymouth Rocks advertised by me are of E. B. Thompson's strain, one of the best in America to-day, which has been proved by their winnings at all the large shows in the States. Our flock is headed by one of the best barred birds we ever owned, being of a blue tinge throughout, and barred to the skin. He is also very good in shape, and is a very vigorous bird, and the eggs are proving very fertile. People wanting to add new blood to their flocks should write us for a setting."

Mr. David Birrell, Greenwood, Ont., has recently issued a handsome private catalogue of his fine Maple Hall herd of Scotch Shorthorns, which is headed by the imported Golden Drop bull, Royal Prince (71490), the sire of the grand young things that sold for such high prices at the dispersion of the Thistle Ha' herd of the late John Miller. Royal Prince is leaving the same class of progeny at Maple Hall, among which are half a dozen excellent young bulls from 12 to 20 months old. The females in the herd belong principally to such notable Scotch families as the Crimson Flower, Cruickshank Butterfly and Duchess of Gloster and the Rosemary tribe, so long and successfully bred by Mr. Shepherd, of Shethin, on which Duthie and Marr sires have mainly been used. Another useful, dual-purpose tribe, the Maras, is also represented, a family that has bred exceptionally well, the cows being, as a rule, deep milkers as well as good feeders.

THE BRAMPTON SHORTHORN SALE.

Wednesday, May 16th, is the date of the dispersion auction sale of the fine herd of 38 head of imported and home-bred Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, belonging to Mr. Guy Bell, of Brampton, Ont., G. T. R. and C. P. R., 20 miles west of Toronto. Two first-class imported Cruickshank bulls are included, also two young imported Scotch-bred cows, with four of their produce, by imported bulls, and these cows and two of their daughters are again in calf to the imported bulls. The red three-year-old imported bull, Cronje 2nd, of the favorite Marr Clara family, is a show bull of the first rank, and will be a surprise to those who have not seen him. He is certainly one of the most valuable bulls in Canada, not only for his breeding, which is unexcelled, but for his individual excellence as well, and the character of the calves he is getting. He is level and true in his lines, deep-ribbed and thick-fleshed, has a capital head, smooth shoulders, strong back, good underpinning, and excellent handling qualities. The cut on the title page of catalogue does him no justice. It is more a caricature than a portrait of him. Prince Cruickshank (Imp.), a roan seven-year-old bull, sire of most of the young stock, is a massive, mellow-handling bull of fine character, and has proved a capital sire. His pedigree shows five Cruickshank-bred bulls, and his dam is by the Duthie-bred Master of the Mint. There are two yearling bulls out of the imported cows, and by Prince Cruickshank, which should be eagerly sought after, besides half a dozen other young bulls, five of which are from 12 to 24 months old. Besides the two five-year-old imported cows, Celia and Fairy Maid, and the two red yearling and two-year-old daughters of Fairy Maid, both bred to Cronje 2nd (Imp.), there are four choice young females of the Kinellar Margaret family, bred from Margaret 3rd, imported by the Isaacs, of Bonnamton, and having only good Scotch-bred sires to the top of their pedigrees. The balance of the females are of good standard families with Scotch-topped pedigrees, the cows being large and fleshy and heavy milkers, the best class of the dual-purpose Shorthorn, and such as are sure to give good satisfaction, and which will afford good bargains in the sale. Two good Clyde mares, two and eight years old, are also to be sold. There should be a bumper attendance at this sale, as seedling will be well over, and the pastures will be about fit to turn into, so that little, if any, stabling will be required for purchases. Those who have not received the catalogue need not hesitate to come to the sale on that account, as the breeding of the cattle is all right, and they are as good as their breeding.

Lambs with the wool on sold at Chicago Stock-yards, May 2nd, for \$7.35 per 100 lbs., and clipped lambs at \$6.35. It was a record day for veal calves, the number offered being 9,284 head. The way the calves are coming to market would look as though there will be few left to grow into cattle.

TRADE TOPICS.

CLARK'S PORK AND BEANS is a dish to enjoy—perfectly cooked, tastily seasoned and very nutritious and economical. Get some. Plain, or flavored with Chili or tomato sauce; 5c. and 10c. tins.

JAPS WANT LONGER LEGS.

Japanese scientists attribute the superior stature of the English-speaking races to their meat-eating habits, and the Emperor is reported to be considering a scheme to put the nation on a meat diet to make his subjects grow taller. A native physician of Tokio, who was educated in England, is advocating the general use of the bicycle to achieve the same purpose. In his opinion, the bicycle is the most successful body-builder and muscle developer the English people possess. He envies the English length of limb. He recommends that young Japs, of both sexes, be taught, early in youth, to ride the bicycle.

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.

FIBROUS TUMOR.

Ewe has a lump on her shoulder as large as a coconut. It feels quite hard, and has been growing on her this last two years. She feeds well, and is raising a lamb, but is thinner than the rest of the flock.

A CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—Probably a fibrous tumor, and may have been caused by a blow or other injury. Have it carefully dissected out, then treat as an ordinary wound.

UNTHRIFTY PIGS.

I have a lot of young pigs that are not doing as they should. They are black, scabby, and are not growing the least. They had not been doing very well while with the sow. I pinched out the sharp teeth, and thought they would be better weaned. Since then, I have been feeding them on middlings, finely-ground oats and skim milk; always scalded the middlings and oats. I have given them sulphur occasionally and ashes and salt, and am letting them run out for exercise nearly every day, but they won't change, and I am puzzled about them.

Ans.—Have patience; young pigs that become unthrifty take a long time to get back into shape. Feed shorts and skim milk or whey, and give them a grass lot to run in, with free access to charcoal.


Miscellaneous.

ARTICHOKES.

I was thinking of planting some artichokes. Can you give some information as to time of planting, and give quantity of seed per acre, also kind of soil?

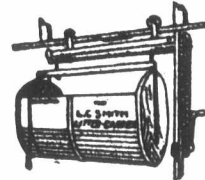
YOUNG FARMER.

Ans.—Plant the tubers of Jerusalem artichokes one or two feet apart, in rows three or four feet apart. In planting, cut the same as potatoes, one eye to a piece being considered sufficient. Plant after manner of potato planting, and cover about two inches deep. One firm of seedsmen claim that three bushels of tubers are sufficient to seed an acre. Adapted to any soil where corn or potatoes can be grown. Plant as soon as possible now. The earlier they are planted after the ground is fit to work, the larger they grow, and the sooner they are fit to harvest.



Well Drilling MACHINES
and
Drillers' Supplies
Write for prices.
W. H. HODGSON,
London, Ont.

L. C. SMITH FEED and LITTER CARRIERS



Patented June 16, 1903.
Can be adapted to any barn or farm building.
Write us for particulars.
LYMAN C. SMITH,
Oshawa, Ont.

BOOK REVIEW.

Any book reviewed in this department may be ordered through this office.

"Diseases of Swine" is the title of a timely and exceedingly useful book, published by the Orange-Judd Company, written by Robert A. Craig, D. V. M., of Purdue University, over 190 pages, is well bound and printed, and deals in plain terms with the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of the diseases to which hog flesh is heir, and is profusely illustrated with cuts, showing the position and character of many of these diseases, in the discussion of which the causes and preventive measures are given special attention by the writer. The book supplies an acknowledged want, as there has been a decided dearth of helpful information published regarding swine ailments, their treatment and remedies. It may be ordered through this office. Price, 60c., postpaid.

At the combination sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, at Dexter Park, Chicago, May 2nd, there was keen bidding on the best things, and a healthy demand for the general run of the cattle. Prof. J. H. Skinner, of Purdue University, Ind., bought for that institution the four-year-old Eric cow, Imp. Eulima 8th, at \$800, and the six-year-old Pride cow, Imp. Pride of Aughtnauie, at \$875; both these were owned by F. C. Fleming, of Indiana.

As an instance of the rigour of the proverbial Scottish Sabbath, the following anecdote defies competition. A postman, whose round lies between Stirling and Blair Drummond, does his six miles out and six miles in on a bicycle on week days. On Sunday the authorities compel him to walk. Sunday, they say, is the day of rest. It is not convenient to rest both bicycle and postman, so they rest the bicycle.—Exchange.

WOMEN WHO SUFFER SHOULD READ THIS

She Was Cured of Female Troubles by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

They Made a New Woman of Her and She Blessed the Day She First Heard of Them.

Newmarket, Ont., May 7.—(Special).—The case reported below is another of the many thousands of instances of Dodd's Kidney Pills coming to the rescue of weak, suffering women. Mrs. M. Doner, of this place, says: "For more than three years I suffered from weakness and female trouble brought on through my kidneys failing to act properly. I was bothered with a pain in the small of my back, headaches, dizzy spells, heart flutterings, depression, less of sleep, poor appetite and a terrible dragging sensation as if a weight was fastened round my loins. I tried doctors, and took all kinds of medicines, but nothing seemed to do me any good. Then a neighbor told me of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and advised me to try them. I did so, and after taking six boxes, I am entirely cured."

DEFORMITIES CURED

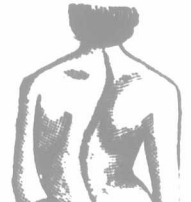
CROOKED or CLUB FEET of any variety, and at any reasonable age, can be made straight, no plaster paris, no severe or painful treatment of any kind, and the result is guaranteed. **POTTS DISEASE** when treated in time at this institution, will result in no deformity; paralysis will always be prevented; the health and strength of the patient is at once improved; the growth not interfered with. Plaster paris is never used.



SPINAL CURVATURE even in long standing cases can be corrected by the new and improved methods in use here; plaster paris, felt or leather jackets are never employed. Names of patients recently cured, after all ordinary methods have failed to afford relief, will be furnished on application.



HIP DISEASE can be cured without surgical operations or confining the patient to bed. Abscesses, shortening deformity and loss of motion should always be prevented, and, if already present, can usually be cured. The methods used here in the cure of Hip Diseases in all its stages are radically different and more successful than those generally employed. Write for information.



PARALYSIS and RESULTING DEFORMITIES For no class of afflictions has greater preparation for successful treatment been made. Deformities of the limbs, joints, or feet, resulting from paralysis, can always be corrected without surgical operations or severe treatment. Paralysis should never be neglected; children never outgrow it; it is not incurable.

CROOKED and DISEASED KNEES Hips, Hands, Limbs and deformities resulting from Rheumatism are successfully treated without pain.



Send For This Book

IT'S FREE FOR THE ASKING

It tells of an experience of over 30 years in the treatment of Deformities and Paralysis and how these conditions can be corrected without surgical operations, plaster paris applications or painful treatment of any kind. Ask for it.

This is the only thoroughly equipped institution devoted to the cure and correction of deformities. Examination and consultation by mail or in person, free of all charge. References furnished on application. Pamphlets sent on request.

THE L. C. McLAIN ORTHOPEDIC SANITARIUM
3100 PINE STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Anchor Fences Are Strong.

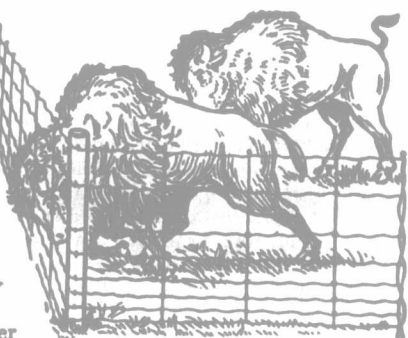
Strong enough to withstand the rugged head-and-shoulder strength of buffalo. (Actually used for fencing buffalo in a Western park). If proof against buffalo, they're proof against the strongest bull.

The upright wires are of galvanized steel (Nos. 7, 8 or 9)—with breaking strain of 1,507 to 2,136 pounds. Every clamp adds extra strength.

This celebrated Anchor clamp (either japanned or galvanized steel) slightly crimps the crossing wires, holding them firmly. Never slips. Never weakens.

With No. 9 coiled spring for the horizontal wires, the fence is invincible. Ornamental and plain designs. Some splendid farm gates, with hinges and fasteners. Write for catalogue.

First-class agents wanted in each locality.
ANCHOR FENCE CO., Stratford, Ont.



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

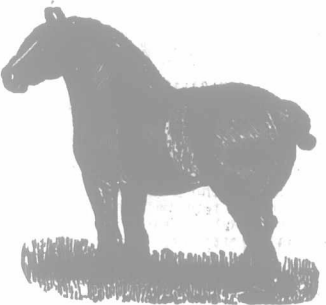


Have yet on hand two Percherons, two Clydesdales, one Shire and two 3-year-old Hackneys, which I will sell at a bargain before the season opens, to make room for my next shipment.

Stables at Weston, Ont. Telephone connection.
J. B. HOGATE, - Proprietor.

GRAHAM BROS.

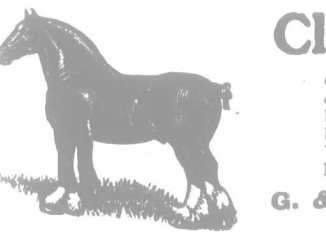
"Galenbrogie," CLAREMONT,
IMPORTERS OF
HACKNEYS and GLYDESDALES



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

Clydesdales & Hackneys

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



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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

GREY AND RED PAINT.

Will you please let me know, through your paper, how to mix: (1) A grey paint for painting a veranda; (2) also a red paint for painting a wagon-rack?

A. E. G.

Ans.—1. By mixing a little lampblack with white paint (made of linseed oil and white lead), a color known as French grey is formed. This tint is much used for veranda floors. The lampblack should, before being put in the white, be thoroughly stirred or ground with a little oil, or there will be streaks in the paint. Very little black is needed.

2. You do not mix colors to get red. Buy the red in the form of powder, and mix with oil. There are several kinds to choose from.

T. B.

TO ENRICH A LAWN.

How would you advise enriching a lawn that is growing thin and unhealthy-looking? There are some wild cherry trees on the lawn. Would they sap the ground, and hinder the growth of the grass?

A SUBSCRIBER'S SON.

Ans.—First, cut down or dig out the cherry trees. They may divide the moisture and plant food with the grass, although the grass probably gets a larger share than the trees. The soil may need lime and ashes, more especially if it be light or sandy. Try sprinkling dry, unleached hardwood ashes over it, at the rate of half a bushel to the square rod. If this does not suffice, try a similar dressing of lime. If this does not seem to have the desired effect, cover, this fall, with barnyard manure, as free of weed seeds as can be secured. Next spring, rake off all the coarser portion remaining.

OYSTER-SHELL BARK-LOUSE.

Kindly print in your next paper the correct amount of Gillett's lye to mix with forty gallons of water to spray for bark-lice on apple trees. I read carefully your paper on spraying, printed on March the 29th, but couldn't find a mixture for the scale I mention, and there are many enquiring for it. E. M.

Ans.—We do not recommend Gillett's lye as a spray for the oyster-shell bark-lice. The proper application is the lime-sulphur mixture, applied as soon as the winter has set in. It is rather late now to do anything in the way of spraying, except to spray with a weak kerosene emulsion, or a whale-oil soap solution (one pound of soap to six gallons water) immediately the dust-like yellow young bark lice escape from their mothers' scales in June. Watch carefully for the exact date. The oyster-shell bark-lice is becoming exceedingly prevalent, judging from numerous specimens sent us from all over the Province. The predisposing cause is neglect of good cultural conditions. Old, run-out orchards, in sod, are principally liable. Plow up the orchard, and cultivate thoroughly all the early summer without a crop. In July, sow 12 or 15 lbs. per acre of red clover seed, and let it grow to plow under next spring. A couple loads of ashes per acre worked into the soil in early May will invigorate the trees, and help to get a good stand of clover.

Veterinary.

SPAVIN.

Blocky mare, eight years old, has a jack spavin. We blistered twice in winter of 1903, and three times in winter of 1904. She is still a little lame; no heat in joint, but a little out around. Since blistering her, she has been doing ordinary farm work. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Have her fired by a competent veterinarian, after which operation have her regularly blistered. R.

RETENTION OF PLACENTA.

Clydesdale mare, five years old, has had two colts, and has always been in good condition, and is now. She has never yet cleaned without the aid of the veterinary. Is there any safe treatment I can give her before foaling to cause her to clean? She foals in July this year. A SUBSCRIBER.

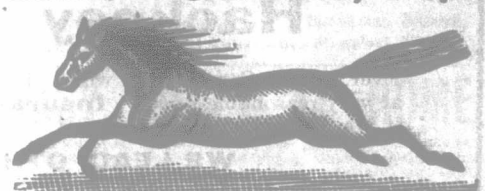
Ans.—There are no medicines which have the special action you desire. Have her on grass, and try hyposulphite of soda, ounce doses daily, for ten days before foaling. R.

HORSE OWNERS! USE

CAUSTIC BALSAM.
A safe, speedy and positive cure. The most, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all blemishes from horses. Responsible to produce cure or death. Send for descriptive circular.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

The Repository



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., Toronto

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

Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. This is the best market in Canada for either buyer or seller. Nearly two hundred horses sold each week.

NEW IMPORTATION

I have landed one of the best importations of **CLYDESDALES, SHIRES and HACKNEY STALLIONS,**

males and fillies ever landed in America. They are got by such sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Up-to-Time, Macellus, Prince of Blacoon and others, Scotland's greatest sires. Mares and fillies all bred in Scotland to the best

sires obtainable. Have size and quantity, and I am offering these at just one half less than other importations are asking for them. For full particulars write **DUGALD ROSS, Stratford, Ontario.**

Clydesdales, etc.

To effect immediate sale I will offer some valuable stock at greatly reduced rates, far below their value. One 8-year-old Clyde stallion, good color; built like a draft horse, with the action of a Hackney, every joint working, at trot as well as walk; sire and dam imported. Very desirable. Sows now ready for service. Two Shorthorn bull calves; also yearling heifers.

RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont.

ROUTE BILLS

Route bills and folders printed with despatch. Up-to-date engravings of different breeds of horses on hand.

Mail Orders Solicited. The London Printing & Litho. Co., Ltd., London, Ont.

FOR SALE: Clydesdale Stallion

"Gilt Edge" 4-97, bay, stripe, hind feet white; sire Prince of Strichen (imp.); dam Belle Honorant, by Honorbound (imp.); and dam Princess of Wales by Oossack (imp.). 3rd dam Lady Clyde of Collingwood by Prince of Wales (imp.) 1898, etc.; three years old; 16.1 hands, and weighs 1,600 lbs. One of the best specimens of his breed in the Dominion. Price, \$350. Half his value.

CHATEAUVERT'S BREEDING FARM - QUEBEC.

CLYDESDALES

Imp. Stallions and Fillies. The get of such notables as Baron's Pride, Prince Alexander, Moncrieffe Marquis, The Dean, Montrava Mac and Belle Aze; they combine size and quality, their breeding is unsurpassed, and I will sell them cheap. **GEO. S. STEWART, Hewick, Que.** Long-distance Phone.

My motto: "The Best is None too Good." Imported and home-bred Clydesdale and Shire Horses, Scotch Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep.

A choice lot of reg. fillies and Shorthorn calves to choose from. Our stock exhibited have won the highest honors at the largest shows in America. **WESTON P.O., C.R.E. and G.T.R. 10 miles west Toronto. Telephone at home and farm.** **J. M. GARDHOUB.**

23 Imported Clydesdale Stallions

for sale; also 6 Hackney Stallions. Inspection invited and prices right.

O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

DEATH TO HEAVEN NEWTON'S Horses, Coach, Steamer and Inflatable Cars. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strong recommendations. \$1.00 per can, mail or express paid. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio. Your druggist has it, or we will send you one wholesale or retail.

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

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm

Bushnell, Illinois.

AMERICA'S GREATEST IMPORTING FIRM

Come and see the grandest lot of

Shire, Percheron & Hackney Stallions

Ever seen in Canada, and which, for the next thirty days, will be sold at very reasonable prices. Insurance against death from any cause, if you so desire.

WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW.

Don't buy a stallion until you see what we can do for you. Address:

H. W. TRUMAN, City Hotel, London, Ont.

SMITH & RICHARDSON

COLUMBUS, ONT.

Still have for sale a few good useful young

CLYDESDALE

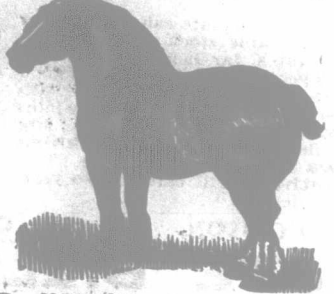
stallions and mares. Write us for prices and particulars.

P. O. address: Columbus, Ont.

Brooklin G.T.R., and Myrtle G.T.R. and C.P.R. stations.



Two Brilliant HACKNEY STALLIONS



Combining the best of breeding with perfect shape and action, arrived from England, April 20, at my stables. I also have the SHIRE STALLION, "Medbourne Heirloom," winner at the recent Toronto Show, and a 2-year-old typical young Shire stallion.

Stables at H. George & Sons' Stock Farm, Crampton, Ont.

R. KEEVIL, Prop., Crampton, Ont., 7 miles from Ingersoll, C.P.R., G.T.R., and two miles from Putnam, C.P.R.

Tudhope Carriages



hold their good looks, just as they hold their strength. A special feature is made of the painting and finishing. And Tudhopes retain their gloss—look new—when other makes, bought at the same time, have lost their pristine brightness.

TUDHOPE No. 45

is one of the easiest carriages we make. It's built especially for the man who uses his buggy constantly—and besides making riding a pleasure—stands hard driving and rough roads. Supplied with rubber tires if desired.

Our free catalogue tells all about it. Write for a copy.

THE TUDHOPE CARRIAGE CO., Limited ORILLIA, Ont.

Clydesdales French Coachers, Imp.



Scottish and Canadian winners at the leading shows of both countries. The Clydes represent the blood of such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Up-to-Time, Royal Favorite, Ethiopia and Acme. They combine size, quality and action. The French Coachers are a big, flashy, high-stepping lot, and are winners in both France and Canada. Our prices are right, and our horses as good as the best.

ROBT. NESS & SON, Howick, Quebec. Long-distance Telephone.

Graham & Renfrew's

CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

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

GRAHAM & RENFREW, BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

HOGPEN.

I would be pleased to have your opinion on the following: I purpose building a hogpen, 35 x 42, and implement-house over top. One side wall will be in bank, and I purpose making it stone or concrete; the other walls to be either studding, boarded, tar-papered and shingled, with about two or three feet of stone wall under, or else built of hollow cement blocks.

G. D.

Ans.—We cannot advise building a hogpen with even one side in the bank as proposed, although if the other three walls were built of studding, boarded, tar-papered and shingled, as proposed, and plenty of large windows were put in, and satisfactory ventilation provided, it would probably make a fairly-suitable pen. Use the frame walls rather than the cement blocks. Stone and cement are not suitable walls for a pigpen, except as foundation walls, extending not over three feet above the floor. Concrete is rather preferable to stone.

FEEDING QUERIES.

1. What is the feeding value of 90 pounds potatoes at 45c. a bag, compared with 45 pounds wheat bran at \$20 a ton?

2. Is there more advantages in feeding shorts rather than bran to milk cows, mixed half and half with ground oats?

3. What is the difference in feeding value between early-cut clover (July 1st) and timothy, fed to milk cows, calves, etc.?

E. P. L.

Ans.—1. This is a non-get-atable question. Potatoes and wheat bran represent opposite extremes in composition, potatoes being starchy, wheat bran rich in protein. The relative values will, therefore, depend largely upon what other feeds are being used. At 45c. a bag, potatoes would be much the dearer food, partly by reason of their watery composition, and partly because the starchy matter abounding in potatoes averages lower in price per unit than the nitrogenous matter which gives bran its high-feeding value. At the price quoted by our querist, potatoes cost 4c. a pound, and bran 1c. According to Henry, bran contains, per pound, about 14 times as much protein, and about three times as much of the carbohydrates and fat, as potatoes. In a ration where a food like bran was needed to balance the ration, potatoes would make an extremely poor substitute. In a ration not lacking in nitrogenous matter, potatoes might be worth about one-fourth or one-fifth as much per pound as wheat bran. For pig feeding, cooked potatoes, used as a part ration, have been found equivalent in certain experiments to about 3 1/4 pounds of mixed meal. Potatoes make a better substitute for corn meal and barley than for wheat bran.

2. Shorts are a little richer than bran in all the essential food elements, and are worth 10 or 15 per cent. more per pound for using with a feed like oats. Bran is, however, esteemed for its laxative and diluent properties, and for heavy meal rations, a small quantity might be considered worth almost as much as shorts. When much mill feed is used, it is well to use part bran and part shorts.

3. Much depends upon what is used with the roughage. Fed alone, good clover hay is very much better than timothy for calves and milking cows, having over twice as much protein (flesh, bone and muscle-builders), and over three-quarters as much carbohydrates and fat. For feeding young stock, therefore, the clover should be rated as worth at least 30 per cent. more per ton, from the mere standpoint of economy of gain. If the animals are being raised for breeders, the difference is greater, as clovered young animals will attain a greater size than those whose frames are stunted by a straight timothy diet. By using some bran and oil cake with the timothy, however, a great deal more value is derived from the hay, and such a ration answers fairly well. Good clover, alone, is worth as much as timothy with a fair bran allowance. It pays to make choice for the best of the available timothy.

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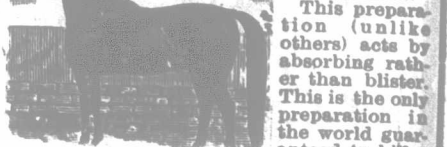
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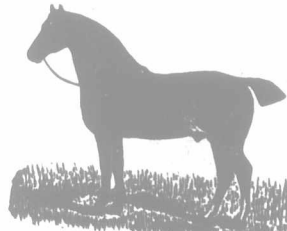
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Females; all ages, with calves at foot and safe in calf again. All bred by the leading sires and dams. Correspondence invited.

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A few choice bull calves from my imported stock.

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

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CEMENT CONCRETE FOR WALL.

I am about to build a concrete wall, 110 feet long and 9 feet high, for barn basement. What cement is best to use, and in what proportions should the gravel and cement be mixed? What thickness should the wall be made, and how many barrels of Portland cement will it take to build such a wall? Please give all information you can.

S. A. K.

Ans.—Ordinary good gravel in making cement concrete is used in the proportion, by measure, of nine to twelve parts of gravel to one of Portland cement. It would be very unwise for us, if we knew, to say which brand of cement is best. Concrete walls for barn foundations are usually made one foot in thickness. Where field stone, not too large, can be got, it is well to imbed as many as possible in the wall, but so as not to come within an inch of either face, as thereby cement and gravel both are saved. The wall you purpose building would require from 27 to 30 barrels of Portland cement.

T. B.

FERTILIZING PROPERTIES OF NITRATE, COMMERCIAL POTASH AND ASHES.

Will you kindly give, through your "Questions and Answers" department, the relative fertilizing properties, per cwt., of sodium nitrate, potash (of commerce), wood ashes and coal ashes?

M. B.

Ans.—Comparing the fertilizing properties of sodium nitrate and potash is much like comparing the nutritive properties of salt and sugar. Sodium nitrate is a nitrogenous fertilizer. As such, it promotes stem and leaf growth, and imparts a healthy green color to the leaves. Potash, contained in sulphate of potash, muriate of potash, kainite, wood ashes, etc., is just as essential as nitrogen, but has somewhat different functions. It seems to be essential in the formation and transference of starch in plants, and thus, indirectly, in sugar production. It plays an important part in the development of wood structure, and of the fleshy portions of fruit. It is also, in part, a neutralizer of plant acids. There are two ways of valuing fertilizers. One is the commercial valuation, i. e., the price per unit of value at which the various fertilizers can be purchased in the market. There is also the agricultural value, i. e., the price at which we can afford to purchase these and make a profit out of their use. The agricultural value depends largely upon circumstances. The agricultural value of nitrogen is usually less than the commercial value, for the reason that on a soil well supplied with the other elements of fertility, legumes may be grown to gather nitrogen from the air, thus procuring it very much more cheaply than it can be bought in commercial forms. If all the nitrogen sold in the form of crops and animal produce cost us as much as the estimated valuation of nitrogen in commercial fertilizers, we would soon go out of business, unless prices for our produce were greatly advanced. We will answer the question, however, according to commercial valuations, as this is about the only stable basis of comparison. Nitrate of soda carries about 16 per cent. of nitrogen, worth 15c. or 16c. a pound. It is thus worth about \$2.40 to \$2.50 per cwt. Muriate of potash and high-grade sulphate of potash contain about 50 per cent. of potash, worth from 4½c. to 5c. a pound, sulphate being rather the more valuable of the two. This figures out to about \$2.25 per cwt. for the muriate, and about \$2.50 for high-grade sulphate. Kainite, as purchased on the market, will run about 12 to 13 per cent. potash, worth, say, 60c. Dry hardwood ashes, unleached, will run 6 to 8 per cent. potash, and between 1 and 2 per cent. phosphoric acid, and would be worth in the neighborhood of 45c. a cwt. Leached ashes would contain practically as much phosphoric acid, but rather less than half the amount of potash, and might be valued about half the price of the unleached. Coal ashes have no fertilizing value to speak of.

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4 extra choice young bulls ready for service & also bull calves, all from Imp. sires. Leicester ewes and lambs of both sexes for sale. Address **W. A. DOUGLAS, Caledonia Station, Tuscarora P.O.**

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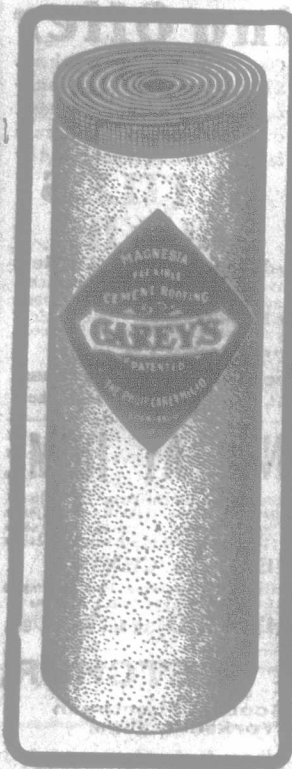
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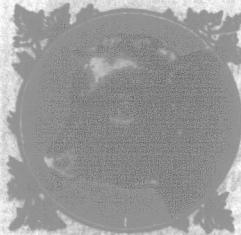
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Young bulls and heifers from imported sires and dams for sale at reasonable prices.

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The well-known Duthie-bred bull, Scottish Beau, imp. (9000), formerly at head of E. A. & J. A. Watt's herd, now heads my herd. Present offering: A few females of different ages. Also for sale, Clyde-made mares and yearling stallions; also choice Baywood Plymouth Rock sows for setting, \$1 per lb.

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A number of extra good young cows for sale, three of them each raising a nice heifer calf; also a number of yearlings, just bred.

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1 roan calf, 15 months old, of the Duchess of Gloster family.
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For immediate sale: Four young bulls and a few heifers, a nice thick, well-put-up lot, and bred on heavy-milking lines. Will be sold cheap.

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Sunnyside Stock Farm—8 superior young Shorthorn bulls

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Ayrshires at Kilmarnock.

The tendency shown at Kilmarnock (Scotland) Spring Show last year to place Ayrshires of a good commercial type well up in the prize list was again in evidence this year, and the awards seem to have been generally well received.

In the milk-stock section, the championship was awarded to Mr. David Fleming, with a big, massive white cow, Duchess (16273). She was first at Hamilton two years ago, and is off the Knickon strain. Aged cows in milk were a strong entry. Mr. Jas. Murray, Cumnock, was a distinct winner with cow which stood first at Cumnock two days before. This animal has first-class teats, a fine level body, and was shown in wonderful bloom. The second-prize cow, shown by Messrs. M. & A. Hunter, was a sweet-quality animal, by Flora's Chief, but her teats were hardly so good as those of the winner. She was first at Kilmarnock two years ago. Mr. Thos. C. Lindsay took third honors with the cow which was second at both Ayr, in milk, and at Kilmarnock, in calf, last year. Aged cows in calf were a splendid class. Mr. George Morton had first honors with Duchess, which was afterwards awarded the championship. This cow has been little shown in the past, but came out in great form on Saturday. Mr. James Neill took second prize with Hover-a-Blink II., the unbeaten quey in calf of last year. She is a wonderful milker, and has splendid teats. She may run her more successful rival hard in the near future. Mr. Wm. Howie had third place with a daughter of the famous White Rose, and first here last year as a cow in milk. Her body and layers are unimpeachable, but her teats are just to the small side. In the Derby for three-year-old queys, eleven animals were forward, and made up a class which was one of the best seen at Kilmarnock for some time. Mr. James M'Alister achieved the remarkable success of carrying off both first and third prizes with home-bred animals. The winner was an exceptionally sweet-quality animal, with wonderful teats, and a well-carried vessel. Her sire is Sir John of Old Grainy, out of Silverheels Whitey, and this is her first appearance in the showing. This one was ultimately placed reserve for the female championship. Mr. M'Alister's third-prize cow was scarcely so symmetrical in body as her more successful half-sister, but she has a wonderful vessel and teats. Mr. John Hunter, Foulton, Monkland, took second honors with Maud, by Fighting Mac, a big, handsome animal, and second at Craigie last week. In the class for three-year-olds in milk, the first five winners in the Derby were shown, and the awards were given in the same order. In the class for three-year-olds and upwards, dairy cows, bred and reared by the exhibitor, seven animals were forward, and here again Meikle Kilmory led with another daughter of Sir John of Old Grainy, and a sweet-quality cow, of great promise. Mr. John Hunter was second with a second-prize Derby quey; and Mr. James Murray took third prize with a useful type, though shown rather near the calving. Three-year-old queys in calf numbered eight, and were headed by Mr. James M'Alister's winner of the previous class. Mr. Wm. Howie had second honors with a promising red, a half-sister to his four-year-old cow. Mr. John Cochrane took third place with a nice-quality animal, and Messrs. Hunter, M'Alister, Mid-Ascog, followed up.

In the class for two-year-old queys, the judges, after careful inspection, and considerable deliberation, awarded first honors to Mr. John N. Drummond, Baggower, with his heifer which took first prize as a yearling at Kilmarnock last year. Mr. James Howie, Hillhouse, was awarded second prize for Whinflower, a symmetrical heifer, true in her points, and sweeter of bone than the first-prize winner. A thick, blocky red, from Monkland, was third—the second-prize winner at Kilmarnock last year. Mr. Howie was fourth with a big flash heifer, and one which is likely to improve. In the class for pairs of three-year-old queys, Mr. Howie was first with his second- and fourth-prize winners of the previous class; Mr. Thomas Barr, Monkland, second with his third-prize winner; and another; and Mr. Robert Osborne, Morton Mains, third with his fifth-prize.

(Continued on next page.)

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Write today and take advantage of this liberal offer before it is too late. Remember, no charge is made for examination and advice, and you will be made a proposition that no man would dare to make unless he had absolute confidence in his ability to make you a strong, healthy man, and eradicate from your system forever all trace of disease. Send no money. Simply write today and your case will be taken up at once. All medicines for Canadian patients sent from Windsor, Ont., duty and transportation charges prepaid. Address DR. GOLDBERG, Suite 633, 308 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

PURE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Herd bulls: Imp. Prime Favorite—45214—, a Marr Princess Royal.

Imp. Scottish Pride—36106—, a Marr Roan Lady.

Present offering

2 imported bulls.

15 young bulls.

10 imported cows with heifer calves at foot and bred again.

20 one- and two-year-old heifers.

Visitors welcome. New catalogue just issued.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.

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The champion herd of Canada, 1905, is headed by the great show and breeding bulls Milkmaid's Royal and Springhurst. Cattle of all ages for sale, whether for the breeding herd or the showing.

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Scotch Shorthorns.

The Sunny Slope herd comprises Cruickshank Bellonas, Mysies, Villages, Brawith Bude, Broad-Bosses, Ury's, Minas, (Larrets, Kiblean Beauties, Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) (90065), a Shethin Rosemary, and Chief Ramsden—62548—, a Miss Ramsden. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance phone in house.

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SHORTHORNS

For Sale: One dark roan bull, got by Nonpareil Archer (imp.), out of a Duchess cow; also one show heifer. Prices reasonable.

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Registered bull calves for sale, by Broad Scotch—46315—, from imported English and home-bred dams of good milking strains.

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Imported and Canadian-bred. Cetas, Fairy Maids, Clarissas, Margarets, Roses of Kentucky, Rose of Saxons and Zees, 29 females and 10 bulls, including the stock bulls, Imp Prince Cruickshank mares, two and eight years old, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16th, 1906

3 1/2 miles from Brampton, Ont., where conveyances will meet morning trains on C.P.R. and G.T.R. Terms: Six months, or 5 per cent. per annum off for cash. For catalogues and other information, address

GUY BELL, Brampton, Ont.

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

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

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

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All sired by imported bulls, and most of them from imported dams.

Also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of all ages.

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We offer ten young bulls ready for service, a number of them from imported sire and dam; also high-class females, all ages, either imported or Canadian-bred. The herd is headed by (imp.) Lord Roseberry.

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CALF-SKINS HIDES, WOOL, ETC.

Consignments solicited. Write and get our prices. E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ont.

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Present offerings: 19 young bulls, of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town.

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Three young bulls, from nine to thirteen months old; also several young heifers by Scottish Baron (imp.) for sale. Prices reasonable.

H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, Ont. Stations, Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.

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more prizewinning and high-class breeding sheep in the past twenty years than all other importers combined.

I WILL IMPORT anything you may need this year in cattle or sheep. Will leave for England on the 18th May. My address there will be: Care of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, Eng.

Robt. Miller, Stouffville, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

Present offerings: 4 choice young bulls 9 to 14 months; also a few good heifers, Lincolns, descended from the best English stocks.

JOHN LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont. 40 miles west St. Thomas, on M.C.R.R. & P.M. Ry.

KENWOOD STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS.

Headed by (imp.) Jilt Victor-45187-10 grand young bulls; also heifers; from imp. and home bred cows for sale. Choice Lincoln sheep; Berkshire and Tamworth hogs offered.

HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co.

Queenston Heights SHORTHORNS

I am offering extra value in yearling and two-year-old heifers. Bull calves that will make high-class sires. Straight Scotch.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

GLENAYON STOCK FARM Shorthorns and Berkshires

I have 5 Berkshire boars ready to wean, will sell them at \$6, delivered to any station in Ontario; and a Shorthorn bull calf, which I will sell cheap.

W. B. ROBERTS, Sparta P.O. Station: St. Thomas, C.P.R., M.C.R. G.T.R.

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Five choice young bulls, 8 to 12 months; also four heifers. W. H. WALLACE, Woodland Farm, Mt. Forest, Ont.

Shorthorns—Two choice young bulls for sale at moderate prices, from British Flag, imported. Write C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.

For Sale: Shorthorns—One young bull, 14 months old; cows and heifers, all ages. Shropshires, all ages and both sexes. BELL BROS., "The Cedars" Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont.

winner and another. Quey stirks have been seen a better lot at Kilmarnock. A big, well-shaped white heifer, from Hill-house, sired by the well-known Erin-go-Bragh, took premier place, and she was followed up by a sweet, showy-fronted heifer from Monkland, bred by Mr. Logan, Overton. Mr. Osborne was third with Lella Vieta. In the sweepstake competition for pairs of quey stirks, the second-prize winner of the previous class, with a byre companion from Monkland, was first, and Mr. Osborne's third-prize winner, with another, was second.

Bulls of three years old and upwards were a fair class. After due consideration, the red ticket was awarded to Zomosal, from Monkland, the leading two-year-old of last year. Mr. James Howie's Waynflette proved a close runner-up. He is rather a more stylish bull than the winner. Mr. Robert Osborne had third honors with Epicarmus, a bull which has developed remarkably since last seen in the show-ring. Two-year-old bulls were a good class, and competition was very keen. Mr. Jas. Howie was awarded first prize for his well-known Spicy Sam, a compact, stylish bull, of a type very difficult to get. He was second at the Highland last year, and has wintered well, being shown in remarkably good condition. Mr. Robert Woodburn, Whitehill, had second place with Rising Sun, a bull which was first at Ayr and Galston last year. He has grown well since then, and was brought out in great form. Mr. Robert Osborne was third with Radiant, a fine, thick, stylish bull; and Mr. James Robb, Hindsward, Cumnock, came next with Money Maker (5862), a sweet, level son of his old bull, Full Bloom. Bull stirks were a good show. Mr. Thomas Barr, Monkland, led the way with an extra big, heavy bull, a son of White Cockade; and Mr. James Howie took second and third places with Gay Scot, by Proudfoot of Hillhouse, and Grandeur, by Gentleman James, both sweet-quality, stylish bulls, though hardly in full condition yet. The Derby for yearling bull stirks was simply a repetition of the preceding class. The champion cup for the best male Ayrshire went to Mr. Barr's Zomosal, also the winner in the three-year-old bull class.—[Scottish Farmer.]

GOSSIP.

At the Royal Dublin Society's Spring Show, at Ball's Bridge, April 17 to 20, entries of Shorthorns totalled 569, and exhibitors from England and Scotland competed with Irish breeders. The first-prize aged bull and winner of the Chaloner Cup was Miss Staples' Linksfield Champion, a light roan, three years old, by Scottish Prince, which was purchased by Mr. F. Miller, for Argentina, at the price of 500 guineas. The first-prize senior two-year-old bull and reserve champion was Diamond Link, a roan, bred by Mr. James Durno, of Westertown, shown by Mr. Toler-Aylward, sired by Diamond Mine, and from Lovely 47th, by Ladass. The cow class was led by Mr. Geo. Harrison's Ursula Raglan, looking in excellent bloom.

His Majesty the King's famous Fire King was first in the aged Hereford bull class, and Tam of Ardargie, shown by Mr. E. C. Coey, Droagh, Larne, was first in the class for Aberdeen-Angus bulls calved in 1904, a bull of beautiful moulding, real breed type and grand style.

A young clergyman, one day preaching in a chapel of ease at Edinburgh, became unusually animated towards the conclusion of his discourse; but, all at once, as he did not use notes, and had a somewhat treacherous memory, he stopped short, became confused, and seemed unable to proceed. In this dilemma, he thought it would be better to go back a little, and perhaps the fugitive passage would occur. But even this expedient failed him, for, after repeating a passage of considerable length over again, he stopped exactly at the same point. At that point, to the great amusement of the congregation, the preacher awoke from a sound sleep, and thinking the sermon was at an end, rose and read out a line which had been put into his hand before entering the church, and which he had been requested to read before prayer: "Remember in prayer a young man in great distress of body and mind."

OBSTINATE COUGHS AND COLDS.

The Kind That Stick. The Kind That Turn To BRONCHITIS.

The Kind That End In CONSUMPTION.

Do not give a cold the chance to settle on your lungs, but on the first sign of it go to your druggist and get a bottle of

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

It cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Falls in the Chest, Hoarseness, or any affection of the Throat or Lungs. Mrs. Goshaw, 43 Clarendon Street, Toronto, writes: "I wish to thank you for the wonderful good Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup has done for my husband and two children. It is a wonderful medicine, it is so healing and soothing to a distressing cough. We are never without a bottle of it in the house."

Don't accept a substitute for Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and price 25 cents, at all dealers.

Pine Grove Stock Farm.

Breeders of High-class Scotch Shorthorns.

Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Herd catalogue on application. Address: JAMES SMITH, Supt., Brooklin, Ont. W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited Props. on

SHORTHORN BULLS and HEIFERS

Sired by the Scotch bull, Scottish Lad 45061

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S. DYMENT, Barrie, Ontario.

ELMAR PARK SHORTHORNS

10 bull calves.

16 heifers under two years.

All of the choicest breeding and practically all of show-yard quality. You can buy anything in the herd at a reasonable figure.

JOHN DOUGLAS, Manager, PETER WHITE, JR., Pambaque, Ont.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Higham P.O., Ont.

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep and Shire Horses.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.)

Vol. 4, at head of herd, Royal Albert (imp.)

Vol. 2, at head of stud. Farms 40 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by imp. Old Lancaster-50069-4. Grand champion, Toronto, 1905, and consisting of females of the leading Scotch families; can spare a few young cows bred to imp. Old Lancaster.

GEO. AMOS & SON, No. 1st St. and P.O., C.P.R.

SHORTHORNS

Imp. Keith Baron 86050. Six young bulls from 10 to 18 months old. A lot of 2-year-old heifers in calf and a few young cows. A bunch of heifer calves, cheap.

CLYDESDALES

Just now: One pair of matched geldings 5 and 6 years old; show team.

JAS. McARTHUR, Goble's, Ont.

Brown Lee Shorthorns—Present offering is

9 to 15 months old, a nice straight, good-doing lot, sired by Blenheim Stamp; also females of all ages, daughters of Imp. Sir Christopher and Imp. Beaucamp. Prices very reasonable.

DOUGLAS BROWN, Avy P.O. and Station

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by Imp. Bapton (Chancellor-40356-78286). A choice lot of females, mostly with calves at foot or safe in calf. Also a good six-month-old bull calf. Inspection and correspondence invited.

KYLE BROS., Avy P.O.

Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

Glen Gow Shorthorns—Our present offering

is 9 bulls, from 6 to 14 months of age, sired by Imp. Ben Loman and Imp. Joy of Morning, and out of imp. and Canadian-bred cows. Also a number of very choice heifers. No fancy prices asked. Long-distance telephone.

W.M. SMITH, Columbus, P.O.

Brooklin and Myrtle Sts.

Willow Bank Stock Farm | Established 1895

Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep.

Imp. Rosiernean of Dalmeny-45293- at head of herd. Choice young stock for sale.

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National Cream Separator

It will save time and labor in your dairy, as well as increase the quantity of your cream.

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is easily operated, easily cleaned, and a perfect skimmer.

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BARREN COW CURE

makes animals breed. Abortive Cow Cure prevents animals aborting. Cures guaranteed or money refunded.

L. F. BELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

HIGHGROVE JERSEY HERD.

Our present offering is a few choice heifer calves from 2 to 8 months old, which, considering quality, will be sold reasonable.

ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tweed P.O. & Sta.

Brampton Jersey Herd

We have now for immediate sale 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address, B. H. BULL & SON, Phone 68, Brampton, Ont.

An extra nice Jersey Bull, fit for yearling vice.

Two bull calves. Prices reasonable. F. S. WETHERALL, - Rushton Farm, Cookshire, Que.

Lyndale Holsteins.

For Sale A number of bull calves from one to four months old, out of Record of Merit cows, and sired by Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, whose four nearest dams have official butter records averaging 23 lbs. 11 ozs. each. We also have three young bulls fit for service. BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.

QUEEN CITY HOLSTEINS

If you would like to purchase a young Holstein bull whose sire's dam has an official record of 550 pounds of milk and 26 pounds of butter in seven days, write to E. F. HICKS, Newton Brook P.O., York Co.

Holsteins at Ridgedale

A few choice bull and heifer calves on hand for sale, sired by Prince Pauline DeKol 6th. Ages up to ten months. Write for what you want, or come and see them. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R., Ontario Co. R. W. WALKER, Utica P.O., Ont.

SPRINGBROOK HOLSTEINS & TAMWORTHS

Two rich-bred bulls, ready for service, from Official Record cows; also a few choice females. One Tamworth boar ready for service. Some nice spring pigs just weaned, both sexes. All high-class stock. Come and make your own choice. A. G. Hallman, Breslau, Ont.

Grove Hill Holsteins

Herd contains 55 head a number of which are in the advanced registry. Our stock bulls have all been backed up by high records. Present offering: Several young bulls and a few females. F. R. MALLORY, Frankford P.O. and Sta., C.O.R.

IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

A prizewinning herd of imported, officially tested stock. Bulls of all ages for sale, also a few cows. W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ontario.

"GLENAROHY" HOLSTEINS

We have for immediate sale several young bulls, and a number of young females, that for ideal type and superior quality, backed up by high-class breeding, are unsurpassed. G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P.O. and Sta.

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We have four yearling bulls left which we will sell at reduced price to quick buyers; from good producing strain; our own raising. Sold out of females at present P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P.O., Woodstock Station, C. P. R., and G. T. R.

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The Good Kind—The Best Kind—At Right Prices. Also Edgers. Trimmers, Lath and Shingle Mills. Send for Catalogue. American Saw Mill Mfg. Co., 113 Hope St., Hackensack, N.J. New York Office 654 Engineering Building.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

Four imported and one home-bred bulls from 8 to 13 months old; also our entire crop of spring bull calves, from week old up to 1 year old. Bred by the grandly-bred imp. bull, Sir Howitje B. Pieterje, whose dam record is over 22 lbs. milk in one day, and from great-producing cows of the most fashionable strains. Can spare a few cows and heifers, from one year up; 75 head to select from. Cheese 13c. Don't delay if you want one from this herd.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

Cows from the

ANNANDALE HOLSTEIN HERD

Have won during the past show season at Ottawa first and sweepstakes on cow, first on 3-year-old, first on 2-year-old class. At Guelph (dairy test) first and sweepstakes on cow, first and second in heifers. At Chicago (National) first and sweepstakes on cow, also second-prize cow, second and third on 2-year-olds, second on 1-year-old heifers, and a host of other prizes (different cows at different shows).

Bull calves, 4 months and under only, for sale from great dams and greatest of sires. Buy young if you want them from Annandale Stock Farm.

GEO. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ont.

WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Posch, also lately the best official-backed sire in Canada. Dam, Lanthe Jewel Mechthilde, 25.8 pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada over all breeds. Sire's dam, Aaltje Posch 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record—8.6 pounds of butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale.

A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont.

Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

A FEW HOLSTEIN BULLS

fit for service, for sale at reasonable prices. Choice females, all ages. If you are willing to pay good prices for good stuff, write me.

G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

Maple Glen Holsteins

At present we can offer three sons of world's largest official record for her age, and his grandsire now has over 60 tested A. R. O. daughters—the most by any bull yet on record—and he is a brother of Auggie Cornucopia, the champion record cow of the world. Secure the best. C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont.

HOLSTEINS AND CHESTER WHITES.

Our Holsteins are producers and prizewinners. Young bulls and a few choice heifers for sale, also some extra good young Chester White pigs both sexes. D. G. GOODERHAM, Thornhill P.O. G. T. R. and street cars.

MAPLE GROVE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

For Sale: Three bull calves, sired by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity, and all out of Advanced Registry cows. Apply

WALBURN RIVERS, Falden's Corners.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

ENLARGEMENT ON LEG.

Horse has a long enlargement on outside of leg. I have blistered it without result.

A. E. G.

Ans.—You do not give any particulars as to the nature of the enlargement. If it be hard and bony, it is practically impossible to reduce it. It could be removed by an operation, but the sequel would probably be a worse blemish than now exists. If the enlargement be fleshy, or fibrous, it can be reduced by repeated blisterings, or by the daily application, with smart friction, of a little of the following liniment: Four drams each resublimed crystals of iodine, iodide of potassium, and iodide of ammonium, and four ounces each of glycerine and alcohol.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Mare has a slight rupture in front of the flank. It cannot be noticed when the hair is long, but in summer-time it is noticeable. Would it be safe to breed her?

2. What is the difference between a mustang, a broncho, and a cayuse?

3. Will one horse contract Leaves from another?

J. R.

Ans.—1. It will be comparatively safe to breed this mare. In case of difficult parturition, where the abdominal muscles are subjected to excessive contraction, there is danger of the opening in the abdominal walls enlarging, and allowing the escape of large quantities of the intestines. With this exception, there will be no greater risk in breeding her than a sound mare. In most cases, delivery takes place without this danger.
2. A mustang is a native horse. A broncho is the produce of a mustang by a domesticated stallion. As I understand it, a cayuse is a cross between a mustang and an Indian pony.
3. No. Heaves is not contagious.

PREGNANT MARE LOSING MILK.

Mare will be due to foal on May 22nd. She has been losing milk for two weeks. Is this a sign that the colt will be weak? How should I manage the foal? Will "Whip" rewrite those articles that he wrote a year ago re management of mare in foal?

M. E. C.

Ans.—A mare from whom milk escapes for considerable time before foaling often produces a weak foal, but this is not necessarily the case. It is too late in the season now to reproduce the articles mentioned. Watch the mare closely, and if the foal be weak, help it up, and hold up and assist it to nurse. See that it gets nourishment every hour until it gains sufficient strength to rise and help itself. Have a bottle of a solution of corrosive sublimate, 15 grains to 8 ounces water, on hand, and dress the colt's navel with it as soon as possible after birth, and four or five times daily until it is healed. This tends to prevent joint ill. Oil the forefinger, and insert carefully into the rectum, and remove the meconium (the faeces present at birth), and then give an injection of raw linseed oil. Do this four times daily, until the faeces become yellow. Do not give purgatives.

Miscellaneous.

CLYDE STALLION, BARRISTER.

Can any of the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" from P. E. I. give the pedigree of the horse called Imp. Barrister?

D. M.

Ans.—We find, in Vol. 13 of the Canadian Clydesdale Studbook (the last volume published), the pedigree of Barrister (1225) (10312): Bay, stripe, hind ankles white; foaled, May, 1884; bred by D. Riddell, Blackhall, Scotland; sire, Sunquhar (2393); dam, Jeannis, bred by John Marther, Ladyfield, by Chancellor of Blackhall (1094). It is not stated that this horse was imported to Canada, but judging from his date of birth, it is not improbable, as we remember seeing the horse, Barrister, some years ago at Halifax, when he was well up in years. Will some Maritime reader give the information.

Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.

AYRSHIRES

The famous Reford Herd at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by Sir William C. Macdonald.

Several yearling bulls for sale; also a number of bull calves, Quality and appearance extra good, bred from the best milking strains, noted for robust constitution and large teats.

For particulars apply to

MACDONALD COLLEGE
St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.

THREE PRIZEWINNING

AYRSHIRE BULLS FOR SALE

One 5-year-old bull, 3rd-prize winner at Central Canada Exposition; one 2-year-old bull, 1st-prize winner at Central Canada Exposition, and one bull calf, 12 months old, 3rd prize winner at Central Canada Exposition. These bulls are fit to head any herd in Canada. Terms reasonable. Write

A. KENNEDY & SON, Hillview Stock Farm, Winchester Stn., C. P. R.

AYRSHIRES and YORKSHIRES

An August, 1904, bull of a choice dairy strain. A March, 1905, bull calf, very stylish, a winner. Several young calves of good breeding; cheap to quick buyers. Some real good 2-year-old heifers in calf. Orders booked for young pigs. Correspondence solicited.

ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie P. O., Ont.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm

Breeder of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times. R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont. Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

AYRSHIRES—Choice stock of either sex, different ages, for sale. Prices reasonable. For particulars apply to

N. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Dundas Stn. & Tel. o Clappison, Ont.

SHANNON BANK STOCK FARM

FOR AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

Young stock of both sexes for sale from imported stock.

W. H. TRAN, Cedar Grove, Ont.

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES.

Gave over 7,000 lbs. of milk, testing 3.9 per cent. butter-fat, during 1905. For sale: One bull 4 years old, Comrade's Fancy of Glenora 15790; bull calves of this year; also females of all ages.

W. F. STEPHEN, P.O. Box 163, Huntingdon, Que.

AYRSHIRES FROM A PRIZEWINNING HERD

Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to WM. STEWART & SON, Campbellford Stn. o Menie P.O., Ont.

Asthma

CURED TO STAY CURED.

We give prompt relief and permanent freedom from Asthma. Our latest Book, No. 57F, will be mailed on request.

DR. HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

Have the world's record for the largest per head winnings at the greatest of world's fairs—St. Louis.

Also have the record for their 22 years in the leading show rings, including three world's fairs, of winning more first and champion prizes than all competitors combined.

Do you need a few real good ewes? Or a choice ram to head your flock? If so, write for circular and quotations to

JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

SOUTH DOWNS

Having sold short, I am now booking orders for future delivery of show and breeding flocks.

COLLIES

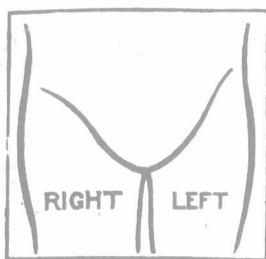
At Stud, Holyrood Clinker.

Just imported. Fee \$10.00.

Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont.

THE NEW QUICK WAY TO CURE RUPTURE

Is Without Operation, No Pain, No Danger, No Loss of time From Daily Work.



This Remarkable Simple NEW WAY TO CURE RUPTURE has opened up a new era in the treating of this terrible danger...

DR. W. S. RICE, 2 1/2 East Queen St., Block 279 Toronto, Ont.

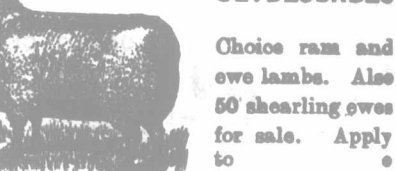
Do you wear a truss? Does rupture pain? On which side ruptured? Ever operated on for rupture? Age..... Time ruptured..... Name..... Address.....

SAVE 20 CENTS PER SHEEP on every sheep you shear with STEWART'S IMPROVED 1904 SHEEP SHEARING MACHINE

For sale by all leading jobbers. The day of the old-fashioned hand shears is past. No owner of 10 sheep or more can afford to shear by hand...

Shropshire & Gotswold Sheep

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES



Choice ram and ewe lambs. Also 50 shearing ewes for sale. Apply to JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle Station, Ontario.

BROAD LEA OXFORDS.

Present offerings are 28 ranch shearing rams, seven shearing ewes, one show ewe four years old...

R. R. Stations: Mildmay, G. T. R. Teeswater, C.P.R. W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont.

DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, Missie and Gloster families exclusively...

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, North Toronto, Ontario

COTSWOLD SHEEP

From one of the largest breeders in the home of the breed. We have bred the prizewinners at the leading English shows.

W. HOULTON, Broadfield Farm, Northleach, Glos., ENGLAND; or S. HOULTON, Calgary, ALBERTA, Canadian representative.

SHROPSHIRE

Shearing ewes and rams for sale.

GEO. HINDMARSH, Alisa Craig, Ont.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.

Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, Hariston, Ont.

Sheep and Cattle Labels.

If you are putting stock out this spring you will need them. Sample and circular free.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

Seed Grains and Dorset Horn Rams

Emmer and Tarter King oats. All grains well cleaned. Write for samples and prices.

Glenairn Farm, JAMES DICKSON, Orono, Ont.

COOPER DIP

250 Million Sheep Dipped in it Every Year. Has no equal. One dipping kills ticks, lice and mites. Increases quantity and quality of wool.

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP

Sale by auction of the whole of the world-renowned prizewinning flock of pedigree registered Southdown sheep...

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8th, 1906

For the last 20 years the sheep from Summersbury have been shown both at home and abroad with unparalleled success, over \$4,000 in prizes having been won...

STRIDE & SON, Auctioneers, Sussex, Eng., Chichester.

Lincolns are Booming

We have only a few more ewe and ram lambs and breeding ewes for sale. We have seven choice young bulls, Scotch-topped, and a grand lot of heifers and young cows for sale at reasonable prices.

F. H. NEIL & SONS, Telegraph & R.R. station, LUCAN, ONT.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live-stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Can.

Leicester Sheep - Choice ram and ewe lambs; also a few yearlings for sale. For particulars write to CHAS. F. MAW, Milton Stn. and Tel. Omagh P.O.

COTSWOLDS

Some good shearing ewes and ewe lambs, and a few choice ram lambs, right type, for sale. Prices moderate.

E. F. PARK, Burgessville, Ont.

GOSSIP.

"Farmers," announced the fair visitor from the city, "are just as dishonest as city milkmen."

"How d'ye make that out?" asked her host.

"Why, I saw your hired man this morning, water every one of the cows before he milked them."

A former bishop of the Episcopal Church, of Indiana, once preached to a black congregation. At the conclusion of the discourse, several of the negroes crowded about the preacher, and praised his sermon, saying it was the best they had ever heard.

"Bishop, you tol' us things we nevah knew befo'."

"Indeed," said the bishop, gratified at the praise. "What was it I told you that you never knew befo'?"

"'Bout Sodom an' Gomorrah. Why, bishop, I always thought they was a man an' his wife."

Senator Quay was fond of telling a story of an experience of his in a country hotel near Pittsburg.

Hanging on the wall in the parlor was an inscription, "Ça en parle Francis." The Senator noted the sign, and turning to the landlord said: "Do you speak French?"

"No," the man replied, "United States will do for me."

"Well, then," said Quay, "why do you have that notice on the wall? That means 'French is spoken here.'"

"Well, I'll be blamed!" ejaculated the hotelkeeper. "A young chap sold that to me for 'God bless our home.'"

Mr. Chas. E. Bonycastle, Campbellford, Ont., in ordering a change of advertisement, writes: "My stock has come through the winter in good shape. Have had extra good luck with the Cotswolds, the lambs having come good and strong. I hope to have a good number for sale this season."

In Short-horns, I have about 60 head. Among the lot are 4 yearling bulls which I am offering for sale very cheap. Have also about a dozen nice yearling heifers, and about half that number of two-year-old heifers, the balance of the herd comprise cows from three years up, and young calves. Will book orders now for young Berkshires."

Mr. P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Ont., in ordering a change in his advertisement of the Centre and Hill View Holstein herd, writes: "The advertisement in your paper has brought in heaps of correspondence. Have sold bulls to the following parties: To Mr. R. Barnett, the son of Maud of Kent, who made a record, after milking one year, of 341 lbs. milk and 13 1/2 lbs. butter, 80 per cent; to Mr. Clarkson, a bull from a daughter of Maud of Kent; to Mr. Wm. Kirkpatrick, the one-year-old son of Angie Mechin; to Wm. McGee, one from Beauty Posch. The two latter cows sold to Nova Scotia Agricultural College. These all are breeders in Oxford Co., Ont. Mr. Thomas Prouse, of Dereham Centre, bought a one-year-old bull, from Clara, a very promising cow. Mr. S. H. Smalley, St. Thomas, a bull from Bessie Talmana, who made a record of 21 1/2 lbs. butter in one week. Sold the A. J. Rice bull, Burke De Kol, to A. & G. Vaughn. W. H. Rockett, Woodstock, bought the bull, Sir De Kol Burke. Also two heifer calves from Winnie R., Gem and the Frances 2nd strains, all having records. Mr. Robert Miller, of Fonthill, bought a heifer calf, from Winnie R. strain, a very promising calf with good backing. Wm. Webb, of Kingston, bought a yearling bull, dam Bessie Covert Pansy 2nd, who has a record. R. Hurtubise, Montreal, bought Gentle 2nd, a bull from a great producing strain."

"We have tested twelve head officially this winter. Five cows gave 2,022 lbs. milk, and 89 1/2 lbs. butter in a week. Seven heifers gave 2,255.5 lbs. milk, 102 lbs. butter. The best two-year-old heifer, Oxford Maud, gave in 30 days: Milk, 1,515.5 lbs.; butter, 77 1/2 lbs., 80 per cent. In seven days: Milk, 361.8 lbs.; butter, 18 1/2 lbs. Bessie Talmana, five years old, has a record for seven days of: Milk, 483.7 lbs.; Butter, 21 1/2 lbs."

CAUGHT COLD ON THE C.P.R.

A. E. Mumford tells how Psychine cured him after the Doctors gave him up

"It is twelve years since Psychine cured me of galloping consumption." The speaker was Mr. A. E. Mumford, six feet tall, and looking just what he is a husky healthy farmer. He works his own farm near Magnetawan, Ont.

"I caught my cold working as a fireman on the C.P.R.," he continued. "I had night sweats, chills and fever and frequently coughed up pieces of my lungs. I was sinking fast and the doctors said there was no hope for me. Two months treatment of Psychine put me right on my feet and I have had no return of lung trouble since."

If Mr. Mumford had started to take Psychine when he first caught cold he would have saved himself a lot of anxiety and suffering. Psychine cures all lung troubles by killing the germs—the roots of the disease.

PSYCHINE

(Pronounced Si-been)

50c. Per Bottle

Larger sizes \$1 and \$2—all druggists. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Toronto.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

Boars ready for service, and sows bred and ready to breed, and a whole lot of beauties from 3 to 4 months, both sexes. Pairs supplied not skin. Our younger stock are mostly all the get of Newcastle Warrior, winner of sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1905. We also offer our present stock bull, Donald of Hillhurst, No. 44690, son of Imp. Joy of Morning, as his heifers are now of breeding age, together with a few choice heifers and cows in calf to above bull. All inquiries answered promptly. Daily mail at our door. COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ontario.

Mount Pleasant Herd of Tamworths and Heistons. A large herd of choice pigs of all sizes on hand. Mount Pleasant type of hogs are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Pairs not skin. Herd headed by Colwill's Choice No. 1348. Won sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1901-2-3. Also a few bulls. Bertram Hoskin, The Gully.

Spring offering of LARGE WHITE Yorkshires

A fine lot of March pigs from imported stock, fit for show purposes; also some good young sows bred to a prizewinning imported boar.

Orders taken for imported hogs, to be imported in June. Write H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ontario.

Morrison Yorks. and Tams.

on hand, for sale. Are both sexes of both breeds. Bred from prizewinners and extra choice. Prices right. Charles Currie, Morrison P. O., Shaw Sta., C. P. R.

Rosebank Herd of LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Present offering: Choice stock from 6 weeks to 18 months old, sired by Concord Professor and Willow Lodge Crown 8th. Can supply pairs and prices not skin. Satisfaction guaranteed. Express prepaid. JOHN BOVES, Jr., Chubbville, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

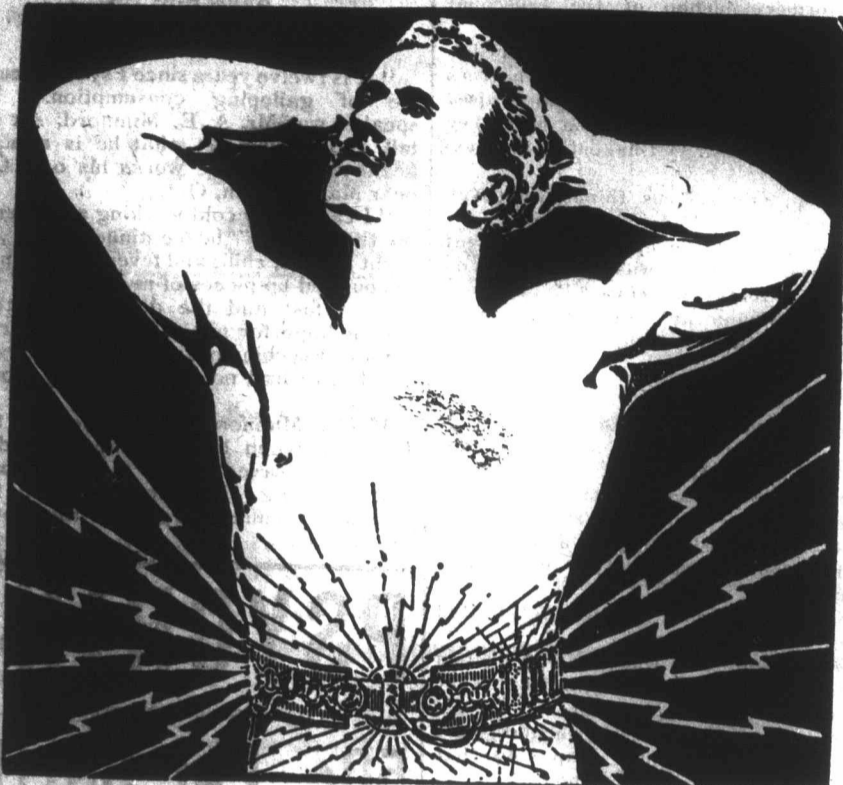
Two grand (imp. in dam) sows, bred to farrow in June, to a show boar; also a young litter ready to ship in April. Orders booked ahead and satisfaction guaranteed. L. NOOEY, Powis's Corners P. O., Fenton Falls Station.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE

Shropshire Sheep and Mammoth Bronze Turkey Eggs. Write for prices. W. E. WRIGHT, - Glenworth, Ont.

OFFER TO MEN!

I Have Confidence Enough in My Treatment to Give My Electric Belt Free Until You Are Cured. I Ask No Pay In Advance.



I believe in a fair deal. If you have a good thing and know it yourself, give others a chance to enjoy it in a way they can afford. I've got a good thing. I'm proving that every day. I want every weak, puny man, every man with a pain or an ache to get the benefit of my invention.

Some men have doctored a good deal—some have used other ways of applying electricity—without getting cured, and they are chary about paying money now until they know what they are paying for.

If you are that kind of a man this Belt is yours without a cent of cost to you until you are ready to say to me, "Doctor, you have earned your price, and here it is."

That's trusting you a good deal and it is showing a good deal of confidence in my Belt. But I know that most men are honest, especially when they have been cured of a serious ailment, and very few will impose on me.

As to what my Belt will do, I know that it will cure wherever there is a possible chance, and there is a good chance in nine cases out of ten.

So you can afford to let me try anyway, and I'll take the chances. If you are not sick, don't trifle with me; but if you are, you owe it to yourself and to me, when I make an offer like this, to give me a fair trial.

Dr. McLaughlin: North Bay, Ont.
Dear Doctor,—It is with pleasure that I write you with regard to the Electric Belt. I purchased from you about four months ago. After using it and following the directions for 3 months, I felt like a new man, and it is now three weeks since I stopped using it. I am satisfied to say that your Belt is far ahead of medicine or any other electrical treatment I ever tried before, and it is worth its money many times. I can strongly recommend your Belt and shall always do it. I thank you from my heart for your wonderful remedy. Yours truly, O. JOHNSON.

But some men don't believe anything until they see it. That's why I make this offer. I want to let you see it, and feel it, and know it by your own experience, before I get a cent.

If I don't cure you, my Belt comes back to me and we quit friends. You are out the time you spent on it—wearing it while you sleep—nothing more.

But I expect to cure you if I take your case. If I think I can't cure you I'll tell you so, and not waste your time. Anyway, try me, at my expense. Come and see me and let me show you what I have, or if you can't, then cut out this coupon and send it in. It will bring you a description of my Belt and a book that will inspire you to be a man among men, all free. Office Hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wed. and Sat. to 9 p.m. Sundays 10 to 1.

Dr. W. S. McLaughlin,
112 Yonge Street,
Toronto.

Please send me your book, free.

NAME

ADDRESS

BERKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred
H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville,
on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville, Ont.

HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

For Sale: A lot of very choice young things of various ages. We prepay express charges and guarantee satisfaction. Enquiries promptly answered.
Vine Stn., G. T. R., near Barrie. **JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O., Ont.**

Glenburn Herd of YORKSHIRES

Now on hand, a number of sows, 5 and 8 months old, for spring farrow; also a large number of September sows and boars. Booking orders for spring pigs. o

DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

GLENHODSON YORKSHIRES AND POULTRY.

Sows bred or ready to breed, from choice-inn stock, also young pigs, for sale. Buff Orington, B. P. Rock and White Wyandotte eggs for hatching at \$1 for 15.

GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle Station, Ont. Long-distance phone at farm. Lorne Foster, Mgr.

GOSSIP.

"My tooth aches awful," said Willie. "Don't you think I'd better not go to school to-day?" "No, you needn't go to school; I'll take you to the dentist instead," said his mother. "I think—I guess I—'d better go to school, after all," rejoined Willie. "The tooth aches, but—it don't hurt any."

Find fault, when fault must be found, in private, if possible, and some time after the offense, rather than at the time.

The blamed are less inclined to resist when they are blamed without witnesses. Both parties are calmer, and the accused persons may be struck with the forbearance of the accuser who has seen the fault and watched for a private and proper time for mentioning it.

Never be harsh of unjust with children or servants. Firmness, with gentleness of demeanor and a regard to the feelings, constitutes that authority which is always respected and valued. If there is any cause to complain of a servant, never speak hastily; wait, at all events, until there has been time to reflect on the nature of the offense, and if reproof is necessary, it will not be under the influence of anger.

SOME HOLSTEIN TESTS.

Sixteen additional official tests are reported by G. W. Clemons, Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada. All these tests were made under the supervision of Prof. Dean, Ontario Agricultural College, and their correctness is vouched for by him. The amounts of milk and butter-fat are actual. The amount of butter is estimated on the basis of 85.7 per cent. fat.

1. Daisy Texal 2nd (1637), at 10 years 8 months 16 days; milk, 454.3 lbs.; fat, 14.78 lbs.; butter, 17.24 lbs. Owner, George Rice, Tilsonburg, Ont.

2. Bontseje Pietertje Belle Paul, at 5 years 3 months 14 days; milk, 352.9 lbs.; fat, 14.24 lbs.; butter, 16.61 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice.

3. Daisy Albino De Kol (3098), at 5 years 8 months 29 days; milk, 372.64 lbs.; fat, 13.91 lbs.; butter, 16.22 lbs. Owner, Walburn Rivers, Folden's Corners, Ont.

4. Beauty's Buffalo Girl (3562), at 5 years 8 months 12 days; milk, 420.5 lbs.; fat, 13.86 lbs.; butter, 16.17 lbs. Owner, P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Ont.

5. Ideal De Kol (3134), at 5 years 9 months 1 day; milk, 460.37 lbs.; fat, 13.81 lbs.; butter, 16.11 lbs. Owner, A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont.

6. Lady Guillemette (2548), at 9 years 3 months 17 days; milk, 401.12 lbs.; fat, 13.43 lbs.; butter, 15.66 lbs. Owner, A. C. Hallman.

7. Maud of Kent 6th (2905), at 7 years 3 months 29 days; milk, 349.3 lbs.; fat, 13.34 lbs.; butter, 15.56 lbs. Owner, P. D. Ede.

8. Faultless Queen De Kol (5794), at 6 years 3 months 27 days; milk, 496.6 lbs.; fat, 13.16 lbs.; butter, 15.35 lbs. Owner, G. Rice.

9. Princess Calamity Clay (3577), at 4 years 9 months 22 days; milk, 474.03 lbs.; fat, 16.02 lbs.; butter, 18.69 lbs. Owner, Walburn Rivers.

10. Roseleim (3357), at 4 years 8 months 29 days; milk, 332.37 lbs.; fat, 11.82 lbs.; butter, 13.79 lbs. Owner, W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont.

11. Lady Waldorf De Kol (4408), at 3 years 4 months 25 days; milk, 423.75 lbs.; fat, 12.57 lbs.; butter, 14.66 lbs. Owner, W. W. Brown.

12. Daisy Albino De Kol's Duchess (4239), at 3 years 8 months 15 days; milk, 351.12 lbs.; fat, 12.15 lbs.; butter, 14.17 lbs. Owner, Walburn Rivers.

13. Johanna Wayne De Kol (4826), at 3 years 10 months 22 days; milk, 322.12 lbs.; fat, 10.88 lbs.; butter, 12.69 lbs. Owner, W. W. Brown.

14. Laura De Kol (4196), at 3 years 9 months 11 days; milk, 331.63 lbs.; fat, 10.27 lbs.; butter, 11.98 lbs.

15. Dolma Fairmont Josee (5922), at 2 years 5 months 22 days; milk, 323.59 lbs.; fat, 9.41 lbs.; butter, 11.01 lbs. Owner, Walburn Rivers.

16. Lady Powers 2nd (4793), at 2 years 4 months 19 days; milk, 304.71 lbs.; fat, 9.25 lbs.; butter, 10.47 lbs. Owner, E. C. Deane & Son, Burgessville, Ont.

Suffered Terrible Agony

FROM PAIN ACROSS HIS KIDNEYS.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIM.

Read the words of praise, Mr. M. A. Melanis, Marion Bridge, N.S., has for Doan's Kidney Pills. (He writes us): "For the past three years I have suffered terrible agony from pain across my kidneys. I was so bad I could not stoop or bend. I consulted and had several doctors treat me, but could get no relief. On the advice of a friend, I procured a box of your valuable, life-giving remedy (Doan's Kidney Pills), and to my surprise and delight, I immediately got better. In my opinion Doan's Kidney Pills have no equal for any form of kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25. Can be procured at all dealers or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Do not accept a spurious substitute but be sure and get "Doan's."

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES



Pigs of the most improved type, of both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London, and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champion and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.
RIVER VIEW FARM



ROBERT CLARKE
Importer and Breeder of
Chester White Swine

Pigs shipped not akin to each other. For price and particulars, write
41 Cooper Street, OTTAWA, ONT.

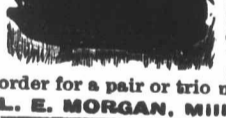
WOODSTOCK HERD OF BERKSHIRES



A few fall pigs left, sired by Imp. Polgate Doctor. Also am booking orders for spring pigs, for which I can supply pairs not akin at reasonable prices.

Imp. Polgate Doctor.
DOUGLAS THOMSON, Woodstock, Ont.

Oakdale Berkshires



Of the largest strains. Imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin.

L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P. O., MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred. We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right.

JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT.
G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance Phone
Ohio Improved Chester Whites

100 Pigs to Offer of the long, deep, heavy sort. Breeding stock selected from the most noted families, with a view to size and quality. Booking orders for choice spring pigs; also a few fall pigs for sale. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.

H. E. GEORGE, Grampton, Ont.
Millfield Yorkshires



Have still a few choice young boars from Sumner Hill Chester, some young sows from imp. sire and dam; also a fine lot of suckers coming on. A few sows 7 months old, bred again.

G. B. MUMA, Ayr P.O.
Ayr and Paris stations

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address:
E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES FOR SALE
Young stock well weaned; also pairs not akin for May breed.
GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville, Ont.